CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

J45-96

CONTAINING

THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

VOLUME XXXI.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1897.

VOLUME XXXI, PART I.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD,

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *December 6, 1897.*

The first Monday of December being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress, the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress commenced this day.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

The VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States (Hon. GARRET A. HOBART, of the State of New Jersey) called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock meridian.

PRAYER.

Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D., Chaplain to the Senate, offered the following prayer:

O Eternal God, while the heart of the nation bows reverently by the bedside of the venerable woman whose pulse beats faintly in life's last agony and turns from that hallowed scene to the filial-hearted son, our beloved President, pouring out upon both the love of the nation, grant, we beseech Thee, a quiet and peaceful passage to the celestial world of the noble and gracious mother, and the consolation of Thy Holy Spirit and the blessed hope of everlasting life, which Thou hast given us in Thy Son, to her afflicted children.

And now, as Thy servants here present come for the performance of their high and responsible duties as the representatives of the sovereign States of this great land, pour upon them the continual dew of Thy blessing. Grant them health and safety and peace and all good things. And may Thy Holy Spirit guide them and Thy Divine Providence shield and defend them.

Prosper our land. Give peace in our time, O Lord; and may this people rejoice in the goodness and beneficence of God, our Father. We humbly pray, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Thy Son. Amen.

SENATORS PRESENT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll of the Senate.

The Secretary (Mr. WILLIAM R. COX) called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

From the State of—
Alabama—John T. Morgan and Edmund W. Pettus.
Arkansas—James H. Berry and James K. Jones.
California—George C. Perkins and Stephen M. White.
Colorado—Henry M. Teller and Edward O. Wolcott.
Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley and Orville H. Platt.
Delaware—George Gray and Richard R. Kenney.
Florida—Stephen R. Mallory and Samuel Pasco.
Georgia—Augustus O. Bacon and Alexander S. Clay.
Idaho—Henry Heitfeld and George L. Shoup.
Illinois—Shelby M. Cullom and William E. Mason.
Indiana—Charles Warren Fairbanks and David Turpie.
Iowa—William B. Allison and John H. Gear.
Kansas—Lucien Baker and William A. Harris.
Kentucky—William J. Deboe.
Louisiana—Donelson Caffery and Samuel Douglas McEnery.
Maine—William P. Frye and Eugene Hale.
Maryland—Arthur P. Gorman and George L. Wellington.
Massachusetts—George F. Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge.
Michigan—Julius C. Burrows and James McMillan.
Minnesota—Cushman K. Davis and Knute Nelson.
Mississippi—Edward C. Walthall.
Missouri—Francis M. Cockrell and George G. Vest.
Montana—Thomas H. Carter.
Nebraska—William V. Allen and John M. Thurston.
Nevada—William M. Stewart.
New Hampshire—William E. Chandler and Jacob H. Gallinger.
New Jersey—William J. Sewell and James Smith, jr.
New York—Edward Murphy, jr., and Thomas C. Platt.
North Carolina—Marion Butler and Jeter C. Pritchard.
North Dakota—Henry C. Hansbrough and William N. Roach.
Ohio—Joseph B. Foraker and Marcus A. Hanna.
Oregon—George W. McBride.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose and Matthew S. Quay.
Rhode Island—Nelson W. Aldrich and George P. Wetmore.
South Carolina—Benjamin R. Tillman.
South Dakota—James H. Kyle and R. F. Pettigrew.
Tennessee—William B. Bate and Thomas B. Turley.
Texas—Horace Chilton and Roger Q. Mills.
Utah—Frank J. Cannon and Joseph L. Rawlins.
Vermont—Justin S. Morrill and Redfield Proctor.
Virginia—John W. Daniel.
Washington—John L. Wilson.
West Virginia—Stephen B. Elkins and Charles J. Faulkner.
Wisconsin—John L. Mitchell and John C. Spooner.
Wyoming—Clarence D. Clark and Francis E. Warren.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. MCLAURIN] is in the city, but that he is too ill to be present to-day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Eighty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. MORRILL submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. ALLISON submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed, to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the committee on the part of the Senate; and Mr. ALLISON and Mr. GORMAN were appointed.

HOUR OF MEETING.

On motion of Mr. CULLOM, it was

Ordered, That the hour of the daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock m. until otherwise ordered.

RECESS.

Mr. HALE (at 12 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.). I move that the Senate take a recess until 1 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess (at 1 o'clock p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

At 1 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m. Mr. WILLIAM J. BROWNING, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared below the bar of the Senate and delivered the following message:

Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has appeared, and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

I am further directed to inform the Senate that the House has passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed on the part of the House, to join the committee already appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may have to make.

I am also directed to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed Mr. DINGLEY, Mr. GROSVENOR, and Mr. BAILEY as the committee on the part of the House.

RECESS.

Mr. HALE (at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.). Mr. President, I am informed that the House of Representatives has taken a recess until half past 1 o'clock. I therefore move that the Senate take a recess until that time.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess (at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. ALLISON and Mr. GORMAN, the committee appointed in conjunction with a similar committee of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States, appeared below the bar, and

Mr. ALLISON said: Mr. President, the committee appointed by the Senate, with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives, to inform the President that a quorum of each House of Congress is now in session and ready to receive any communication he may wish to make have discharged that duty, and the President replied that he would immediately communicate to the two Houses in writing. He also expressed the hope that the deliberations of Congress may result in great good and reflect honor upon the Congress itself.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

At 1 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m., Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of the secretaries of the President of the United States, appeared below the bar, and said:

Mr. President, I am directed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Senate a message in writing.

The message was received from the secretary and handed to the Vice-President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the message of the President of the United States, which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read the message, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to the Fifty-fifth Congress, assembled in regular session at the seat of Government, with many of whose Senators and Representatives I have been associated in the legislative service. Their meeting occurs under felicitous conditions, justifying sincere congratulation and calling for our grateful acknowledgment to a beneficent Providence which has so signally blessed and prospered us as a nation. Peace and good will with all the nations of the earth continue unbroken.

A matter of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and unification of all sections of our country, the incompleteness of which has too long delayed realization of the highest blessings of the Union. The spirit of patriotism is universal and is ever increasing in fervor. The public questions which now must engross us are lifted far above either partisanship, prejudice, or former sectional differences. They affect every part of our common country alike and permit of no division on ancient lines. Questions of foreign policy, of revenue, the soundness of the currency, the inviolability of national obligations, the improvement of the public service, appeal to the individual conscience of every earnest citizen to whatever party he belongs or in whatever section of the country he may reside.

The extra session of this Congress which closed during July last enacted important legislation, and while its full effect has not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value, further time will be required, and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial.

Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of Congress, the question next pressing for consideration is that of the currency.

The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operations of the Government since 1866. On the 30th day of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of $728,868,447.41. On the 1st of January, 1879, these liabilities had been reduced to $443,889,495.88. Of our interest-bearing obligations, the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1866, the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the Government was $2,332,331,208. On the 1st day of July, 1893, this sum had been reduced to $585,037,100, or an aggregate reduction of $1,747,294,108. The interest-bearing debt of the United States on the 1st day of December, 1897, was $847,365,620. The Government money now outstanding (December 1) consists of $346,681,016 of United States notes, $107,793,280 of Treasury notes issued by authority of the law of 1890, $384,963,504 of silver certificates, and $61,280,761 of standard silver dollars.

With the great resources of the Government and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the Government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt.

The brief review of what was accomplished from the close of the war to 1893 makes unreasonable and groundless any distrust either of our financial ability or soundness; while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish Congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing impossible.

There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good; good because the Government's pledge is out to keep it so, and that pledge will not be broken. However, the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing toward its fulfillment.

The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the Government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money, that is, keeping all of them at par with gold. We surely can not be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people, even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the Government, but a dangerous menace to the national credit.

It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the Government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation, made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have $900,000,000 of currency which the Government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the Government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The Government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the Government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing. It can get it in no other way when it most needs it. The Government, without any fixed gold revenue, is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done, and which under the authority now given it will continue to do.

The law which requires the Government after having redeemed its United States notes to pay them out again as current funds demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so in times of business panic and when the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the Government. At such times the Government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption but through the increase of its bonded debt, as during the Administration of my predecessor, when $262,315,400 of 4½ per cent bonds were issued and sold and the proceeds used to pay the expenses of the Government in excess of the revenues and sustain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds were used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve.

With our revenues equal to our expenses, there would be no deficit requiring the issuance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below $100,000,000, how will it be replenished except by selling more bonds? Is there any other way practicable under existing law? The serious question then is, Shall we continue the

policy that has been pursued in the past; that is, when the gold reserve reaches the point of danger, issue more bonds and supply the needed gold, or shall we provide other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If no further legislation is had and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then Congress should give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law.

I earnestly recommend, as soon as the receipts of the Government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the Government, that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart, and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the Government, he should not receive back from the Government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the Government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a non-interest-bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way, they may return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt.

In my view it is of the utmost importance that the Government should be relieved from the burden of providing all the gold required for exchanges and export. This responsibility is alone borne by the Government without any of the usual and necessary banking powers to help itself. The banks do not feel the strain of gold redemption. The whole strain rests upon the Government, and the size of the gold reserve in the Treasury has come to be, with or without reason, the signal of danger or of security. This ought to be stopped.

If we are to have an era of prosperity in the country, with sufficient receipts for the expenses of the Government, we may feel no immediate embarrassment from our present currency; but the danger still exists and will be ever present menacing us so long as the existing system continues. And besides, it is in times of adequate revenues and business tranquillity that the Government should prepare for the worst. We can not avoid without serious consequences the wise consideration and prompt solution of this question.

The Secretary of the Treasury has outlined a plan in great detail for the purpose of removing the threatened recurrence of a depleted gold reserve and save us from future embarrassment on that account. To this plan I invite your careful consideration.

I concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in his recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited for circulation, and that the tax on circulating notes secured by deposit of such bonds be reduced to one-half of 1 per cent per annum. I also join him in recommending that authority be given for the establishment of national banks with a minimum capital of $25,000. This will enable the smaller villages and agricultural regions of the country to be supplied with currency to meet their needs.

I recommend that the issue of national-bank notes be restricted to the denomination of $10 and upward. If the suggestions I have herein made shall have the approval of Congress, then I would recommend that national banks be required to redeem their notes in gold.

The most important problem with which this Government is now called upon to deal pertaining to its foreign relations concerns its duty toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection. Problems and conditions more or less in common with those now existing have confronted this Government at various times in the past. The story of Cuba for many years has been one of unrest; growing discontent; an effort toward a larger enjoyment of liberty and self-control; of organized resistance to the mother country; of depression after distress and warfare, and of ineffectual settlement to be followed by renewed revolt. For no enduring period since the enfranchisement of the continental possessions of Spain in the Western Continent has the condition of Cuba or the policy of Spain toward Cuba not caused concern to the United States.

The prospect from time to time that the weakness of Spain's hold upon the island and the political vicissitudes and embarrassments of the home government might lead to the transfer of Cuba to a continental power called forth, between 1823 and 1860, various emphatic declarations of the policy of the United States to permit no disturbance of Cuba's connection with Spain unless in the direction of independence or acquisition by us through purchase; nor has there been any change of this declared policy since upon the part of the Government.

The revolution which began in 1868 lasted for ten years despite the strenuous efforts of the successive peninsular governments to suppress it. Then, as now, the Government of the United States testified its grave concern and offered its aid to put an end to bloodshed in Cuba. The overtures made by General Grant were refused and the war dragged on, entailing great loss of life and treasure and increased injury to American interests, besides throwing enhanced burdens of neutrality upon this Government. In 1878 peace was brought about by the truce of Zanjon, obtained by negotiations between the Spanish commander, Martinez de Campos, and the insurgent leaders.

The present insurrection broke out in February, 1895. It is not my purpose at this time to recall its remarkable increase or to characterize its tenacious resistance against the enormous forces massed against it by Spain. The revolt and the efforts to subdue it carried destruction to every quarter of the island, developing wide proportions and defying the efforts of Spain for its suppression. The civilized code of war has been disregarded, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans.

The existing conditions can not but fill this Government and the American people with the gravest apprehension. There is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and contented, enjoying that measure of self-control which is the inalienable right of man, protected in their right to reap the benefit of the exhaustless treasures of their country.

The offer made by my predecessor in April, 1896, tendering the friendly offices of this Government failed. Any mediation on our part was not accepted. In brief, the answer read: "There is no effectual way to pacify Cuba unless it begins with the actual submission of the rebels to the mother country." Then only could Spain act in the promised direction, of her own motion and after her own plans.

The cruel policy of concentration was initiated February 16, 1896. The productive districts controlled by the Spanish armies were depopulated. The agricultural inhabitants were herded in and about the garrison towns, their lands laid waste, and their dwellings destroyed. This policy the late cabinet of Spain justified as a necessary measure of war and as a means of cutting off supplies from the insurgents. It has utterly failed as a war measure. It was not civilized warfare. It was extermination.

Against this abuse of the rights of war I have felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this Government. There was much of public condemnation of the treatment of American citizens by alleged illegal arrests and long imprisonment awaiting trial or pending protracted judicial proceedings. I felt it my first duty to make instant demand for the release or speedy trial of all American citizens under arrest. Before the change of the Spanish cabinet in October last twenty-two prisoners, citizens of the United States, had been given their freedom.

For the relief of our own citizens suffering because of the conflict the aid of Congress was sought in a special message, and under the appropriation of April 4, 1897, effective aid has been given to American citizens in Cuba, many of them at their own request having been returned to the United States.

The instructions given to our new minister to Spain before his departure for his post directed him to impress upon that Government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and to the Cuban people. These instructions recited the character and duration of the contest, the widespread losses it entails, the burdens and restraints it imposes upon us, with constant disturbance of national interests, and the injury resulting from an indefinite continuance of this state of things. It was stated that at this juncture our Government was constrained to seriously inquire if the time was not ripe when Spain of her own volition, moved by her own interests and every sentiment of humanity, should put a stop to this destructive war and make proposals of settlement, honorable to herself and just to her Cuban colony. It was urged that as a neighboring nation, with large interests in Cuba, we could be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore peace and order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result.

No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach, and indeed precise proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to that Government. All that was asked or expected was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored. It so chanced that the consideration of this offer, addressed to the same Spanish administration which had declined the tenders of my predecessor and which for more than two years had poured men and treasure into Cuba in the fruitless effort to suppress the revolt, fell to others. Between the departure of General Woodford, the new envoy, and his arrival in Spain the statesman who had shaped the policy of his country fell by the hand of an assassin, and although the cabinet of the late premier still held office and received from our envoy the proposals he bore, that cabinet gave place within a few days thereafter to a new administration, under the leadership of Sagasta.

The reply to our note was received on the 23d day of October. It is in the direction of a better understanding. It appreciates the friendly purposes of this Government. It admits that our country is deeply affected by the war in Cuba and that its desires for peace are just. It declares that the present Spanish Government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end Spain has decided to put into effect the political reforms heretofore advocated by the present premier without halting for any consideration in the path which in its judgment leads to peace. The military operations, it is said, will continue, but will be humane and conducted with all regard for private rights, being accompanied by political action leading to the autonomy of Cuba while guarding Spanish sovereignty. This, it is claimed, will result in investing Cuba with a distinct personality, the island to be governed by an executive and by a local council or chamber, reserving to Spain the control of the foreign relations, the army and navy, and the judicial administration. To accomplish this the present Government proposes to modify existing legislation by decree, leaving the Spanish Cortes, with the aid of Cuban senators and deputies, to solve the economic problem and properly distribute the existing debt.

In the absence of a declaration of the measures that this Government proposes to takein carrying out its proffer of good offices, it suggests that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant political reforms, while the United States for its part shall enforce its neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which it is asserted the insurgents receive from this country. The supposition of an indefinite prolongation of the war is denied. It is asserted that the western provinces are already well-nigh reclaimed, that the planting of cane and tobacco therein has been resumed, and that by force of arms and new and ample reforms very early and complete pacification is hoped for.

The immediate amelioration of existing conditions under the new administration of Cuban affairs is predicted, and therewithal the disturbance and all occasion for any change of attitude on the part of the United States. Discussion of the question of the international duties and responsibilities of the United States as Spain understands them is presented, with an apparent disposition to charge us with failure in this regard. This charge is without any basis in fact. It could not have been made if Spain had been cognizant of the constant efforts this Government has made at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative machinery of the nation at command to perform its full duty according to the law of nations. That it has successfully prevented the departure of a single military expedition or armed vessel from our shores in violation of our laws would seem to be a sufficient answer. But of this aspect of the Spanish note it is not necessary to speak further now. Firm in the conviction of a wholly performed obligation, due response to this charge has been made in diplomatic course.

Throughout all these horrors and dangers to our own peace this Government has never in any way abrogated its sovereign prerogative of reserving to itself the determination of its policy and course according to its own high sense of right and in consonance with the dearest interests and convictions of our own people should the prolongation of the strife so demand.

Of the untried measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that can not be thought of. That by our code of morality would be criminal aggression.

Recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents has often been canvassed as a possible if not inevitable step both in regard to the previous ten years' struggle and during the present war. I am not unmindful that the two Houses of Congress in the spring of 1896 expressed the opinion by concurrent resolution that a condition of public war existed requiring or justifying the recognition of a state of belligerency in Cuba, and during the extra session the Senate voted a joint resolution of like import, which, however, was not brought to a vote in the House of Representatives. In the presence of these significant expressions of the sentiment of the legislative branch it behooves the Executive to soberly consider the conditions under which so important a measure must needs rest for justification. It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor. Possession, in short, of the essential qualifications of sovereignty by the insurgents and the conduct of the war by them according to the received code of war are no less important factors toward the determination of the problem of belligerency than are the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal polity of the recognizing State.

The wise utterances of President Grant in his memorable message of December 7, 1875, are signally relevant to the present situation in Cuba, and it may be wholesome now to recall them. At that time a ruinous conflict had for seven years wasted the neighboring island. During all those years an utter disregard of the laws of civilized warfare and of the just demands of humanity, which called forth expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom, continued unabated. Desolation and ruin pervaded that productive region, enormously affecting the commerce of all commercial nations, but that of the United States more than any other by reason of proximity and larger trade and intercourse. At that juncture General Grant uttered these words, which now, as then, sum up the elements of the problem:

"A recognition of the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest. In a former message to Congress I had occasion to consider this question, and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war. * * * It is possible that the acts of foreign powers, and even acts of Spain herself, of this very nature, might be pointed to in defense of such recognition. But now, as in its past history, the United States should carefully avoid the false lights which might lead it into the mazes of doubtful law and of questionable propriety, and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule, which has been its guide, of doing only that which is right and honest and of good report. The question of according or of withholding rights of belligerency must be judged, in every case, in view of the particular attending facts. Unless justified by necessity, it is always, and justly, regarded as an unfriendly act and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. It is necessary, and it is required, when the interests and rights of another government or of its people are so far affected by a pending civil conflict as to require a definition of its relations thereto. But this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the sense of international law as war.

"Belligerence, too, is a fact. The mere existence of contending armed bodies, and their occasional conflicts, do not constitute war in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba the tests recognized by publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty, and power, when free from sensitive or selfish and unworthy motives, I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable, and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of government toward its own people and to other states, with courts for the administration of justice, with a local habitation, possessing such organization of force, such material, such occupation of territory as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection, or occasional skirmishes, and place it on the terrible footing of war, to which a recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it.

"The contest, moreover, is solely on land; the insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of those sudden and difficult complications which a war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon the vessels, both commercial and national, and upon the consular officers of other powers, calls for the definition of their relations to the parties to the contest. Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature as I regard it to be at present indefensible as a measure of right.

"Such recognition entails upon the country according the rights which flow from it difficult and complicated duties, and requires the exaction from the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the right of search upon the high seas by vessels of both parties; it would subject the carrying of arms and munitions of war, which now may be transported freely and without interruption in vessels of the United States, to detention and to possible seizure; it would give rise to countless vexatious questions, would release the parent Government from responsibility for acts done by the insurgents, and would invest Spain with the right to exercise the supervision, recognized by our treaty of 1795, over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which, in its traffic between the Atlantic and the Gulf States and between all of them and the States on the Pacific, passes through the waters which wash the shores of Cuba. The exercise of this supervision could scarce fail to lead, if not to abuses, certainly to collisions perilous to the peaceful relations of the two States. There can be little doubt as to what result such supervision would before long draw this nation. It would be unworthy of the United States to inaugurate the possibilities of such result by measures of questionable right or expediency or by any indirection."

Turning to the practical aspects of a recognition of belligerency and reviewing its inconveniences and positive dangers, still further pertinent considerations appear. In the code of nations there

is no such thing as a naked recognition of belligerency unaccompanied by the assumption of international neutrality. Such recognition without more will not confer upon either party to a domestic conflict a status not theretofore actually possessed or affect the relation of either party to other states. The act of recognition usually takes the form of a solemn proclamation of neutrality which recites the de facto condition of belligerency as its motive. It announces a domestic law of neutrality in the declaring state. It assumes the international obligations of a neutral in the presence of a public state of war. It warns all citizens and others within the jurisdiction of the proclaimant that they violate those rigorous obligations at their own peril and can not expect to be shielded from the consequences. The right of visit and search on the seas and seizure of vessels and cargoes and contraband of war and good prize under admiralty law must under international law be admitted as a legitimate consequence of a proclamation of belligerency. While according the equal belligerent rights defined by public law to each party in our ports, disfavors would be imposed on both which, while nominally equal, would weigh heavily in behalf of Spain herself. Possessing a navy and controlling the ports of Cuba, her maritime rights could be asserted not only for the military investment of the island, but up to the margin of our own territorial waters, and a condition of things would exist for which the Cubans within their own domain could not hope to create a parallel; while its creation through aid or sympathy from within our domain would be even more impossible than now, with the additional obligations of international neutrality we would perforce assume.

The enforcement of this enlarged and onerous code of neutrality would only be influential within our own jurisdiction by land and sea and applicable by our own instrumentalities. It could impart to the United States no jurisdiction between Spain and the insurgents. It would give the United States no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife within the paramount authority of Spain according to the international code of war.

For these reasons, I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise and therefore inadmissible. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a measure of right and duty the Executive will take it.

Intervention upon humanitarian grounds has been frequently suggested and has not failed to receive my most anxious and earnest consideration. But should such a step be now taken when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba? A new government has taken office in the mother country. It is pledged in advance to the declaration that all the effort in the world can not suffice to maintain peace in Cuba by the bayonet; that vague promises of reform after subjugation afford no solution of the insular problem; that with a substitution of commanders must come a change of the past system of warfare for one in harmony with a new policy which shall no longer aim to drive the Cubans to the "horrible alternative of taking to the thicket or succumbing in misery;" that reforms must be instituted in accordance with the needs and circumstances of the time, and that these reforms, while designed to give full autonomy to the colony and to create a virtual entity and self-controlled administration, shall yet conserve and affirm the sovereignty of Spain by a just distribution of powers and burdens upon a basis of mutual interest untainted by methods of selfish expediency.

The first acts of the new government lie in these honorable paths. The policy of cruel rapine and extermination that so long shocked the universal sentiment of humanity has been reversed. Under the new military commander a broad clemency is proffered. Measures have already been set on foot to relieve the horrors of starvation. The power of the Spanish armies, it is asserted, is to be used not to spread ruin and desolation, but to protect the resumption of peaceful agricultural pursuits and productive industries. That past methods are futile to force a peace by subjugation is freely admitted, and that ruin without conciliation must inevitably fail to win for Spain the fidelity of a contented dependency.

Decrees in application of the foreshadowed reforms have already been promulgated. The full text of these decrees has not been received, but as furnished in a telegraphic summary from our minister are: All civil and electoral rights of peninsular Spaniards are, in virtue of existing constitutional authority, forthwith extended to colonial Spaniards. A scheme of autonomy has been proclaimed by decree, to become effective upon ratification by the Cortes. It creates a Cuban parliament which, with the insular executive, can consider and vote upon all subjects affecting local order and interests, possessing unlimited powers save as to matters of state, war, and the navy, as to which the Governor-General acts by his own authority as the delegate of the central government. This parliament receives the oath of the Governor-General to preserve faithfully the liberties and privileges of the colony, and to it the colonial secretaries are responsible. It has the right to propose to the central government, through the Governor-General, modifications of the national charter and to invite new projects of law or executive measures in the interest of the colony.

Besides its local powers, it is competent, first, to regulate electoral registration and procedure and prescribe the qualifications of electors and the manner of exercising suffrage; second, to organize courts of justice with native judges from members of the local bar; third, to frame the insular budget both as to expenditures and revenues, without limitation of any kind, and to set apart the revenues to meet the Cuban share of the national budget, which latter will be voted by the national Cortes with the assistance of Cuban senators and deputies; fourth, to initiate or take part in the negotiations of the national government for commercial treaties which may affect Cuban interests; fifth, to accept or reject commercial treaties which the national government may have concluded without the participation of the Cuban government; sixth, to frame the colonial tariff, acting in accord with the peninsular government in scheduling articles of mutual commerce between the mother country and the colonies. Before introducing or voting upon a bill, the Cuban government or the chambers will lay the project before the central government and hear its opinion thereon, all the correspondence in such regard being made public. Finally, all conflicts of jurisdiction arising between the different municipal, provincial, and insular assemblies, or between the latter and the insular executive power, and which from their nature may not be referable to the central government for decision, shall be submitted to the courts.

That the government of Sagasta has entered upon a course from which recession with honor is impossible can hardly be questioned; that in the few weeks it has existed it has made earnest of the sincerity of its professions is undeniable. I shall not impugn its sincerity, nor should impatience be suffered to embarrass it in the task it has undertaken. It is honestly due to Spain and to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations and to prove the asserted efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed. She has recalled the commander whose brutal orders inflamed the American mind and shocked the civilized world. She has modified the horrible order of concentration and has undertaken to care for the helpless and permit those who desire to resume the cultivation of their fields to do so and assures them of the protection of the Spanish Government in their lawful occupations. She has just released the *Competitor* prisoners heretofore sentenced to death and who have been the subject of repeated diplomatic correspondence during both this and the preceding Administration.

Not a single American citizen is now in arrest or confinement in Cuba of whom this Government has any knowledge. The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this Government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor and to humanity.

Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the Government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization, and humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world.

By a special message, dated the 16th day of June last, I laid before the Senate a treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the Republic of Hawaii, having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as an integral part of the United States and under its sovereignty. The Senate having removed the injunction of secrecy, although the treaty is still pending before that body, the subject may be properly referred to in this message, because the necessary action of the Congress is required to determine by legislation many details of the eventual union should the fact of annexation be accomplished, as I believe it should be.

While consistently disavowing from a very early period any aggressive policy of absorption in regard to the Hawaiian group, a long series of declarations through three-quarters of a century has proclaimed the vital interest of the United States in the independent life of the islands and their intimate commercial dependence upon this country. At the same time it has been repeatedly asserted that in no event could the entity of Hawaiian statehood

cease by the passage of the islands under the domination or influence of another power than the United States. Under these circumstances, the logic of events required that annexation, heretofore offered but declined, should in the ripeness of time come about as the natural result of the strengthening ties that bind us to those islands, and be realized by the free will of the Hawaiian State.

That treaty was unanimously ratified without amendment by the Senate and President of the Republic of Hawaii on the 10th of September last, and only awaits the favorable action of the American Senate to effect the complete absorption of the islands into the domain of the United States. What the conditions of such a union shall be, the political relation thereof to the United States, the character of the local administration, the quality and degree of the elective franchise of the inhabitants, the extension of the Federal laws to the territory or the enactment of special laws to fit the peculiar condition thereof, the regulation if need be of the labor system therein, are all matters which the treaty has wisely relegated to the Congress.

If the treaty is confirmed, as every consideration of dignity and honor requires, the wisdom of Congress will see to it that, avoiding abrupt assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship, and having due regard to the geographical conditions, the most just provisions for self-rule in local matters with the largest political liberties as an integral part of our nation will be accorded to the Hawaiians. No less is due to a people who, after nearly five years of demonstrated capacity to fulfill the obligations of self-governing statehood, come of their free will to merge their destinies in our body politic.

The questions which have arisen between Japan and Hawaii by reason of the treatment of Japanese laborers emigrating to the islands under the Hawaiian-Japanese convention of 1888 are in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation. This Government has not been invited to mediate, and, on the other hand, has sought no intervention in that matter, further than to evince its kindliest disposition toward such a speedy and direct adjustment by the two sovereign States in interest as shall comport with equity and honor. It is gratifying to learn that the apprehensions at first displayed on the part of Japan lest the cessation of Hawaii's national life through annexation might impair privileges to which Japan honorably laid claim have given place to confidence in the uprightness of this Government and in the sincerity of its purpose to deal with all possible ulterior questions in the broadest spirit of friendliness.

As to the representation of this Government to Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica, I have concluded that Mr. William L. Merry, confirmed as minister of the United States to the States of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica, shall proceed to San Jose, Costa Rica, and there temporarily establish the headquarters of the United States to those three States. I took this action for what I regarded as the paramount interests of this country. It was developed upon an investigation by the Secretary of State that the Government of Nicaragua, while not unwilling to receive Mr. Merry in his diplomatic quality, was unable to do so because of the compact concluded June 20, 1895, whereby that Republic and those of Salvador and Honduras, forming what is known as the Greater Republic of Central America, had surrendered to the representative Diet thereof their right to receive and send diplomatic agents. The Diet was not willing to accept him because he was not accredited to that body. I could not accredit him to that body because the appropriation law of Congress did not permit it. Mr. Baker, the present minister at Managua, has been directed to present his letters of recall.

Mr. W. Godfrey Hunter has likewise been accredited to the Governments of Guatemala and Honduras, the same as his predecessor. Guatemala is not a member of the Greater Republic of Central America, but Honduras is. Should this latter Government decline to receive him, he has been instructed to report this fact to his Government and await its further instructions.

A subject of large importance to our country and increasing appreciation on the part of the people is the completion of the great highway of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific known as the Nicaragua Canal. Its utility and value to American commerce is universally admitted. The commission appointed under date of July 24 last "to continue the surveys and examinations authorized by the act approved March 2, 1895," in regard to "the proper route, feasibility, and cost of construction of the Nicaragua Canal, with a view of making complete plans for the entire work of construction of such canal," is now employed in the undertaking. In the future I shall take occasion to transmit to Congress the report of this commission, making at the same time such further suggestions as may then seem advisable.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1897, for the promotion of an international agreement respecting bimetallism, I appointed on the 14th day of April, 1897, Hon. EDWARD O. WOLCOTT, of Colorado, Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, and Hon Charles J. Paine, of Massachusetts, as special envoys to represent the United States. They have been diligent in their efforts to secure the concurrence and cooperation of European countries in the international settlement of the question, but up to this time have not been able to secure an agreement contemplated by their mission.

The gratifying action of our great sister Republic of France in joining this country in the attempt to bring about an agreement among the principal commercial nations of Europe, whereby a fixed and relative value between gold and silver shall be secured, furnishes assurance that we are not alone among the larger nations of the world in realizing the international character of the problem and in the desire of reaching some wise and practical solution of it. The British Government has published a résumé of the steps taken jointly by the French ambassador in London and the special envoys of the United States, with whom our ambassador at London actively cooperated in the presentation of this subject to Her Majesty's Government. This will be laid before Congress.

Our special envoys have not made their final report, as further negotiations between the representatives of this Government and the Governments of other countries are pending and in contemplation. They believe that doubts which have been raised in certain quarters respecting the position of maintaining the stability of the parity between the metals and kindred questions may yet be solved by further negotiations.

Meanwhile it gives me satisfaction to state that the special envoys have already demonstrated their ability and fitness to deal with the subject, and it is to be earnestly hoped that their labors may result in an international agreement which will bring about recognition of both gold and silver as money upon such terms and with such safeguards as will secure the use of both metals upon a basis which shall work no injustice to any class of our citizens.

In order to execute as early as possible the provisions of the third and fourth sections of the revenue act approved July 24, 1897, I appointed the Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, a special commissioner plenipotentiary to undertake the requisite negotiations with foreign countries desiring to avail themselves of these provisions. The negotiations are now proceeding with several Governments, both European and American. It is believed that by a careful exercise of the powers conferred by that act some grievances of our own and of other countries in our mutual trade relations may be either removed or largely alleviated, and that the volume of our commercial exchanges may be enlarged with advantage to both contracting parties.

Most desirable from every standpoint of national interest and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do not do it now. We should be the laggard no longer. The inferiority of our merchant marine is justly humiliating to the national pride. The Government by every proper constitutional means should aid in making our ships familiar visitors at every commercial port of the world, thus opening up new and valuable markets to the surplus products of the farm and the factory.

The efforts which had been made during the two previous years by my predecessor to secure better protection to the fur seals in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea were renewed at an early date by this Administration and have been pursued with earnestness. Upon my invitation the Governments of Japan and Russia sent delegates to Washington and an international conference was held during the months of October and November last, wherein it was unanimously agreed that under the existing regulations this species of useful animals was threatened with extinction and that an international agreement of all the interested powers was necessary for their adequate protection.

The Government of Great Britain did not see proper to be represented at this conference, but subsequently sent to Washington, as delegates, the expert commissioners of Great Britain and Canada who had during the past two years visited the Pribilof Islands, and who met in conference similar commissioners on the part of the United States. The result of this conference was an agreement on important facts connected with the condition of the seal herd, heretofore in dispute, which should place beyond controversy the duty of the Governments concerned to adopt measures without delay for the peservation and restoration of the herd. Negotiations to this end are now in progress, the result of which I hope to be able to report to Congress at an early day.

International arbitration can not be omitted from the list of subjects claiming our consideration. Events have only served to strengthen the general views on this question expressed in my inaugural address. The best sentiment of the civilized world is moving toward the settlement of differences between nations without resorting to the horrors of war. Treaties embodying these humane principles on broad lines without in any way imperiling our interests or our honor shall have my constant encouragement.

The acceptance by this Government of the invitation of the Republic of France to participate in the Universal Exposition of 1900 at Paris was immediately followed by the appointment of a

special commissioner to represent the United States in the proposed exposition, with special reference to the securing of space for an adequate exhibit on behalf of the United States.

The special commissioner delayed his departure for Paris long enough to ascertain the probable demand for space by American exhibitors. His inquiries developed an almost unprecedented interest in the proposed exposition, and the information thus acquired enabled him to justify an application for a much larger allotment of space for the American section than had been reserved by the exposition authorities. The result was particularly gratifying, in view of the fact that the United States was one of the last countries to accept the invitation of France.

The reception accorded our special commissioner was most cordial, and he was given every reasonable assurance that the United States would receive a consideration commensurate with the proportions of our exhibit. The report of the special commissioner as to the magnitude and importance of the coming exposition and the great demand for space by American exhibitors supplies new arguments for a liberal and judicious appropriation by Congress to the end that an exhibit fairly representative of the industries and resources of our country may be made in an exposition which will illustrate the world's progress during the nineteenth century. That exposition is intended to be the most important and comprehensive of the long series of international exhibitions, of which our own at Chicago was a brilliant example, and it is desirable that the United States should make a worthy exhibit of American genius and skill and their unrivaled achievements in every branch of industry.

The present immediately effective force of the Navy consists of 4 battle ships of the first class, 2 of the second, and 48 other vessels, ranging from armored cruisers to torpedo boats. There are under construction 5 battle ships of the first class, 16 torpedo boats, and 1 submarine boat. No provision has yet been made for the armor of 3 of the 5 battle ships, as it has been impossible to obtain it at the price fixed by Congress. It is of great importance that Congress provide this armor, as until then the ships are of no fighting value.

The present naval force, especially in view of its increase by the ships now under construction, while not as large as that of a few other powers, is a formidable force; its vessels are the very best of each type; and with the increase that should be made to it from time to time in the future, and careful attention to keeping it in a high state of efficiency and repair, it is well adapted to the necessities of the country.

The great increase of the Navy which has taken place in recent years was justified by the requirements for national defense, and has received public approbation. The time has now arrived, however, when this increase, to which the country is committed, should, for a time, take the form of increased facilities commensurate with the increase of our naval vessels. It is an unfortunate fact that there is only one dock on the Pacific coast capable of docking our largest ships, and only one on the Atlantic coast, and that the latter has for the last six or seven months been under repair and therefore incapable of use. Immediate steps should be taken to provide three or four docks of this capacity on the Atlantic coast, at least one on the Pacific coast, and a floating dock in the Gulf. This is the recommendation of a very competent board appointed to investigate the subject. There should also be ample provision made for powder and projectiles and other munitions of war, and for an increased number of officers and enlisted men. Some additions are also necessary to our navy-yards, for the repair and care of our larger number of vessels. As there are now on the stocks five battle ships of the largest class, which can not be completed for a year or two, I concur with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for an appropriation authorizing the construction of one battle ship for the Pacific coast, where, at present, there is only one in commission and one under construction, while on the Atlantic coast there are three in commission and four under construction; and also that several torpedo boats be authorized in connection with our general system of coast defense.

The Territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of Congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to the Territory. The great influx of population during the past summer and fall and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring will not permit us to longer neglect the extension of civil authority within the Territory or postpone the establishment of a more thorough government.

A general system of public surveys has not yet been extended to Alaska, and all entries thus far made in that District are upon special surveys. The act of Congress extending to Alaska the mining laws of the United States contained the reservation that it should not be construed to put in force the general land laws of the country. By act approved March 3, 1891, authority was given for entry of lands for town-site purposes and also for the purchase of not exceeding 160 acres then or thereafter occupied for purposes of trade and manufacture. The purpose of Congress as thus far expressed has been that only such rights should apply to that Territory as should be specifically named.

It will be seen how much remains to be done for that vast and remote and yet promising portion of our country. Special authority was given to the President by the act of Congress approved July 24, 1897, to divide that Territory into two land districts and to designate the boundaries thereof and to appoint registers and receivers of said land offices, and the President was also authorized to appoint a surveyor-general for the entire District. Pursuant to this authority, a surveyor-general and receiver have been appointed, with offices at Sitka. If in the ensuing year the conditions justify it, the additional land district authorized by law will be established, with an office at some point in the Yukon Valley. No appropriation, however, was made for this purpose, and that is now necessary to be done for the two land districts into which the Territory is to be divided.

I concur with the Secretary of War in his suggestions as to the necessity for a military force in the Territory of Alaska for the protection of persons and property. Already a small force, consisting of twenty-five men, with two officers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Randall, of the Eighth Infantry, has been sent to St. Michael to establish a military post.

As it is to the interest of the Government to encourage the development and settlement of the country and its duty to follow up its citizens there with the benefits of legal machinery, I earnestly urge upon Congress the establishment of a system of government with such flexibility as will enable it to adjust itself to the future areas of greatest population.

The startling though possibly exaggerated reports from the Yukon River country of the probable shortage of food for the large number of people who are wintering there without the means of leaving the country are confirmed in such measure as to justify bringing the matter to the attention of Congress. Access to that country in winter can be had only by the passes from Dyea and vicinity, which is a most difficult and perhaps an impossible task. However, should these reports of the suffering of our fellow-citizens be further verified, every effort at any cost should be made to carry them relief.

For a number of years past it has been apparent that the conditions under which the Five Civilized Tribes were established in the Indian Territory under treaty provisions with the United States, with the right of self-government and the exclusion of all white persons from within their borders, have undergone so complete a change as to render the continuance of the system thus inaugurated practically impossible. The total number of the Five Civilized Tribes, as shown by the last census, is 45,494, and this number has not materially increased, while the white population is estimated at from 200,000 to 250,000, which by permission of the Indian government has settled in the Territory. The present area of the Indian Territory contains 25,694,564 acres, much of which is very fertile land. The United States citizens residing in the Territory, most of whom have gone there by invitation or with the consent of the tribal authorities, have made permanent homes for themselves. Numerous towns have been built in which from 500 to 5,000 white people now reside. Valuable residences and business houses have been erected in many of them. Large business enterprises are carried on in which vast sums of money are employed, and yet these people, who have invested their capital in the development of the productive resources of the country, are without title to the land they occupy and have no voice whatever in the government either of the nations or tribes. Thousands of their children, who were born in the Territory, are of school age, but the doors of the schools of the nations are shut against them, and what education they get is by private contribution. No provision for the protection of the life or property of these white citizens is made by the tribal governments and courts.

The Secretary of the Interior reports that leading Indians have absorbed great tracts of land to the exclusion of the common people, and government by an Indian aristocracy has been practically established, to the detriment of the people. It has been found impossible for the United States to keep its citizens out of the Territory and the executory conditions contained in the treaties with these nations have for the most part become impossible of execution. Nor has it been possible for the tribal governments to secure to each individual Indian his full enjoyment in common with other Indians of the common property of the nations. Friends of the Indians have long believed that the best interests of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes would be found in American citizenship, with all the rights and privileges which belong to that condition.

By section 16 of the act of March 3, 1893, the President was authorized to appoint three commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muscogee (or Creek), and Seminole Nations, commonly known as the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory. Briefly, the purposes of the negotiations were to be: The extinguishment of tribal titles to

any lands within that Territory now held by any and all such nations or tribes, either by cession of the same or some part thereof to the United States, or by allotment and division of the same in severalty among the Indians of such nations or tribes, respectively, as may be entitled to the same, or by such other method as may be agreed upon between the several nations and tribes aforesaid, or each of them with the United States, with a view to such an adjustment upon the basis of justice and equity as may, with the consent of the said nations of Indians so far as may be necessary, be requisite and suitable to enable the ultimate creation of a State or States of the Union which shall embrace the lands within said Indian Territory.

The commission met much opposition from the beginning. The Indians were very slow to act and those in control manifested a decided disinclination to meet with favor the propositions submitted to them. A little more than three years after this organization the commission effected an agreement with the Choctaw Nation alone. The Chickasaws, however, refused to agree to its terms, and as they have a common interest with the Choctaws in the lands of said nations, the agreement with the latter nation could have no effect without the consent of the former. On April 23, 1897, the commission effected an agreement with both tribes—the Choctaws and Chickasaws. This agreement, it is understood, has been ratified by the constituted authorities of the respective tribes or nations parties thereto, and only requires ratification by Congress to make it binding.

On the 27th of September, 1897, an agreement was effected with the Creek Nation, but it is understood that the national council of said nation has refused to ratify the same. Negotiations are yet to be had with the Cherokees, the most populous of the Five Civilized Tribes, and with the Seminoles, the smallest in point of numbers and territory.

The provision in the Indian appropriation act, approved June 10, 1896, makes it the duty of the commission to investigate and determine the rights of applicants for citizenship in the Five Civilized Tribes, and to make complete census rolls of the citizens of said tribes. The commission is at present engaged in this work among the Creeks and has made appointments for taking the census of these people up to and including the 30th of the present month.

Should the agreement between the Choctaws and Chickasaws be ratified by Congress and should the other tribes fail to make an agreement with the commission, then it will be necessary that some legislation shall be had by Congress which, while just and honorable to the Indians, shall be equitable to the white people who have settled upon these lands by invitation of the tribal nations.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes, chairman of the commission, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, under date of October 11, 1897, says: "Individual ownership is in their (the commission's) opinion absolutely essential to any permanent improvement in present conditions, and the lack of it is the root of nearly all the evils which so grievously afflict these people. Allotment by agreement is the only possible method, unless the United States courts are clothed with the authority to apportion the lands among the citizen Indians for whose use it was originally granted."

I concur with the Secretary of the Interior that there can be no cure for the evils engendered by the perversion of these great trusts excepting by their resumption by the government which created them.

The recent prevalence of yellow fever in a number of cities and towns throughout the South has resulted in much disturbance of commerce and demonstrated the necessity of such amendments to our quarantine laws as will make the regulations of the national quarantine authorities paramount. The Secretary of the Treasury in the portion of his report relating to the operation of the Marine-Hospital Service calls attention to the defects in the present quarantine laws and recommends amendments thereto which will give the Treasury Department the requisite authority to prevent the invasion of epidemic diseases from foreign countries and, in times of emergency like that of the past summer, will add to the efficiency of the sanitary measures for the protection of the people and at the same time prevent unnecessary restriction of commerce. I concur in his recommendation.

In further effort to prevent the invasion of the United States by yellow fever the importance of the discovery of the exact cause of the disease, which up to the present time has been undetermined, is obvious, and to this end a systematic bacteriological investigation should be made. I therefore recommend that Congress authorize the appointment of a commission by the President, to consist of four expert bacteriologists, one to be selected from the medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, one to be appointed from civil life, one to be detailed from the medical officers of the Army, and one from the medical officers of the Navy.

The Union Pacific Railway, main line, was sold under the decree of the United States court for the district of Nebraska on the 1st and 2d of November of this year. The amount due the Government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, $27,236,512, and the accrued interest thereon, $31,211,711.75, making the total indebtedness $58,448,223.75. The bid at the sale covered the first-mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the Government, principal and interest.

The sale of the subsidized portion of the Kansas Pacific line, upon which the Government holds a second-mortgage lien, has been postponed at the instance of the Government to December 16, 1897. The debt of this division of the Union Pacific Railway to the Government on November 1, 1897, was the principal of the subsidy bonds, $6,303,000, and the unpaid and accrued interest thereon, $6,626,690.33, making a total of $12,929,690.33.

The sale of this road was originally advertised for November 4, but for the purpose of securing the utmost public notice of the event it was postponed until December 16, and a second advertisement of the sale was made. By the decree of the court the upset price on the sale of the Kansas Pacific will yield to the Government the sum of $2,500,000 over all prior liens, costs, and charges. If no other or better bid is made, this sum is all that the Government will receive on its claim of nearly $13,000,000. The Government has no information as to whether there will be other bidders or a better bid than the minimum amount herein stated. The question presented therefore is, whether the Government shall, under the authority given it by the act of March 3, 1887, purchase or redeem the road in the event that a bid is not made by private parties covering the entire Government claim. To qualify the Government to bid at the sales will require a deposit of $900,000, as follows: In the Government cause $500,000 and in each of the first-mortgage causes $200,000, and in the latter the deposit must be in cash. Payments at the sale are as follows: Upon the acceptance of the bid a sum which, with the amount already deposited, shall equal 15 per cent of the bid; the balance in installments of 25 per cent thirty, forty, and fifty days after the confirmation of the sale. The lien on the Kansas Pacific prior to that of the Government on the 30th July, 1897, principal and interest, amounted to $7,281,048.11. The Government, therefore, should it become the highest bidder, will have to pay the amount of the first-mortgage lien.

I believe that under the act of 1887 it has the authority to do this, and in absence of any action by Congress I shall direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make the necessary deposit as required by the court's decree to qualify as a bidder and to bid at the sale a sum which will at least equal the principal of the debt due to the Government; but suggest in order to remove all controversy that an amendment of the law be immediately passed explicitly giving such powers and appropriating in general terms whatever sum is sufficient therefor.

In so important a matter as the Government becoming the possible owner of railroad property which it perforce must conduct and operate, I feel constrained to lay before Congress these facts for its consideration and action before the consummation of the sale. It is clear to my mind that the Government should not permit the property to be sold at a price which will yield less than one-half of the principal of its debt and less than one-fifth of its entire debt, principal and interest. But whether the Government, rather than accept less than its claim, should become a bidder, and thereby the owner of the property, I submit to the Congress for action.

The Library building provided for by the act of Congress approved April 15, 1886, has been completed and opened to the public. It should be a matter of congratulation that through the foresight and munificence of Congress the nation possesses this noble treasurehouse of knowledge. It is earnestly to be hoped that, having done so much toward the cause of education, Congress will continue to develop the Library in every phase of research, to the end that it may be not only one of the most magnificent, but among the richest and most useful libraries in the world.

The important branch of our Government known as the civil service, the practical improvement of which has long been a subject of earnest discussion, has of late years received increased legislative and Executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstatement in deserving cases has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examinations for admittance to the service enlarged and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical, and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials in any of the Departments. This order has been made to give to the accused his right to be heard, but without in any way impairing the power of removal, which should always be exercised in cases of inefficiency and incompetency, and which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil service reform system, preventing stagnation and deadwood, and keeping every employee keenly alive to the fact that the security of his tenure

depends not on favor, but on his own tested and carefully watched record of service.

Much of course still remains to be accomplished before the system can be made reasonably perfect for our needs. There are places now in the classified service which ought to be exempted, and others not classified may properly be included. I shall not hesitate to exempt cases which I think have been improperly included in the classified service or include those which in my judgment will best promote the public service. The system has the approval of the people, and it will be my endeavor to uphold and extend it.

I am forced by the length of this message to omit many important references to affairs of the Government with which Congress will have to deal at the present session. They are fully discussed in the departmental reports, to all of which I invite your earnest attention.

The estimates of the expenses of the Government by the several Departments will, I am sure, have your careful scrutiny. While the Congress may not find it an easy task to reduce the expenses of the Government, it should not encourage their increase. These expenses will, in my judgment, admit of a decrease in many branches of the Government without injury to the public service. It is a commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the Government, and thus avoid a deficit.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
December 6, 1897.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the message will be laid upon the table and printed for the use of the Senate.

DEATH OF SENATOR GEORGE.

Mr. WALTHALL. Mr. President, the painful duty devolves on me to announce the death of Hon. JAMES Z. GEORGE, late a Senator from the State of Mississippi. After a lingering illness, from which he was a constant and patient sufferer for months, he died on the 14th day of August last at Mississippi City, in the State of Mississippi.

In his death that State has lost her most useful and distinguished public servant, the Senate one of its ablest and most conspicuous members, and the masses of the people throughout the land an earnest and powerful champion and defender.

This is no fitting time for extended comment upon the character and achievements of my late colleague. Later in the session I shall ask the Senate, in pursuance of its custom, to set apart a day when tributes may be paid to his memory.

I ask the present consideration of the resolutions I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions submitted by the Senator from Mississippi will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JAMES Z. GEORGE, late a Senator from the State of Mississippi.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were considered by unanimous consent and unanimously agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 7, 1897, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *December 6, 1897.*

This being the day fixed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of the Congress of the United States, the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fifth Congress (having been duly organized at the extra session beginning March 15 last) met in its Hall at 12 o'clock m. for the first regular session, and was called to order by the Speaker, Hon. THOMAS B. REED, a Representative from the State of Maine.

Prayer was offered as follows by Rev. CHARLES A. BERRY, D. D., of Wolverhampton, England:

Almighty God! who dost raise up nations and men for the furtherance of Thy kingdom, we give Thee thanks for the creation of this Republic and for the continuance and growth of its strength and its wisdom and its influence. And we beseech Thee to meet with this second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress and to guide all Thy servants according to Thy will. Endow them with wisdom and grace for the rightful study and performance of the duties imposed upon them; and may they and the people they represent advance in wisdom and in power the general counsels of mankind and the particular interests of this Republic.

Let Thy Holy Spirit guide and bless him who is to preside over the discussions and deliberations of this House. May the outcome of this session be seen in the extension of the bounds of freedom and in the increase of prosperity and peace.

Wilt Thou hear us when we specially commend to Thy care and keeping the President of this great Republic. Do Thou sustain him amid the private and family sorrows which have afflicted him, and give him strength for all the duties which await his fulfillment.

And grant, we beseech Thee, that the blessings enjoyed by this nation may be shared by all nations to the furtherance and hastening of the Kingdom of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

The roll was then called by States; and the following-named members answered:

ALABAMA.

Henry D. Clayton.
Thomas S. Plowman.
Willis Brewer.
John H. Bankhead.
Milford W. Howard.
Joseph Wheeler.
O. W. Underwood.

ARKANSAS.

Philip D. McCulloch.
John S. Little.
Thomas C. McRae.
William L. Terry.
Hugh A. Dinsmore.
S. Brundidge, jr.

CALIFORNIA.

John A. Barham.
Marion De Vries.
Eugene F. Loud.
C. A. Barlow.
C. H. Castle.

COLORADO.

John F. Shafroth.
John C. Bell.

CONNECTICUT.

Nehemiah D. Sperry.
Charles A. Russell.
Ebenezer J. Hill.

DELAWARE.

Levin Irving Handy.

FLORIDA.

Stephen M. Sparkman.
Robert W. Davis.

GEORGIA.

Rufus E. Lester.
E. B. Lewis.
W. C. Adamson.
Leonidas F. Livingston.
Charles L. Bartlett.
John W. Maddox.
Farish Carter Tate.
William H. Fleming.
W. G. Brantley.

IDAHO.

James Gunn.

ILLINOIS.

James R. Mann.
William Lorimer.
Hugh R. Belknap.
Daniel W. Mills.
George E. White.
George E. Foss.
Albert J. Hopkins.
Robert R. Hitt.
George W. Prince.
Walter Reeves.
Joseph G. Cannon.
Vespasian Warner.
Joseph V. Graff.
Benjamin F. Marsh.
William H. Hinrichsen.
James A. Connolly.
Thomas M. Jett.
James R. Campbell.
Jehu Baker.
George W. Smith.

INDIANA.

James A. Hemenway.
Robert W. Miers.
William T. Zenor.
George W. Faris.
Henry U. Johnson.
Jesse Overstreet.
Charles L. Henry.
Charles B. Landis.
Edgar D. Crumpacker.
George W. Steele.
James M. Robinson.
Lemuel W. Royse.

IOWA.

George M. Curtis.
David B. Henderson.
Thomas Updegraff.
Robert G. Cousins.
John F. Lacey.
John A. T. Hull.
William P. Hepburn.
Alva L. Hager.
Jonathan P. Dolliver.
George D. Perkins.

KANSAS.

D. Botkin (at large).
Case Broderick.
Mason S. Peters.
E. R. Ridgely.
Charles Curtis.
W. D. Vincent.
N. B. McCormick.
Jerry Simpson.

KENTUCKY.

Charles K. Wheeler.
John D. Clardy.
John S. Rhea.
D. H. Smith.
Walter Evans.
Albert S. Berry.
Evan E. Settle.
George M. Davison.
Samuel J. Pugh.
Thomas Y. Fitzpatrick.
David G. Colson.

LOUISIANA.

Samuel T. Baird.

MAINE.

Thomas B. Reed.
Nelson Dingley, jr.
Edwin C. Burleigh.
Charles A. Boutelle.

MARYLAND.

Isaac A. Barber.
William B. Baker.
William S. Booze.
William W. McIntire.
John McDonald.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Joseph H. Walker.
George W. Weymouth.
William S. Knox.
William H. Moody.
William E. Barrett.
Samuel W. McCall.
John F. Fitzgerald.
Samuel J. Barrows.
William C. Lovering.
John Simpkins.

MICHIGAN.

John B. Corliss.
George Spalding.
Albert M. Todd.
Edward L. Hamilton.
William Alden Smith.
Samuel W. Smith.
Horace G. Snover.
Ferdinand Brucker.
Roswell P. Bishop.
Rosseau O. Crump.
Carlos D. Shelden.

MINNESOTA.

James A. Tawney.
James T. McCleary.
Joel P. Heatwole.
F. C. Stevens.
Loren Fletcher.
Page Morris.
Frank M. Eddy.

MISSISSIPPI.

John M. Allen.
Andrew F. Fox.
John S. Williams.
William F. Love.
Patrick Henry.

MISSOURI.

James T. Lloyd.
Robert N. Bodine.
Alexander M. Dockery.
Charles F. Cochran.
William S. Cowherd.
David A. De Armond.
James Cooney.
Richard P. Bland.
Champ Clark.
Richard Bartholdt.
Charles F. Joy.
Charles E. Pearce.
Edward Robb.
Willard D. Vandiver.
Maecenas E. Benton.

MONTANA.

Charles S. Hartman.

NEBRASKA.

Jesse B. Strode.
David H. Mercer.
Samuel Maxwell.
William L. Stark.

NEVADA.

Francis G. Newlands.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cyrus A. Sulloway.
Frank G. Clarke.

NEW JERSEY.

Henry C. Loudenslager.
John J. Gardner.
Benjamin F. Howell.
Mahlon Pitney.
Richard Wayne Parker.
Thomas McEwan, jr.
Charles N. Fowler.

NEW YORK.

Joseph M. Belford.
Denis M. Hurley.
Israel F. Fischer.
Charles G. Bennett.
James R. Howe.
John H. G. Vehslage.
John Murray Mitchell.
Amos J. Cummings.
George B. McClellan.
Richard C. Shannon.
Lemuel E. Quigg.
Philip B. Low.
William L. Ward.
Benjamin B. Odell, jr.
John H. Ketcham.
Aaron V. S. Cochrane.
George N. Southwick.
Lucius N. Littauer.
James S. Sherman.
George W. Ray.
James J. Belden.
Sereno E. Payne.
Charles W. Gillet.
James W. Wadsworth.
Henry C. Brewster.
Rowland B. Mahany.
De Alva S. Alexander.
Warren B. Hooker.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Harry Skinner.
George H. White.
John E. Fowler.
William W. Kitchin.
Alonzo C. Shuford.
Romulus Z. Linney.
Richmond Pearson.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Martin N. Johnson.

OHIO.

William B. Shattuc.
Jacob H. Bromwell.
John L. Brenner.
David Meekison.
Seth W. Brown.
Walter L. Weaver.
Archibald Lybrand.
Lucien J. Fenton.
Charles H. Grosvenor.
John J. Lentz.
James A. Norton.
Winfield S. Kerr.
Lorenzo Danford.
John A. McDowell.
Robert W. Tayler.
Stephen A. Northway.
Theodore E. Burton.

OREGON.

Thomas H. Tongue.
William R. Ellis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Galusha A. Grow (at large).
Samuel A. Davenport (at large).
Henry H. Bingham.
Robert Adams, jr.
William McAleer.
James Rankin Young.
Alfred C. Harmer.
Thomas S. Butler.
Irving P. Wanger.
William S. Kirkpatrick.
Daniel Ermentrout.
Marriott Brosius.
William Connell.
Morgan B. Williams.
Charles N. Brumm.
Marlin E. Olmsted.
James H. Codding.
Horace B. Packer.
Thaddeus M. Mahon.
George J. Benner.
Josiah D. Hicks.
Edward E. Robbins.
John Dalzell.
William A. Stone.
Ernest F. Acheson.
Joseph B. Showalter.
Charles W. Stone.
William C. Arnold.

RHODE ISLAND.

Melville Bull.
Adin B. Capron.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

William Elliott.
W. Jasper Talbert.
Stanyarne Wilson.
John William Stokes.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

John E. Kelley.
Freeman Knowles.

TENNESSEE.

W. P. Brownlow.
Henry R. Gibson.
John A. Moon.
J. D. Richardson.
John W. Gaines.
N. N. Cox.
T. W. Sims.
Rice A. Pierce.
E. W. Carmack.

TEXAS.

Thomas H. Ball.
Sam Bronson Cooper.
R. C. De Graffenreid.
John W. Cranford.
Joseph W. Bailey.
R. E. Burke.
R. L. Henry.
S. W. T. Lanham.
Joseph D. Sayers.
R. B. Hawley.
Rudolph Kleberg.
J. L. Slayden.
John H. Stephens.

UTAH.

William H. King.

VERMONT.

H. Henry Powers.
William W. Grout.

VIRGINIA.

William A. Jones.
W. A. Young.
John Lamb.
Sydney P. Epes.
Claude A. Swanson.
Peter J. Otey.
James Hay.
John F. Rixey.
James Alexander Walker.
J. Yost.

WASHINGTON.

William C. Jones.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Blackburn B. Dovener.
C. P. Dorr.
Warren Miller.

WISCONSIN.

Henry A. Cooper.
Theobold Otjen.
Samuel S. Barney.
James H. Davidson.
Michael Griffin.
Edward S. Minor.
Alexander Stewart.
John J. Jenkins.

WYOMING.

John E. Osborne.

The following-named delegates from Territories also responded as present:

ARIZONA.

Marcus A. Smith.

OKLAHOMA.

James Yancy Callahan.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk reports the presence of 301 members, more than a quorum.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. COX, its Secretary, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The message further announced that the Vice-President had appointed as the committee under the foregoing resolution Mr. ALLISON and Mr. GORMAN.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

QUALIFICATION OF NEW MEMBERS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that some members-elect are present and desire to have the oath of office administered to them.

Mr. CANNON. The Representative-elect from the Sixth district of Illinois is present, and desires to be qualified by taking the official oath.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the credentials.

The credentials of Hon. Henry Sherman Boutell, member-elect from the Sixth Congressional district of Illinois, were read.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Mr. Lawrence, elected from the First district of Massachusetts to fill a vacancy, is present and ready to take the oath of office.

The credentials of Hon. George P. Lawrence, member-elect from the First Congressional district of Massachusetts, were read.

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Norton, chosen to fill a vacancy in the Sixth Congressional district of South Carolina, is present and wishes to qualify.

The credentials of Hon. James Norton, member-elect from the Sixth Congressional district of South Carolina, were read.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Griffith, elected as a Representative from the Fourth district of Indiana, is present and desires to take the oath of office.

The credentials of Hon. Francis F. Griffith, member-elect from the Fourth Congressional district of Indiana, were read.

The SPEAKER. The gentlemen whose credentials have been read will please come forward, that the oath of office may be administered to them.

Mr. HURLEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent that Mr. Edmund H. Driggs, who was elected at the last election in the Third Congressional district of New York to succeed Mr. Wilson, resigned, be allowed to take the oath of office.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New York [Mr. HURLEY] state upon what grounds this request is made?

Mr. HURLEY. The canvass of the other officers chosen at the

election in the city of Brooklyn is not yet completed, so that none of the certificates have yet been forwarded to the secretary of state.

The SPEAKER. There is no doubt about the election of Mr. Driggs?

Mr. HURLEY. None whatever. I have a letter of congratulation here [laughter] from the principal opponent of Mr. Driggs at the election.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Driggs is a Democrat; and as a Republican moves his admission, I am perfectly sure the proposition must be right. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. HURLEY]? The Chair hears none. Mr. Driggs will please come forward, that the oath of office may be administered to him.

Mr. Boutell, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Norton, Mr. Griffith, and Mr. Driggs were then duly qualified by taking the oath prescribed by law.

NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the adoption of the resolution I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has appeared, and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

The resolution was agreed to.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I present for immediate consideration the resolution I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed on the part of the House, to join the committee already appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may have to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. DINGLEY, Mr. GROSVENOR, and Mr. BAILEY as members of said committee.

DAILY HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged report, and move its adoption.

The SPEAKER. The report will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Rules, to whom was referred the following privileged resolution—

"*Resolved*, From and after this date the House shall meet at 12 o'clock daily"—

Ask leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and recommend that it do pass.

The report was adopted.

RECESS.

Mr. HENDERSON. I move that the House take a recess until twenty minutes past 1 o'clock to-day.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the House took a recess until twenty minutes past 1 o'clock.

On reassembling, after the recess, on motion of Mr. HENDERSON, a further recess was taken until 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.

The recess having expired, the House (at 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) was called to order by the Speaker.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed, in connection with a similar committee from the Senate, to wait upon the President and inform him that the two Houses of Congress are in session and ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, have attended to the duty assigned them, and the President was pleased to send to the two Houses his respectful salutation, and further to say that he would immediately communicate to Congress in writing.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House, by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the message of the President of the United States.

The message was read at length.

[For message see Senate proceedings of this date.]

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask the adoption of the resolution I send to the Clerk's desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the message of the President, and accompanying papers, be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and printed.

The motion was agreed to.

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTION CASES.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to say that in referring to the committees the election cases he has caused the first seven to be referred to the Committee on Elections No. 1, and the six following, which, however, include seven cases, to Committee No. 2, while the remainder have been referred to Committee No. 3, as follows:

To Elections Committee No. 1:

No.	Contestant.	Contestee.	District.
1	Thomas H. Clark	Jesse F. Stallings	Second Alabama.
2	G. L. Comer	Henry D. Clayton	Third Alabama.
3	W. F. Aldrich	T. S. Plowman	Fourth Alabama.
4	Albert Goodwyn	Willis P. Brewer	Fifth Alabama.
5	Grattan B. Crowe	Oscar W. Underwood	Ninth Alabama.
6	Jonathan S. Willis	L. Irving Handy	Delaware.
7	W. Godfrey Hunter	John S. Rhea	Third Kentucky.

To Elections Committee No. 2:

No.	Contestant.	Contestee.	District.
8	Armand Romain	Adolph Meyer	First Louisiana.
9	Joseph Gazin	do	Do.
10	Cornelius J. Jones	Thomas C. Catchings	Third Mississippi.
11	Ben L. Fairchild	William L. Ward	Sixteenth New York.
12	William E. Ryan	Henry C. Brewster	Thirty-first New York.
13	W. S. Vanderburg	Thomas H. Tongue	First Oregon.
14	Samuel E. Hudson	William McAleer	Third Pennsylvania.

To Elections Committee No. 3:

No.	Contestant.	Contestee.	District.
15	George W. Murray	William Elliott	First South Carolina.
16	B. P. Chatfield	W. Jasper Talbert	Second South Carolina.
17	Thomas B. Johnston	J. William Stokes	Seventh South Carolina.
18	Josiah Patterson	E. W. Carmack	Tenth Tennessee.
19	Richard A. Wise	W. A. Young	Second Virginia.
20	R. T. Thorp	Sydney P. Epes	Fourth Virginia.
21	John R. Brown	Claude A. Swanson	Fifth Virginia.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE WRIGHT AND SENATOR GEORGE.

Mr. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, the House has already heard, by public report, of the death, at his home in North Adams, on August 14, of the late ASHLEY B. WRIGHT, Representative in this body of the First Massachusetts district. In accordance with an honored custom of this House, I will at a later time ask that an hour be set aside for paying heartfelt and well-deserved tributes to his memory.

At this time, as the Representative of the people whom he has so long served upon this floor, and as an expression of the feeling of us all, I will ask the adoption of the resolutions to be offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my painful duty to announce to the House the death of Hon. JAMES Z. GEORGE, a Senator of the United States from the State of Mississippi, who died at Mississippi City, in that State, on August 14 last.

Senator GEORGE was not only a great Senator, but a great citizen of our State, and was much honored and loved by all of our people. At some later date in the session the delegation from Mississippi will request that a day be set apart by this House that tributes to his memory may be paid by the Representatives on this floor.

At the present time I will ask the adoption of the resolutions which I now send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. ASHLEY B. WRIGHT, a member of this House from the State of Massachusetts, and of the death of the Hon. JAMES Z. GEORGE, a Senator of the United States from the State of Mississippi.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Representative WRIGHT and the late Senator GEORGE the House do now adjourn.

Ordered, That the Clerk communicate the resolutions to the Senate.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of the expenditures of the appropriation, "Contingent

expenses, Department of the Interior," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, transmitting a statement of expenditures of all appropriations for propagation of food fishes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a detailed statement of the expenditure of all appropriations in the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Cape Lookout harbor of refuge, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court as to the loyalty of Isaac Kilmer, said findings being affirmed after a rehearing—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Clerk of the House, transmitting a list of the contested-election cases in the Fifty-fifth Congress—to the Committee on Elections, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Board of Managers of National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—to the Committee on Military Affairs and to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the superintendent of the Congressional Library building transmitting, his report of operations and proceedings under his charge in connection with the new building for the Library of Congress—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, transmitting a list of Government property in his possession and charge on December 6, 1897—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Clerk of the House, transmitting his report for the period from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897, showing names of employees, times of employment, amounts paid, cost of stationery, etc.—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Doorkeeper of the House, transmitting statement of sale of waste paper for the extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Doorkeeper of the House, transmitting inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, transmitting a statement showing receipts and disbursements of his office to December 6, 1897—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Doorkeeper of the House, transmitting an inventory of property belonging to the United States in his charge December 6, 1897—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting copies of the findings filed by the court in the following cases: Samuel P. Woods *vs.* The United States; William, Joshua, Charles, and John Pearson, in their own right, and as heirs of Phillis Pearson, *vs.* The United States; Josiah H. Pilcher *vs.* The United States; Thomas S. Boyd *vs.* The United States; John E. Fletcher *vs.* The United States; Jackson Fleetwood *vs.* The United States; Benjamin E. Moody *vs.* The United States; Thomas A. Skeen, administrator of Wilson Skeen, *vs.* The United States; Ruth Heywood, executrix of Humphrey B. Heywood, deceased, *vs.* The United States; James M. Westfall *vs.* The United States; Fanny White, administratrix of Moses C. White, deceased, *vs.* The United States; Jacob V. L. Davis *vs.* The United States; J. M. Fawcett, administrator of J. B. Fawcett and Joseph Watson, deceased, *vs.* The United States; R. E. Sanford, administrator of Jesse Martin, deceased, *vs.* The United States; Sarah S. Cox *vs.* The United States; Mary J. Finley *vs.* The United States; William A. Wood *vs.* The United States; Michael Kieff *vs.* The United States; James W. Cole, administrator of Peter Cole, deceased, *vs.* The United States; L. W. Caradine, administrator of Medora A. Butler, deceased (formerly Medora A. Scott), *vs.* The United States; Samuel Patterson *vs.* The United States; James E. Holston *vs.* The United States; Richmond G. Sheek *vs.* The United States; Julia A. Mayer, executrix of John L. Mayer, deceased, *vs.* The United States; William F. Stonebraker, administrator of Christian Stonebraker, deceased, *vs.* The United States; William A. Wiseman, administrator of Amos K. Wiseman, deceased, *vs.* The United States; John G. Ruckle, administrator of Samuel Ruckle, deceased, *vs.* The United States; Edward Reed *vs.* The United States; John Brooks *vs.* The United States; James M. Barkley and William S. Barkley *vs.* The United States; Laura C. Newton, administratrix of Greenberry Williams, *vs.* The United States; Elizabeth Stewart, administratrix of Levi A. Baker, deceased, *vs.* The United States; John A. Smith, executor of Rebecca Casey, deceased, *vs.* The United States; Mrs. Margaret E. Crane, administratrix of Joseph Crane, deceased, *vs.* The United States; Jane Williams *vs.* The United States; Benjamin F. Scroggins *vs.* The United States; N. D. Graham, administrator of James Summers, deceased, *vs.* The United States; P. E. Matthews, administrator of William C. Reeves, deceased, *vs.* The United States; Mary Jane Middleton, formerly Mary Jane Wharton, *vs.* The United States; James P. Fudge *vs.* The United States; John Pickards *vs.* The United States; William B. Taylor *vs.* The United States; John W. Belcher, administrator of John Belcher, deceased, *vs.* The United States; James A. Barton, administrator of Henry Ferguson, deceased, *vs.* The United States; John Gum, administrator of Ann Thompson, deceased, *vs.* The United States; Charles Holmes, administrator of Thompson Jarrett, deceased, *vs.* The United States; George W. Howse *vs.* The United States; Jasper Gall *vs.* The United States; W. T. Wade, administrator of Allen Wade, deceased, *vs.* The United States; Benjamin F. Greer, administrator of Hugh Flinn, deceased, *vs.* The United States; John M. Kimbrough *vs.* The United States; Thomas Neilson *vs.* The United States; N. W. McCorkle, administrator of Spicey Huff, widow of Pleasant W. Huff, deceased, *vs.* The United States; Seborn E. York, administrator of William York, deceased, *vs.* The United States; Maria L. Pettit *vs.* The United States; James Y. Reed, *vs.* The United States; Rachael McCormick, administratrix of Duncan McCormick, deceased, *vs.* The United States; J. P. Sloan, executor of Mahala J. Mayse, deceased, *vs.* The United States; Thomas J. Whitson *vs.* The United States; Margaret Singleton, administratrix of Andrew J. Singleton, deceased, *vs.* The United States; James Wampler *vs.* The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

The bill (H. R. 2181) to place on the pension roll the name of Isaac Bloss—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 1846) for the relief of Charles A. Nazro—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 2315) to grant a pension to Eliza Koons, mother of Charles M. Koons—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 2293) granting a pension to Andrew J. Snowden—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 2432) granting a pension to Grotius N. Udell—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 2425) for the relief of the legal representatives of John W. Branham, late an assistant surgeon in the United States Marine-Hospital Service—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The bill (H. R. 2514) to increase the pension of Farnham J. Eastman—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 2433) granting a pension to George W. Eveleth—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 310) to increase the pension of Alice De K. Shattuck—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 2631) granting a pension to Hannah M. Cheney—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 2734) to grant a pension to Levi C. Faught—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 2651) granting a pension to Mary F. Wollard—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 2770) for the relief of George Heishman—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 2762) granting a pension to Mary C. Case—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 3450) granting a pension to Thomas B. Roark—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 2892) granting a pension to George W. Vaughn—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 3688) for the relief of John R. Watson—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 3483) granting a pension to John W. Smoot—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 845) granting a pension to Patrick Bogan—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 842) granting a pension to Mary Jane Debois—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 1187) granting an increase of pension to Alvin F. Kimball—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 866) to increase the pension of John Grimes—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 1368) to grant an increase of pension to Mary S. Callan—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 1255) to pension Col. James Lindsay—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 1729) granting a pension to Joseph W. Skelton—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 1513) to increase the pension of Capt. John H. Mullen—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 1799) granting a pension to Frances E. Pease—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 2931) granting a pension to Joseph M. Waddell—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 567) granting a pension to John Eckland—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 3845) granting a pension to George D. Noble—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 710) granting an increase of pension to Maj. John H. Gearkee—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 705) for the relief of Albert F. Wakefield—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H. R. 4060) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 4061) to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company and defining the powers thereof, and to establish the canals and works herein authorized as military post roads—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4062) to change the names of certain streets in the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4063) to authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio, Monongahela, Mississippi, Great Kanawha, Tennessee, Cumberland, and Illinois rivers, and to prescribe the dimensions of the same—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ADAMS (by request): A bill (H. R. 4064) to equalize the hip-joint and shoulder-joint pensions on the pension laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERGUSSON: A bill (H. R. 4065) to authorize the exploration and purchase of mines within the boundaries of private land claims—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4066) to permanently locate the capital of the Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4067) to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government, and to be admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the original States—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. EVANS (by request): A bill (H. R. 4068) to relieve the President of the United States from the appointment of third-class postmasters—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H. R. 4069) for equipping the League Island Navy-Yard, Pa., for a repairing station—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. QUIGG: A bill (H. R. 4070) to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4071) to define trusts, provide for penalties and punishment of corporations, persons, firms, and associations of persons connected with them, and to promote free competition in the United States of America, and to repeal all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 4072) to amend the charter of the Capital Traction Company, of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 4073) authorizing the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 4074) to give stability to the currency and prevent the appreciation of the dollar—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DOCKERY: A bill (H. R. 4075) changing the name of the Library of Congress to the National Library—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 4076) for enlarging the public building at Topeka, Kans.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 4077) to improve the postal system of the United States—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4078) to provide a uniform and stable currency for the United States of America—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PEARSON: A bill (H. R. 4079) to amend chapter 27 of the Statutes at Large, entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States"—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4080) to repeal chapter 27 of the Statutes at Large—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4081) to amend chapter 9 of the Statutes at Large—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FARIS: A bill (H. R. 4082) to prevent discontinuance of pensions, to restore pensions discontinued, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4083) to repeal "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States"—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. HARMER: A bill (H. R. 4084) to authorize the extension eastwardly of the Columbia Railway—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 4085) for the erection of a public building in the city of Woonsocket, R. I.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4086) to provide a life-saving station at or near Green Hill, on the coast of South Kingston, in the State of Rhode Island—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4087) making appropriation for site and pedestal of a statue of the late Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside in the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 4088) for the construction of a wooden dry dock at the United States navy-yard, Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 4089) to provide for the sale of lands of the United States chiefly valuable for building stone, limestone, sandstone, granite, marble, slate, and lands containing gypsum, mica, asphaltum, borax, fire clay, kaolin, petroleum, salt, chalk, and other like mineral substances, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4090) to prevent the free use of timber on the public lands for commercial use, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LORIMER: A bill (H. R. 4091) to establish a postal savings bank system, and to provide for the conduct and regulation of the same—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. YOUNG of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4092) for the erection of a public building for the use of the custom-house and post-office at Newport News, in the district of Newport News, Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4093) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4094) to widen, deepen, and improve the

channel of Elizabeth River, Virginia, from Hampton Roads to the Norfolk Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 4095) to establish a postal savings bank system, and to provide for the conduct and regulation of the same—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BARRETT: A bill (H. R. 4096) for the construction of a dry dock at the United States navy-yard, Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MITCHELL: A bill (H. R. 4097) to establish a currency reserve fund—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FENTON: A bill (H. R. 4098) granting a service pension to honorably discharged officers and enlisted men who served in the United States Army or Navy during the war of the rebellion, and to restore the names of certain persons arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 4099) to confer jurisdiction upon the circuit courts in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 4100) to make Knoxville and Bristol, Tenn., ports of delivery, and to create the offices of surveyors of customs—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SETTLE: A bill (H. R. 4101) granting the right to sell burial sites in parts of certain streets in Washington City to the vestry of Washington parish for the benefit of the Congressional Cemetery—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 4102) to set apart a portion of the Arlington estate for experimental agricultural purposes, and to place said portion under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and his successors in office—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENDERSON: A bill (H. R. 4103) to establish a uniform law on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4104) regulating the jurisdiction of the United States courts, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4105) for the purchase of a site for and the erection of a public building at Centralia, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 4106) to reorganize the line of the Army, etc.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4107) to amend the law establishing a port of delivery at Des Moines, Iowa—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 4108) to erect a monument on Brandywine battlefield, Chester County, Pa.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BARHAM: A bill (H. R. 4109) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 4110) to modify an act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4111) reducing the internal-revenue tax on distilled spirits to 70 cents on each proof gallon—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDDY: A bill (H. R. 4112) for the erection of a public building at Fergus Falls, Minn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MORRIS: A bill (H. R. 4113) for the erection of a public building at St. Cloud, Minn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 4114) to increase the circulation of national banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 4208) granting condemned cannon to the State of Iowa—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 4209) to segregate and return to the unreserved public domain mineral lands upon a reservation for the use of the Metlakahtla Indians in Alaska—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 4210) to amend an "Act to provide for the representation of the United States by commissioners at any international monetary conference," etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STOKES: A bill (H. R. 4211) to abolish gambling in cotton and other agricultural products—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 4212) to indemnify the State of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1874 for militia called into the military service by the governor under the proclamation of the President of June 15, 1863—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 4213) providing for the adjustment and payment of the accounts of laborers and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COONEY: Joint resolution (H. Res. 88) proposing an amendment to the Constitution respecting the admission of new States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EVANS: Joint resolution (H. Res. 89) pledging the faith and credit of the United States to the payment in gold coin of certain of its outstanding obligations, to the maintenance of the par value in gold of all previously coined silver dollars, and prohibiting the further coinage of any silver dollar unless it shall contain sufficient standard silver to make the dollar when coined intrinsically worth par in gold—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARRETT: Joint resolution (H. Res. 90) for the improvement of Mystic River, Massachusetts—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DRIGGS: Joint resolution (H. Res. 91) making appropriation for building monument at Fort Green, Brooklyn, N. Y.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HANDY: Joint resolution (H. Res. 92) for the relief of ex-Cadet Engineer J. E. Palmer—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Resolution (House Res. No. 88) authorizing the Doorkeeper of the House to appoint fifteen additional folders in the folding room—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Resolution (House Res. No. 89) authorizing the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to appoint an assistant clerk—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HENDERSON: Resolution (House Res. No. 90) fixing the hour of daily meeting of the House—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BARRETT: Resolution (House Res. No. 91) proposing an amendment to Rule XIV—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (House Res. No. 92) proposing an amendment to Rule XXI—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Resolution (House Res. No. 93) for the appointment of Thomas A. Coakley as special messenger of the House—to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, resolution (House Res. No. 94) calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the proceedings in the case of Capt. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: Resolution (House Res. No. 95) regarding the appointment of a typewriter in the journal room of the House—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: Resolution (House Res. No. 96) for the consideration of Senate bill No. 372, to provide for free homes on public lands for actual and bona fide settlers and reserve the public lands for that purpose—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. COCHRANE of New York: Resolution (House Res. No. 97) appointing George Jennison, of New York, as special messenger of the House—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. MAXWELL: Resolution (House Res. No. 98) to modify Rule XIV of the House of Representatives—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine: Resolution (House Res. No. 99) for printing by the Committee on Naval Affairs—to the Committee on Printing.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 4115) granting a pension to Mrs. Roberts—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 4116) to increase the pension of Charles C. Short, a soldier in the late war, Company D, Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, who is totally helpless from diseases contracted while in the United States service—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4117) to remove the finding of a court-martial by which Charles Held was discharged from the military service of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4118) for the relief of Mary McCulloch, widow of J. J. McCulloch, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4119) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Henry Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 4120) granting a pension to Peter J. Osterhaus, a major-general in the Union Army in the late rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 4121) for the correction of muster of Adolph von Haake, late major Sixty-eighth Regiment

Veteran Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 4122) to correct the naval record of John Hurley—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also a bill (H. R. 4123) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the military record of John Edwards, alias John Gardner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4124) for the relief of Joshua Sayer, of Newport, R. I.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4125) granting a pension to John Vars, the totally blind son of Frank Vars, late master's mate on the United States steamer *Reliance*—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE: A bill (H. R. 4126) granting a pension to Henry P. Howard, of Dallas, Tex., for service rendered in Mexican War—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 4127) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to place Clara A. Stott on the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4128) to pay the Standard Steel Casting Company for one 6-inch gun casting—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4129) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to place Mary G. Reed, widow of Thomas B. Reed, on the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 4130) for the relief of D. J. Connolly, Guy Avallone, and George Richards—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 4131) for the relief of William H. Thomas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4132) granting a pension to Patrick Duffy, Company K, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COONEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 4133) granting a pension to Nelson W. Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 4134) granting an increase of pension to Michael Lane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4135) for the relief of Peter, alias Louis, Heck—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4136) granting a pension to Salva Vance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4137) granting a pension to Maria Tripp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4138) granting a pension to Letetia Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4139) granting a pension to Adam King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4140) granting a pension to Belle Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4141) granting a pension to Reuben Burton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4142) for the relief of John H. Tullis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4143) to pension Mrs. John W. Holt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 4144) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Daniel Gallagher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4145) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William H. Corless—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 4146) for the relief of telegraph operators during the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4147) for the relief of Nicholas J. Bigley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4148) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William J. Blain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4149) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Alexander Arthur—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4150) for the relief of Warren Hall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4151) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Sarah B. Leet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4152) to remove the sentence of court-martial from the military record of John A. Swartzwelder, etc.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4153) to remove the sentence of court-martial from the military record of A. D. J. Heastings, etc.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4154) to refer the claims of Armstrong and others to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4155) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Owen Sullivan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4156) for the relief of S. N. Young and wife—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4157) for the relief of the heirs of certain seamen lost in the foundering of light vessel No. 37—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4158) granting a pension to David S. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4159) for the relief of David A. McKnight—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4160) granting an increase of pension to George W. Garrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4161) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4162) for the relief of J. D. Golden—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4163) for the relief of William L. Jones, of Pittsburg, Pa., and others—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4164) for the relief of William McAdams, who survived William Marks, now deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 4165) for the relief of Catharine L. Chaney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: A bill (H. R. 4166) to reimburse the Mellert Foundry and Machine Company for money retained by the United States for failure to complete a contract within a specified time—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FARIS: A bill (H. R. 4167) to increase the pension of John Q. Washburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FISCHER: A bill (H. R. 4168) to remove charge of desertion against Michael Fox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4169) to increase the pension of David Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 4170) granting a pension to Henry H. Alcorn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4171) granting a pension to John J. Shockey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENDERSON: A bill (H. R. 4172) granting a pension to Simon Van Der Vaart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4173) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Otis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 4174) granting an increase of pension to William W. Wright, Company E, Eighth Iowa Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4175) granting pension to Barbara Dulan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4176) for the relief of Josiah M. Davisson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4177) to grant $30 per month pension to Mary R. Miller, widow of William E. Miller, late colonel Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4178) granting pension to Selanah R. Patterson, widow of G. W. Patterson, Company C, First Iowa Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4179) to pay for certain paving in the city of Des Moines, Iowa—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4180) for the relief Capt. J. A. Olmstead—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4181) for the relief of Edmund E. Schreiner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4182) to place the name of Jonathan Ulum upon the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 4183) granting a pension to Nicholas Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOY: A bill (H. R. 4184) to correct the military record of George A. Rowley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4185) granting increase of pension to William Eicks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4186) for the relief of Catharine Barry Meeha—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4187) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Kulage, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4188) granting an increase of pension to Anna B. S. Phillips, widow of Col. William A. Phillips, late colonel Third Regiment Indian Home Guards—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 4189) granting a pension to Newton W. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4190) granting relief to Henry J. Hewitt—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOODY: A bill (H. R. 4191) granting a pension to William H. Aikens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRIS: A bill (H. R. 4192) granting a pension to

Martha Hammons, daughter of John O'Brian, a soldier of the Revolutionary war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4193) granting a pension to Eliza Houghton, daughter of N. E. Houghton, a soldier of the Indian war, 1862—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OTJEN: A bill (H. R. 4194) granting a pension to Samuel F. Fowler, late private Company A, First United States Infantry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4195) granting a pension to William Nelson, formerly private Company H, Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4196) for the relief of Elias and Peter Olsen—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SETTLE: A bill (H. R. 4197) for the relief of Capt. A. H. Goodloe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 4198) to correct the military record of William Cooper—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4199) for the relief of Josephus Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VEHSLAGE: A bill (H. R. 4200) granting a pension to Ellen Stack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4201) granting an honorable discharge to William H. Garvey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: A bill (H. R. 4202) to pension Mary D. Jackson and Rebecca F. Dinsmore—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 4203) for the relief of Oliver C. Bosbyshell, late superintendent United States mint at Philadelphia, Pa.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4204) for the relief of Edward William Bailey, of Portsmouth, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4205) for the relief of Jane Elizabeth Owen, legal representative of John Young, sr., late of Elizabeth City County, Va., deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRUMM: A bill (H. R. 4206) granting a pension to Jacob G. Frick—to the Committee on Invalid Pen-sions.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 4207) for the relief of William Leech—to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Petition of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring an appropriation to increase the efficiency of our seaboard defenses—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolutions passed by the city councils of Philadelphia, Pa., asking for the grant of the old mint property to the city of Philadelphia at a nominal price for a free library—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Alumnæ Association of the Girls' High and Normal schools of Philadelphia, Pa., asking for the transfer by the Government of the old mint property to the city of Philadelphia for use as a public library—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, resolution of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., asking for the improvement of the navy-yard at League Island—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Petition of Charles C. Short, asking for the passage of a bill for his relief—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Petition of the Alumnæ Association of the Girls' High and Normal schools, Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the transfer by the Government of the old mint property in Philadelphia to the city for use as a public library—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, resolutions of the city councils of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the grant of the old mint property at a nominal figure for the uses of a free library—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURKE: Petition of Henry P. Howard, of Dallas, Tex., for a pension for military service in the Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Petition of the Yeager Furniture Company, of Allentown, Pa., favoring the passage of the so-called Loud postage bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, protest of Typographical Union No. 101, against the passage of Senate bill No. 1575 and House bill No. 30, prohibiting railroad ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of William T. Welcker, of California, asking to be reinstated as an officer of the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FISCHER: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against Michael Fox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution of the Boston Fish Bureau, asking for the appointment of a joint commission by the United States and Dominion of Canada to investigate the fisheries and all the trade relations between the two countries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HENDERSON: Petition and affidavit of citizens of Hopkinton, Iowa, in support of House bill No. 1306, for the relief of William Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of a bill for increasing the pension of Mrs. Rebecca Otis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of a bill granting a pension to Simon Van Der Vaart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers of R. M. Marvin, of Manchester, Iowa, making suggestions as to pension legislation—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Caroline Otis and other ladies of Cedar Falls, Iowa, asking for legislation against Sunday traffic in the District of Columbia and for other legislation—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HULL: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Jonathan Ulmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOY: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Catharine Barry Meeha—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to increase the pension of William Eicks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: Petition of numerous citizens of Alexandria, Va., favoring the passage of a bill to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery tickets and other gambling matter—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of about 400 citizens of Alexandria, Va., urging the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Alexandria, Va., adopted at a meeting held in the First Baptist Church, asking for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of citizens of Alexandria, Va., for the passage of a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of numerous citizens of Alexandria, Va., asking for the passage of a bill prohibiting kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the interstate transmission of materials of the same—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of citizens of Alexandria, indorsed at a union Thanksgiving service in the First Baptist Church, urging the passage of a bill for a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SETTLE: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Capt. A. H. Goodloe, United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Papers relating to the claim of Josephus Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEELE: Petition of the Howard County (Ind.) Medical Society, Dr. G. C. Maughmer, secretary, disapproving of House bill No. 1063, known as the antivivisection bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALBERT: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., approving the action of the committee of public health of Philadelphia, Pa., regarding the appointment of a commission of expert bacteriologists to make a careful study of the cause and prevention of yellow fever—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: Petition of Edward A. Holyoke and 49 other citizens of Hudson, Mass., urging a more rigid restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *December 7, 1897.*

Rev. CHARLES A. BERRY, D. D., of Wolverhampton, England, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, whose blessing maketh rich and saveth from sorrow, we thank Thee for Thy continued protection to this nation and for that favor which is its life. We commend to Thy wise guardianship and instruction and leadership all who are charged with the conduct of its affairs, beseeching Thee so to direct and guide them that all their decisions may be in accordance with the eternal will and issuing fruit for the blessing of men.

We commend to Thee the President and the Vice-President of

this Republic, beseeching Thee to give them grace so to fulfill their high stations and duties as to reflect honor and glory upon this people.

We beseech Thee to take into Thy safe-keeping all the interests of this people, its industries, its higher efforts for thought and truth, all that makes for its strength, for its well-being, for its welfare, giving Thee thanks that Thou hast so far led this nation into its present position of influence and leadership, and beseeching Thee that, in the years to come, from this land may emanate examples and influences for the enrichment of all mankind.

Bless all the nations of the earth. Maintain peace, we beseech Thee; and in the contentment of the peoples and in the justice of all governments may there speedily come the better time of human brotherhood the world over. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Mr. JOHN P. JONES, a Senator from the State of Nevada, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the prayer this morning be inserted in the RECORD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota? The Chair hears none, and that will be the order.

SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. WALTHALL presented the credentials of Hernando D. Money, appointed by the governor of the State of Mississippi a Senator from that State to fill, until the next meeting of the legislature thereof, the vacancy caused by the death of James Z. George in the term ending March 3, 1899.

The credentials were read, as follows:

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, That by virtue of the authority in me vested by the constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi, as governor, I do hereby appoint Hernando D. Money United States Senator (vice J. Z. George, deceased), State of Mississippi, and I do authorize, empower, and enjoin him, the said Hernando D. Money, to execute and fulfill the duties of said office according to law, and to have and to hold said office from the date hereof, with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments thereto appertaining, until the said appointment is canceled or revoked by competent authority, or until his successor in office shall have been duly appointed, qualified, and installed in said office in accordance with the laws of the State.

In testimony whereof, I, A. J. McLaurin, governor of the State aforesaid, have caused these letters to be made patent and the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Jackson the 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1897.

By the governor:

[SEAL.] ANSELM J. McLAURIN.

J. L. POWER, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask that the credentials may be again read, beginning with the words "to have and to hold said office," where the governor undertakes to define the term of the appointee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

To execute and fulfill the duties of said office according to law, and to have and to hold said office from the date hereof, with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments thereto appertaining, until the said appointment is canceled or revoked by competent authority, or until his successor in office shall have been duly appointed, qualified, and installed in said office, in accordance with the laws of the State.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, it will be noticed by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WALTHALL] and other Senators that here is an attempt on the part of the executive of the State of Mississippi to define the term, to say how long his appointee shall hold, which attempt is not authorized by the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States says that "the executive may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancy;" and that should be the language of any appointment that is made by a governor, if any attempt whatever is made to define the term of the appointee.

Mr. President, this error has occurred in one or two previous credentials of Senators, to which attention has been called. There was no objection made to seating the Senators in those cases because, of course, the language used by the governor is surplusage, it is null and void; but it seems to me that attention should be called to this subject, so that hereafter the credentials may be in proper form. After the careful form for appointments of this kind which was prepared in time past by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] and printed in the RECORD, there is no excuse for having such mistakes in commissions. The use of the form in this case has arisen in the exercise of a species of State's rights on the part of the State of Mississippi. The governor has taken a blank that is used to commission State officers in Mississippi and has filled it up, thinking it was good enough for the United States Senate. But whether the objections that might be made to these credentials are insisted upon or not, it appears to me that hereafter at least appointments ought to be in proper and correct form, and I trust the Senator from Mississippi will agree in that conclusion.

Mr. HOAR. And the governor also affirms the right of the State to revoke the appointment.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator from Massachusetts calls my attention to the fact that this commission appears to assert the right of the State of Mississippi to revoke this appointment of a Senator, thus conveying the idea which has sometimes been advanced in this Chamber that Senators are merely ambassadors from sovereign States, whereas in truth and in fact they are officers of the United States Government, and when they are once here the State has no power to revoke or cancel their appointment.

Mr. WALTHALL. Mr. President, that there are imperfections in these credentials can not be disputed, but they are more technical than substantial, I think. I submit that the credentials in substance are amply sufficient for the purpose intended. The governor derives his power of appointment from the Constitution of the United States. The credentials show that he has exercised that power. The Constitution controls the tenure of the appointee. I trust the Senator from New Hampshire will not insist upon his objection.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I am not disposed to make an objection to seating this gentleman. He seems to be a very good man with very bad credentials. I entirely agree with the Senator from Mississippi in what he has said, but I shall state the importance of this matter.

I think one of the gravest dangers that under our constitutional mechanism menace the country now is that at some time or other there will be a struggle at the beginning of a Congress for political power in the Senate when the political power in the Senate has been changed by the act of the States, and by the act of the people in the Presidential office and in the House of Representatives.

We call our roll and at least one-third of the Senators are to come into office by a new authority derived either from their State legislatures in the ordinary case or from the governor. It is in the power of any Senator, certainly of any considerable number of Senators, by making objections to the title to office of particular Senators elected, to arrest that roll call when it has gone a little way, and when if it were arrested it would leave the political power in the Senate in the hands of one party, while if kept on through it would be in the hands of another party according to the public desire under the Constitution. It is of immense consequence, it seems to me, to guard against that very serious danger, that the prima facie title to office, which is the credential either indicating the election by the legislature or the appointment by the governor, should be in a form to which no exception could be taken.

The appointment of this gentleman of course is a well-known public fact, as the election by a State legislature ordinarily is, and I am perfectly willing, under the circumstances, to have him seated, not by reason of this credential, but because of my knowledge of that well-known public fact, as has happened in two or three cases before in our history.

The danger which I speak of is not a fanciful one. It is one which has existed once within my own knowledge since my service here. There was very serious doubt whether there would not be a struggle for the possession of the political power of the Senate, where one or two votes would turn it, the question coming up in exactly the way I have mentioned. There was a meeting of Republican Senators (I suppose I am betraying no secret that does any harm to state now), extending into quite a late hour of the night, and the matter was settled by their coming to the conclusion that it was not right that such a contest should be entered upon. A Senator about whose title to his seat there was a very serious question was seated upon his credential. If the credential had been like the one now before the Senate, there would have been a struggle at that time.

I hope that the Senate will before this session is over adopt some rule which shall be communicated to the secretary of every State in the Union, prescribing a form of credential both for executive appointment and for elections by State legislatures.

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not object to the swearing in of Mr. Money, but I give notice that as far as I am concerned I intend hereafter to insist upon it that the credentials of Senators shall be in correct form. It is not necessary that there should be many words used. The statement that the governor appoints a certain person United States Senator is of itself almost sufficient. But if credentials are to come here with conditions and limitations and assertions in connection with the title of the appointee which are erroneous and not warranted either by State or national law or usage, I shall make objection.

Mr. WALTHALL. As there is no such struggle either pending or probable as that referred to by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], I suppose the objection will not be insisted upon, and as Hon. Mr. Money is present, I ask that the oath of office may be now administered to him.

Mr. ALLEN. Before that is done, while I do not want to detain the Senate, I do not think it is proper to permit the remarks of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] to pass unchallenged. He says that these credentials are not in proper form.

I submit that there is no established form for credentials in this body. Suppose the governor of Mississippi had said, "I hereby appoint H. D. Money to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate from the State of Mississippi occasioned by the death of Hon. James Z. George," and signed it officially and affixed the seal of the State, and it was signed by the secretary of state, would not that constitute a lawful credential for admission to this Chamber?

Mr. CHANDLER. If the Senator will allow me, I think it would; but when the governor goes on and undertakes to define the condition under which the appointee shall occupy the office, it is not in his power to do that.

Mr. ALLEN. But I submit to the Senator from New Hampshire that the Constitution of the United States and the statute enacted in pursuance thereof by construction enter into the credential as part and parcel of that document.

Mr. CHANDLER. That is exactly what I say. And the credentials contradict the provision of the Constitution.

Mr. ALLEN. Suppose the governor of Mississippi had said, "I hereby reserve the right to revoke these credentials?"

Mr. CHANDLER. That is practically what he does say.

Mr. ALLEN. Suppose he had said, in so many words, "I hereby reserve the right to revoke these credentials and to appoint another," is there any Senator in this Chamber who would claim that that was not surplusage, and could anyone claim that that would annul the appointment made?

The truth is, there is no such thing as credentials in due form—that is, in an established form. The chief executive of every State in the Union has the right to choose his own form, and if it is apparent from the credentials he makes out and forwards to the Senate of the United States that he has made an appointment and that there is a vacancy to be filled, and that appointment or credential contains his signature and the seal of the State, we are under obligations to admit the appointee, if he is otherwise qualified. All discussion that arises about the informality of credentials is mere talk. There is no such thing as an established form, and there is but very little use in caviling about such matters.

Mr. WALTHALL. I understand that the objection is not insisted upon, and I ask that Mr. Money may now be sworn in.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I wish to say but one word. I do not like the suggestion made by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] that when a certificate of this kind comes again he is going to interpose an objection. The certificate before us contains more than the governor should have put in, but it contains absolutely all that is required. It is a perfect and complete statement to the Senate that Mr. Money has been appointed under the Constitution.

Mr. HOAR. To what?

Mr. TELLER. Appointed to the place in the Senate made vacant by the death of Mr. George.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will pardon me, I should like to call his attention to the fact that it also contains the governor's statement that he appoints him to an office the title to which is revocable.

Mr. TELLER. It does not make any difference what he says about that; it has nothing to do with the appointment. Anything that conveys to the Senate sufficient intelligence to recognize the person who presents himself to be sworn in is all that is required. There have been a great many Senators sworn in with credentials very much more defective than these. In one instance a Senator was sworn in, and that, too, in a time of high political excitement, without any certificate at all, upon the knowledge that he had been elected a Senator from the State of New York. The statutes require the governor of a State to certify the election of a Senator. Does anybody here suppose that the Senate would not have the power to seat a Senator if the governor of a State should decline to make that certificate? In fact, we have had such a case before the Senate in the course of its history, where there was a controversy whether one man or another was elected and where the Senate acted without the certificate of the governor. Anything which convinces the Senate that a man has been appointed or elected is all that is required, and it is not in the province of a governor to prevent the admission of a Senator by adding something to the certificate that the statute does not authorize. If we once admit that, we will put ourselves under the control of a governor who may not be in accord with the legislative body that elects; he may have some theory that he will insert in the certificate.

Mr. President, every case that comes here should be settled on that case alone until such time as by statute we shall declare what a certificate shall contain. We have not declared it for the simple reason that if we should declare it by statute we would raise the question whether we were not bound by the statute, and then a little error of some kind might keep a State without representation here.

There is not any trouble about this matter. The certificate states that Mr. Money has been appointed, and if the governor thinks he has a right to recall the appointment, that is a question for us to determine when he attempts it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair does not understand that objection is made to the receipt of the certificate.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to make one observation, with the leave of the Chair, in reply to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER]. He overlooks the distinction, as it seems to me, between a certificate by the executive of the act of the legislature and the case now before the Senate. The legislature chooses and the governor certifies, and undoubtedly, if the governor should refuse to certify, the choice by the legislature being proved in any other way to the satisfaction of the Senate, we would seat the party elected. But this paper is the act of appointment itself. It is not the governor's certificate of what has been done; it is a thing that the governor does, and the only thing he does. It is a written appointment.

I agree with the Senator that there is enough in it to warrant our seating Mr. Money, but the question, the doubt, the difficulty, which is a grave and a serious one, is that the governor has said, "I appoint this man under the authority of the State of Mississippi," in the first place, when he has not any authority from the State on the subject, "to an office the title to which is revocable by me in future," and it does not appear in the very act of appointment necessarily that if the office had been a different one, to wit, the true office of Senator derived under the Constitution, he may not have made this appointment. He might have said, "I am willing to appoint Mr. Money if I can get him back whenever I have a mind to, or if the State of Mississippi can get him back whenever it has a mind to, but I am not willing to appoint him if it is irrevocable."

As I said, I am in favor of seating this gentleman now; but I do think we ought to emphasize our objection to such a course, because I believe that at some time a very serious controversy will grow out of such careless and inexact credentials.

Mr. TELLER. I do not suppose the Senator from Massachusetts would be willing to admit that if the governor should make an appointment and declare he thought he had the power suggested, we would be deprived of the right of seating a Senator, or that by seating him we would admit he had that power, or that it would complicate the matter at all. He might just as well have said something else, something having no connection whatever with the office. He simply says to us that he has appointed Mr. Money. If he adds "I think I have a right to withdraw the appointment," that does not affect us at all. It does not in any way militate against the appointment.

Mr. HOAR. Let me ask the Senator from Colorado a question. Suppose the governor had said, in terms, "I appoint this gentleman to hold the office of Senator during my pleasure." Does the Senator think that would be a good credential?

Mr. TELLER. It would be credential enough for me to seat this appointee.

Mr. HOAR. That is the point exactly. It is not enough for me.

Mr. TELLER. It would be enough, because I should say the governor was either ignorant of the law or had used a blank he had meant to use in some other case, which is probably the trouble now.

Mr. WALTHALL. I ask that the oath may be now administered to Mr. Money.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there is no further objection, the credentials will be received and placed on the files of the Senate. Is there any objection made to the Senator appointed from Mississippi being sworn in? The Chair hears none, and the Senator appointed will advance to the Vice-President's desk and take the oath of office.

Mr. Money was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. WALTHALL, and, the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Select Committee on International Expositions, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The act of Congress approved July 19, 1897, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for prior years, and for other purposes," provided the acceptance by the Government of the United States of the invitation extended by the Republic of France to participate in an international exposition to be held at Paris from April 15 to November 5, 1900, and authorized the President to appoint a special commissioner, with a view to securing all attainable information necessary to a full and complete understanding by Congress in regard to the participation of this Government in that exposition.

Maj. Moses P. Handy, of Chicago, was appointed such special commissioner, and I now inclose his report giving the details of his mission. It is a comprehensive and clear presentation of the situation. He recommends that an appropriation of $919,600 be granted, so that a creditable exhibit on behalf of the United States may be made. The details of this report will show how this appropriation may be profitably expended.

Besides securing a much larger amount of space than had been reserved, Major Handy obtained the gratifying assurance that the United States will be placed on a footing with the most favored nations, and "that in the installation of every important department the United States will have a

location commensurate with the dignity and importance of the country, and adjoining in every case countries of the first rank."

In view of the magnitude and importance of the approaching exposition and of our standing among the nations which will be there represented, and in view also of our increased population and acknowledged progress in arts, science, and manufactures, I earnestly commend the report of Major Handy to your consideration, and trust that a liberal appropriation may be made.

Moreover, the magnificent exhibit of the French Government at Chicago in 1893, on which a million dollars were expended, should be a strong incentive to reciprocal liberality on the part of the Government of the United States, and suggests to our citizens the necessity as well as the propriety of installing at the Paris Exposition an exhibit on a par with that of the Government and people of France at Chicago, and in keeping with the scope and extent of the preparations which are being made by nearly all the important nations of the earth for their proposed exhibits in that exposition.

I suggest that the subject be given timely and favorable consideration.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 6, 1897.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances for the year 1897; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company for the year 1897; which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, showing expenditures under all appropriations for propagation of food-fishes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897; which was referred to the Committee on Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, submitting a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in his possession December 6, 1897; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the superintendent of the Library building and grounds, of the operations and proceedings in connection with the building for the Library of Congress; which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF SENATE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, submitting, in obedience to law, a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in his possession on the 6th day of December, 1897; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, in obedience to law, a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Public Printer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair declines to make any order as to printing the report of the Public Printer. It will be referred to the Committee on Printing. Is there any suggestion? The Chair hears none.

COURT OF CLAIMS FINDINGS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a certified copy of the findings filed by the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Overton Hotel Company against the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the French spoliation claim of the owner of the schooner *Orange;* which was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CULLOM presented memorials of Samson & Jacobs, of Chicago, Ill.; of Merriam, Collins & Co., of Chicago, Ill., and of the Southeastern Passenger Association, of Atlanta, Ga., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, Ill.; of Mann Bros., of Chicago, Ill.; of the Fuller & Fuller Company, of Chicago, Ill.; of Longley, Low & Alexander, of Chicago, Ill., and of the St. Louis Traffic Bureau, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for an extension of the powers granted to the Interstate Commerce Commission; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Quincy, Ill., and a petition of the Department of Commerce and Industries of Chicago, Ill., praying for the establishment of a department of commerce; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a memorial of sundry commercial travelers of Kalamazoo, Mich., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of 800 citizens of Holland, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the transmission through the mails of newspaper descriptions of prize fights; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Evening Congregation of the Fountain Street Baptist Church, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and a petition of the Purity Conferences of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Buffalo, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls in the District of Columbia and the Territories to 18 years; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Evening Congregation of the Fountain Street Baptist Church, of Grand Rapids, Mich., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Presbytery of Washington, D. C., indorsing the recent action of Congress that no money appropriated for charitable purposes in the District of Columbia shall be paid to any church or religious denomination, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WETMORE presented a petition of the Northeast Washington Citizens' Association, of Washington, D. C., praying Congress to authorize the opening of the Library of Congress every day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 10 p. m., legal holidays excepted; which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. McBRIDE presented a petition of the common council of Albany, Oreg., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the Yaquina Harbor in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KYLE. I present a very lengthy petition from colored citizens and others of the United States, praying for the passage of Senate bill 214, introduced by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. THURSTON], being a bill to provide a home for aged and infirm colored people. The bill provides that of the fund, moneys, arrears of pay, and bounty now lying in the Treasury of the United States, amounting, I believe, to $300,000 or $400,000, a certain part—$100,000 of the amount—shall be set aside for a home for infirm and aged colored people. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. FRYE presented the petition of Thomas W. Hyde and sundry other citizens of Maine, praying that relief be granted American shipping engaged in the foreign carrying trade; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented a petition of the governing committee of the Board of Trade of Indianapolis, Ind., praying that an appropriation be made for the international exposition to be held at Paris in 1900; which was referred to the Select Committee on International Expositions.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Boston Merchants' Association, of Boston, Mass., praying for early action by Congress authorizing the construction of a dry dock at the navy-yard at Charlestown, Mass.; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Northampton, Mass., praying for the appointment of a commission of expert bacteriologists for the purpose of making a thorough study of the cause and prevention of yellow fever; which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Lowell, Mass., remonstrating against the ratification of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Boston Merchants' Association, of Boston, Mass., praying that all matters of difference or controversy between the United States and Great Britain be removed, and expressing hearty sympathy with Sir Wilfred Laurier's mission; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Universalist Church, of Beverly; of the Young People's Christian Union of the First Universalist Church, of Canton; of the Young People's Christian Union of the Upham's Corner Universalist Church, of Upham's Corner, Boston; of the Boston Universalist Ministers' Association, of Boston; of the Young People's Christian Union, of Amherst; of the Young People's Christian Union of the First Universalist Church, of Haverhill; of the Universalists' Young People's Christian Union, of Chatham; of the Broadway Universalist Church, of South Boston; of the Young People's Christian Union, of Waltham; of the Young People's Union of All Souls' Universalist Church, of East Boston; of the Young People's Christian Union of the First Universalist Church, of Cambridge; of the Young People's Christian Union of the First Universalist Church, of Lynn; of the Young People's Christian Union of the First Universalist Church, of Brockton; of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church, of North Adams; of the Young People's Christian Union, of Braintree; of the Young People's Christian Union of the Murray Universalist Church, of Attleboro; of the Young People's Christian Union of Mansfield, and of Charles R. Tenney and 58 other members of the Grove Hall Universalist Society, of Boston, all in the State of Massachusetts, and a petition of the National Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. QUAY presented the petition of Albert B. Eyre and 37 other citizens of Lower Merion, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the select and common councils of Newcastle, Pa., and a petition of 12,000 citizens of Newcastle, Pa., praying that an appropriation be made for the erection of a Government building at that place; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. BUTLER. I present a petition of the Western North Carolina Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, signed by a number of ministers, laymen, and representatives of that church, relative to the claim of the church for damages done to its publishing house at Nashville, Tenn., during the civil war. The petitioners pray for a direct appropriation of $288,000, the amount embraced in the claim. It is evidently a just claim and Congress should, and no doubt will, make the appropriation. The petition is signed by the ministers and many of the prominent laymen of the church. This matter is not only of great interest to the Methodists of my own State, but to the whole Methodist Episcopal Church South. Therefore I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the names attached, and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Western North Carolina Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, in session at Asheville, N. C., November 18, 1897.

Hon. MARION BUTLER,
United States Senator:

The undersigned ministers, laymen, and representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and as such largely interested in the welfare of its publishing house, located at Nashville, Tenn., respectfully beg to represent that the bills for the relief of the book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, growing out of the use and abuse of the publishing house by the United States Army during the war, have had favorable recommendations from various Senate and House committees, and that during the late extraordinary session the Senate bill to refer the claim to the Court of Claims for adjudication was passed by the Senate.

The aim of the church was originally to secure a direct appropriation, and because of a failure of the Senate committee to agree as to the amount the book agents consented to have the claim sent to the Court of Claims. Your petitioners realize, as you must, that this process will entail probably many years' delay in reaching an adjustment, and it is therefore desirable to have a direct appropriation, if it can possibly be obtained.

The affidavits on file with the Senate committee show that when the United States Army took possession of the publishing house the estimated value of the plant was $700,000, and the records of the publishing house show that when the Government returned the property in 1865 the assets, including realty, were approximately only about $200,000, thus showing a loss in the value of the property of about $500,000, largely due to its use and abuse by the United States Army during the war. When, therefore, in 1877, the agent of the publishing house agreed to accept $288,000 he, in our judgment, went as far as he was authorized to go in his endeavor to reach a settlement of the claim, and we are persuaded that any sum less than this would fail to compensate the church for the use of and injury inflicted upon the property by the United States Army.

During the extraordinary session of the Senate, we are informed, it was agreed that the Committee on Claims should prepare a bill covering claims of this nature, making direct appropriations, the claims to be included being such as had previously passed the Senate or been recommended by the Senate committee. The claim of the publishing house, therefore, is within the scope of the claims authorized by the Senate to be embodied in the general bill. We have been apprised of the service rendered by you to the church hitherto respecting the adjustment of this claim, and we therefore respectfully ask that you will take an interest in having this claim for a direct appropriation of $288,000 embraced in the general bill which is to be reported by the Senate Committee on Claims, and thus enable us to secure a prompt adjustment, without the probable long delay incident to an adjustment of our claim by the Court of Claims.

Very respectfully,

W. L. Sherrill, Elkin, N. C.; P. J. Carraway, Greensboro; John T. Staples, Reidsville; H. F. Chicissberg, Reidsville; W. H. Leith, Morganton; T. R. Scraggs, Salisbury; J. J. Renn, Shelby; J. H. Weaver, Greensboro; W. P. McGee, Concord; C. F. Sherrill, Madison; J. E. Gay, Greensboro; E. J. Poe, Mills River; M. V. Sherrill, Denver; Chas. W. Byrd, Asheville; R. P. Walker, Asheville; J. H. West, Monroe; Chas. W. Tillett, Charlotte; M. Le Gette, Acton; L. F. Cordell, Leicester; G. T. Rowe, Hot Springs; M. C. Fields, Lewisville; T. F. Marr, Salisbury; W. F. Womble, Lincolnton; R. L. Cornelison, Salisbury; W. H. Willis, Hendersonville; J. P. Lanning, Creston; Geo. J. Owen, Otto; Harold Turner, Asheville; J. E. Abernathy, Bryson City; T. A. Smott, Highpoint; J. P. Rodgers, Mountairy; J. B. Gibson, Baldacreek; W. R. Odell, Concord; P. E. Parker, Stanley; J. A. Bowles, Henrietta; T. F. Gibson, Barnard; J. B. Tabor, Reidsville; W. H. Vestal, Mocksville; A. R. Surratt, Belwood; E. G. Pusey, Asheboro; D. M. Tucker, Lowesville; S. P. Douglas, Yadkinville; J. A. B. Fry, Winston; J. T. Stover, Andrews; E. Myers, Oldfort; M. H. Hoyle, Mooresville; H. W. Lindsay, Kernersville; T. A. Crews, Walkerton; O. P. Ader, Kernersville; J. B. Carcenter, Rutherfordton; E. L. Bain, Asheville; W. B. Scarborough, Archdale; J. A. Stouce, Fairview; D. H. Camann, Arcadia; J. E. Thompson, Concord; D. P. Tate, Spencer; C. M. Gentry, Goldhill; E. M. Merritt, Plateau; G. W. Hinshaw, Winston; J. A. Odell, Greensboro; P. L. Terrell, Connellys Springs; S. H. Heldbeck, Ruralhall; G. W. Callahaln, Winston, N. C.; W. B. Lydia, Weaverville, N. C.; W. R. Ware, Monroe; Ira Irvin, Davidson; W. S. Raper, Bessemer City; H. H. Jordon, Ramseur; T. T. Salyer, Shelby; Geo. F. Kirby, Buenavista; Thos. W. Smith, Pineville; J. Wm. Lee, Greensboro; Geo. D. Hemen, Ansonville; Jno. W. Bowman, Whittier; Dred Peacock, Greensboro; W. F. Wood, Marion; W. P. Wood, Asheboro; Albert Sherrill, Granite Falls; J. R. Moose, Troutmans; R. S. Abernathy, Connellys Springs; Frank Siler, Franklin; Jno. M. Price, Wentworth; D. F. Carver, Franklin; R. D. Sherrill, Waynesville; T. S. Ellington, Farmer; R. M. Taylor, Moorn; J. A. Green, Mocksville; A. E. Wiley, Mount Pleasant; H. L. Atkins, Charlotte; W. M. Cundiff, Siloam; S. S. Gasque, Ollie; F. C. Robbins, Lexington; T. A. Boone, Lenoir; W. S. Creasy, Winston; R. M. Hoyle, Statesville; F. L. Townsend, Hickory; G. G. Harley, Concord; J. H. Brendle, Murphy; James Willson, Statesville; M. D. Giles, Newton; T. H. Pegram, Winston; Parker Holmes, Wadesboro; A. G. Garrett, Amantha; S. H. Hilliard, Highpoint; A. W. Jacob, Jonathan; J. A. Cook, Forest City; J. R. Long, Tuscola; T. J. Rogers, Marion; G. W. Ivey, Rutherfordton; W. W. Stingfield, Waynesville; W. H. Perry, Nebo; F. Stikeleather, Asheville; W. M. Boring, Crabtree; J. M. Downem, Asheville; J. C. Pastell, Lislesville; Al. A. Jones, Asheville; N. R. Richard, Highpoint; T. W. Mansfield, Danbury; W. M. Curtis, Kernersville.

Mr. TURPIE. I present a petition of the governing committee of the Board of Trade of Indianapolis on the subject of the importance of a full representation of the United States and of our own State at the exposition to be held at Paris in 1900. I do not know that there has been any special committee appointed on this subject, and I will ask that the petition, which is very carefully prepared, be referred for the present to the Committee on Appropriations for its consideration, as I suppose the subject-matter relative to the petition will receive attention by that committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The petition, in the absence of objection, will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 2503) for the relief of William Leech; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2504) in relation to the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 2505) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Kersting, of Fremont, in the State of Nebraska; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2506) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebr., and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2507) to provide for the holding of a congress of the Indian tribes of the United States at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year A. D. 1898, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2508) granting the right to the Omaha Northern Railway Company to construct a railway across and establish stations on the Omaha and Winnebago reservations in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2509) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize and encourage the holding of a transmississippi and international exposition at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year 1898," approved June 10, 1896; which was read twice by its title, and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Select Committee on International Expositions.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 2510) authorizing the adjustment and payment of the claim for longevity service of Moses Harris, major, United States Army, retired; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GEAR introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2511) granting a pension to William Gaddis;

A bill (S. 2512) granting a pension to Lewis S. Horsey;

A bill (S. 2513) granting a pension to Owen Devine (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2514) granting a pension to George B. Hayden (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2515) granting a pension to Michael W. Mitchel (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2516) granting a pension to James McFry (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2517) granting a pension to Mrs. Josephine T. Horner (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2518) granting a pension to Henry O'Connor (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2519) granting a pension to Mary King; and

A bill (S. 2520) granting a pension to Louis P. Vance (with accompanying papers).

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 2521) for the relief of Augustin Walsh; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2522) removing the charge of desertion from the record of Soloman Snell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2523) for the construction of a gunboat on the Great Lakes, to take the place of the United States steamer *Michigan;* which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KYLE. I reintroduce a bill introduced by me at the special session, to correct the military record of George W. Samson, as there was a typographical error in the spelling of the name.

The bill (S. 2524) to correct the military record of George W. Samson was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 2525) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Rand; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BACON introduced a bill (S. 2526) for the relief of Elisha Lowry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HALE. I introduce two bills which have been prepared at the Navy Department, and ask that they be read by their titles and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill (S. 2527) to increase the naval establishment was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill (S. 2528) for the construction of dry docks at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Algiers, La., and Mare Island, Cal.; for the enlargement and improvement of dry docks at Brooklyn, N. Y.; at League Island, Pa., and Norfolk, Va., and for the construction of a wharf at Port Royal, S. C., was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. VEST introduced a bill (S. 2529) for the relief of Joseph Edward Montgomery; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 2530) for the relief of Homer Eugene Sawyer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2531) granting a pension to Irena Wilkinson Gibson, only child of David Wilkinson, of the Revolutionary army;

A bill (S. 2532) to increase the pension of George E. Tibbetts;

A bill (S. 2533) granting a pension to Mrs. Emeline M. Stoddard (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2534) granting a pension to Miss M. Jennie Miles (with accompanying papers).

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 2535) to pay the Standard Steel Casting Company for one 6-inch gun casting; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs

He also introduced a bill (S. 2536) to erect a monument on Brandywine battlefield, Chester County, Pa., commemorative of the services of Major-General Lafayette and the Revolutionary veterans who lie buried on said battlefield; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. QUAY also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2537) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to place the children of Zenas Macomber, a Revolutionary soldier, on the pension list, namely, Hannah Hess, Nancy Hawkins, and John Macomber;

A bill (S. 2538) granting a pension to Miss L. A. Sirwell;

A bill (S. 2539) to place Clara A. Stott on the pension roll;

A bill (S. 2540) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to place Mary G. Reed on the pension roll;

A bill (S. 2541) granting a pension to Clara R. Rodgers (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2542) granting an increase of pension to Robert McCormick.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 2543) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Newcastle, in the State of Pennsylvania; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2544) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Edward T. Lewis; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2545) for the relief of Daniel O'Sullivan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 2546) granting a pension to Sarah Parris Tracy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2547) to amend the charter of the Capital Traction Company, of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2548) for the incorporation of an association for the mutual benefit of its members; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill (S. 2549) to divide the State of Washington into two judicial districts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2550) relating to the fees and expenses of Indian witnesses; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2551) opening for settlement the Gig Harbor and Milville military reservations, in the State of Washington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2552) to set aside a portion of certain lands in the State of Washington, now known as the Pacific Forest Reserve, as a public park, to be known as the Washington National Park; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2553) to authorize the construction of a steel bridge over the Snake River between the States of Washington and Idaho; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2554) granting to the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SHOUP introduced a bill (S. 2555) granting a pension to Hattie E. Gusler; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KENNEY introduced a bill (S. 2556) granting a pension to Andrew C. Mensch; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2557) granting a pension to J. F. Ryan, of Osawatomie, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2558) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Richardson, of Independence, Kans. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2559) granting a pension to Sophia F. Twist, of Leavenworth, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2560) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Johnson, of Ness City, Kans. (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2561) granting a pension to Anna M. Trimble, of Eldorado, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2562) granting an increase of pension to William S. Hinckley, of Kansas City, Mo. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2563) granting an increase of pension to J. M. Cooper, of St. John, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2564) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Canfield, of Minneapolis, Kans. (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2565) granting an increase of pension to William Crossland, of Topeka, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2566) granting an increase of pension to Levi B. Butler, of Fort Scott, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2567) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. H. Swann (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2568) granting an increase of pension to William H. Kaulbach, of Kansas City, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2569) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Decker, of Nickerson, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2570) granting a pension to Cora I. Dexter, of Yates Center, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2571) granting an increase of pension to Augustus C. Pyle (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2572) granting an increase of pension to Robert White, of Todd, Kans. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2573) granting an increase of pension to William Blades (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2574) granting a pension to John W. Richardson, of Bonner Springs, Kans. (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2575) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Brady, of Yates Center, Kans. (with accompanying papers).

Mr. BAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2576) for the relief of Eber Curtis, of Milan, Kans.;

A bill (S. 2577) for the relief of Stephen Murphy, of Easton, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2578) for the relief of John I. Brown, of Cleveland, Kans. (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2579) for the relief of John Andrews, of Glenelder, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2580) for the relief of John W. Reser (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2581) for the relief of Samuel Slack, of Hutchinson, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2582) for the relief of William Millham (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2583) for the relief of Charles Kehoe (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2584) for the relief of John A. Goddard (with accompanying paper).

Mr. McBRIDE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill (S. 2585) to aid in the construction of a line for the transportation of persons and property from Dyea, in the District of Alaska, to the head of Lake Bennett, in said Territory, and for other purposes, with accompanying papers; and

A bill (S. 2586) granting a right of way through the public lands of the United States in the District of Alaska to the Skaguay and Lake Bennett Tramway Company.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2587) to appropriate funds for investigations and tests of American timber; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 2588) increasing the pension of Corrissanda L. McGuire, of Shelbyville, Ind.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2589) to increase the pension of John Q. Washburn; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2590) removing the charge of desertion from the name of Samuel Brown, of Dunlapsville, Union County, Ind., who served as a private in Company A, Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2591) referring to the Court of Claims the claims of O. P. Cobb and others; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2592) for the relief of Alice Utz, heir and legatee of Joshua Wiley, and to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction, and to remove the bar of statute of limitations; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 2593) to increase the pension of Samuel M. Doolittle; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2594) granting a pension to John Kirk, alias Charles Byrne; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2595) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Hayes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2596) to enable the President to restore Maj. Joseph W. Wham, paymaster, United States Army, to duty, his former rank, and status in the United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2597) to correct the military record of Benjamin F. Herrington, late a private of Company H, Fourth Michigan Infantry, and a corporal of Company D, Eleventh Michigan Infantry; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2598) to pension Hannah Brazier, as the dependent mother of William Brazier, a deceased soldier; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2599) to pay a pension of $30 per month to Irvine Carman, late of the Seventy-eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TURPIE introduced a bill (S. 2600) granting a pension to Martin Luther Essick; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2601) for removal of charge of desertion standing against Peter Netz; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 2602) to amend Title LXII of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to national banks, and the several acts amendatory and supplemental thereto; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2603) granting a pension to Laura E. Curtis; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 2604) for the relief of Allison J. Pliley, of Kansas City, Kans., late a scout in the Eighteenth Kansas Cavalry Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2605) for the relief of Eli Fox, George C. Fox, and Thomas Levick; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. THURSTON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2606) granting a pension to Almon Stuart, of Minden, Kearney County, Nebr. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2607) granting a pension to Daniel F. Robertson, of Grand Island, Hall County, Nebr. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2608) granting a pension to Hattie Blanche Sears, of Decatur, Burt County, Nebr. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2609) granting a pension to Franklin Kersting, of Fremont, Dodge County, Nebr. (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2610) granting a pension to Oliver Domon, of North Loup, Valley County, Nebr. (with accompanying papers).

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent that Order of Business 231, being the bill (S. 502) granting a pension to Rebecca P. Quint, be taken from the Calendar and indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I ask the Senator from New Hampshire if he would not rather wait until the morning business shall have been concluded?

Mr. GALLINGER. This is in the nature of morning business, and will take but a moment.

Mr. MASON. Senators desire to introduce bills.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will yield and let the matter to which I have called attention go over until the introduction of bills shall have been concluded.

Mr. MASON. I desire to introduce a bill in regard to postal savings banks, and ask to have it referred to the usual committee.

I will state that I should like to have the RECORD show that this is the bill known as the Chicago Record bill, and that it has been indorsed by probably the largest memorial which has ever been presented to Congress—a memorial containing over 600,000 signatures from different States of the Union. I wish simply to make that statement in favor of the bill.

The bill (S. 2611) to establish a postal savings bank system and to provide for the conduct and regulation of the same was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 67) authorizing the gilding of the Statue of Liberty on the Dome of the Capitol; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 68) authorizing the appointment of a commission by the President to draft a code of laws for Alaska and to revise the act of Congress creating

a civil government for the District of Alaska; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KENNEY introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 69) for the relief of ex-Cadet Engineer James Edward Palmer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 70) authorizing the Secretary of War to exchange Springfield breech-loading rifles, caliber .45, of late model, now stored in any of the United States arsenals, for the Springfield breech-loading rifles, calibers .45 and .50, now in possession of the State of Illinois; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WILSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. BUTLER. I submit several amendments to the bill (S. 2369) to establish postal savings banks for depositing savings at interest, with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and for other purposes, and ask that they be printed, and lie on the table, to be called up to-morrow morning. On July 13, during the last session, I introduced a bill to establish a system of postal savings banks. I also had published as a Senate document all the information I had been able to gather relative to postal savings banks in foreign countries. My bill and this Senate document have been widely circulated and considered by a large number of people in different portions of the country interested in postal savings banks, including business men, bankers, lawyers, and others. I have had a large correspondence with these men, and they have made several suggestions to improve the bill, which I have embodied in the amendments which I offer this morning. The proposition to establish a system of postal savings banks has been generally discussed by the public press of the country during the summer and fall, and has each day grown in public favor.

I give notice that, with the consent of the Senate, I shall call up the amendments to-morrow morning after the routine morning business, and submit some remarks in support of the bill and the amendments.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendments will be received and ordered to be printed, in the absence of objection.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO POST-OFFICE COMMITTEE.

Mr. WOLCOTT submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads is authorized to employ an assistant clerk, whose compensation shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR EARLE.

Mr. TILLMAN. In accordance with the usages of the Senate in regard to eulogies on deceased members, I offer a resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution submitted by the Senator from South Carolina will be read.

The resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Tuesday, the 16th of January next, beginning at 2 o'clock p. m., be set apart for eulogies on the life and services of Hon. JOSEPH H. EARLE, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE HOLMAN.

Mr. TURPIE. I ask unanimous consent of the Senate that a special order be made setting aside 3 o'clock on Friday, the 17th of December, for memorial exercises in honor of Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, a deceased member of the House of Representatives from the State of Indiana.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Indiana? The Chair hears none, and that order will be made.

SURVEY OF FOREST RESERVES.

Mr. WILSON. I submit a resolution, which I ask to have read and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The resolution was read, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is directed to send to the Senate a full and complete report of the operations of the Geological Survey in carrying out the provisions of that portion of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1897, providing for the survey of the public lands that have been or may hereafter be designated as forest reserves by Executive proclamation, under section 24 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal the timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," and including public lands adjacent thereto which may be designated for survey by the Secretary of the Interior.

SAFETY APPLIANCES ON RAILROADS.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Commission be, and is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate with a list of the railroad companies of the United States that have complied with the requirements of the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1893, requiring the use of safety appliances on cars and engines; also a list of those companies which have partially complied with the requirements of said act, and a list of the companies that have taken no steps to comply with the same; also the number of persons in the employ of the railroad companies of the United States killed or injured each year during the last five years, and the number so killed or injured in the employ of each railroad company.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. MORGAN. I offer a resolution which I send to the desk, and ask that it be printed and go over until to-morrow.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas the President in his annual message to the Fifty-fifth Congress has made the following statements and recommendations as to the Kansas Pacific Railroad:

"The sale of the subsidized portion of the Kansas Pacific Line, upon which the Government holds a second-mortgage lien, has been postponed at the instance of the Government to December 16, 1897. The debt of this division of the Union Pacific Railway to the Government on November 1, 1897, was the principal of the subsidy bonds, $6,303,000, and the unpaid and accrued interest thereon, $6,626,690.33, making a total of $12,929,690.33.

"The sale of this road was originally advertised for November 4, but for the purpose of securing the utmost public notice of the event it was postponed until December 16, and a second advertisement of the sale was made. By the decree of the court the upset price on the sale of the Kansas Pacific will yield to the Government the sum of $2,500,000 over all prior liens, costs, and charges. If no other or better bid is made, this sum is all that the Government will receive on its claim of nearly $13,000,000. The Government has no information as to whether there will be other bidders or a better bid than the minimum amount herein stated. The question presented therefore is, Whether the Government shall, under the authority given it by the act of March 3, 1887, purchase or redeem the road in the event that a bid is not made by private parties covering the entire Government claim. To qualify the Government to bid at the sales will require a deposit of $900,000, as follows: In the Government cause $500,000 and in each of the first-mortgage causes $200,000, and in the latter the deposit must be in cash. Payments at the sale are as follows: Upon the acceptance of the bid a sum which, with the amount already deposited, shall equal 15 per cent of the bid; the balance in installments of 25 per cent thirty, forty, and fifty days after the confirmation of the sale. The lien on the Kansas Pacific prior to that of the Government on the 30th July, 1897, principal and interest, amounted to $7,231,048.11. The Government, therefore, should it become the highest bidder, will have to pay the amount of the first-mortgage lien.

"I believe that under the act of 1887 it has the authority to do this, and in absence of any action by Congress I shall direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make the necessary deposit as required by the court's decree to qualify as a bidder and to bid at the sale a sum which will at least equal the principal of the debt due to the Government; but suggest, in order to remove all controversy, that an amendment of the law be immediately passed, explicitly giving such powers and appropriating in general terms whatever sum is sufficient therefor.

"In so important a matter as the Government becoming the possible owner of railroad property which it perforce must conduct and operate, I feel constrained to lay before Congress these facts for its consideration and action before the consummation of the sale. It is clear to my mind that the Government should not permit the property to be sold at a price which will yield less than one-half of the principal of its debt and less than one-fifth of its entire debt, principal and interest. But whether the Government, rather than accept less than its claim, should become a bidder, and thereby the owner of the property, I submit to the Congress for action."

And no information having been given officially to Congress as to the authority under which such sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad is to be made, or by what means, or under what proceedings a sale thereof has been authorized, it is impossible to proceed to consider whether any and what amendment of the act of 1887 is needed for the protection of the Government, or to pass the same immediately, as the President advises Congress to do in his message.

Resolved, That the Attorney-General is directed to send to the Senate a full statement of the authority for and the proceedings under which such sale is to be made, and of any agreement as to such proceedings or as to such sale as has been entered into by the Department of Justice with any person or any court.

Resolved, That the President is requested to obtain a postponement of such sale to such a time as will give to Congress a reasonable time to consider and act upon his recommendations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution submitted by the Senator from Alabama will be printed and lie over.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. LODGE. If the morning business is closed, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order of Business 14, being Senate bill 112.

Mr. GEAR. May I ask what bill that is?

Mr. LODGE. The bill to amend the immigration laws of the United States.

Mr. GEAR. I shall object.

Mr. LODGE. It is not a matter of objecting. I make the motion to take up the bill.

Mr. GEAR. I hope that that motion will not prevail. There are, I think, matters on the Calendar of very great importance pertaining to the Central Pacific and other Pacific railroads, the bonds of which will mature on the 1st day of January proximo, and it seems to me that the time has come for this Congress to act, and act promptly. Therefore I hope the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts will not prevail. I favor the immigration bill. My objection is not designed to delay the passage of that bill in the slightest, but I think the other matter should have precedence.

Mr. ALLEN. I suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that a time be fixed for the taking up of the immigration bill, as it is a very important bill, and let us proceed this afternoon for an hour or two on the Calendar.

Mr. ALLISON. Is it the desire of the Senator from Massachusetts that the Senate shall proceed this afternoon with the consideration of the bill?

Mr. LODGE. I do not desire that the Senate shall proceed with the consideration of the bill to-day. I have no wish to hurry it unduly, but I should like to have the bill made the unfinished business, so that it can be taken up at the proper time.

Mr. ALLISON. May I ask the Chair what is the unfinished business at this time?

Mr. LODGE. I will say to the Senator from Iowa that the unfinished business is a matter which has practically gone over. It is the resolution in regard to the Union Pacific Railroad, which the Senator from Iowa will remember was discussed at the last session. It directed the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of the act authorizing an investigation of the books and accounts of that railroad. The question has practically been settled. My only desire is to have the immigration bill made the unfinished business, to be taken up at such time as may seem desirable.

Mr. ALLEN. I think the Senator from Kansas [Mr. HARRIS] desires the Senate to take up the resolution.

Mr. HARRIS. So far as the pending unfinished business is concerned, I hope the Senate will by unanimous consent postpone its consideration until to-morrow. I understand the Attorney-General has some suggestions to make in regard to it which I think will be of interest, and as a matter of propriety and courtesy to him I think the Senate should postpone the consideration of it.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. ALLISON. I suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that, instead of making a motion and taking the sense of the Senate upon the question now, he give notice that some time to-morrow he will make the motion.

Mr. LODGE. If the immigration bill can be made the next unfinished business on the Calendar, not to take precedence of the resolution now upon the Calendar, but simply to be the next unfinished business, I shall be content.

Mr. COCKRELL. We can not have two measures as the unfinished business.

Mr. ALLISON. My colleague suggests that there is a very important matter which should be taken up.

Mr. GEAR. I will state, for the benefit of the Senator from Massachusetts, that the resolution on the Calendar looks to the settlement of the affairs of the Union Pacific, the Sioux City, and the Western Pacific railroads. The Union Pacific Railroad matter has been settled by the payment of every dollar due the Government, which I think is a great plume in the cap of the present Administration. The next thing to be taken up by Congress, in my opinion, is the proposition authorizing a settlement to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney-General of the matters pertaining to the other roads, the bonds of which will mature on the 1st day of January.

Then I will state in addition that to-morrow I shall introduce a bill giving the President full powers regarding the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It is a measure which looks toward the adjustment of that matter, where $13,000,000 is due to the Government.

Mr. MORGAN. The sale of the Kansas Pacific road is fixed for the 16th day of this month, and the President in his message asks Congress to provide immediately by amendment, so that he can direct the Attorney-General to buy in the road or deal with it in such manner as Congress shall desire. I am very much gratified that the President has seen proper to consult Congress about the disposal of so important a piece of property, and I wish to do what he requests us to do.

I understand the Senator from Iowa and the Senator from Kansas have been invited to a conference with the Attorney-General, to receive from him a suggestion of the amendment to that measure, and they can receive it to-day and probably be prepared to report the amendment to-morrow. The resolution, which is the regular order of business before the Senate, led to a good deal of rather heated controversy just at the close of the extra session. Circumstances have interposed which make it necessary, so the President says, and I agree with him, that there shall be some legislation on the subject.

In the short space of time intervening of course the two Houses of Congress can scarcely mature and pass any bill at all, and I hope the Senate will not permit any other matter to ride down this question and put it out of its position as the regular order. We can dispose of it, fortunately, because it is the regular order, if we will devote ourselves to it and not throw it aside.

Mr. LODGE. I should be very glad to see the various Pacific railroad matters disposed of, but I think we shall probably have difficulty in disposing of them before the 16th of December. I understand from the Senator from Kansas that he is waiting for some information from the Attorney-General, and I certainly do not wish to press unduly. I therefore give notice, as the Senator from Iowa suggested, that to-morrow I will call up the immigration bill, after the unfinished business is taken up and disposed of.

Mr. GEAR. I give notice that I shall contest the motion to be made by the Senator from Massachusetts, and at the proper time, whenever he makes the motion, I shall present to the Senate for consideration a measure proposing to settle and adjust the debt due the Government by the Western and other Pacific railroads.

Mr. ALLISON. My colleague and the Senator from Massachusetts will be able to adjust the matter amicably, and in the meantime I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. CARTER. Will the Senator from Iowa withdraw the motion temporarily?

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

TWELFTH AND SUBSEQUENT CENSUSES.

Mr. CARTER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 94) to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses be recommitted to the Committee on the Census for further consideration.

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not know that I shall object to the recommittal if I can have a word of explanation from the Senator from Montana, who is now chairman of the Committee on the Census. There ought to be immediate legislation. This is only a preliminary bill. Further legislation by Congress, upon the recommendation of the officers whose appointment is provided for by the bill, will be necessary before the work of taking the census shall begin.

If it is the intention of the Senator from Montana, the chairman of the committee, to report the bill back within a short period, I shall make no objection. Otherwise I prefer, as I had the honor of reporting the bill and am convinced of the importance of early action, that it shall remain upon the Calendar.

Mr. CARTER. As the Senator from New Hampshire will recall, immediately following the reporting of the bill to the Senate there was quite a radical change in the membership of the Committee on the Census. The present or reorganized committee will be charged with the presentation of the bill to the Senate and the work of attempting to secure its passage. Inasmuch as certain questions involved in the bill as reported will certainly lead to discussion, it seemed to the present membership of the committee a wise precaution that the bill which they are to present to the Senate should first be understood thoroughly by the members of the committee charged with its presentation. It is not intended that the proposed action shall delay at all the consideration of this measure or such a measure as may be reported at the earliest practicable date, and a meeting of the committee has been arranged for Thursday morning, when it is confidently hoped the bill may be reported back to the Senate in such form as the present committee may consider wise and expedient.

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not object, under the circumstances. I will state, however, that the bill as reported by me from the committee, of which I am not now a member, provides that the census employees shall not be appointed under civil-service rules, but shall be appointed as in the case of the last census, according to the discretion of the Superintendent of the Census. After the committee as now constituted shall have passed upon that question and made its recommendation, the subject will be up for discussion in the Senate, and I have no doubt will receive considerable attention from the members of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The objection is withdrawn. Is there further objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill is recommitted to the Committee on the Census.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 8, 1897, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December 7, 1897.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m., and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER announced a change of reference of the bill (H. R. 2580) to dispense with proof of loyalty in certain cases—from the Committee on Pensions to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

LEAVE TO SIT DURING SESSIONS.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am instructed by the Committee on the Judiciary to ask for the adoption of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks for the adoption of the resolution which will be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be permitted to sit during the sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

PRINTING FOR THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am also instructed by the same committee to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa offers the following resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and hereby is, authorized to have printed and bound such documents and papers for the use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by said committee during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON THE POST-OFFICE AND POST-ROADS.

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks consent for the present consideration of a resolution which will be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads be authorized to have printed and bound such documents for use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects that may come before it during the session of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the gentleman from California if this privilege has been heretofore accorded to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads?

Mr. LOUD. I will state to the gentleman that it has been uniformly accorded to that committee.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I am not opposed to it where the privilege has been extended to a committee, but I think we ought not to extend it.

Mr. LOUD. It has been so extended. The gentleman knows that we have appropriation bills to consider and matters in that connection.

Mr. RICHARDSON. That is correct. I believe this privilege has always been extended where committees have to consider appropriation bills, and I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. HOOKER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The resolution was read; as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rivers and Harbors be authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents for the use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by said committee during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JAMES Z. GEORGE, late a Senator from the State of Mississippi.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

C. W. COOMBS.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That C. W. Coombs be continued from November 30, 1897, as assistant Department messenger during the Fifty-fifth Congress, and be paid out of the contingent fund of the House the same compensation paid him during the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, this creates nothing new. This gentleman has held that position for many years.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, before leave is given, I should like to ask if there is not already provision for one gentleman, and if that is not sufficient for the performance of the duties indicated?

Mr. BLAND. I understand that this gentleman has occupied the position right along, but the appropriation that carried him ended on the 30th of last month, and this is simply to continue him in his position, at the same pay, from the beginning of the session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I suggest to the gentleman from Missouri that this resolution had better go to the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I spoke to the chairman of the Committee on Accounts on the matter, and was informed that they have heretofore had that matter under consideration. I do not think there is any opposition to the proposition contained in the resolution.

Mr. DINGLEY. On reflection, I do not call for any reference of the resolution, as the gentleman referred to is a very useful man.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. There is no more useful man in connection with the House than this gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question was taken; and the resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents for the use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by the said committee during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question was taken; and the resolution was agreed to.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The act of Congress approved July 19, 1897, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for prior years, and for other purposes," provided for the acceptance by the Government of the United States of the invitation extended by the Republic of France to participate in an international exposition to be held at Paris from April 15 to November 5, 1900, and authorized the President to appoint a special commissioner with a view to securing all attainable information necessary to a full and complete understanding by Congress in regard to the participation of this Government in that exposition.

Maj. Moses P. Handy, of Chicago, was appointed such special commissioner, and I now inclose his report giving the details of his mission. It is a comprehensive and clear presentation of the situation. He recommends that an appropriation of $919,600 be granted, so that a creditable exhibit on behalf of the United States may be made. The details of this report will show how this appropriation may be profitably expended.

Besides securing a much larger amount of space than had been reserved, Major Handy obtained the gratifying assurance that the United States will be placed on a footing with the most favored nations, and "that in the installation of every important department the United States will have a location commensurate with the dignity and importance of the country and adjoining in every case countries of the first rank."

In view of the magnitude and importance of the approaching exposition and of our standing among the nations which will be there represented, and in view also of our increased population and acknowledged progress in arts, science, and manufactures, I earnestly commend the report of Major Handy to your consideration, and trust that a liberal appropriation may be made.

Moreover, the magnificent exhibit of the French Government at Chicago in 1893, on which a million dollars were expended, should be a strong incentive to reciprocal liberality on the part of the Government of the United States and suggests to our citizens the necessity as well as the propriety of installing at the Paris Exposition an exhibit on a par with that of the Government and people of France at Chicago and in keeping with the scope and extent of the preparations which are being made by nearly all the important nations of the earth for their proposed exhibits in that exposition.

I suggest that the subject be given timely and favorable consideration.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 6, 1897.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa desires present consideration of the resolution which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and hereby is, authorized to have printed such papers and documents as may be necessary for the business of said committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question was taken; and the resolution was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. BUTLER, for three days, on account of death in family.

To Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama, indefinitely, on account of illness in his family.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to report the usual resolution distributing the topics of the President's message; and I ask unanimous consent that the resolution may be considered in the House instead of in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maine asks unanimous consent that the resolution which will be reported to the House be considered in the House instead of the Committee of the Whole. The Clerk will report the resolution, and after that the Chair will ask consent.

Mr. BAILEY. I do not recognize the right of the gentleman to have the resolution reported before the request for unanimous consent. I would have the right to object to that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not say that he would have the right to object to having the resolution read by the Clerk?

Mr. BAILEY. I would have the right to object until unanimous consent was given. Before unanimous consent is given, I could call for the regular order, and that would prevent the reading of the resolution. Certainly it was the practice of the other side during the last session to demand the regular order, so as to prevent the reading of resolutions sent by members on this side to the Clerk's desk to be read. In this particular case I have no objection; but I do not want to be understood as acquiescing in any ruling of the Chair that a resolution can be read as a matter of right before unanimous consent is given for its consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not anxious to make rulings except where required.

Mr. BAILEY. But I want that understood.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That so much of the annual message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress at the present session as relates to the revenue, the national finances, the public debt, the preservation of the Government credit, and to treaties affecting the revenue be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

That so much as relates to foreign affairs, the consular and diplomatic service, including appropriations therefor, together with the accompanying correspondence and documents, and to the revision of treaties other than treaties affecting the revenue be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

That so much as relates to the appropriations of the public revenue for support of the Government, as herein provided, namely, for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses, for sundry civil expenses, for fortifications and coast defenses, for pensions, for the District of Columbia, and for all deficiencies, and also for the exposition at Paris in 1900, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

That so much as relates to the judiciary of the United States, to the administration of justice, and the organization of courts be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

That so much as relates to banks and banking and the currency be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

That so much as relates to the mints of the United States and to the coinage of gold and silver bullion be referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

That so much as relates to the commerce of the United States, domestic and foreign, except so far as it affects the revenue, to intercolonial railways, and the Nicaragua Canal, be referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

That so much as relates to the merchant marine and fisheries be referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

That so much as relates to the military establishment and appropriations therefor be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

That so much as relates to the naval establishment and to the construction of additional vessels for the Navy, and appropriations therefor, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

That so much as relates to the post-offices and post-roads and to the carrying of the foreign mails, and appropriations therefor, be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

That so much as relates to the public domain be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

That so much as relates to the relation of the United States to the Indian tribes, and appropriations therefor, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

That so much as relates to the Territories and Alaska be referred to the Committee on Territories.

That so much as relates to the Pacific railroads be referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

That so much as relates to the civil service be referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

That so much as relates to quarantine regulations and foreign immigration be referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution in the House?

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection, with the understanding that reasonable debate may be allowed. I am quite as willing to consider it in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that that portion of the resolution relating to the Nicaragua Canal may be again read.

Mr. DINGLEY. That subject is referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman desire to have it read?

Mr. HEPBURN. No, sir; the statement of the gentleman from Maine is satisfactory.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the portion of that resolution which refers to matters of revenue and the national banks be again read.

Mr. DINGLEY. The gentleman desires the reading of the first paragraph of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That so much of the annual message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress at the present session as relates to the revenue, the national finances, the public debt, the preservation of the Government credit, and to treaties affecting the revenue, be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask whether that does not practically take away all duties from the Committee on Banking and Currency? I understand that a member has said that if any legislation upon those subjects takes place at this session it will come from the Ways and Means Committee. It will be remembered that at the last session the Committee on Banking and Currency was practically refused the right to bring up any measure in the House, and that when such a measure did come up, a motion was immediately made for the previous question, without allowing a moment's debate. Now, I would like to get at the exact policy of the Committee on Ways and Means in this respect, and to know whether it is intended that anything shall be left for the consideration of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and what the policy is to be in the discussion of these financial questions in this Congress.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, has consent been given for the consideration of the resolution in the House, instead of in Committee?

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that there is no objection.

Mr. DINGLEY. Then, I desire simply to say that under the resolution reported, all matters relating to banking and currency are distinctly referred to the Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Nevertheless, there seems to be a very decided conflict between the different parts of the resolution.

Mr. DINGLEY. In what respect?

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. In the phraseology relating to financial matters.

Mr. DINGLEY. Does the gentleman refer to the use of the expression "national finances" in the first paragraph of the resolution?

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. DINGLEY. That language was in the resolution of two years and one year ago distributing the President's message, and it did not have the effect of interfering in any way with the jurisdiction of the Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I understand that all questions affecting the national finances go, under this resolution, to the Ways and Means Committee; and if that is so, what becomes of the work of the Committee on Banking and Currency?

Mr. DINGLEY. All questions relating to banking and currency go, under this resolution, to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. BLAND. But the first part of the resolution, which has just been read, referring to the "national finances" includes all questions of currency, gold, silver, greenbacks, or anything else. The language covers the whole national finances.

Mr. DINGLEY. The language is precisely the same that has been used in every such resolution in the last two years.

Mr. BLAND. Well, it ought not to be in any resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I apprehend, however, that there may be ample room for construction of the language employed. I am not aware that it is the same language that has been used in previous resolutions of this character, but, whether so or not, it certainly is quite ambiguous, and if the language could be changed so as to remove the ambiguity it might save trouble hereafter. I think it is just as well to settle right now what is to be the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency in this Congress; and if there is any uncertainty in the language employed in this resolution, now is the time to correct it, so as to leave no room for loose construction.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, as I understand the suggestion of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALKER] and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON], the question they raise depends upon the interpretation of the expression "national finances," in the first paragraph of the resolution; but under this resolution all questions relating to banking and currency are referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, so that it is plain the words "national finances" in this place can not mean "currency." The expression "national finances" is one that has

been used in all resolutions of this character for several years. It was in the resolution of two years ago and it was in the resolution of one year ago. I think there has never been any doubt that all questions of banking and currency are to be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Then, Mr. Speaker, as I understand the gentleman, if a bill were introduced proposing a general revision of our banking and currency laws, he would regard it as being within the clear jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency under the language of this resolution, would he?

Mr. DINGLEY. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. With that explanation, Mr. Speaker, so far as I am personally concerned, I am satisfied.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Maine a question. Is it his opinion that a bill introduced to effectuate the financial recommendations made by the President in his message read to the House yesterday would go, under this resolution, to the Committee on Banking and Currency, or that it would go to the Ways and Means Committee?

Mr. DINGLEY. Does the gentleman mean the recommendations relating to the redemption fund?

Mr. BAILEY. I mean a bill to carry into effect the entire recommendations of the President on the currency question.

Mr. DINGLEY. My personal opinion is that any proposed legislation relating to the redemption fund in the Treasury and the management of the Treasury funds should go to the Committee on Ways and Means under the rules of the House, although I do not know what the Speaker would hold; but that any measure relating directly to banking and currency would go to the Committee on Banking and Currency. There is nothing, however, in my judgment, in this resolution that changes in any way the rule as it exists.

Mr. BAILEY. Then does the gentleman from Maine intend to say that if there were an attempt to practically retire the greenbacks by making them, in effect and in fact, gold certificates, that measure would go to the Ways and Means Committee instead of to the Committee on Banking and Currency?

Mr. DINGLEY. There is no such legislation comtemplated, so far as I know.

Mr. BAILEY. Because if that be so, the Banking and Currency Committee might as well be abolished.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I think I can make the question to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee a little more specific. The President in his message recommends legislation whereby, when the greenback is presented for redemption, it shall not be paid out again except for gold. Suppose a bill involving this principle were introduced into this House, would the gentleman from Maine construe the language of the pending resolution as authorizing the reference of that bill to the Ways and Means Committee or as requiring that it should be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency?

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you mean strictly the redemption fund—referring to that alone?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I endeavored to make my question very specific, but I will repeat it, so that there may be no doubt about it. The President of the United States in his message recommends that legislation be passed whereby when the greenback is once presented and redeemed in gold it shall not be paid out again except for gold. Suppose a bill embodying that principle should be introduced into this House, does the gentleman think that under the language of the pending resolution that bill should be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency or to the Committee on Ways and Means?

Mr. DINGLEY. I leave the construction of the language of the resolution, which does not change the existing rule, to the Speaker of the House. I do not know what his construction might be. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, it is to avoid that very thing that I think it well enough now to have it understood distinctly just how this language is to be construed.

Mr. DINGLEY. If I may be allowed to give my own judgment as to where a resolution or bill dealing simply with the redemption fund and the accounts in the Treasury should go under the existing rules, I have no doubt that it ought to go to the Committee on Ways and Means, although I do not personally desire such reference.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Let me ask whether the recommendation of the President deals with the redemption fund within the purview of the answer the gentleman has just made?

Mr. DINGLEY. I think it does.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Now, the gentleman has indirectly answered the question. He thinks that a bill embodying the principle recommended by the President with respect to the redemption of the greenbacks should not go to the Committee on Banking and Currency, but should go to the Committee on Ways and Means. I want to ask the gentleman another question. Can he conceive of any kind of a bill more directly referring to the currency system of the country than a bill embodying the recommendation I have just stated? To what does such a bill refer if not to the currency?

Mr. DINGLEY. I think there is nothing in the resolution in that respect but what has been heretofore in previous resolutions distributing the President's message, and nothing that modifies the existing rule. As to what reference may be given in the case of any particular bill is a matter upon which I can not undertake to speak.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I only wished to draw out the gentleman's idea on the subject. The mere fact that this language has been adopted in similar resolutions passed heretofore, and which have not been the subject of contention as to construction, does not throw any light on the present construction.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Is this question open for general discussion?

Mr. DINGLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALKER] such time as he may desire.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the issue which has been raised by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means as to the reference of matters pertaining to the currency of the country—whether to the Committee on Ways and Means or to the Committee on Banking and Currency—is precisely the issue that I proposed to raise in the remark which I first made. If there is any one proposition which more than another lies at the very foundation of the banking and currency system of this country, it is the question as to the uses and disposition of the legal-tender notes of the United States. If the Committee on Banking and Currency is not to consider that question in its effect upon the banking and currency system of the country, then there is no need of that committee holding any sessions whatever. And if it is the intention of the gentlemen so to construe the language of the resolution—and this is a question of construction, as presented by the gentleman from Indiana and myself in our appeals to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means—if the construction is to be such that a bill or resolution touching the legal-tender notes which may be introduced, or that part of the President's message which already brings the question of their treatment before us, is to be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, then the Committee on Banking and Currency is certainly shorn of a large part of the duty which this House by its rules has conferred upon it.

Now, the question immediately comes up, What shall be done with the recommendations of the President of the United States? It seems to me perfectly clear that the recommendations of the President are that the greenbacks be abolished totally, that they first be turned into gold certificates, that they be gold certificates to all intents and purposes, not only as a matter of construction, but as a matter of fact. Now, does the question whether this ought to be done properly go to the Committee on Ways and Means or to the Committee on Banking and Currency?

It will be remembered that a struggle was made in the last Congress to give to the Committee on Banking and Currency the same rights on this floor as to the introduction of its bills that were given to the other leading committees of the House. It was then suggested that this committee had to deal with questions of as much moment as those dealt with by any other committee of this House, not excepting the Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Appropriations, under all the circumstances.

But the House, under the leadership which it rightly follows on this side, decided that that privilege should not be given it. And we cooled our heels in the Speaker's room and about the Speaker's desk during a large part of the session, seeking the privilege of having the questions which were submitted to us brought before this House and discussed here—not in his refusal, but in the "proper time" failing to appear. And toward the close of the session we did bring in a bill for consideration in the morning hour; but the moment it appeared in this House the previous question was moved upon it, and by the sovereign will and good pleasure of this House in granting unanimous consent—and by that only—even the chairman of the committee secured the right to occupy time upon that question. Now, what that committee desires is to know whether bills which are fundamental to the questions with the consideration of which they are charged are to be referred to that committee or to the Committee on Ways and Means. And it would be exceedingly gratifying, furthermore, to know (a matter not involved in the question as now presented) whether any time whatever is to be allowed the Committee on Banking and Currency to discuss any question whatever on the floor of this House.

Mr. COX. I should like to ask the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who I understand holds the floor, what time he proposes to allow on this question to this side of the House?

Mr. DINGLEY. As there seems to be some disposition to discuss this matter, I suggest to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] that half an hour be controlled by him for the discussion of this question on the other side.

Mr. BAILEY. That would be all the time that this side of the House would desire to occupy, but it is possible that some gentlemen on the other side of the House might not agree with the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and might desire to be heard in opposition to the resolutions. If I could know about how much time such gentlemen would wish to occupy, and whether or not it would come out of the half hour accorded to us, it would leave me in a better position to deal with the gentleman's proposition. I have no hesitation in saying that half an hour would be as much as we on this side of the House would desire.

If the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALKER] will give me his attention for a moment, I would inquire of him how much time he desires to occupy?

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. I think I have covered the ground, and I do not know that I shall want more than a minute or two longer—say five minutes.

Mr. DINGLEY. I will yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts five minutes of the time on this side.

Mr. BAILEY. Then the half hour is entirely satisfactory.

Mr. DINGLEY. I ask unanimous consent that a half hour on each side be allowed, beginning from this time, on this question.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection and will recognize the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] to control the thirty minutes on one side and the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] on the other.

Mr. GROSVENOR. What is the understanding, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. DINGLEY. I have asked unanimous consent that thirty minutes be allowed on a side for debate on the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I should like to have five minutes.

Mr. DINGLEY. I will yield to the gentleman that much time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection to the arrangement.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman from Maine desire us to proceed?

Mr. DINGLEY. I would like to have the gentleman consume at least a portion of the time.

Mr. BAILEY. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COX], the senior Democratic member of the Committee on Banking and Currency on this side of the House.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, the proposition that is submitted in the resolution under discussion, when distinctly and clearly stated and understood, is simply this: That if the doctrine embodied in the message of the President of the United States to retire the greenbacks in the manner he proposes is put into the shape of law, and to reissue them only on the payment of gold, that that part of the legislation would necessarily go to the Committee on Ways and Means.

I desire to suggest to the House, however, that in a banking system I do not see how it would be possible for any committee, on that question, to frame a bill, unless it had jurisdiction over the subject-matter of the greenbacks. They are a part and a parcel of the system of banking, and if the consideration of that branch of the question is not submitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency, under the rules of the House, you would simply have that committee working upon a subject with its hands absolutely tied, while the Committee on Ways and Means is considering the most important, or, possibly, as important a question as any in our entire subject of legislation, namely, the greenback, in connection with the system of banking in this country.

Now, let us for a moment consider how a man would go about framing a bill to affect the circulation of the banks and yet have no jurisdiction whatever of the question referred to and recommended by the President. The bank notes are redeemable in greenbacks. Greenbacks are a part of the reserve fund for that purpose. Now, you legislate the greenback out of existence, and the Treasury notes—for I use general terms in connection with the matter—you legislate them all out of existence, and yet you are trying to frame a banking bill, under the rules of the House, by a committee with no jurisdiction of a subject forming the most important part of the whole question in connection with the reserve fund for the redemption of their circulation.

If the idea of the President is to be carried out, another thing must be provided for, and that is, that the circulation of the banks may be put out under the plan here advanced, namely, that their notes in circulation throughout the country must be redeemed in gold. If the notes are to be so redeemed—that is, redeemed in gold—by the banks, does it not necessarily involve the very fact that we must deal with the question of the greenbacks which you now use in the redemption of their circulation? It follows as a necessary consequence, and there is no escape from the logic of that conclusion.

Mr. Speaker, the idea seems to be to now divide up the subject in a way that, in my judgment, will result practically in the fact that there can be no possible legislation whatever upon this all-important subject. I concede the great ability of the Committee on Ways and Means. But that is not the question involved here. If the Committee on Banking and Currency have anything at all to do with the subject, I submit that you should not tie their hands so that it will be impossible for them to accomplish any legislation whatever.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, if it be in order at this time, I desire to offer the following amendment to the resolution, which may possibly meet the difficulties suggested.

Mr. DINGLEY. Will the gentleman from Indiana wait until the debate has been closed?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I understand this is satisfactory to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. DINGLEY. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to use more of the time?

Mr. BAILEY. Of course "the gentleman from Texas" desires to consume more of the time, but thought it fair to alternate in this discussion.

Mr. DINGLEY. Perhaps the gentleman had better use ten minutes of the time now.

Mr. BAILEY. I will do so, with the understanding that the gentleman then uses a portion of his time.

I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. WHEELER].

[Mr. WHEELER of Alabama addressed the House. See Appendix.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks leave to print. Is there objection?

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I suggest a limit of ten pages.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. I accept the amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. I hope the gentleman from Maine will not insist on that. I think the gentleman from Alabama ought to have free scope to print at this time. [Laughter.]

Mr. DINGLEY. I accept the suggestion of my colleague.

The SPEAKER. Objection is withdrawn. Is there further objection?

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, has the gentleman from Alabama spoken on this subject?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama has been addressing the House for something like ten minutes.

Mr. BARRETT. I have not made my inquiry in any light spirit. I have not heard the gentleman. If he has actually addressed the House on the subject, I have no objection to his extending his remarks.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection to the request that the gentleman from Alabama have leave to print.

Mr. DINGLEY. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. GROSVENOR.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, the paragraph of the President's message referring to the civil service of the country is a timely declaration that it is within the scope and power of Congress to regulate the civil service. It is timely, because, as one of the outgrowths of this system, we occasionally hear that it is an insult to the President of the United States for Congress to have anything to do with the civil-service law, the civil-service regulations, or the operation of the civil service of the country. The power of this bureau, which it is now wielding with such force and such domination, all comes from a statute passed by Congress in 1883 and from an order issued by the President, either extending or limiting the operation of that law; all comes from power conferred upon him by Congress; and it is a very strange doctrine that we have at last succeeded in getting the civil service of the Government out of the reach of Congressional legislation.

So I am delighted that the President has referred this question to Congress, and I especially agree with the President when he says that "there are places in the classified service which ought to be exempt." I am delighted to go that far along the same road that the Executive is traveling upon.

I am compelled to differ with the President when he says that "the system has the approval of the people." I have tried with great fidelity to keep in touch with the tone and sentiment of the people of this country, and I believe that if you will cross the Allegheny Mountains and submit the question of the civil-service law and regulations as now administered, "Yes," and the same proposition, "No," 95 out of every 100 would vote against it. I know that it is said that the Republican who differs with this bureau is running a tilt against the Republican party; but I caution gentlemen that since the extension of the civil-service rules and operations by the edict of Grover Cleveland the First, after the people of this country had ordered him out of office, there has been no Republican declaration in favor of the upholding of that system.

The great State that I have the honor to be a resident of has denounced it in the bitterest kind of language in the resolutions adopted at their Toledo convention. So, too, with all the other

States whose platforms I have read that were enacted in the year 1897; so, too, by nearly a hundred thousand the popular vote of Maryland denounced the whole scheme. All hail, Maryland, advance column of the people! So, then, we have come to——

Mr. FITZGERALD. What about the Massachusetts Republican convention?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I do not know. Massachusetts is always a little better than the rest of us, you know. [Laughter.] So we have to meet a question that is a popular question, to be submitted to the popular voice of the people through their representatives in Congress.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not going to discuss this question to-day. It would be untimely. But I want to lay down this proposition: The gentlemen on this floor who believe that this system has run riot will demand that they have an opportunity to express themselves on this floor, and that, too, by their votes. So far as I am concerned, I will not demand the repeal of this law. The argument that is used against persons occupying the position that I do is that we are "spoilsmen" and that we want to get back to the old conditions. Well, I answer that by saying that the old position was infinitely better than the new; and I challenge the friends of this system to show that the civil service of the Government is better and more efficient to-day than it was before. But if the friends of this system, that has been fraudulently denominated the "merit" system, will accept a limitation of this law to the clerical departments of this Government here in the city of Washington and will limit its operation, in addition thereto, to the postal service of the country, then those of us who believe that wrong has been done will be content; but we shall attach to that proposition certain conditions that will relieve the statute from its un-American character.

The examinations, which are to test the fitness of a man, shall be in the Department where he is appointed, and he shall not be removed except for cause, and shall have a limitation of the tenure of his office; for we will not submit that there shall be inaugurated in this country a permanent system of life tenure of official position. [Loud applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I ask the gentleman to yield me two minutes further.

Mr. DINGLEY. I yield two minutes further to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSVENOR. We will insist that this shall be "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," and that no man shall be excluded by accident of birth, by misfortune of early education, if he has the fitness as well as the merit, from being a part of the executive force of the United States Government. [Applause.] We will never submit to the building up in this country of a privileged official class. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a brief paragraph from the Washington Post, faithfully describing the pains and penalties which this Government is now suffering in its attempt to fill the distinguished positions of janitor and fireman and spittoon cleaner [laughter] in three or four places under the Government. That very able and very impartial and very distinguished journal calls the attention of the people of this country to the absurdity of this position, and if there is no objection I will extend my remarks by printing this article with them.

One word further. I have stated the limitations that we ask to have put upon this civil-service law. They are reasonable. They establish the law in the very position in which its founders intended it should be established. More than these limitations we may not ask; less than these we will never accept. [Loud applause.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the newspaper slip to which he has referred.

There was no objection.

The article is as follows:

THE MOUNTAIN AND THE MOUSE.

These are stirring times with the United States Civil Service Commission. They remind us of the days when Theodore Roosevelt used to thrill the country with the pretense of working his mind.

But even that period of excitement is as the death and silence of the frozen pole when compared to the activity which now prevails. The Commissioners arrive early and depart late, the clerks have abandoned the hour assigned for lunch and recreation, the typewriters are clicking away like mad, and pens are driven across paper with lightning speed. The chief clerk whirls continually, and the noise and bustle of the usually quiet rooms can be heard a mile away. The mail goes forth in huge sacks, the telegraph wires hum with lengthy messages, and the boards of examiners are in a high state of nervous tension.

Great things are about to happen. Five responsible and indispensable officers of the Government are about to be selected. Here they are:

A janitor at Frankfort, Ky.
A fireman at St. Louis, Mo.
A blacksmith at San Carlos, Ariz.
A cook at Colorado River Agency, Ariz.
A watchman at Paducah, Ky.

No wonder that the brows of the Civil Service Commissioners are knit with care and that the experts are puzzling their brains. No wonder that as the fateful day for the examination approaches, the friends of civil service reform await with unspeakable anxiety the success of this latest demonstration. It makes no difference with them that to secure a janitor, a fireman, a watchman, a blacksmith, and a cook the whole machinery of the Civil Service Commission must be put in motion. Circulars are carefully prepared and mailed, various blank forms are printed, examination boards are convened, and by the time the humble employee has been selected he has cost almost as much as the meager salary which the Government pays him.

Nor is the end in sight. Very soon we will have the sweeps, the towel washers, and the cuspidor cleaners brought within the all-embracing control of the Civil Service Commissioners and subjected to searching examinations. It is for this, evidently, that we pay $15,000 a year to the sacred triumvirate and maintain a costly bureau. Surely, when it is all over, and the cook, the fireman, the watchman, the blacksmith, and the janitor have been enrolled in the glorious service of the Government, the fable of the mountain and the mouse will not lack for appropriate illustration.

Curiously enough, these examinations have been fixed for the 8th day of January. It is the day on which is commemorated the battle of New Orleans, and which is reverenced by those who admire the rugged honesty and stern virtues of Andrew Jackson. From the stalwart principles of Jackson to an examination for a janitor is a far cry. It is enough to make that heroic detester of shams turn uneasily in his grave.

Mr. DINGLEY. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BROSIUS].

Mr. BROSIUS. Mr. Speaker, I would be the last man in the world to undertake to curtail the right of the American people to be fully heard through their representatives upon so important a question as the civil service of this country, and I unite with my friend from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], whose temperate tone this morning I very highly commend, in the hope that there will be full and ample opportunity for every member of the House who entertains any views upon the subject of civil service which he desires to express to do so.

Mr. Speaker, there are some misconceptions under which gentlemen labor which mislead them in reference to the civil service of this country. I do not question the statement of my friend from Ohio that the Congress of the United States has the right and power to legislate upon the subject of the civil service. That question has long since been determined by the fact of legislation which the Supreme Court of the United States has held to be within the competence and the constitutional power of the Congress. But the President of the United States has communicated to this House some views upon the subject of the civil service. They are very dispassionate, well-considered views, and he intimates that there has been some extension recently of the merit system in the civil service of the United States which has been honored by Executive approval. He intimates that it meets with his approbation and that he will continue to further extend it as his judgment may prompt for the betterment of the service. Now, I want to suggest to my distinguished friend from Ohio, for whom I have the very highest respect and who, I trust, will have, at the proper time, every opportunity that he covets to fully discuss this question, that I agree fully with the President's views upon this subject.

Mr. PEARSON. Do I understand the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service to say that he will give this body, by his vote, an opportunity to discuss this question of the civil service?

Mr. GROSVENOR. And to vote upon it.

Mr. BROSIUS. I do not know, Mr. Speaker, whether I shall have an opportunity to give the body that privilege; but let me say——

Mr. PEARSON. I suggest that a report from the gentleman's own committee would open up such a discussion.

Mr. BROSIUS. I will say to my friend from North Carolina, who is a member of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service (and I congratulate the committee upon having him as a member), that that committee will carefully and dispassionately consider every measure that may be referred to it relating to this subject. There are already several such bills, and the committee will dispose of them as speedily as they can, and such bills as they decide to report to this House will come back, I trust, at an early day and go upon the Calendar for consideration by the House.

But, in the meantime, I want to suggest to my distinguished friend from Ohio that the President believes, with a great many very intelligent American citizens, that the whole administration of the civil-service law now upon the statute books is an Executive function, that it does not require the intervention of legislation at this time, that any errors that may have been committed by Executive action in the past can be rectified by Executive action in the future. Any improper extensions of the system or of the rules made heretofore by Executive order may be modified by Executive order in the future. The President says with great distinctness that when he discovers that any mistake has been made by previous Executive action, he will speedily correct it. So that, in the absence of any request from the executive branch of the Government, it seems to me, while I admit the power of the House in the premises, that any legislative action would be a matter of some delicacy, and might be regarded as an indignity to the President of the United States and the executive branch of the Government.

That, however, is a matter of taste which I do not care to discuss. My point is—and I state it now that my distinguished friend from Ohio may have it in mind—that the President of the United

States, in my judgment, is right in believing that the Executive Departments of this Government are capable of administering the civil-service law, capable of correcting any error committed in the past, and of making any modifications in the classification that may, from the experience of the administrative officers of the Government, seem to be necessary. Therefore, while they are making no request for legislation, while they who are responsible for the administration of the civil service of the country are satisfied with the law as it stands, cognizant of the fact that they can make any corrections that experience may suggest for the betterment of the service, I agree with the President that it is better to allow the matter to remain subject to executive administration and correction than to undertake now, after the lapse of all these years, either to repeal the civil-service law or to make any material modifications in it. It is not my purpose at this time to enlarge upon the subject or to contradict the groundless statements made by illy informed persons, but merely to suggest what I regard as the better view of the subject.

Mr. STEELE. Do you not think the President is a little slow in discovering errors in the administration of the law? [Laughter.]

Mr. BROSIUS. I do not think I need answer that question.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make my acknowledgments to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR]. Perhaps he was not aware, when he said there was no place in this country for a body of public officials holding office for life, that he was making an almost literal quotation from the platform of the last Democratic national convention. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEELE. That is the only good thing in your platform. [Laughter.]

Mr. BAILEY. Well, I am glad the gentleman redeems himself from the charge of total political depravity by admitting that we did one right thing.

Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. WHEELER].

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I confess I was very agreeably surprised in the position taken on this question by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR]. I have listened to him a number of times, but did not think it possible a Democrat could ever agree with him on any position he might take. But since he has come over to our side of the question in this particular instance I want to express my appreciation of it.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I am very much obliged to the gentleman.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. The gentleman from Ohio, however, does not go far enough. He says he is not in favor of repealing the law. If it is a bad law, it ought to be repealed. I have no hesitancy in confessing that I am one of those individuals who are styled, I believe, "spoilsmen." I believe that that class of our citizens who give their time, attention, and money to advance their political views, believing them to be right, ought to be rewarded. The civil-service law is the creation of a lot of political Miss Nancys. It is un-American in its methods. It was never intended to become one of the fixed institutions of this country.

An instance of the operation of this law has recently occurred in my own district, and I desire to relate it to the House. The first engineer of a locomotive engine in the United States lives in my district. He ran the first engine that was ever operated in the United States, from the city of Washington to the city of Baltimore. He was the apprentice of Sir George Stephenson, the inventor of the locomotive engine. For eighty years that man operated a locomotive engine. He is now 94 years old—as erect as an Indian—an athlete—perhaps stronger and more active than any man on this floor. In January, 1894, he was appointed engineer in charge of a stationary engine at the custom-house in Paducah. He discharged the duties of the place to the satisfaction of the officials and the public.

No complaint was lodged against him. A few days ago the custodian of that building, who has immediate supervision of this employee, was changed, and this old engineer was removed. Jealous of his reputation, he wrote to me to ascertain the cause of his removal. I went to the headquarters of the Civil Service Commission in Washington, and what do you suppose was the reason assigned for his removal? Incompetency! He was removed by the clerk of a court, who does not know the difference between a piston rod and a driving wheel. [Laughter.] A man who had been the engineer of a locomotive for eighty years removed by a man absolutely and profoundly ignorant of every detail of machinery! I made my protest against this outrage, and what was the reply? Why, that the mission of the Commissioners of the Civil Service was philanthropic; they could protest and expose, but they had no power to reinstate.

Now, what is the advantage of continuing, at great expense, an institution of this character?

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. I hope I may be allowed just one minute longer.

Mr. BAILEY. I yield the gentleman one minute more.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. To quote from a distinguished Republican, these carpet knights of politics, these civil-service advocates, have embodied their ideas in this system. It has grown up, fostered and protected by the officeholders and the relatives of officeholders.

Now, what we want to do is this: This House is opposed to the continuance of a Civil Service Commission. Let us be fair about it. Abolish the whole thing, and let Republicans take charge of the Government. Gentlemen on the Republican side, I want you and your party to appoint every officer in the Government, because when you do so you make decent government, good government, or the lack of it, so apparent that there will not be enough of you left in the Fifty-sixth Congress to wad a shotgun. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

One Department of the Government recently sent out 150 notices to employees, notifying them of reductions or demanding resignations. Of this number, 140 were addressed to Democrats.

Mr. BAILEY. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FITZGERALD].

Mr. FITZGERALD. I wish at this time to draw attention to the manner in which the civil-service law is being administered by the present Administration. I hold in my possession a letter written by the chairman of the Marblehead Democratic town committee protesting against the discrimination made against Democrats in the recent appointment of letter carriers. I will read the letter:

MARBLEHEAD, *August 30, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Democratic town committee it was voted to communicate with you in regard to the recent letter carriers' appointments in this town.

There were some 43 that took the examination, and out of that number 23 passed the requisite percentage to be on the eligible list.

Of that 23, 3 were Democrats, and stood at the highest ratings. One—a Mr. Marshall—stood at the highest percentage; passed 89 per cent; was certified by our Democratic postmaster three times, and failed to be appointed. Another stood at 84; certified three times; failed to be appointed. Four Republicans were appointed—one at 87, two points lower than Marshall; one at 84, same as the Democrat that failed, and two others at lower rating. The committee would like your investigation, if possible, as we claim the civil-service law has been violated.

Respectfully,

I. F. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*
FRANK KNIGHT, *Secretary.*

Hon. JOHN F. FITZGERALD, *Boston.*

Forty-three persons took part in the examination, and of this number twenty-three passed, a Democrat by the name of Marshall leading the list, with 89 per cent. Mr. Marshall and another Democrat, who had received 84 per cent, were certified three times by the Democratic postmaster to the authorities at Washington, but neither man was appointed, the positions being given to three Republicans, who stood lower on the list.

Under the last Democratic Administration in the Boston postoffice, and I believe in every post-office in the State, both in the matter of appointment of letter carriers and clerks, those persons receiving the highest percentage were appointed.

I was very much surprised to notice that at the conclusion of Mr. GROSVENOR'S severe denunciation of civil service the applause was practically universal on the Republican side. When he stated that the State of Ohio in its platform last fall had condemned the law in the strongest terms and that the State of Maryland, which was carried by the Republican party, had decided against this reform by over 100,000 majority, his remarks were greeted by enthusiastic applause.

At the present time in the city of Boston a municipal contest is pending, and one of the chief Republican orators, Mr. Curtis Guild, is constantly attacking the Democratic party for its position on the civil-service question.

I cheerfully commend the action of the present Republican Administration in regard to the Marblehead letter-carrier case and the enthusiastic manner in which the Republicans greeted Mr. GROSVENOR'S anticivil service reform statements to my Republican colleagues from Massachusetts, so that they may inform the chief spokesman of the Republican party in the city of Boston of the error into which he has fallen.

I also wish to draw attention to the "vociferous silence" of the Massachusetts members after Mr. GROSVENOR'S violent attack. It seems to me that the great Republican party of Massachusetts should have made some response. Did its silence involve acquiescence? If not, why remain silent?

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, when that piece of stupendous folly, a measure to appoint a "bimetallic commission" to rove over Europe [applause and laughter] was before the House, I had the honor to submit some brief remarks against it; and I was also one of the few members of this body who cast his vote against the adoption of that proposition. I recognized at that time the fact, which some gentlemen seem very late in recognizing, that the world moves; that silver, as a standard of value, is a thing of the past, and that all countries of high civilization believe, and necessarily believe, in a single gold standard. [Applause.]

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] took occasion, at the time I submitted the remarks in question, to read me a political lecture and to point out my duty to my party. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] The gentleman was kind enough to call the attention of the House and country to the fact that the Republican party had declared in its national platform in favor of such a commission, and he held up his hands in holy horror at the idea that a Republican should ever have the hardihood to repudiate in this House a part of the platform of his party, although that part was a provision that no sane man would ever have put into it. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

But I call the attention of the gentleman from Ohio to the fact that he is himself derelict in party fidelity——

Mr. GROSVENOR. Never.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana (continuing). And I have just heard from that gentleman the most remarkable political utterances I have ever heard upon the floor of this House since I have had the honor to be a member of it. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] I have listened, I say, to most remarkable expressions from the lips of the gentleman from Ohio on the subject of civil service reform. He stands opposed to his party on this question.

Mr. Speaker, that party stands pledged to civil service reform. It has declared for it in every national platform, and has declared for it in most unequivocal language at that. It has been declared for time and again by the Republican platforms in all of the various States of the Union. Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, and all of the leading men and the most conspicuous men in the Republican party have declared for it in language of no uncertain character. It has been and is an accepted and cardinal principle of the Republican party; and the gentleman from Ohio, in making such remarks as he has made on the floor of this House, has aligned himself against his own party upon this vital topic. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.] The gentleman from Ohio, in expressing the sentiments he has uttered here to-day, deserved the rebuke so aptly administered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY], when he called his attention to the fact that he was fortifying his position by quoting from the Democratic platform. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Speaker, no man can be a Republican and a spoilsman. [Applause.] Many honest men in the Democratic party favor the principle of civil service, but the party itself is committed to the spoils system, absolutely and, I fear, irrevocably. The gentleman from Ohio differs with his President, whose mouthpiece he was but a short time ago [laughter and applause], and has now gone over into the camp of the opposition.

Think of the spectacle—one to make angels weep—of the distinguished and veteran Republican, the mouthpiece of the President of the United States, fallen so low that he absolutely has gone into the embraces of the spoilsmen of the Democratic party! [Laughter.] Now, I am glad that the President of the United States differs with the gentleman from Ohio on this subject, not only because what the President says comes ex cathedra, but because I think it is founded on better sense and better logic than that employed by the gentleman. I am for the President of the United States; and while I disagree with a portion of his recent message on another subject, there is no part of it to which I yield more glad acclaim than I do to his plain and unequivocal declaration to the gentleman from Ohio and those who would follow his black political banner, that civil service reform is to have the moral support of the man who is President of seventy millions of free, intelligent, and prosperous people.

I shall not undertake to enter into a discussion of the civil-service law. I believe in its maintenance, and I thank God you have been officially notified from the White House that if you can succeed in getting through Congress, in response to the clamor of a certain class of gentlemen, a bill to repeal or impair the law, you will be met with a veto. I say now that if you expect you can attack the civil-service enactment upon this floor and that a repeal will go through with a rush, you will be sadly mistaken, for there are men here who believe, as does the President of the United States, that the civil service is in the interest of all the people, although it may not be in the interest of a few degenerate politicians. [Laughter.] I will stand by the President of the United States in his effort to maintain the civil-service law. It may have its faults. Let them be corrected. The trouble lies not in the principle of the law, but in the interpretation and construction that is being given to it by those intrusted with its administration, who are themselves spoilsmen, and who, having attempted to render the law odious by disobeying both its letter and spirit, turn around and say, "Lo and behold what the civil service has accomplished!" when the responsibility really lies at their own doors.

Now, as I said before, Mr. Speaker, I do not care to enter into any detailed argument upon the subject of the civil service at the present time. Every man knows that the spoils system degrades the public man who touches it with his hands. Every man knows that the spoils system degrades the man who undertakes to get place by virtue of it; that it closes the avenues of public preferment to the intelligent, capable man who can not get the "pull" of some local politician by giving value received in votes for him, in order to be put into the public service, whether he is qualified or not. Every man knows that just at this time, when public suffrage, the corner stone on which the fabric of free government rests, is being assailed by corruption and frauds at election, it would be worse than folly to throw back a hundred thousand offices to be fought over every four years, instead of leaving Presidential and Congressional elections to turn solely upon the great question of public principles and public honor.

I had risen to talk upon another subject, but when I heard the very distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] utter the kind of sentiments that fell from his lips, I thought it proper that I should here and now make this brief and extemporaneous reply.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that I have drawn, and the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means will offer, a resolution on the subject of the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency which I think will meet with the approval of the House.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I should like to know how much of our time we have consumed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has twelve minutes remaining.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALKER] desires some time, and I yield five minutes to him.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman from Maine will offer his resolution before I proceed with my remarks, for it may modify what I have to say.

Mr. DINGLEY. When the gentleman closes, I will offer my amendment.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman give me information as to the effect of the resolution he proposes to offer?

Mr. DINGLEY. It will use the language of the rule.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. I will say that I am informed that the report which was submitted is proposed to be modified by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means so as to use the language of the rule, adding only a word or two about a matter necessary to be added, namely, including the reference to tariff agreed upon in commercial treaties; and if that is to be done, I have no objection to the report—it will be entirely satisfactory to me—and will yield back my time to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield seven minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BLAND].

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I will yield two or three minutes of my time to my colleague [Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri].

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, until the resolution pending was brought forward the members of this body and the country had about settled down to the belief that a doctor of finance had been found capable of treating a case which I believe we all agree sadly needs attention. There is a concurrence of opinion among men of all parties that the finances of this country are all out of joint. Thousands of times we have heard it stated that we have a dozen kinds of currency, and thousands of times we have heard it stated that the sole purpose of the party now in power in all departments of this Government is to establish the currency on a sound basis.

When both branches of the National Legislature became Republican, we had a right to expect heroic treatment and the speedy securement of the blessings which we had been told would flow from a "sound-money" system. And to whom did we look for a panacea for our ills, if not to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALKER]? Is he not the author of a great work upon the money question? Has he not freely admitted everywhere that he thoroughly understands it? [Laughter.] Has not the Speaker of this body distinguished him above all his fellows by placing him at the head of the committee charged with this grave responsibility? Who, then, so capable of wrestling with the problem as the gentleman from Massachusetts? Who that knows his powers can contemplate with composure this proposal to transfer consideration of financial measures to the Ways and Means Committee?

It should not be forgotten that no other Republican doctor of finance has devoted so much attention to this subject. While the gentleman from Maine was engaged in inventing a tariff bill which has already created a deficit of $40,000,000 in the revenues, the gentleman from Massachusetts was racking his brain for a remedy for financial ills. Why, then, should the gentleman from Maine desire to seize bodily the powers of the Committee on Banking and Currency and attempt to treat the patient who has been

so long under the charge of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [Laughter.]

Mr. Speaker, I dissent from the financial views of the gentleman from Massachusetts, but I insist that when a patient has been long under the care of one doctor there ought to be no change except for good and sufficient reasons. If there is any difference in the methods and views of the gentleman from Maine and others upon the Republican side and the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts it is this: Others would dodge and equivocate, while the gentleman from Massachusetts is unequivocally in favor of a gold standard and says so. He admits and says whenever he speaks or writes upon the question that it is the purpose and intention of his party to eliminate every form of currency except gold and national-bank notes. He knows that if the gold standard is to be firmly established we must follow the example of Germany and sell the silver in the Treasury as so much junk and get gold with which to redeem bank notes. He is not alone in entertaining these views, but he is almost alone in having the bravery and honesty to avow them.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman from Maine that if his resolution is passed in its present shape I do not know what will be left of the Committee on Banking and Currency and the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. In times past, when resolutions of this sort were considered in the House, I made the fight that all questions relating to the coinage as well as the paper to be issued on the coinage should go to the Coinage Committee. Now, if this resolution is passed, I presume that nothing will remain for the Banking and Currency Committee except to regulate the details of the banking institutions of the country, and for the Coinage Committee to regulate the mints and the details thereof, for all questions relating to the finances of the Government are to be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

But, Mr. Speaker, I have simply made this as a protest, that it may not be a precedent for the future, especially when the people of this country shall send a House here capable and competent of dealing with this question, not only upon a gold basis of the gold standard and bank notes, but upon the bimetallic system of our country, that will obviate all necessity of bond sales in the extremities of the Government in providing gold for redemption.

Mr. Speaker, it is somewhat immaterial, in the present condition of this House and the exigencies of the Administration, where these measures go. Nothing will come of them. We can see a disposition here, as well as in the President's message, to do nothing on the financial question in this Congress.

The President recommends that when greenbacks are redeemed with gold they shall not be reissued except upon the deposit of gold, but he makes the reservation that this policy shall not be adopted until the revenues of the Government are sufficient for the current expenditures, which amounts to an indefinite postponement of his proposition. I can also see in the message a difference between the President and his finance minister, for in the President's recommendations he indorses only one or two unimportant features of the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in referring to that plan he studiously avoids making any indorsement of it so far as the currency is concerned. If the President and his finance minister can come to no agreement on this question, how can it be expected that the Republican side of this House can formulate any proposition to which all its members will assent?

It is a notorious fact that the dissensions and disagreements on that side of the House upon the currency question are such that our friends on the other side are seeking to avoid any action, and, no doubt, when any proposition on that subject goes to the Ways and Means Committee it will find there its burial place, and the same is probably true as to the committees on Banking and Currency and on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. My friend from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] referred to that part of the platform of the Republican party advocating international bimetallism, that, so far as his party is concerned, that was a wholly unnecessary and futile declaration. I think he insisted rightly, for, like him, although they are not all so bold to make the proclamation, the members of that party are opposed to bimetallism whether it be brought about by independent action on our part or by the concurrent action of other nations. The President tells us that we have a commission on bimetallism still in existence, but he must presume upon the credulity and ignorance of the people of this country if he thinks that they will, for one moment, place any reliance or rest any hope upon that scheme of financial relief. So it is all wiped out. There is to be no bimetallism, no relief by the adoption of any measures that will give an ample currency to the people of this country. It is the do-nothing policy which was predicted by the Democratic party in the last campaign. The people must wait. But, Mr. Speaker, I trust they will not have to wait long, for I believe the time is near when a Congress will assemble in these Halls pledged to bimetallism and to the relief of the people of this country upon all financial questions. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. DINGLEY. Has all the time upon the other side been occupied?

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has four minutes remaining.

Mr. BAILEY. I desire to ask the gentleman from Maine if it would be agreeable to him to extend the time five minutes on each side. I understand that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] would like to have some five minutes more. [Laughter.] I now understand, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman will take another opportunity, so I yield my remaining four minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BODINE].

Mr. BODINE. Mr. Speaker, this debate has assumed somewhat extensive proportions. The question of the location of an armor plant, the currency question, and that of civil service have all been discussed by the gentlemen who have spoken. I propose to address what few remarks I shall make to the question of the civil-service law. I believe, with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], that it is vicious in its principle, that the manner in which it is administered by both political parties makes it a humbug, and that it has a tendency, to a considerable extent, to make both Democrats and Republicans, when in office, act the part of hypocrites. We do not believe in it. You do not believe in it. Why? Because we never enforce it, we never invoke it, except when we are compelled to do so by law.

When the Administration comes to exercise its appointing power as to the various officials of this Government, down to the humblest postmaster in the land, does it have a commission examine the applicants? No. When such an appointment is to be made the question is, Whom does the Republican Congressman from that district recommend, or whom does the "referee" for that district (if he is the defeated Republican candidate for Congress) recommend? These are the authorities that pass upon the eligibility of the candidates. The "coldest" position in this world is that of a Democrat interceding in the Post-Office Department to prevent the decapitation of a Democrat in office or trying to procure the appointment of a Republican postmaster whom the Democrats of his district or of the particular locality may prefer. [Laughter.] We are all opposed to this civil-service system when it comes to action.

Mr. Speaker, throughout the length and breadth of this country when the people proceed to select their officials, judicial, executive, and ministerial, in every State, in every township, in every county, in every municipality, what do they do? The two political parties put up their candidates for office, and in selecting them they apply the political test. Each party makes its nominations, and the nominees are selected and voted for on the one side because they are Republicans and on the other side because they are Democrats. Now, I want to ask this question, If that rule should prevail when all the people select their officials, why should not the same rule prevail when one man selects them?

There is but one correct solution; that of the Chicago platform.

Why, Mr. Speaker, if you apply the civil-service rule to the various gentlemen upon this floor who favor civil service so strongly, as well as to those who are opposed to it, I venture to say that not one-half of them could answer one-half of the questions which would be put by an examining board. Why, sir, a late President of the United States, it is said, did not know until some time after he was elected that the United States was not bounded on the west by the Alleghany Mountains. [Laughter.] In justice to him it may be said he knows it now. I was glad to hear the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] not only in his indorsement of the Democratic platform upon this question, but I was still more rejoiced to hear him refer to its indorsement by that section west of the Alleghany Mountains and, he might have added, south of the Potomac. He referred to their views with approbation on the civil-service question.

Let me commend to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio a consideration of how the people west of the Alleghanies and south of the Potomac stand upon the question which you are attempting to dodge here to-day by taking it from the Committee on Banking and Currency. I give you fair notice, gentlemen, that you might as well try to bottle up Vesuvius and Ætna as to stop the utterances on the currency question of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALKER], the chairman of that committee. [Laughter.] He has the courage of his convictions. He believes in coming here and proposing those measures which, in his judgment, are for the best interests of the country. You want to prevent him from doing that. You believe just as he believes, but you hardly think the time has come to say so. That is your purpose. But you can not bottle him. Nor can you bottle that other distinguished gentleman—the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON]. That was tried with partial success at the last session of this Congress, but I tell you he showed that he had still within him the spirit of a rebel, and he shows it yet. [Laughter.]

Now, gentlemen, as to the repeal of the civil-service law, as proposed by the Democratic platform and the gentleman from Ohio, let these officers hold their places for a certain length of time—as

constables do, as sheriffs do, as all elected officers do—but the repeal should not be put into force immediately. The change would be too sudden. Let us postpone its operation to the year 1901, and every Democrat throughout the length and breadth of this land will say, "God bless you!" [Applause.]

Mr. DINGLEY. Has the gentleman from Texas used all the time allowed his side?

Mr. BAILEY. I judge from the motion of the Speaker's gavel that I have probably some little time left.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. BAILEY. How much time has the gentleman from Maine?

The SPEAKER. Thirteen minutes.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, the debate which we have had has had but very little to do with the question before the House. The Committee on Ways and Means in reporting the ordinary resolution for distributing the President's message reported it in substantially the same form adopted two years ago. But one or two words were used two years ago which are not in the present rule. It is proper that the first paragraph of the resolution relating to the Committee on Ways and Means should follow the language of the rule. Hence I move the amendment which I send to the desk; and on that I move the previous question.

Mr. BAILEY. I desire to ask the gentleman from Maine, or, if he is not prepared to answer, I will ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALKER], whether a separate vote is desired on that portion of the resolution relating to the banking and currency question?

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. I think not. I think the House will unanimously accept the amendment of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BAILEY. Very well. If the gentleman from Massachusetts is willing to be abolished, I will not interpose objection. [Laughter.]

Mr. DINGLEY. It is proper that the resolution should in both cases follow the language of the rule.

The SPEAKER. The amendment sent to the desk by the gentleman from Maine will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend the pending resolution by striking out all the same following the words "to the revenue," in line 3, page 1, and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "and the bonded debt of the United States, and to treaties affecting the revenue, be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means."

Mr. DINGLEY. Let the other paragraph relating to the Committee on Banking and Currency stand as reported, following the language of the rule.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. That is entirely satisfactory.

The SPEAKER. Upon the resolution and amendment the gentleman from Maine asks the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The amendment of Mr. DINGLEY was agreed to and the resolution as amended was adopted.

On motion of Mr. DINGLEY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. PITNEY, by unanimous consent, obtained leave of absence for two weeks, on account of important business.

And then, on motion of Mr. DINGLEY (at 2 o'clock p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a combined statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the report of the Armor Factory Board, with accompanying documents—to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Commissioner of Labor, submitting a statement of all money expended under his direction during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting his annual report for the year ended October 31, 1897—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting a list of judgments rendered in favor of claimants and against the United States and defendant Indian tribes, and not heretofore appropriated for—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A message from the President, accompanied by report of special commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, with miscellaneous letters pertaining thereto—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a detailed statement of the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, under the appropriations for "International exchanges, National Museum, Astrophysical Observatory, and National Zoological Park"—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year 1897—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 20) to provide for the adjudication and payment of damages sustained by citizens of the United States in the border counties of York, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, and Perry, in the State of Pennsylvania, from Union and Confederate troops during the late war of the rebellion, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 19); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. COOPER of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2312) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of all claims for the use and occupation of church and school buildings and grounds for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials in said class of buildings, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 23); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1959) for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the United States Treasury Department, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 27); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. COOPER of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 225) for the relief of the Newberry College, of Newberry, S. C., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 18); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. OVERSTREET, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 294) for the relief of Robert Spaugh, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 20); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 852) for the relief of Thomas B. Reed, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 21); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1935) for the relief of William B. Caldwell, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 22); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. OTJEN, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 432) for the relief of the heirs of Sterling T. Austin, deceased, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 24); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. COOPER of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 629) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in the case of The Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South against The United States, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 25); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 357) for the relief of William S.

Grant, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 26); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 1951) for the relief of James W. Holt—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 815) granting arrears of pension to H. Morris Husband—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3847) for the relief of Morton A. Pratt—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 1982) for the relief of Col. Jesse H. Strickland, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, United States Volunteers—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 278) granting an honorable discharge to Albert Locke, alias Shipley—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 188) for the relief of Peter C. Lawyer—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 1787) for the relief of Dobson Johnson, of Dekalb County, Tenn.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 1375) for the relief of C. C. Roberts—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 2234) for the relief of Jacob Miltenberger—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 2233) for the relief of J. Effinger Levengood—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 3117) to remove the charge of desertion from and to correct the military record of Capt. William Churchill—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 3106) for the relief of Francis M. Samuels—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 3343) for the relief of William McCormick—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 3322) to remove the charges of desertion from the records of the War Department against Richard F. Parker—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 159) granting an increase of pension to John Walters—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3547) to correct the military record of James H. Foland—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 566) granting a pension to Frank J. Carr—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 317) to increase the pension of Martha C. Carter, widow of Rear-Admiral S. P. Carter—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 903) granting a pension to Helen V. Sloan—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 660) to increase the pension of Emily E. Cash from $20 to $50 per month—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1439) granting a pension to Herbert W. Leach—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 963) granting a pension to Eliza Ann Harrington—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3719) granting a pension to Elizabeth Horrah, widow of Thomas Horrah, late a soldier of the war of 1812—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1570) for the relief of Eliza Percival—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3535) granting a pension to William D. Tanner—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3678) granting a pension to Henry Ramey—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2924) granting an increase of pension to R. A. Browning—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3111) to increase the pension of Mrs. Elizabeth V. Harman—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2559) granting a pension to Mahala Alexander—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2887) for the relief of George W. Graves—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1219) granting an increase of pension to Fannie Kautz—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1771) to increase the pension of Fannie A. Marable—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 4214) for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, providing for the laying out of towns, the leasing of coal and other mineral, timber, farming, and grazing lands, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LOW: A bill (H. R. 4215) to improve Bronx Kills, in the State of New York—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 4216) providing for the employment of letter carriers at every post-office which produced a gross revenue for the preceding fiscal year of not less than $1,000—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 4217) relating to pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4218) making an appropriation for the purchase of the scale known as Fairbanks's infallible American gold and silver coin scale and counterfeit-coin detector for use in the post-offices throughout the United States—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 4219) withdrawing from entry and sale and granting unto the State of Wisconsin certain lands for use as a part of its present military reservation—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 4220) for the fitting up and reconstruction of the old frigate *Constitution*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 4221) to confirm certain cash entries of public lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 4222) to establish uniformity as to proof of marriage in pension claims—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 4223) to authorize the Secretary of War to acquire the right of way for the Illinois and Mississippi Canal through the bridge owned by the city of Moline, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, across Rock River in said county of Rock Island—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 4224) to limit United States courts' jurisdiction to $5,000—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4225) to limit the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in certain cases to $10,000—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 4226) for the improvement of harbor of refuge at Duck Island Harbor, Connecticut—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4227) for the improvement of the New Haven (Conn.) Harbor breakwater—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4228) for the improvement of the Housatonic River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4229) for the improvement of the harbor of New Haven, Conn.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4230) for the maintenance and improvement of the Connecticut River below Hartford—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 4231) for the establishment of a

national system of post roads and for the extension of the post-office to cover the entire business of public transportation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McEWAN (by request): A bill (H. R. 4232) to amend the pension laws by removing an existing and unjust discrimination, and to equalize the pensions of certain disabled pensioners—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 4233) making appropriation for the preservation of the harbor at Erie, Pa.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HOWE: A bill (H. R. 4235) making the birthday of Abraham Lincoln a national holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARLOW: Joint resolution (H. Res. 93) to correct the military record of Peter L. Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CASTLE: Joint resolution (H. Res. 94) to recognize the belligerent rights of the people of Cuba—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HITT: Joint resolution (H. Res. 95) directing exchange of late model .45-caliber rifles for old rifles in possession of the State of Illinois—to the Committee on the Militia.

By Mr. STEELE: Concurrent resolution (House Con. Res. No. 7) to print report of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. HULL: Resolution (House Res. No. 102) authorizing the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs to appoint an assistant clerk—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. VEHSLAGE: A bill (H. R. 4234) for the relief of Wallace & Cary—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H. R. 4236) providing for the adjudication of certain claims by the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4237) to enable the President to restore Maj. Joseph W. Wham, paymaster, United States Army, to duty, his former rank, and status in the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARLOW: A bill (H. R. 4238) for the relief of James W. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUMM: A bill (H. R. 4239) to complete the military record of James Hicks, formerly captain Company M, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4240) for the relief of John Crowe—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRODERICK: A bill (H. R. 4241) granting a pension to John F. Hathaway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 4242) for the relief of Isaac L. Mussellman, of Tennessee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 4243) granting an increase of pension to Phillip Ford, late of Company E, Second Rhode Island Infantry Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 4244) to pension Anthony O'Grady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also a bill (H. R. 4245) to correct the military record of John H. Stearns—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARMACK: A bill (H. R. 4246) for the relief of C. B. Bryan & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DAVISON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 4247) to pension the widow of Gen. William J. Landram, of Kentucky—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4248) for the relief of George Trapnall, of Harrodsburg, Ky., his heirs or assigns—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DORR: A bill (H. R. 4249) to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel B. Koontz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 4250) to place on the pension rolls the name of Clarissa C. Moore, widow of the late Lieut. Michael Moore—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FENTON: A bill (H. R. 4251) granting a pension to Margaret Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERGUSSON: A bill (H. R. 4252) for the relief of William H. Hugo—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 4253) granting an honorable discharge to Thomas West—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 4254) for the relief of John E. Welch—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 4255) for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883, and commonly known as the Bowman Act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOWE: A bill (H. R. 4256) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Christine C. Barnard—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 4257) granting a pension to Charles King and Alice King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOW: A bill (H. R. 4258) for the relief of Augustin Walsh—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 4259) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Arthur T. Currier—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McEWAN: A bill (H. R. 4260) to correct the military record of Charles W. Dufrane, private Company D, Seventh Infantry, and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCORMICK: A bill (H. R. 4261) for the relief of James W. Wilmot—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4262) for the relief of Joseph Thompson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4263) for the relief of Mary White—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4264) for the relief of Nimrod D. Keneaster—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4265) for the relief of B. C. Sanders—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4266) for the relief of Simeon Motz, Nathaniel Robbins, and Williams J. Sloan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4267) granting an increase of pension to Michael D. Scannell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4268) granting a pension to Annie Schifirli—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4269) for the relief of Sylvester S. Van Sickel, a captain of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4270) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge to Reuben Randall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4271) granting an increase of pension to Maj. L. F. Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4272) granting a pension to August Witte—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4273) granting a pension to Michael F. Leary for long and distinguished service—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4274) granting an increase of pension to James S. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4275) granting a pension to Margaret A. Kidwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4276) granting an increase of pension to Michael Lochard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 4277) for the relief of A. J. Shell, of Avondale, Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4278) for the relief of Samuel McJunkin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4279) for the relief of Timothy S. Hixon, of Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4280) for the relief of Julia W. Outland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4281) for the relief of Jacob Cross, of Benton, Polk County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4282) for the relief of Jesse C. Allen, of Polk County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4283) for the relief of William B. Murray, of South Pittsburg, Marion County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4284) for relief of John V. Brown, of Washington County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4285) for relief of James F. Campbell, of Charleston, Bradley County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4286) to remove the charge of desertion against McDonald Bryan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4287) for relief of John Weeks, of Big Springs, Meigs County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4288) for relief of William Miller, of Walker County, Ga.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4289) for the relief of Hillery Hopkins, of Chattanooga, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4290) for the relief of Hugh J. Brady—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4291) for relief of William M. White, of James County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4292) for the relief of Howard Bonner, late of Company K, First Regiment United States Colored Troops—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4293) for the relief of George W. Saulpaw—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 4294) for the relief of Asst. Engineer Howard D. Potts, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 4295) for the relief of William C. Dodge—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4296) for the relief of William Knight, of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 4297) for the relief of Charles Griswold—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4298) granting a pension to Minerva Blake Howland—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4299) for increase of pension of Alexander E. Ingraham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 4300) to increase the pension of John C. Waggoner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4301) granting a pension to Martin Devine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TALBERT: A bill (H. R. 4302) to pay to J. P. Ouzts $209.50 for services as deputy collector of internal revenue for district of South Carolina—to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. CANNON: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Anthony O'Grady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to correct the military record of John H. Stearns—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CONNOLLY: Petition of E. R. Ulrich and 400 other citizens of Sangamon County, Ill., praying for a survey of the Sangamon River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DALZELL: Resolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., indorsing the Senate substitute for the Foraker bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DORR: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Samuel B. Koontz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRIGGS: Paper to accompany House bill relating to the military record of Michael Moore, United States Army, and granting a pension to Clarissa Collins Moore—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FENTON: Petition of Eli Hartley, James H. Attig, and 207 other ex-soldiers, of Portsmouth, Ohio, asking for the passage of a service-pension bill and the restoration of all persons whose names have been dropped from the pension roll under the ruling of the Secretary of the Interior, from March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1897, to accompany H. R. 4098—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, of Washington, D. C., protesting against the passage of Senate bill No. 1575 and House bill No. 30, relating to railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of citizens of Ontario County, N. Y., asking that belligerent rights be granted to the Cubans in their struggle for freedom—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Petition of Joseph B. Davis, of St. Mary County, Md., asking reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Calvin Hardison, of Maury County, Tenn., asking reference of his case to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of William Moncrief, of Fayette County, Tenn., asking reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Mrs. Julia Zurkart and Susan R. Swartz, child of Phillip Zurkart, deceased, and late of Harpers Ferry, W. Va., asking reference of their claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of James Hawkins, of Dekalb County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Henry A. M. Bartley, of Orange County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of John R. Perkins, of Lincoln County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of James Jennings, of Gordon County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of William C. Dodge—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of the Seavey Hardware Company, of Fort Wayne, Ind., favoring the passage of the so-called Loud postage bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SPERRY (by request): Resolutions adopted at the thirtieth annual reunion of the First Connecticut Battery, held at Woodmont, Conn., August 26, 1897, favoring the passage of an act granting a reasonable service pension to every honorably discharged soldier and sailor of our late war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petition of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, asking for the erection of schoolhouses on the Chippewa Reservation in Minnesota—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill No. 3817, for the relief of Henry W. Conrad—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 2464, to correct the military record of James Colvin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 2273, for the relief of Wilson H. Daniel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 3816, for the relief of Philo Lynch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 3120, for the relief of Nathan M. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 3966, for the relief of James Faulkenborough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 3121, for the relief of Philip H. Odell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 3686, for the relief of James H. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 2384, granting a pension to George Washington (colored)—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 2469, for the relief of Emma Swift—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *December 8, 1897.*

The Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord God, we come before Thee as mourners, deploring the death of our honored friend and brother, the late senior Senator from Mississippi, a man true, just, upright, unwearied in labor and stainless in honor, endeared to a wide circle of his countrymen by his sweet and kindly and neighborly ways and the graciousness of his character. Be Thou the comfort, with Thy pity and loving-kindness, to his bereaved household, cheering them with the sense of the sympathy and affection of our Divine Lord and Saviour.

Be Thou our leader and guide, that we may so pass through things temporal that we finally lose not the things eternal. We humbly ask through Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Saviour. Amen.

Mr. THOMAS S. MARTIN, a Senator from the State of Virginia, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in compliance with law, the annual report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua; which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Select Committee on the Construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Attorney-General, transmitting, pursuant to the provision of section 8 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, a list of judgments rendered in favor of claimants and against the United States and defendant Indian tribes, arising from Indian depredations, and not heretofore appropriated for; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

AGREEMENTS WITH SISSETON AND WAHPETON BANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting certain information relative to copies of all treaties or agreements made with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota and Sioux Indians prior to and since 1863, etc., and stating that they have been in the course of preparation for some time, and will be forwarded to Congress upon their completion; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOURNALS OF TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY OF OKLAHOMA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting two copies each of the journals of the council and house proceedings of the Fourth legislative assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma, together with two copies of the session laws of 1897; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Territories.

EXPENDITURES AT SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with law, a statement of the expenditures at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897; which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented resolutions adopted at the thirty-first national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Buffalo, N. Y., August, 1897, favoring the establishment of a national park upon the battlefield of Stones River, in Rutherford County, Tenn.; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of sundry honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, inmates of National Homes in the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension roll the names of all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served for one year or longer; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SEWELL presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Arlington, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor in the Capitol building and grounds; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. PERKINS presented petitions of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, of sundry ministerial associations of San Francisco, and of sundry business, professional, and working men of San Francisco, all in the State of California, praying for the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of 26 citizens of Santa Rosa, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of consent for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. QUAY presented resolutions adopted at a meeting of the board of managers of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the adoption of a substitute for the bill relating to arbitration as a means of settling differences between employers and employees; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of 800 delegates of the National Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church, assembled at Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Lowell, Mass., remonstrating against a resuscitation of the proposed treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. FORAKER presented a petition of 300 citizens of Akron, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls in the District of Columbia and the Territories to 18 years; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of 300 citizens of Akron, Ohio, praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of 300 citizens of Akron, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of 300 citizens of Akron, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of 300 citizens of Akron, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate gambling by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of the union church congregations of Glens Falls, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect the first day of the week in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of the congregations of sundry churches of Albany; of the union church congregations of Glens Falls; of the Young Men's Christian Association of Binghamton, and of the Summer School of Social Problems, of Clifton Springs, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented petitions of the congregations of sundry churches of Albany; of the union church congregations of Glens Falls; of the Young Men's Christian Association of Binghamton, and of the Summer School of Social Problems, of Clifton Springs, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to raise the age of protection for girls in the District of Columbia and Territories to 18 years; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of the congregations of sundry churches of Albany; of the Summer School of Social Problems, of Clifton Springs, and of the Young Men's Christian Association of Binghamton, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of Trinity Church of Albany; of the congregations of sundry churches of Albany; of the union church congregations of Glens Falls; of the Young Men's Christian Association of Binghamton, and of the Summer School of Social Problems, of Clifton Springs, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of pictures and descriptions of prize fights, and also the reproductions of pictures of prize fights; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the congregations of sundry churches of Albany; of the union church congregations of Glens Falls; of the Young Men's Christian Association of Binghamton, and of the Summer School of Social Problems, of Clifton Springs, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting interstate gambling by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the bill (S. 884) for the relief of Mrs. Harriet D. Newson, reported it without amendment.

PROTECTION OF FUR SEALS.

Mr. DAVIS. I am directed by the Committee on Foreign Relations to report a bill. I ask that it be read at length and considered at the present time.

The bill (S. 2612) prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no citizen of the United States, nor person owing duty of obedience to the laws or the treaties of the United States, nor any person belonging to or on board of a vessel of the United States, shall kill, capture, or hunt at any time or in any manner whatever any fur seal in the waters of the Pacific Ocean north of the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude and including Bering Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk.

SEC. 2. No citizen of the United States, nor person above described in section 1, shall equip, use, or employ, or furnish aid in equipping, using, or employing, or furnish supplies to any vessel used or employed or to be used or employed in carrying on or taking part in said killing, capturing, or hunting of fur seals in said waters, nor shall any vessel of the United States be so used or employed.

SEC. 3. Every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act or of any regulations made thereunder shall for each offense be fined not less than $300 or more than $2,000, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and every vessel, its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo at any time used or employed in violation of this act or of the regulations made thereunder shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 4. If any vessel of the United States shall be found within the waters to which this act applies, having on board fur-seal skins, or apparatus or implements suitable for killing or taking seals, it shall be presumed that such vessel was used or employed in the killing of said seals or that said apparatus or implements were used in violation of this act, until the contrary is proved to the satisfaction of the court.

SEC. 5. Any violation of this act or of the regulations thereunder may be prosecuted either in the district court of Alaska or in any district court of the United States in California, Oregon, or Washington.

SEC. 6. This act shall not interfere with the privileges accorded to Indians dwelling on the coast of the United States under section 6 of the act of April 6, 1894, but the limitations prescribed in said act shall remain in full force.

SEC. 7. This act shall not affect in any way the killing or taking of fur seals upon the Pribilof Islands or the laws of the United States relating thereto.

SEC. 8. Any officer of the naval or Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States and any other officers duly designated by the President may search

any vessel of the United States in port or on the high seas suspected of having violated or of having an intention to violate the provisions of this act and may seize such vessel and the offending officers and crew and bring them into the most accessible port of the States and Territory mentioned in section 5 of this act for trial.

SEC. 9. The importation into the United States by any person whatsoever of fur-seal skins taken in the waters mentioned in this act, whether raw, dressed, dyed, or manufactured, is hereby prohibited; and all such articles imported after this act shall take effect shall not be permitted to be exported, but shall be seized and destroyed by the proper officers of the United States.

SEC. 10. The President shall have power to make all necessary regulations to carry this act into effect.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HALE. I should like to have the bill lie over for a day and be printed, so that it can be examined. It is a matter of great importance.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

DIVISION OF SPACE IN LIBRARY ROOMS.

Mr. ALDRICH. I am directed by the Committee on Rules to report a joint resolution and to ask for its present consideration.

The joint resolution (S. R. 71) relating to the use of the rooms lately occupied by the Congressional Library in the Capitol was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that portion of the rooms and space recently occupied by the Library of Congress in the Capitol building north of a line drawn east and west through the center of the Rotunda shall be used for such purpose as may hereafter be designated by the Senate of the United States; and that portion of such rooms and space south of said line shall be used for such purpose as may hereafter be designated by the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. QUAY. I object to the present consideration of the joint resolution. In explanation I will state that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has taken cognizance of the question, and that a meeting of that committee has been called for to-morrow morning in order to adjudicate the matter and present its views to the Senate, at which meeting the Architect of the Capitol is expected to be present with a plan for a modification to be made in the abandoned space in the Library rooms.

This is a matter, it seems to me, which is purely within the jurisdiction of that committee and not of the Committee on Rules. When the change in the structure has been made, of course the Committee on Rules will have the awarding of the committee rooms, but it is probable that a joint session of the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds of the two Houses will be necessary before we arrive at a conclusion as to what action shall be taken.

Mr. ALDRICH. As the Senator from Pennsylvania has discussed the question after objecting to the present consideration of the joint resolution, probably I ought to state that it does not raise any question of jurisdiction at all. It simply cedes the jurisdiction over the part of the rooms recently occupied by the Library north of a line drawn east and west through the center of the Rotunda to the Senate of the United States, where it should be. By legislation of Congress last year it is impossible now to use any portion of the space except by order of Congress. I assume that the Senate proposes as far as it can (and I have no doubt the House of Representatives has the same opinion about it) that all parts of the respective wings of the Capitol shall be under the jurisdiction of the respective Houses.

The joint resolution simply settles that question. It does not undertake to decide the question as to whether the Committee on Rules or the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds shall recommend a plan to the Senate. I assume that nothing can be done without the action of the Senate itself, and that the question as to who may have the preliminary jurisdiction of the subject is a matter of no importance. The Committee on Rules certainly was not seeking for anything that does not belong to it. If the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds had jurisdiction prior to the legislation of last year, it will have it again when this joint resolution is passed, and it can not have it until the joint resolution is passed.

Mr. QUAY. The question will be disposed of at the meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-morrow morning. It is not going to be delayed.

Mr. MORRILL. I desire to say a single word in reference to one point suggested by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH]. I have understood that the other House propose to convert their part of the Library space into a restaurant. That can not be done so as to have a proper restaurant unless there is a furnace, a fire, in that room; and so far as that is concerned, I shall with very great reluctance agree to the placing of a furnace or any conveniences for a general restaurant in that part of the Capitol building.

Mr. HALE. The present condition comes about from action taken at the last session by Congress. The old Library rooms, occupying a large space in the center of this building, were being vacated, the books were being moved out, and a great extent of space that might be properly utilized by the two Houses was to be left free. The matter came up in the Committee on Appropriations on the question as to an appropriation for clearing out and putting the space in a condition to be occupied. The committee did not want to consider that question, thinking that it belongs to one of the other committees; but for fear that in the vacation the Supreme Court, with their library, or the Librarian, with a portion of his Library, or somebody or other would come into the space and occupy it and oust us, the committee put in a provision which has the force of law, and which I drew myself. This is the text of the provision:

The rooms and all space now occupied by the Library of Congress in the Capitol building shall not, after the removal of said Library, be occupied, either permanently or temporarily, for any purpose whatever until so ordered by Congress.

That is an act of complete suspension. Nobody has any jurisdiction over the subject at present; everybody is ousted. Congress has to act, and there has to be a joint resolution of the two Houses passed that shall give jurisdiction to somebody.

I do not see that the joint resolution itself assumes authority in any committee. It simply provides that action shall be taken by somebody.

I should hope that whoever may have the matter in charge, instead of devoting the space to a big restaurant, or to library purposes, for which we have more than amply provided in the magnificent building to the east of us, would utilize the space so that we may have light, good, airy committee rooms for committees which are now put over into some building away from the Capitol or into holes in walls that are unhealthful and dangerous, and that this Capitol, made for Congress, shall be made useful for Congress, and not for any other purpose.

Whoever takes the subject, whether it is the Committee on the Library, or the Committee on Rules, or the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, I hope will consider the whole question together. Whether we ought to agree now to divide the space and let the House put a restaurant in I do not know. That is a question that ought to come up hereafter. Nothing can be done by anybody now until Congress does something first.

Mr. HAWLEY. If I understand the joint resolution correctly, it simply proposes to establish a boundary line between the rights of the two Houses. It goes no further.

Mr. QUAY. The joint resolution is really necessary to give us jurisdiction of the question, but it originates in the wrong place; it comes in here pending the consideration of the entire question by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and I think it had better go over.

Mr. HOAR. The jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds over this subject was taken away by a statute last winter. The jurisdiction of the Senate over this subject was taken away by a statute last winter. The whole effect of the joint resolution as far as the north half of the space is concerned is that it gives back to the Senate and gives back to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds whatever jurisdiction they had before. How far that jurisdiction ought to extend is a matter entirely in the control of the Senate in the future. I can not see any possible harm in the joint resolution.

Mr. QUAY. I think the joint resolution had better go to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and be reported in connection with whatever other proposed legislation we may have to report on the subject. I move that the joint resolution be so referred, if the Senator from Rhode Island does not object.

Mr. ALDRICH. I suppose the joint resolution goes to the Calendar under the objection of the Senator from Pennsylvania, and I give notice that to-morrow morning, whenever the Calendar is in order, I shall move to take it up and proceed with its consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made to the present consideration of the joint resolution, and it will be placed on the Calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2613) granting an increase of pension to George C. Tracy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2614) granting a pension to Rhoda Chick; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2615) to pension Mrs. Mattie Hoover (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2616) to pension Harriette F. Hovey;

A bill (S. 2617) to pension Eva K. Nyberg (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2618) to increase the pension of William H. Wendell (with accompanying papers).

Mr. ROACH (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2619) to authorize the extension eastwardly of the Columbia Railway; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CAFFERY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2620) for the relief of William Gucherean, of Lafayette Parish, La.;

A bill (S. 2621) for the relief of W. G. Wheeler, of New Orleans, La.;

A bill (S. 2622) for the relief of Bennett Lilly, of Lafayette Parish, La.;

A bill (S. 2623) for the relief of P. Emile Arceneaux, of Lafayette Parish, La.;

A bill (S. 2624) for the relief of Louis Broussard, of Lafayette, La.;

A bill (S. 2625) for the relief of Louis Hymelle, of St. Martin Parish, La.;

A bill (S. 2626) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Badin, deceased, late of Natchitoches, La.;

A bill (S. 2627) for the relief of Edward J. Kennon, of Webster Parish, La.;

A bill (S. 2628) for the relief of the estate of Elizabeth McIntyre, deceased, late of West Carroll Parish, La.;

A bill (S. 2629) for the relief of the estate of John Shelton, deceased, late of East Feliciana Parish, La.;

A bill (S. 2630) for the relief of the estate of Charles A. Slack, deceased, late of Iberville Parish, La.;

A bill (S. 2631) for the relief of the estate of William Henderson, deceased, late of Carroll Parish, La.;

A bill (S. 2632) for the relief of the estate of Patrick Gilfoil, deceased, late of Madison Parish, La.;

A bill (S. 2633) for the relief of the estate of Margaret E. Woodward, deceased, late of East Feliciana Parish, La.;

A bill (S. 2634) for the relief of Cornelius Donato, administrator of Joseph Gradengo, deceased, late of St. Landry Parish, La.; and

A bill (S. 2635) for the relief of the estate of Charles Armelin, deceased, late of St. Marys Parish, La.

Mr. GEAR (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2636) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing an investigation of the books, accounts, and methods of railroads which have received aid from the United States, and for other purposes;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs;

A bill (S. 2637) for the relief of Rev. Edwin Warriner;

A bill (S. 2638) for the correction of muster of Adolph von Haake, late major Sixty-eighth Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry;

A bill (S. 2639) to correct the military record of Edwin T. Leach (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2640) to authorize two additional regiments of artillery.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 2641) granting a pension to Charles E. Taylor; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2642) granting an increase of invalid pension to Abraham M. Barr; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2643) to fix the salary of the United States consul at Fuchau, China; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. McMILLAN (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2644) to authorize the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, of the District of Columbia, to change its motive power, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 2645) granting a pension to Mrs. Delia Elizabeth Woodward; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2646) regulating and defining the civil service of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2647) regulating pensions to widows of a certain class; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PRITCHARD (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2648) to promote the study of military science and tactics where legally authorized at civil institutions of learning; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 2649) for the relief of John E. Welch; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2650) for the relief of James and William Crooks, of Canada; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SEWELL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2651) to increase the pension of George Shaw (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2652) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Emma V. Gile;

A bill (S. 2653) to increase the pension of Thomas T. Phillips (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2654) granting a pension to Lydia F. Wiley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2655) to increase the pension of Lucy J. Parsons (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2656) to increase the pension of George R. Shebbard (with accompanying papers).

Mr. PETTUS introduced a bill (S. 2657) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Selma, in the State of Alabama; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. WALTHALL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2658) for the relief of the estate of F. C. Henderson, deceased, late of Warren County, Miss.;

A bill (S. 2659) for the relief of Margaret Champion, of Scott County, Miss.;

A bill (S. 2660) for the relief of John A. Brent, of Pike County, Miss.;

A bill (S. 2661) for the relief of Francis E. Whitfield and Lucy G. Whitfield, of Alcorn County, Miss.;

A bill (S. 2662) for the relief of the estate of Joel Hullum, deceased, late of Warren County, Miss.;

A bill (S. 2663) for the relief of Jordon Broadway, of Marshall County, Miss.;

A bill (S. 2664) for the relief of John F. Byars, of Newton County, Miss.;

A bill (S. 2665) for the relief of Mary Ann Nagle, of Vicksburg, Miss.;

A bill (S. 2666) for the relief of A. J. and Martha S. Ward, of Hinds County, Miss.;

A bill (S. 2667) for the relief of Martha T. Davis, of Marshall County, Miss.;

A bill (S. 2668) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Worthington, deceased, late of Washington County, Miss.; and

A bill (S. 2669) for the relief of Frank Harris, of Bovina, Miss.

Mr. NELSON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2670) for the relief of Peter Guttormson; and

A bill (S. 2671) for the relief of Ole Larson.

Mr. CHILTON introduced a bill (S. 2672) to quiet the title of certain lands in the State of Mississippi, and for the relief of Eli Ayres or his legal representatives, etc.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 2673) for the relief of William A. Cowles; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FAULKNER introduced a bill (S. 2674) for the relief of Tuscarora Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Martinsburg, W. Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PASCO introduced a bill (S. 2675) authorizing the exchange of lot 6 of square 10, known as the old custom-house lot, in the city of St. Augustine, Fla., for lands adjoining that part of the United States military reservation in said city designated as the powder-house lot; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a bill (S. 2676) to amend section 3251a, section 48 of the act of August 28, 1894, relating to the tax on distilled spirits in bond; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

AMENDMENT TO INTERSTATE-COMMERCE ACT.

Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1479) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

Mr. ALLEN. For the purpose of submitting some remarks in its support, I present and ask for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that Congress should, with all due and convenient speed, acknowledge by appropriate act the political independence of the Republic of Cuba—

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, for the seventh or eighth time I stand at my desk in this Chamber to ask for speedy and effectual Congressional recognition of the political independence of the Republic of Cuba. Notwithstanding the President has urged the contrary in his message, I would not be content or satisfied with a simple acknowledgment of the belligerent rights of the people of that island, but I would demand absolute and unconditional political liberty and a recognition of the government they themselves have formed and to whose sovereignty they owe allegiance.

The American people believe in political and religious liberty, and they are anxious to accord to others what they themselves esteem the birthright of all, and I am confident they will not be content with the course advised by this, as they were not with that pursued by the preceding Administration in withholding from Cuba that priceless blessing.

Mr. President, if you and I were permitted to pursue the course our natural inclinations and judgments would impel us to take, we would say to Spain that the Cubans having for over two years, on so many battlefields, demonstrated their valor and undying love for liberty for themselves and their posterity, they should be accorded political recognition without further temporizing, and we would enforce our views, if we had the power, with the presence of a fleet of American war ships in Cuban waters.

But, unfortunately for the advancement and elevation of the human race and for the glory of our country, we have entered an era of cold and merciless commercialism that freezes the blood of patriotism in its veins and that is willing to sacrifice human rights, the honor of women, and the lives of children, if need be, that the course of business may not be checked or that the channels of trade be not obstructed.

If I should be asked what I mean by this expression, I would answer without hesitation that the owners of Spanish bonds in this country, and American citizens owning property in Cuba that has been injured or destroyed by the insurrection, and the carrying trade and the commercial interests of the world whose business might be affected by such a step, have joined to prevent Cuban recognition, and their influence is sufficiently powerful in official circles to prevent anything further being done in the interest of those unfortunate people; and so our citizens who have hoped for speedy and definite action on the part of the Administration and of Congress will be disappointed.

I am a believer in human freedom. I do not believe God ever created one man to be the bondslave or the victim of another. The right of freedom is as universal as the human race, and wherever the rays of the sun shine they should fall on freemen, regardless of color or condition.

It may be said by some that the Cubans are incapable of self-government, but let us give them a trial before we condemn them. When the splendid men and women of 1776, by their valor and devotion to the cause of liberty, erected the standard of a republic on this continent and tore down the banner of King George and threw it into the street, all Europe said they were incapable of self-government, and that a republic would be a failure; but we can thank those men and women for statesmanship and patriotism of a high order, and for placing us in possession of a continent where true manhood and womanhood are above all other considerations and where they count for so much. Are we, the sons of such an ancestry, to become pusillanimous and contemptible in the eyes of the world by deserting the Cubans, our neighbors and friends, who have been inspired by our achievements, and who are now seeking the liberty we enjoy?

Mr. President, I am an American citizen, devoted to the welfare and progress of my country, and I would knowingly do nothing that would imperil the cause that lies so closely to my heart, for there does not run in my veins one drop of blood that is alien to the cause of liberty and freedom for the human race wherever found. I am ready to vote on the question of absolute political independence without further debate or deliberation. My mind has been formed for a long time on the course I should pursue, and I put myself in readiness to cast my vote for Cuban liberty at any moment, and I regret the shilly-shally method in dealing with this question employed by this powerful Government.

The President of the United States, after devoting much time to the Cuban question in his message, says:

* * * I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise and therefore inadmissible. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a measure of right and duty, the Executive will take it.

This will be a great disappointment to members of the Republican party throughout the United States, for the platform of 1896, on which Mr. McKinley was elected, made this emphatic declaration:

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American people to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The Government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

There is no uncertainty in the doctrine here announced. It is emphatically declared that Spain has lost control of Cuba and that she is unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with treaty obligations, and that the Republican party believes the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and "give independence to that island."

Mr. President, I call particular attention to the words "give independence to that island." The Republican party was not satisfied with merely recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans. It wanted a republic, and so it spoke of political independence.

Mr. McKinley adopted this doctrine by his letter of acceptance and in becoming the candidate of his party for the Presidency. He was therefore, in good faith, under obligation to carry out the pledge made to the people. I believe the President is a conscientious man, and desires to deal justly with all interests and all people, but I believe as well that he is the victim of circumstances over which he has no control, and which rob him in a large measure of that freedom and independence that should characterize the Chief Executive of a mighty nation.

Mr. President, the attitude of the President, in his annual message, will be a disappointment to the seventy-three millions of our people.

The Democratic party declared in 1896 that—

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

That is a clear declaration looking to the ultimate political independence of the Cuban people. Sympathy, in a political sense, does not mean an emotion of the breast merely. It means active aid; the employment of those efficient agencies which will assist in the accomplishment of the desired result.

The Populist party declared in 1896 that—

We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the greatest Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent state.

There is no uncertainty in that statement. Cuba is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent state. The declaration accords with the wishes of the American people. It is in harmony with the promptings of every heart in the nation. It is in line with our settled policy, and meets the requirements of an elevated humanity.

And so, Mr. President, as I favor the political liberty of Cuba, I am a strong sympathizer with the struggles of the Irish people to liberate themselves from the galling yoke of British tyranny, and as I would hail with delight the independence of that people and the restoration of home rule, so I would hail the independence of the Cubans.

The President seems to have been lulled to sleep by the declaration of Spain that she will give Cuba a semipolitical existence, such as Canada has; but has the President and his party forgotten that Spain made such promises under the Administration of President Grant, only to violate them in a shameful manner when Cuba had laid down her arms? Sir, I have no faith in Spanish promises, or in her disposition to carry out her pledges in good faith.

Mr. President, we erect shafts of polished marble to commemorate great epochs in our national history, or a triumph in some important battle; we sing pæans of praise to those whose services have been given to the cause of freedom and humanity, and we accept the declaration that the highest possible attainments can not be reached by man unless he enjoys enlightened and just liberty. We have declared our unchangeable devotion to the doctrine that this continent shall be free soil and be trodden alone by freemen, and yet we sustain the hold of a tottering and cruel monarchy, the institutions of which are passing into decay and which is satisfied only when inflicting on a civilized people, struggling for their political independence, the most cruel torture. In his own good time, God will call us to account for such rank hypocrisy and such a flagrant neglect of public duty.

Let the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That order will be made, in the absence of objection.

BERNARD CAMPBELL.

Mr. KYLE. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask that it be read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas one Bernard Campbell, an American citizen, while employed as marine engineer, in the year 1889, was cruelly and inhumanly treated while

at Cape Haitien, Island of Haiti, by an attempt to force him on board a Haitian man-of-war and into the Haitian service: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is directed to communicate with the State Department, and report to the Senate at an early day what progress has been made toward the settlement of said Campbell's claim against the Haitian Government.

Mr. KYLE. Mr. President, I do not think there will be objection to the present consideration of this resolution, nor do I wish to take up the time of the Senate at this hour to discuss it. I merely wish to call attention to the American way of protecting citizens abroad and to the very striking contrast between the United States and Germany in this respect. For the past few days our papers have given details of Germany's peremptory demand upon Haiti for indemnity because of the arrest and imprisonment of Herr Lueders, one of her subjects. Only a very short time has elapsed since the alleged insult to Germany, but the ultimatum was given. The Washington Post of yesterday contains the following as representing in specific terms Germany's demands:

ULTIMATUM TO HAITI—GIVEN EIGHT HOURS TO GRANT THE GERMAN DEMANDS—REPUBLIC SAID TO HAVE YIELDED—TWO CRUISERS ENTERED PORT AU PRINCE MONDAY MORNING AND PRESENTED THE KAISER'S REQUEST—LOCAL POPULATION IN A STATE OF GREAT EXCITEMENT, AND STRONG FEELING IS DISPLAYED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT—TERMS OF THE GERMAN ULTIMATUM.

NATURE OF GERMANY'S DEMANDS.

6 p. m.—The population of the city late this afternoon, when this cablegram is sent, appears calm, and the present indications seem to confirm the supposition, cabled earlier to-day, that the Government will accept the conditions imposed by Germany so far as money indemnity is concerned, and it is also probable that, yielding to superior force and in order to avoid internal troubles, the Government will accept the other conditions. The exact nature of Germany's demands on Haiti is as yet somewhat in doubt, but it is understood that the German Government asks:

"First. An indemnity of $20,000 for Herr Lueders

"Second. The promise that Herr Lueders may return to Haiti and there sojourn without danger of any kind.

"Third. A letter to the German Government, in which Haiti will express apology for the proceedings toward the German Government in the whole transaction.

"Fourth. That the President of Haiti shall graciously receive the German chargé d'affaires at Port au Prince."

It is this fourth demand to which the most serious exception has been taken by the Haitian Government, as affecting Haiti's honor and involving a deep humiliation, for it was Count Schwerin, the German chargé d'affaires at Port au Prince, who went before President Simon Sam and rudely submitted the demand for indemnity and apology.

These demands, Mr. President, have been acceded to. I do not recite this incident to signify my approval of Germany's method of settling claims, but to express my very emphatic disapproval of the American method. Here is an American citizen, Mr. Bernard Campbell, who, by an attempt to force him on board a Haitian man-of-war in 1889, received bodily injuries from which he can never recover. He is to-day a physical wreck, poverty stricken, and unable to do a day's work; but, though his claim has, by action of the State Department, been before the Haitian Government for four or five years, and though there is no question as to the rightfulness of his claim, the policy of our Government will allow the man to starve before he recovers a cent. I have here letters from Secretary of State Uhl, Secretary Olney, and others, which read like the one I now present as a sample:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *May 7, 1895.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 4th instant concerning your claim against the Government of Haiti. In reply I have to say that the Department has not received an answer to the representations which our minister at Port au Prince was directed to make to the Government in regard to this claim.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN F. UHL, *Acting Secretary.*

BERNARD CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Little Berry, Bergen County, N. J.

The status of the claim is exactly the same to-day, Mr. President, and I trust the Committee on Foreign Relations will investigate and report at an early day as to the prospect of settlement.

Mr. HOAR. I think the resolution should go to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Does the Senator object to that reference?

Mr. KYLE. I have no objection, provided the resolution can be reported back at an early day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the absence of objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, transmitted to the Senate resolutions on the death of Hon. ASHLEY B. WRIGHT, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, and Hon. JAMES Z. GEORGE, late a Senator from the State of Mississippi.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE WRIGHT.

Mr. HOAR. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the resolutions just received from the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has learned with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. ASHLEY B. WRIGHT, a member of this House from the State of Massachusetts, and of the death of the Hon. JAMES Z. GEORGE, a Senator of the United States from the State of Mississippi.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Representative WRIGHT and the late Senator GEORGE the House do now adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate the resolutions to the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. I present the resolutions which I send to the desk, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. ASHLEY B. WRIGHT, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, December 9, 1897, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *December 8, 1897.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am instructed by the Committee on Banking and Currency to ask unanimous consent that that committee may have the privilege of sitting during the sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill (H. R. 4303) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire it to be understood that all points of order are reserved.

The SPEAKER. The bill will go to the Committee of the Whole, with the points of order reserved.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I wish to give notice to the House that immediately after the reading of the Journal to-morrow I will call up this bill for consideration.

BUSINESS OF THE ELECTION COMMITTEES.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask consent for the immediate passage of the resolutions I send to the desk. They are the formal resolutions ordinarily adopted from the Committee on Elections of the House.

The SPEAKER. The resolutions will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections No. 2 be permitted to sit during the sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I ask also the adoption of the second resolution sent up.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections No. 2 be authorized to have printed and bound such documents, for the use of said committee, as it may deem necessary in connection with business that may come before it during the sessions of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution I send up.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections No. 1, or such subcommittee thereof as may be designated, shall have leave to sit during the sessions of the House during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the resolution is to authorize a subcommittee to sit during the sessions of the House. I do not think that is the usual order made in such cases. The ordinary resolution provides that the committee itself shall have that privilege, but it does not extend to the subcommittees.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. If the gentleman from Georgia objects, I will strike out that feature of the resolution. But while I have

no objection to striking it out, I know of no reason why the subcommittee should not sit if we shall appoint a subcommittee.

Mr. CANNON. It can sit under the general leave.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. This is the usual form where a subcommittee is appointed. I have followed the precedents.

Mr. BAILEY. I would ask the gentleman from Ohio, in view of the fact that there are such few contests and three committees to consider them, whether he expects there will be any subcommittee appointed?

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. No; but the committee may change its mind, and therefore took occasion to arrange in advance if it shall be found necessary.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like the gentleman from Ohio to be at all the sessions of that committee, I will take the liberty of saying.

Mr. BARTLETT. I have no objection to the usual resolution, and will say to the gentleman from Ohio that if it be necessary at any time hereafter to appoint a subcommittee for the performance of the duties of the committee, I will aid him as much as possible in procuring the adoption of such a resolution. But, until the necessity arises, I hope he will strike out that feature.

Mr. CANNON. I want to suggest to the gentleman from Ohio, while I am not at all interested in the request he makes, that my understanding is that leave to a committee of the House to sit during the sessions of the House includes such subcommittees as may be provided for the necessary transaction of their business.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, with such high authority to back me, I will consent to strike out that part of the resolution relating to the subcommittee, and let it go as applying to the full committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution as modified by the gentleman from Ohio?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered, and agreed to.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections No. 1 be authorized to have printed and bound such documents and papers, for the use of said committee, as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects that may come before it during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution reported by the Clerk?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD a brief memorial of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a memorial of the American Federation of Labor. Is there objection?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. GARDNER. I think, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Tennessee understood the circumstances, he would withdraw his objection.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I object because I do not know what this is, and I do not want to know because it does not belong in the RECORD. We ought to keep the RECORD clear of everything that does not belong in it; and I can assure my friend that if he wants to bury his memorial where it will never be found, he can not find a better burying ground than the RECORD.

CORRECTION OF THE JOURNAL.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the Committee on Appropriations have given notice that they will not be prepared to call up the pension appropriation bill until morning, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will withhold that motion——

Mr. DINGLEY. I withdraw the motion.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, my attention is called to a mistake in the Journal, and although it has been approved, I desire to have it corrected. The Journal read this morning records my colleague [Mr. HENRY of Texas] as having appeared yesterday. He was here, and the roll call shows that he answered to his name, on the first day. I should like to have the statement in the Journal this morning eliminated.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that the error was committed, and that correction ought to be made. With the consent of the House, the Chair will direct that the correction be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. DINGLEY. I now renew my motion.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriation as made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the office of register of wills—to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, transmitting his annual report for the year ending December 6, 1897—to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, relating to treaties or agreements made with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, and also relating to sums paid them, and to other transactions; also relating to similar items of information concerning the Santee Sioux and the Flandreau Sioux, more definite information being promised within a short time—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of a water channel from the mouth of the Galveston (Texas) jetties to the city of Houston and a harbor at Houston—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Willapa River and Mailboat Slough, Washington—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Chipola River, Florida—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Monroe Harbor, Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Starve Island Reef, Lake Erie—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Deschutes River at its entrance into Olympia Harbor, Washington—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Thomas H. Brinegar *vs.* The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of the journals of the legislative bodies of Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Territories.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to the House the report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua (the original report does not accompany this letter, but has been sent to the Senate)—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting additional estimates for the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Shag Rocks, Arch Rock, Blossom Rock, Two Mission Rocks, and Anita Rock, San Francisco Harbor, California—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of the Arkansas River at Dardanelle, Ark.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Siletz River, bar, and entrance—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Herring River, Massachusetts—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Santiam River, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a statement of the judgments rendered by the court for the year ending December 4, 1897, the amounts thereof, etc.—to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a

copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting a request for the passage of a joint resolution transferring the sum of $85,000 from the unexpended balance of the appropriation for pay of the Army for 1896 to the same appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of dam in the upper Allegheny River, near Corydon, Pa., and of all the dams in the Conewango Creek and the rapids, at or near Waterboro, in the Conewango Creek—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Alsea River, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Yaquina River, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department building, submitting an estimate of appropriation for the erection of proper sheds for the protection of bicycles—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2970) to increase the pension of John A. Anderson; and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 4304) regulating the postage on letters written by the blind—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 4305) for the erection of a public building in Westerly, R. I.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOPKINS: A bill (H. R. 4306) for the erection of a public building in the city of Elgin, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TATE: A bill (H. R. 4307) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Gainesville, in the State of Georgia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BRODERICK: A bill (H. R. 4308) to amend section 747 of the Revised Statutes, relating to admission of attorneys and counselors—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 4309) granting the right of way to the Chattanooga Rapid Transit Company to lay track into the grounds of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 4310) for the improvement of the Ocmulgee River, Georgia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 4311) to authorize the transportation of distilled spirits to general bonded warehouses and the removal therefrom—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLIS: A bill (H. R. 4312) to aid in the construction of a line for the transportation of persons and property from Dyea, in the Territory of Alaska, to the head of Lake Bennett, in said Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HOOKER: A bill (H. R. 4313) for the erection of a public building at the city of Jamestown, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 4353) prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A resolution (House Res. No. 111) relating to an amendment to be offered to the pension appropriation bill—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BULL: A resolution (House Res. No. 112) to pay Robert A. Stickney for services rendered in the Clerk's office of the House of Representatives—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARNEY: A bill (H. R. 4314) to increase the pension of Moritz Tschoepe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4315) to increase the pension of George D. Phinney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 4316) for the relief of the legal representatives and devisees of James W. Schaumburg—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRENNER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 4317) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George Hilgefort, alias George Myers, Company E, One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE: A bill (H. R. 4318) to quiet the title of certain lands in the State of Mississippi, and for the relief of Eli Ayres or his legal representatives, etc.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 4319) to remove the charge of desertion against the military record of James W. McKachney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CONNOLLY: A bill (H. R. 4320) granting a pension to Nancy Hollenbank, an army nurse during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COWHERD (by request): A bill (H. R. 4321) for the relief of the legal representatives of A. L. H. Crenshaw—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4322) for the relief of Thomas Rogers, late postmaster at Sheffield, Mo.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 4323) for the relief of George W. Quintard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 4324) granting a pension to Martha Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4325) granting a pension to Jackson Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4326) for the relief of William A. Lowe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4327) granting pension to Josiah C. Ury—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4328) for the relief of Jerome Kunkel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4329) for the relief of Charles Williamson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FISCHER: A bill (H. R. 4330) for the relief of the estate of John Ericsson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 4331) to correct the military record of Orson Merritt, alias Orason Merritt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4332) to correct the military record of Isaac Alger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 4333) for the relief of Mrs. S. O. N. Pleasants—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUNTER: A bill (H. R. 4334) granting a pension to Turner J. Bowling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4335) granting a pension to Rev. J. M. Madding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 4336) granting a pension to Leonora Gertrude Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 4337) for the relief of Sitha J. Sholly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4338) for the relief of William Wolfe, of Shelbina, Shelby County, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 4339) granting an honorable discharge to Preston H. Mitchell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4340) for the relief of Zachariah Franklin Phillips, Shoals, Ind.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4341) granting a pension to Adam J. Wall, Fleener, Monroe County, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4342) to pay Josiah Standley for property lost by him during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4343) granting a pension to Henry M. Davis and others, minor heirs of Moses Davis, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4344) granting a pension to Sarah Murray, Cass Post-Office, Sullivan County, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4345) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim Rainwater—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4346) granting a pension to Martha E. Allumbaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4347) for the relief of John Freeman, of Shoals, Ind.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4348) granting a pension to Frederick L. Killion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIDGELY: A bill (H. R. 4349) granting a pension to B. F. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4350) granting a pension to James P. Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SAUERHERING: A bill (H. R. 4351) to provide com-

pensation for injuries received by George E. Giles, of Watertown, Wis., at the Ford's Theater disaster, which occurred June 9, 1893—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 4352) providing for the payment of certain claims reported allowed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia under the act of Congress of August 5, 1886—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Resolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., indorsing the substitute for the Foraker bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARROWS: Petition of citizens of Boston, Mass., and vicinity, favoring the passage of a bill to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Boston and vicinity, to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of citizens of Boston and vicinity, for a Sabbath law at the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of citizens of Boston, Mass., and vicinity, urging the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of pictures and descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of William E. Gaskin, of Waterville, Me., and other citizens, praying for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLARK of Iowa: Petition of the Willard Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Des Moines, Iowa, and five churches representing 1,110 persons, in favor of a bill to forbid the transmission by telegraph or telephone of lottery messages and gambling bets—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Willard Woman's Christian Temperance Union and certain churches of Des Moines, Iowa, asking for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Willard Woman's Christian Temperance Union and churches of Des Moines, Iowa, for the restoration of the Sabbath law in the District of Columbia, invalidated by a clerical error—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Willard Woman's Christian Temperance Union and churches of Des Moines, Iowa, asking for the prohibition of the sale of liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of George W. Quintard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Suggested amendments to the interstate-commerce law recommended by a majority at a convention of commercial delegates at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 8, 1897—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the board of managers of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., indorsing the substitute for the Foraker bill with the Senate amendments, and the further amendments as adopted by the convention of commercial interests held at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 8, 1897—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution of the Boston Merchants' Association, indorsing the recent reports of the officers of the Navy Department in relation to the Charlestown Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the Boston Merchants' Association, of Boston, Mass., favoring better commercial relations with Canada—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Petition of the Willard Woman's Christian Temperance Union and five churches of Des Moines, Iowa, asking for the passage of a bill to forbid the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of pictures or descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LACEY: Papers to accompany House bill to grant a pension to Leonora Gertrude Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Charles Porter and other citizens of Grinnell, Iowa, in favor of postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LATIMER (by request): Petition of union congregations of Glens Falls, N. Y., favoring the passage of a bill to forbid interstate gambling by telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of union congregations of Glens Falls, for the protection of the first day of the week in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of union congregations of Glens Falls, for a bill to raise the age of protection of girls to 18 in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of union congregations of Glens Falls, to forbid the sale of liquor in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of union congregations of Glens Falls, favoring the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail of pictures and descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LOUD: Petitions of the Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, and African Methodist churches, of Riverside, Cal.; also, petition of 122 citizens of Santa Rosa, Cal., favoring the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Zachariah F. Phillips—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to grant a pension to Preston H. Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of the Summer School of Social Problems, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., for the passage of a bill to further protect the first day of the week in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Summer School of Social Problems, praying for the passage of a bill to prohibit interstate transmission of pictures and descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Summer School of Social Problems, favoring the enactment of a bill to forbid the sale of liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Summer School of Social Problems, asking for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of A. L. Kuhlman, of Auburn, Ind., praying for the recognition of belligerent rights in Cuba—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROYSE: Petition of citizens of Greenoak, Ind., in favor of postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STARK: Petitions of the Congregational Church, also of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Aurora, Nebr., asking for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection to 18 years in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: Petitions of 800 citizens of Holland, Mich., and the congregation of the Fountain Street Baptist Church, of Grand Rapids, Mich., favoring the passage of a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petitions of 800 citizens of Holland, Mich., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of liquors in Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petitions of 800 citizens of Holland, Mich., and Fountain Street Baptist Church, of Grand Rapids, Mich., for the passage of a bill to forbid interstate transmission of lottery and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of 800 citizens of Holland, Mich., and the Fountain Street Baptist Church, of Grand Rapids, Mich., praying that the age of protection for girls be raised to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petitions of 800 citizens of Holland, Mich., and the Fountain Street Baptist Church, of Grand Rapids, Mich., urging the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on the Post Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petition of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union of Epping, N. H., in favor of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union of Epping, N. H., in favor of the passage of the Gillett anti-gambling bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOST: Petition of E. S. Taylor and other citizens of Prince Edward County, Va., asking that a pension be granted to Martha S. and Sarah D. Morgan, children of John B. Morgan, a soldier of the war of 1812—to the Committee on Pensions.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *December 9, 1897.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

REPORT OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of judgments rendered by that court and the amounts thereof for the year ended December 4, 1897; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897; which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. HALE. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HOAR. I ask unanimous consent to present and have referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations a memorial from 21,269 native citizens of Hawaii, remonstrating against annexation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the memorial will be received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. COCKRELL. What was the request?

Mr. HOAR. The request was for unanimous consent. It is a memorial which under our rules, coming from citizens of another country, would not ordinarily be received, but under the peculiar circumstances I supposed the Senate would receive it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of the Citizens' Republican Association of the Thirtieth Ward of Philadelphia, Pa., praying that the civil-service rules be honestly and honorably applied; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a petition of 29 citizens of Lower Merion, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation substituting voluntary arbitration for railway strikes; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting in the District of Columbia and the Territories kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters, and also the interstate transportation of materials of the same; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting interstate gambling by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HALE. I present the petition of Isaac A. Loos, professor of political science, State University of Iowa, and sundry other petitions of professors in colleges and gentlemen of literary and scientific attainments, praying for the publication of a new edition of the Charters, Constitutions, and Organic Laws of the United States. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HALE presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Portland, Me., praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of a dry dock at that place; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. DANIEL presented a petition of sundry citizens of Prince Edward County, Va., praying for the enactment of legislation granting a pension to Miss Martha S. Morgan and Miss Sarah D. Morgan, daughters of John G. Morgan, a soldier in the war of 1812; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. THURSTON presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union of Aurora, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of the Congregational Church Society of Aurora; of members of the Presbyterian Church of Aurora, and of the United Brethren and Baptist church societies of Aurora, all in the State of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building and grounds; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them adversely, and moved that they be indefinitely postponed; which was agreed to:

A bill (S. 1113) to establish a marine hospital at Sabine Pass, Tex.;

A bill (S. 1246) to change the boundaries of the collection district of Galveston, Tex., and make Sabine Pass a port of entry, and create a new collection district; and

A bill (S. 1874) to regulate the importation of gunpowder, nitroglycerin, and other explosive substances.

Mr. CARTER, from the Committee on the Census, to whom was recommitted the bill (S. 94) to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses, reported it with amendments.

Mr MORRILL, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 67) authorizing the gilding of the Statue of Liberty on the Dome of the Capitol, reported it without amendment.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1601) to remit the time penalties on the light-house tender *Rose*, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2294) to provide an American register for the steamer *Jacksonville*, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. GEAR, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported the following resolutions; which were considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Whereas the President, in his annual message to the Fifty-fifth Congress, has made the following statements and recommendations as to the Kansas Pacific Railroad:

"The sale of the subsidized portion of the Kansas Pacific Line, upon which the Government holds a second-mortgage lien, has been postponed at the instance of the Government to December 16, 1897. The debt of this division of the Union Pacific Railway to the Government on November 1, 1897, was the principal of the subsidy bonds, $6,303,000, and the unpaid and accrued interest thereon, $6,626,690.33, making a total of $12,929,690.33.

"The sale of this road was originally advertised for November 4, but for the purpose of securing the utmost public notice of the event it was postponed until December 16, and a second advertisement of the sale was made. By the decree of the court the upset price on the sale of the Kansas Pacific will yield to the Government the sum of $2,500,000 over all prior liens, costs, and charges. If no other or better bid is made, this sum is all that the Government will receive on its claim of nearly $13,000,000. The Government has no information as to whether there will be other bidders or a better bid than the minimum amount herein stated. The question presented, therefore, is whether the Government shall, under authority given it by the act of March 3, 1887, purchase or redeem the road in the event that a bid is not made by private parties covering the entire Government claim. To qualify the Government to bid at the sales will require a deposit of $900,000, as follows: In the Government cause $500,000 and in each of the first-mortgage causes $200,000, and in the latter the deposit must be in cash. Payments at the sale are as follows: Upon the acceptance of the bid a sum which, with the amount already deposited, shall equal 15 per cent of the bid; the balance in installments of 25 per cent thirty, forty, and fifty days after the confirmation of the sale. The lien on the Kansas Pacific prior to that of the Government on the 30th July, 1897, principal and interest, amounted to $7,281,048.11. The Government, therefore, should it become the highest bidder, will have to pay the amount of the first-mortgage lien.

"I believe that under the act of 1887 it has the authority to do this, and in absence of any action by Congress I shall direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make the necessary deposit as required by the court's decree to qualify as a bidder and to bid at the sale a sum which will at least equal the principal of the debt due to the Government; but suggest in order to remove all controversy that an amendment of the law be immediately passed explicitly giving such powers and appropriating in general terms whatever sum is sufficient therefor.

"In so important a matter as the Government becoming the possible owner of railroad property which it perforce must conduct and operate, I feel constrained to lay before Congress these facts for its consideration and action before the consummation of the sale. It is clear to my mind that the Government should not permit the property to be sold at a price which will yield less than one-half of the principal of its debt and less than one-fifth of its entire debt, principal and interest. But whether the Government, rather than accept less than its claim, should become a bidder, and thereby the owner of the property, I submit to the Congress for action."

And no information having been given officially to Congress as to the authority under which such sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad is to be made, or by what means, or under what proceedings a sale thereof has been authorized, it is impossible to proceed to consider whether any and what amendment of "the act of 1887" is needed for the protection of the Government, or to pay the same, as the President advises Congress to do, in his message: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Attorney-General is directed to send to the Senate a full statement of the authority for and the proceedings under which such sale is to be made.

Resolved, That the President is requested to obtain a postponement of such sale to such a time as will give to Congress a reasonable time to consider and act upon his recommendations.

The preamble was agreed to.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO POST-OFFICE COMMITTEE.

Mr. GALLINGER. By direction of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably with an amendment the resolution submitted by the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT], and in his behalf I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution; which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads is authorized to employ an assistant clerk, whose compensation shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The amendment of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate was, after the word "clerk," in line 2, to insert "until the expiration of the present fiscal year, at the rate of $1,440 per annum."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. I suggest to the Senator that he use the phrase "additional clerk" instead of "assistant clerk." The clerk has official duties prescribed by statute.

Mr. GALLINGER. Very well.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HARRIS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2677) for the relief of the University of Kansas; and

A bill (S. 2678) for the relief of Lizzie Hagny, as administratrix of the estate of Frank B. Smith, deceased.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 2679) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of David Dunwoody; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CAFFERY introduced a bill (S. 2680) amending "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1893; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 2681) to increase the pension of Dwight B. Wilber; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 2682) for the relief of the State of California; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2683) granting a pension to Isaac N. Cissna (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2684) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Jackson, of Newton, Kans.;

A bill (S. 2685) granting a pension to Josiah C. Ury;

A bill (S. 2686) granting a pension to Martha Allen; and

A bill (S. 2687) granting a pension to Thomas B. Roark.

Mr. BAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2688) for the relief of Peter Heck, alias Louis Heck;

A bill (S. 2689) for the relief of Jerome Kunkel;

A bill (S. 2690) for the relief of William A. Lowe;

A bill (S. 2691) for the relief of Peter D. Staats; and

A bill (S. 2692) for the relief of George W. Brown.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2693) for the relief of the estate of George W. Lawrence, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2694) granting a pension to Frank W. Flanner;

A bill (S. 2695) for the relief of Jeremiah Eltz;

A bill (S. 2696) granting a pension to Elias Demus; and

A bill (S. 2697) for the relief of Albert S. Cummings.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2698) for the relief of Frank W. Flanner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2699) to correct the military record of Hays Gaskill; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2700) to confer jurisdiction upon the circuit courts in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2701) for the relief of the devisees of James W. Schaumberg, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 2702) for the relief of Oliver C. Bosbyshell, late superintendent United States mint at Philadelphia, Pa.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2703) granting a pension to Jacob Waltermier; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MORGAN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2704) for the relief of J. R. B. Eldridge, of Madison County, Ala.;

A bill (S. 2705) for the relief of William A. Watkins, of Lauderdale County, Ala.;

A bill (S. 2706) for the relief of the estate of A. N. Perkins, deceased, late of Tuscaloosa, Ala.;

A bill (S. 2707) for the relief of John B. Boggs, of Lauderdale County, Ala.;

A bill (S. 2708) for the relief of the estate of A. J. Peacock, deceased, late of Jackson County, Ala.;

A bill (S. 2709) for the relief of the estate of Vincent Armstead, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, Ala.;

A bill (S. 2710) for the relief of John T. Lehman, of Lauderdale County, Ala.;

A bill (S. 2711) for the relief of Francis Wilkes, of Lauderdale County, Ala.; and

A bill (S. 2712) for the relief of Theophilus C. Greenhill, of Franklin County, Ala.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2713) to authorize the extension of the Metropolitan Railroad; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2714) to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide for the permanent preservation and custody of the records of the volunteer armies, and for other purposes," approved May 9, 1892; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NELSON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2715) to increase the pension of William L. Dow;

A bill (S. 2716) granting a pension to Mary R. Bacon; and

A bill (S. 2717) granting a pension to Samuel D. Butler.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 2718) for the relief of Charles T. Trowbridge, George D. Walker, and John A. Trowbridge; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2719) subjecting national banks to the usury laws of the States where they are located; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2720) for the relief of the next of kin of Christian Reimers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2721) to authorize the purchase of the property known as the old Congressional Globe Building, on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 2722) for the relief of James W. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 73) for the location and erection of a statue of Francis E. Spinner at the Treasury Department building in Washington; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Library.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS IN THE VALLEY OF THE YUKON.

Mr. MCBRIDE. I introduce a joint resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The joint resolution (S. R. 72) for the relief of American miners and other sufferers in the valley of the Yukon and its tributaries was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to

purchase food and supplies and to transport and distribute the same and food and other supplies furnished by or under the direction of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oreg., and by other like organizations and by individuals or corporations for the relief of American miners and other sufferers in the valley of the Yukon River and its tributaries. And a sufficient sum of money, not exceeding $250,000, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the purposes of this resolution. And the Secretary of War is authorized, in his discretion, to use the military forces of the United States and to employ private persons and such means of transportation as he may deem necessary to carry the purpose of this joint resolution into effect.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it go over and be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the joint resolution goes over.

Mr. McBRIDE. I ask leave to present a petition upon this subject. As it is a matter of great public importance, and the petition is brief, I ask that it be read at the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the petition will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read as follows:

[The Portland Chamber of Commerce, W. S. Mason, president; Chas. F. Beebe, vice-president; D. D. Oliphant, secretary; Ladd & Tilton, treasurer.]

PORTLAND, OREG., *November 29, 1897.*

The Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States,
and Congress assembled.

GENTLEMEN: Overwhelming evidence testifying to the grave danger which confronts the American miners on the Yukon and its tributaries with the dreaded horrors of starvation when the present small stock of provisions shall be exhausted demands of us, as humane people blessed with abundance, that everything in our power shall be done to relieve the distress which is almost a certainty unless supplies of food can be transported to the imprisoned miners. With this object in view, the Portland Chamber of Commerce has communicated with kindred organizations throughout the United States, and has obtained in almost every instance assurances of hearty cooperation in furnishing the necessary supplies so soon as the Government shall promise to transport the same to their destination and supervise their distribution.

Private resources are wholly inadequate to the task involved. Out of our abundant storehouses the people of the Northwest tributary to Portland are capable of furnishing food supplies in quantity sufficient to provide against the impending distress, but lack the means necessary to transport the same; and to provide for this we appeal to the nation through its Chief Executive and its representatives in Congress, to the end that an expedition, under the management of officers of the Army or Navy, be provided for and instructed to make all possible haste in the accomplishment of the mission intrusted to them.

Assurances thus far received warrant us in guaranteeing to the Government that the people of the United States, and especially that portion immediately tributary to Portland, will supply all the food products which the Government will undertake to transport to the beleaguered miners, and we earnestly pray that your excellencies will heed our petition and lend to it your valuable support.

With assurances of our most loyal consideration, we have the honor of subscribing ourselves,

Your most obedient servants,

THE PORTLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
By W. S. MASON, *President.*

D. D. OLIPHANT, *Secretary.*

Mr. McBRIDE. Accompanying the petition which has just been read there is a clipping from a newspaper containing interviews with reputable persons in the Northwest respecting the lack of food supply among the American miners upon the Yukon River and its tributaries. I ask that the newspaper clipping be printed in the RECORD in connection with the petition which has been read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, that will be the order.

The matter referred to is as follows:

FAMINE IN DAWSON—FEAR OF STARVATION CAUSES A STAMPEDE OF MINERS—MAGEE PARTY REACHES SEATTLE WITH LATEST NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR—THEIR HARD JOURNEY OVER THE DALTON TRAIL.

SEATTLE, WASH., *November 28, 1897.*

Twenty-five men arrived here to-day on the *City of Seattle*, direct from Dawson City. They were divided into two parties, the last of which left Dawson October 16. The party consisted of Thomas Magee, sr., Thomas Magee, jr., of San Francisco; "Swiftwater Bill" Gates, Joe Boyle, William Huskins, F. Eckert, H. Robertson, H. Raymond, Bert Nelson, John W. Brauer, W. H. Chambers, E. W. Pond, E. Ash, J. Gillis, Thomas Wilson, P. McGraw, Jack Dalton, William Leak, Arthur Celine, Joseph Fairburn, J. Smith, T. Warren; Jim Ferguson, and two others whose names could not be learned to-night. They came out over the Dalton trail. They are reported to have between them $50,000 in drafts and gold dust.

All tell stories of a food shortage in Dawson that is almost a famine. The last person to leave Dawson was Jack Dalton. When Dalton left, the steamers *Alice* and *Bella* had reached there, loaded light. It is said that the *Bella*'s cargo consisted of whisky and billiard balls. She brought no provisions.

The Canadian mounted police chartered the *Bella* and gave all who wished free passage to Fort Yukon. The *Bella* is reported to have left about October 12, with 200 men.

TROUBLE AT DAWSON CITY.

According to the statements made by members of the Dalton party, there is liable to be trouble of the most serious kind this winter in Dawson. Billy Leak told one of the men in the party ahead of him at Dyea that all the people talked about at Dawson was the food famine. Men were gathered in groups and cursing, might and main, the newcomers that were constantly entering the Klondike with scarcely any provisions.

The mounted police were offering free transportation to the grub piles farther down the Yukon, but to countless hundreds who had labored hard all through the summer accumulating a grub stake, the prospect was uninviting, to say the least. These men figured that it would take all their savings in gold to pay their living expenses at Fort Yukon during the winter, and that in the spring they would not have even enough gold left to pay passage money back to Dawson, to say nothing of purchasing enough food to subsist until they could get started again. To these poor fellows the offer of the mounted police was no better than the prospect at Dawson of being compelled to winter on half rations until the supply boats could reach the diggings in the spring.

THE ONLY SALVATION.

John W. Brauer, the United States mail carrier, who left Dawson September 27, said:

"There is only one salvation for the miners who are now at Dawson City, and that is for them to undertake the awful winter trip from Dawson to Fort Yukon, a distance of 400 miles. There is food at Fort Yukon; there is none at Dawson, and just as sure as the stars shine, terrible suffering will be the fate of the Dawson miner unless he leaves there before spring. I will make my statement conservative, and say that when I left Dawson the men who were there had on an average four months' food supply. Some did not have a month's supply; some had four or five.

"The last restaurant closed the night I left. It had been selling nothing but beefsteak, for which the hungry paid $2.50.

THE STAMPEDE BEGUN.

"When the people realized that no more boats would be up the river, they knew that starvation threatened them, and the great stampede began. The first to leave went to Fort Yukon. I think there were 200 in the party that left the first day.

"One boat came up from Fort Yukon with several newspaper men aboard, among them being Sam Wall and Mr. McGillvra. They brought the news that the *Hamilton* had unloaded all of her cargo and tried to get over the bar light and failed in her efforts, though she drew but 2 feet of water. This news increased the excitement and made the rush toward food centers all the greater.

"September 14, with Bert Nelson, of Seattle, I left Circle City and started to pole up the river to Dawson City, a distance of 300 miles. At the time we started from Circle City the miners had about all left. It took us eleven days and three hours to make the journey, arriving at Dawson September 26. Captain Hanson, with two Indians, who had left Fort Yukon, beat us into Dawson by about an hour and a half.

"Hanson gathered the Dawson City miners together and made a short speech, in which he advised all who did not have provisions to last them all winter to either get out of the country to civilization or try and reach points in the Yukon country where it was known that food could be found.

EXCITING NIGHT IN DAWSON.

"That night was the greatest one in the history of Dawson City. The miners, as soon as they had heard the news, made hasty preparations to get out, and nightfall saw goldseekers and men who can to-day sell out for many thousands leaving by the hundreds for down the river and up the river. The little steamer *Kiukuk*, which was to make trips from Dawson to Pelly, where Jack Dalton's trail starts, was brought into play. She was besieged by would-be passengers, who offered as high as $250 that they might be aboard while she made her journey of 175 miles to Pelly. The *Kiukuk* left Dawson on the afternoon of September 27 with twelve or fifteen passengers.

"The next day we made up a party, including Herbert Raymond, of Seattle; N. Bert Nelson, of Seattle; Harry Robertson, of San Francisco, and myself. We started up the river in a small river boat, the same one we had used in going from Circle City to Dawson. We left Dawson about 2 p. m., and were soon on our way up the river.

"While Jack Dalton left Dawson a couple of days later, the situation there then was the same as it was when we left, and I can tell you about that in a very few words. The only thing you could possibly buy was sugar, baking powder, spices, and some dried fruit. No flour, bacon, or anything of that kind could be purchased in any of the stores, simply because they did not have them. So long as the stores had any provisions prices remained the same. I want to say that the stores treated the men all right, and never advanced the prices, notwithstanding they were aware of the shortage and knew that they had but to ask for higher prices and receive. I know of an instance where a private party sold to a miner a sack of flour for $75 and bacon at $5 a pound."

STORES CLEANED OUT.

Mr. Ferguson said:

"The situation at Dawson was relieved by the exodus to Fort Yukon. I doubt if there will be any actual starvation there, but there will be a shortage. The old-timers have provisions to carry them through. The stores are practically cleaned out. All they would sell was 5 pounds of sugar to the man. Flour could not be bought at all. One or two sacks were quickly picked up at $200 a sack.

"Wages are still $15 a day, but they are sure to go down to $8 by next summer, and $8 a day there is no better than $1.50 a day outside.

"I can not say how much dust was brought out. Our party carried practically little, having drafts instead."

THOMAS MAGEE'S STORY.

Thomas Magee, sr., the well-known capitalist of San Francisco, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, said:

"The excitement of the failure of steamers to bring food to Dawson continued when the Dalton party left. The police took charge of the stores and warehouses of the North American and Alaska Commercial companies, as a precaution only. Flour was selling at $2 per pound, and one sale of 50-pound sacks at $250 was made. No plans had yet been formulated to avert the starvation of those who are short of provisions. Those well supplied have not much sympathy with those who are short, because of the fact that the majority of these latter went in with little food, although abundantly warned at Lake Bennett in advance. A scarcity, if not a famine, will prevail.

SHOT FOR STEALING FOOD.

"Two men were shot in Dawson who were caught stealing food. One was found dead; the other was fatally wounded and died at the Catholic hospital. It is believed that a secret organization exists for the purpose of shooting down thieves.

"The organization of hunting parties for the winter to hunt moose was talked of, and will be carried out.

"Dysentery and accompanying fever were general at Dawson last summer. They were caused by miasma from the swamp on which the business town was built and the entire absence of drainage and sewerage. These conditions will be greatly intensified next summer, and an epidemic is predicted. The river water is bad, but there is one fine spring of water out at the Catholic hospital.

"Nothing was talked of but the grub question. The result will probably be the formation of a public committee to gather up voluntary or enforced contributions, the food thus gathered to be publicly dispensed and paid for by work or cash by those to whom it is given.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The petition will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PUBLIC BUILDING IN ST. PAUL, MINN.

Mr. DAVIS submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate what, if any, changes in the plans and specifications of the custom-house and post-office building, now in process of construction in the city of St. Paul, Minn., are required in order that said building may be finished for the best accommodation to the general public and for the proper transaction of the public business.

REPORT ON LABOR LAWS.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That there be printed 8,000 additional copies, in cloth binding, of the Second Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor, comprising the labor laws of the United States and of the State and Territorial governments, being a report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, submitted July 20, 1892, and revised and annotated in accordance with concurrent resolution adopted March 5, 1896, 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 copies for distribution by the Department of Labor.

PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 30,000 extra copies of the Report of the Special Commissioner of the United States to the International Exposition to be held at Paris, 1900, 10,000 copies to be for the use of the Senate, 15,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 copies for the use of the Department of State.

REPORT ON ITALIANS IN CHICAGO.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That there be printed and bound in cloth 8,000 additional copies of the Ninth Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor, relating to the Italians in Chicago, 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 copies for distribution by the Department of Labor.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR GEORGE.

Mr. WALTHALL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the expenses incurred by the select committee appointed by the President of the Senate to take order for the funeral of the late Senator James Z. George, of Mississippi, be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of said committee.

Mr. GALLINGER subsequently reported without amendment the above resolution from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

INVESTIGATION OF NAVAL LAND ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. CHANDLER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be directed to inquire into the needs of the Navy for additional dry docks, stationary or floating, and concerning the proper location of any new stationary docks; also to inquire to what extent the various naval stations and naval yards should be maintained in a condition of efficiency as workshops for the construction or repair of ships of war, or for special naval work, or for sanitary purposes, and whether or not the existing scale of expenditures at such stations and yards can be reduced without detriment to the public service; and further, generally to ascertain the probable requirements of appropriations for the naval service to be expended for the land establishment of the Navy as distinguished from the vessels and ordnance of the Navy and their appurtenances designed for a Navy upon the ocean.

CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILLS.

Mr. GALLINGER. At the request of several Senators on both sides of the Chamber, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the morning hour one hour be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills now on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate has heard the request made by the Senator from New Hampshire. Is there any objection to it? The Chair hears none.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. What is the request?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The request is that at the conclusion of the morning hour one hour be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills on the Calendar.

Mr. TURPIE. Unobjected cases?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Unobjected cases, the Chair understands. Is that the request?

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes; unobjected cases.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I do not wish to make any objection to that order, but, since the permission has been asked, I should like to inquire of the chairman of the Pension Committee how many pension bills there are now on the Senate Calendar reported favorably by the Committee on Pensions and how many there are pending in Congress?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There are over two hundred upon the present Calendar of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I am very glad that the Senator from Connecticut has raised that question, for the reason that it enables me to make a statement concerning the matter of pensions, which I shall make with the utmost frankness to the Senate and the country.

My impression is that there are about two hundred bills now on the Calendar which have received the indorsement of the Committee on Pensions. Those bills, as I stated on a former occasion, cover the bills that during the last two or three Congresses have passed the Senate, but failed to receive the favorable consideration of the House. They are not new bills in any sense of the word.

As to the number of private pension bills at the present time before Congress, I will say that on yesterday I had the matter examined, and it appears that during the late extraordinary session 917 private pension bills were introduced in the Senate, and during the present session, not including to-day, 58 bills have been introduced in the Senate, making a total of 975. In addition to that, 40 general pension bills were introduced in the Senate during the extraordinary session.

If I may be permitted to speak of the other House in this connection (and I take it there is no impropriety in it), I find that during the extraordinary session 1,300 private pension bills were introduced into the House, and that up to this morning 70 additional bills were introduced, making a total of 1,370. Those bills went to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. It will be remembered that in the House of Representatives there are two committees on pensions. To the Committee on Pensions 250 private pension bills were referred during the extraordinary session. This makes a total of 2,635 bills introduced into both Houses since the beginning of the present Congress. But it is proper I should remark that many of the bills introduced into the House are duplicates of bills introduced into the Senate, so that it is impossible to state definitely the exact number of bills; but I should say that they aggregate about 2,000.

As chairman of the Committee on Pensions, I want to say to the Senate in its collective capacity what I said some months ago to

the individual members of the Senate by letter: that I am constrained to feel that there is a laxity on the part of the individual Senators in sending bills to the committee of which I chance to be chairman. It seems to me that bills are introduced without examination, without inquiry, upon simply the request of the soldier who has had his claim rejected at the Pension Bureau. The result is that in this one committee room there are to-day over one thousand bills engaging attention, and correspondence concerning those bills is coming to the committee from all over the country. I have adopted the plan of answering every letter that comes to that committee, and I submit that it is my right to ask that Senators should individually examine and satisfy themselves that the bills have some merit before they send them to the committee, to add unnecessary burdens to the chairman and his assistants—burdens which we ought not to be asked to bear.

Mr. President, on this pension question I share with other members of this body a great deal of concern. I am a friend to the soldier, and my policy has been one of extreme liberality so far as pension legislation is concerned. But I am satisfied that in this matter of private pension legislation we have gone to the extreme limit, and that we ought to call a halt. It is becoming quite the fashion for almost every soldier in the country whose pension claim is rejected at the Bureau, where it has had full and fair and impartial consideration, to write to a Member of Congress or a Senator that he wants a bill introduced for his special benefit, and that bill is introduced and comes to the committee. If that custom continues to grow as it has been growing for the past five years, we will have a practical pension bureau in this Capitol reviewing every claim rejected by the regular Bureau of Pensions, which Bureau is to-day administering the pension law in a very just and liberal manner.

There are many claims rejected by the Pension Bureau upon purely technical grounds—there are some rejected upon differences of opinion between the State medical boards and the medical officers of the Pension Bureau—that properly engage our attention, and concerning which we ought affirmatively to legislate. But I am constrained to feel that we are going rather too far in this matter and that it is our duty to exercise the greatest possible conservatism in the future in the matter of private pension legislation.

Personally, I hope that during this session the Senate will refuse to pass bills of certain classes that heretofore we have acted upon to some extent. In my judgment we ought to refuse to pass every case of a remarried widow, who yielded her claim to a pension when she married a second time, and who, upon the death of her second husband, comes to Congress asking us to put her name on the pension roll by a special act. In my opinion we ought also to stop pensioning daughters, whether it is of the war of the Revolution or the war of 1812 or any other war. We have legislated to a limited extent in that direction, and it is now time to stop it.

There are other classes that do not now come to my mind, but which, I promise, shall engage the attention of the Committee on Pensions.

I want to put myself on record, also, as being in favor of the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions that we should speedily enact a law providing that no pension shall be paid to the widow of a soldier who shall be married subsequent to the passage of the act, of course excepting those who may enter the military service in the meantime; in other words, that as to the old soldiers who are now permitting themselves to be married to young girls, we should put a stop to the granting of widows' pensions under those conditions. It is a remarkable and alarming fact that we have on the pension rolls to-day a few names of the widows of the Revolutionary war, and a good many names of the widows of the war of 1812.

In my judgment, when the law of 1890 was passed and when a provision was inserted that under that act pensions should not be granted to those who married subsequent to that time, that provision ought to have been made general. I am in favor of legislation in that direction at the earliest possible moment, and have introduced a bill covering that point.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire if he does not believe that a more equitable disposition of the pensions of the United States would be of greater benefit to a greater number of soldiers and not increase the total expenditure of money?

Mr. GALLINGER. I am in favor of revising the pension laws whenever that seems necessary, but I have no idea that we should or can make a radical revision of those laws. Possibly the Senator from Nebraska has in mind what he called the attention of the Senate to a good many times, and for which he has taken me to task very properly sometimes—our habit of granting by special act large pensions to the widows of general officers.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes; I have that in mind.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think that the Senator from Nebraska has almost converted me on that subject.

Mr. ALLEN. I am glad to know it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have put myself on record in correspondence recently against granting large increases, except in most extraordinary and exceptional cases, to the widows of general officers. We have gone too far in that direction. A bad example was set to the country when enormously large pensions were granted to a few widows of distinguished officers, and we have been forced by tremendous pressure and the exercise of influence that was almost irresistible to continue that bad practice to a certain extent. I think we have reached a point where we can effect a great reform in that direction, and I shall be glad to join the Senator from Nebraska in effecting that reform.

Mr. ALLEN. I am glad to learn that I have succeeded in converting the Senator.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator from Nebraska had a very excellent influence upon my mind in the discussions that have occurred, and while I shall not in the future agree with him on all points that will be involved, yet I think I can promise him that we shall cooperate to a very considerable extent in the direction that he indicates. Mr. President, I trust that an hour will be granted to-day for the consideration of private pension bills.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the request? The Chair hears none.

GRANT OF LANDS TO VALENTINE, NEBR.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask unanimous consent to call up for present consideration the bill (S. 28) granting to the incorporated town of Valentine, in the county of Cherry and State of Nebraska, certain lands, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, to add the following proviso:

Provided, That when any of said lands cease to be used by said incorporated town of Valentine, or its successor, for the uses and purposes herein contemplated, the same shall revert to the United States.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us hear the report read or let some explanation be given of the bill.

Mr. ALLEN. I will make a brief statement of the reason why I think the bill should pass.

The village of Valentine is the county seat of Cherry County, a county almost 75 miles square. It is between 275 and 300 miles northwest of the city of Omaha, and is in what is known as the semiarid region of Nebraska. The village lies on the north side of the Niobrara River, between the Niobrara River and a creek known as the Minichaduza. I should say that the distance across from the Niobrara to the Minichaduza is a little over half a mile. It is between a half and three-quarters of a mile from the Niobrara River, south of the city of Valentine, to the Minichaduza.

South of the Niobrara River is a very low, flat country devoted to pastoral pursuits. North of the Minichaduza is a very extensive ridge or outflux of stone and chalk, and the country is worthless for many miles north of that. Between the flats, the town of Valentine, and the Minichaduza River lies a portion of this land, and east of the town lies a portion of it. It was at one time attached to Fort Niobrara for military purposes, but it has been abandoned for those purposes and turned back to the public domain. It is not fit for agricultural purposes, because it is not, strictly speaking, an agricultural country. It is a grass and cattle growing country. The people of the town have no place for a cemetery. They have no place for a fair ground, a public park, or for things of that kind. The policy of the bill is to turn this land over to them for such purposes so long as they may use it in that way, and it is provided that it shall revert to the Government whenever they cease to use it as indicated in the bill.

I have the report of the committee here, which I will send to the desk and ask to have read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the report.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. ALLEN March 31, 1897, as follows:

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 28) granting to the incorporated town of Valentine, in the county of Cherry and State of Nebraska, certain lands, and for other purposes, beg leave to report as follows:

Amend the bill by adding, after line 15, the following:

"*Provided*, That when any of said lands cease to be used by said incorporated town of Valentine, or its successor, for the uses and purposes herein contemplated, the same shall revert to the United States."

The incorporated town of Valentine is the county seat of Cherry County, Nebr., located on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, about 275 miles northwest of Omaha. It is located on the bank of a small stream known as the Niobrara River. The land described in the bill was formerly a part of the military reservation of Fort Niobrara; but on application the War Department segregated the same and it is now a part of the public domain, and is no longer regarded as valuable or necessary for military purposes. The land west and south of Valentine is sandy and broken, and the village has been unable to obtain a suitable place for cemetery, fair grounds, and for other proper public purposes, while the lands lying east and described in the bill are desirable for these purposes.

The land lying north and east of the village contains suitable sites for factories, and is near an abundance of water. It is represented that the water power is only approachable by the land described in the bill, and that unless the land above mentioned is ceded to the village the people will be unable to utilize the water power that would otherwise be at their disposal. Valentine is a long distance from market. The land in that locality is not the best agricultural land in Nebraska, nor highly valuable for agricultural purposes, but

would possess some value for raising sugar beets and other crops. With this land the village of Valentine would be able to provide a suitable cemetery and fair grounds and make concessions to those desiring to establish mills and factories, and by that means greatly develop that section of the country.

The facts are set forth more fully in the annexed affidavit. The land possesses no particular value to the Government, and it is believed by your committee that it can not be disposed of to any greater advantage than by being given to the village of Valentine under the restrictions contained in this bill.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, *County of Cherry, ss:*

Personally appeared before me, W. E. Haley, a notary public in and for said county, the following subscribed citizens, who, being first duly sworn, each upon his oath says:

That the said land was, prior to the introduction of said bills, a part of the military reservation of Fort Niobrara, Nebr., but upon application having been made for the same by said village the War Department at once segregated said land, and it is now a part of the public lands in the Department of the Interior, awaiting action on these bills. This is certainly conclusive evidence that the land is no longer valuable for military purposes, and indicates that the military believe it valuable for the purposes stated in our petition of February 11, 1896.

That owing to the broken and sandy soil (sand hills) west and south of the town, we have been unable to acquire suitable grounds for cemetery and for fair-ground purposes, and that the land lying east and contiguous to the town embraced within these bills is very desirable for said purposes. That the land lying north and east contains suitable site for a beet-sugar factory near an abundance of water. That there has already been a man on the grounds, representing Eastern capital, looking to building a factory, and that now negotiations are at a standstill pending action on this matter, and provided these measures become a law in all probability Valentine will have a beet-sugar factory before very long. And further, at the extreme eastern edge of said tract, the stream can be made to furnish a 100 horsepower (water power), and since fuel is so very high priced the water power will offer an attractive inducement for a woolen mill or other manufactory.

That we, in asking for this land, do so in the interest of the town and surrounding country and not in the interest of any individual or corporation, and that we greatly need and shall be grateful for favorable action on the measure.

L. C. Sparks, clerk; M. V. Nicholson, cashier Bank of Valentine; W. T. Kincaid, clerk; T. T. C. Hornby, merchant; E. J. Davenport, merchant; Geo. H. Hornby, lumber and hardware; W. E. Ebner; H. E. Thatcher, merchant and contractor; John G. Stetter, butcher; E. Sparks, president Cherry County Bank; W. R. Towne, marshal; John Borman, saloon keeper; Frank Fischer, coal dealer; Geo. H. Renutt, publisher; O. W. Morey, jeweler; D. S. Ludwig, lumber; Alfred Lewis, druggist; Charles Sparks, cashier Cherry County Bank; P. F. Simons, drayman; John J. Guth, merchant; J. J. Evans, physician; C. K. Brower, pharmacist; D. E. Sherman, livery; W. S. Barker, publisher; H. Hoeing, clerk; W. S. Jackson, merchant; J. C. Pettijohn, deputy county clerk; C. E. Bowring, salesman; Robert Good, editor and publisher; C. R. Watson, druggist; Geo. Elliott, county clerk; J. Wesly Tucker, attorney; W. M. Walcott, county judge; Ed. Clarke, county attorney; C. R. Glover, register United States land office; Amos Strong, sheriff; John W. Yeast, hardware; G. P. Crable, county treasurer.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, *Cherry County, ss:*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of December, A. D. 1896.
[SEAL.] W. E. HALEY, *Notary Public.*
(Commission expires April 17, 1900.)

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the amendment reported by the Committee on Public Lands, which has been read.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHMOND LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS.

Mr. DANIEL. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration at the present time of the bill (S. 1133) to pay to the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works its claim for damages and losses incurred in the construction of the armored battle ship *Texas*.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works $69,550.39 in full of its claim for damages and losses incurred in the construction of the armored battle ship *Texas*.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS IN THE VALLEY OF THE YUKON.

Mr. McBRIDE. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask the unanimous consent of the Senate for its immediate consideration.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to the Senate such information as he has respecting the lack of sufficient food supplies among the American citizens who have gone into the mining districts of the Yukon River and its tributaries, and whether, in his judgment, there is danger of actual suffering from a want of such supplies unless relief is afforded by public or private contributions.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope the resolution will pass. It is very appropriate. I objected to the passage of the joint resolution which the Senator offered a few minutes ago, simply because we have no official information upon which to found our action. This resolution calls upon the Secretary of War for information. We can soon get a report from him, and then we shall have some data upon which to base our action.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have no objection to the adoption of the resolution, but I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon whether there are not sufficient facts already within his possession to justify him in offering a relief bill for the consideration of the Senate without waiting for a reply from the Secretary of War to such a resolution as he has offered?

Mr. McBRIDE. In reply to the Senator from New Hampshire, I will state that I introduced a joint resolution providing for an appropriation of not exceeding $250,000 for the purchase of food and other supplies and for the transportation of the same, and also for the transportation of the food and other supplies which may be contributed by chambers of commerce or other corporations or individuals. That joint resolution went over on objection of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL].

The facts, I will state, are contained briefly in a petition of the Portland Chamber of Commerce presented by me to the Senate this morning and in an article published in the Daily Oregonian, of Portland, Oreg., which have gone into the RECORD.

In my own judgment the facts set forth in the petition and the newspaper article referred to are sufficient to justify the Senate in acting upon the joint resolution; but under the objection of the Senator from Missouri, who has expressed a desire to have official information, that joint resolution has gone over, and I have offered the resolution which is now pending.

Mr. CHANDLER. Am I to understand from the Senator from Oregon that he expects a reply from the Secretary of War very shortly, so that the consideration of the relief bill may be proceeded with without much delay?

Mr. McBRIDE. I hope so, and I have no doubt the joint resolution will be promptly passed when the information desired by the Senator from Missouri has been transmitted by the Secretary of War. We shall have the report before us possibly within a day or two.

The resolution was agreed to.

ARMY EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA.

Mr. CARTER submitted the following resolution; which was read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and is hereby, directed to investigate and report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the extent to which the Territory of Alaska has been explored by the Army of the United States, and what, if any, aid the Army may be able to lend in opening, protecting, and maintaining regular lines of communication exclusively within the territory of the United States, from tide water into the interior of said Territory, and what measures may with propriety be adopted to avert hostilities with and to secure the friendly cooperation of the native population of said Territory in developing the resources thereof.

Mr. CARTER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution. It will result without expense, I anticipate, in securing desired information concerning the extent to which the Army has heretofore explored this vast region, and what, if any, additional explorations should be conducted by the Army.

Aside from the matter of exploration, to which the resolution directs attention, it will be observed that reference is made to whatever measures may with propriety be employed to avert hostilities with and to secure the friendly cooperation of the natives of Alaska in the development of the resources of the country. Heretofore, unfortunately, population has rushed into the territories occupied by the Indians without any provision being made in advance by the Government to prevent the natural friction which usually results from the meeting of strange peoples, and this friction has generally resulted in hostilities which have involved very great expense to the Government and loss of life in attempting to secure peace.

It does seem that by certain wise precautions, which could perhaps be as effectively taken through the Army as any other branch of the service, certain of the native chiefs and leading or influential Indians of the respective districts might be employed in the service of the Army and interested in the work of development prior to the time that the great unorganized mass of men rush into the Territory to take possession of it by force and without much regard for the rights of the aborigines found in possession.

I think the resolution will evolve a certain line of information greatly needed by the Senate and the Congress generally in dealing with the great problems presented in that immense Territory.

Mr. GALLINGER. I shall not object, of course, to the consideration of the resolution, but I trust after this item of business shall have been disposed of that we shall proceed to execute the agreement to consider pension cases.

Mr. HAWLEY. The Senator, I hope, will permit me to make a brief comment upon the resolution offered by the Senator from Montana.

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. HAWLEY. The Senator from Montana did me the honor to read the resolution to me before he offered it, and I entirely concur in his purpose. I do not know that it is necessary to amend the resolution at all, because if it be sent to the Committee on Military Affairs it will, it seems to me, be wise for us not only to

call upon the Army for information, but to consult those civilians who have been the heads of various expeditions outside the Army; in short, to get at all sources of information as to what may be needed for keeping the peace and caring for the people of Alaska.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT WASHINGTON, PA.

Mr. QUAY. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1270) to provide for the erection of a public building at Washington, Pa.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to appropriate not exceeding $75,000 for a site, and to cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices, at Washington and State of Pennsylvania.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair now calls attention to the special order of business, the consideration of private pension bills for one hour.

Mr. QUAY. Before proceeding to the consideration of pension bills, I desire to inquire whether there is any understanding as to the appropriation of the session this afternoon after the conclusion of that order? The Senate has great faith in the Committee on Pensions, and I suppose a number of us, if there is no other business to be transacted, will leave the pension bills in the custody of that committee. If the Senator from New Hampshire does not object, I will suggest, if it is not already the understanding, that at the conclusion of the order for the consideration of pension bills the Senate adjourn without transacting other business. That will liberate Senators from attendance this afternoon.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is proper, perhaps, that I should say, in the absence of the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], that he said to me he intended at 2 o'clock to move to take up the immigration bill, not for immediate consideration, but to make it the unfinished business. I do not know whether the Senator from Pennsylvania is opposed to that procedure or not.

Mr. QUAY. I am not. I am very much in favor of the immigration bill, and shall not interpose any obstacle to its progress. So I will withdraw my suggestion.

Mr. BUTLER. In accordance with the notice heretofore given, I ask the Senate to consider at this time the bill (S. 2369) to establish postal savings banks for depositing savings at interest, with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and for other purposes, in order that I may make some remarks on the amendments I have submitted to that bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is always an ungracious thing to object to a request for unanimous consent, but as I gave notice a moment ago that I should ask that the order to proceed to the consideration of pension bills be executed, I trust the Senator will allow his bill to go over until the hour for pension bills has been exhausted. The Senator will have an opportunity afterwards.

Mr. BUTLER. Very well.

ENOCH G. ADAMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The first private pension bill on the Calendar will be stated.

The bill (S. 1462) granting an increase of pension to Enoch G. Adams was announced as first in order, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Enoch G. Adams, late captain of Company D, First Regiment United States Infantry, at $50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NANCY G. ALLABACH.

The bill (S. 1702) granting an increase of pension to Nancy G. Allabach was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nancy G. Allabach, widow of Peter H. Allabach, late colonel One hundred and thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and to pay her a pension of $30 per month, in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY W. C. BURGESS.

The bill (S. 1581) granting a pension to Mary W. C. Burgess was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary W. C. Burgess, widow of Benjamin F. Burgess, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and to pay her a pension of $17 per month.

Mr. PETTUS. I should like to hear the report in that case read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report of the committee will be read.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. GALLINGER June 29, 1897, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1581) granting a pension to Mary W. C. Burgess, have examined the same and report:

The claimant under this bill is the widow of Dr. Benjamin F. Burgess, who served as a volunteer acting assistant surgeon in the late war. As Dr. Burgess was not mustered into the service, his widow can not secure pension under the general laws, but her case is one of such acknowledged merit as to fully justify the passage of a special bill.

The following statement from Mrs. Burgess sets forth the facts in the case:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your petitioner, Mary N. C. Burgess, of Gilmanton, in the county of Belknap and State of New Hampshire, respectfully submits the following statement, and requests that a pension may be granted her by special act of Congress, and for the reasons for said request she makes the following statement of facts: That she is the widow of Benjamin F. Burgess, M. D., who died at Wareham, in the county of Plymouth and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, January 5, 1864. That she was married to said Benjamin F. Burgess at Gilmanton, N. H., on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1849, and lived and cohabited with her said husband until his death as aforesaid.

That on or about the 1st day of July, A. D. 1862, her said husband, in response to a letter sent him by the then surgeon-general of Massachusetts, hereunto annexed and marked A, left his home in Wareham, aforesaid, and went to the assistance of the sick and wounded soldiers near Fortress Monroe, as an assistant volunteer surgeon: that he was assigned to duty with the Thirty-second New York Volunteers, in General Palmer's brigade, General Couch's division, as appears by exhibit marked B; that he remained on duty with said regiment for about ten days, or until the surgeon of said regiment returned for duty, when he returned to his home in Wareham; that he did faithful service. (See exhibits marked C and D.)

That my husband was a strong and active man and attended to a large country practice up to the time of his services in the Army. That he came home therefrom sick with chills and fever and never recovered his health. During his absence he lost in flesh nearly 40 pounds. From the time of his return to the time of his death he was able to perform but a small amount of work in his profession. That his age at time of his death was 39 years and 4 months. That at the time of his death I was 34 years of age and was left with four children, the oldest of whom was 13 and the youngest 2 years. That I have supported and educated all of said children by my own efforts. My age at the present time is 69. I now apply for a pension under special act of Congress for the following reasons:

First. There is no general law under which I can apply for and be granted a pension.

Second. I am fully satisfied that my husband died from the effects of disease contracted in the service of his country.

Third. That having by hard and continuous labor supported myself and family without asking any aid from the Government since my husband's death, I am now, in my old age, justified in asking a reasonable pension during the remainder of my life.

Fourth. That my husband left but a small property, and that was entirely used up in supporting myself and family many years ago.

MARY N. C. BURGESS.

Col. Thomas Cogswell, a distinguished soldier, at present serving as pension agent at Concord, N. H., gives this testimony:

I, Thomas Cogswell, of Gilmanton, in the county of Belknap and State of New Hampshire, state that Mary N. C. Burgess, who signed the annexed application to Congress for a pension by special act, is my sister. I well knew her husband, Dr. Benjamin F. Burgess, who for a time was an acting volunteer surgeon during the war of the rebellion; that he resided and did business at Wareham, Mass. I frequently visited my sister at Wareham before the war, and know that Dr. Burgess was then a strong, active man, and was doing a large practice in his profession. In the fall of 1863 I again visited Dr. Burgess, and found him sick and able to do but very little work. I feel sure he had chills and fever, because I had suffered from the same disease and knew the symptoms. I have no doubt but that the disease contracted in the Army was the cause of his death. I further state that his widow, Mary N. C. Burgess, has taken care of and educated her four children, and that she is now advanced in years and needs a pension for her comfortable support.

THOMAS COGSWELL.

The following are copies of official documents in the hands of your committee:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL,
Boston, July 2, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I want you to come up to-morrow prepared for active service in the field at Baltimore.

Bring your valise with you and pocket case, prepared to go on in the afternoon.

In haste, truly, yours,

WILLIAM J. DALE,
Surgeon-General.

Dr. BURGESS.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL KEYES'S CORPS, *July 6, 1862.*

SIR: You will report for duty immediately to the colonel commanding the Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, General Palmer, Brigadier-General Couch's division, as acting assistant surgeon, next in rank to the present acting assistant surgeon, Dr. Good.

Very respectfully, yours,

FRANK A. HAMILTON,
Medical Director, Fourth Corps.

BENJAMIN F. BURGESS, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS OF PALMER'S BRIGADE, COUCH'S DIVISION, *July 14.*

Dr. B. F. Burgess, volunteer surgeon, has been on duty in the Thirty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, of this brigade, during the illness and absence of the surgeons of the regiment. His service during the time has been invaluable to the regiment, most satisfactory to all, both general and officers. He has been a most faithful medical officer during the time he has been associated with us.

CHARLES O'LEARY,
Staff Surgeon, Medical Director of Division.

HEADQUARTERS OF BRIGADE, *July 14, 1862.*

Surg. B. F. Burgess has been on duty with my brigade attending to the wounded and sick from the late battlefields for two weeks. He leaves now

for Massachusetts by authority, and commanders of Government hospitals are requested to pass him to Baltimore.

J. W. PALMER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Brigade, Couch's Division.

It is conclusively shown that Dr. Burgess promptly responded to the call of the surgeon-general of Massachusetts at a time when his services were greatly needed; that he rendered distinguished service on the field, and that he doubtless contracted malaria while in the Army, which resulted in his death.

In view of these facts, your committee report the bill back favorably, with a recommendation that it do pass.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARTHA FRANK.

The bill (S. 485) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha Frank was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Mrs. Martha Frank, widow of William Frank, member of the company of Capt. John Little in the Indian war of 1818, at the rate of $8 per month.

Mr. PETTUS. Many of us have no knowledge of the facts, and I shall ask that all the reports be read with reference to these pension cases.

Mr. GALLINGER. I venture to suggest that I wish the Senator from Alabama had the reports on his desk, because I think he could readily satisfy himself as to the merit of these cases. This old lady is 103 years old, or she was about one year ago. She is now 104. The legislation of Congress regarding the Indian wars covers only the period from 1832 to 1842, while the soldier in this case served in an Indian war which is not covered by the general law. It is a very meritorious case, and we ought not to exhaust time in reading the report in connection with a bill of this kind. However, the report is brief, and I have no objection to its being read. Of course the Senator has a right to ask that the report shall be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the report.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. GALLINGER June 29, 1897, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 485) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha Frank, have examined the same and report:

A similar bill passed the Senate during the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress and was reported favorably by the House. The committee recommend the passage of the bill and adopt the Senate report, which is as follows:

"The claimant's late husband, William Frank, was a soldier in Capt. John E. Little's company of Georgia militia in the Florida Indian war of 1818. The records of the Second Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, show that the soldier enlisted February 13, 1818, and was discharged with the company May 4, 1818.

"The Indian war act of July 27, 1892, covers only the Indian wars from 1832 to 1842, inclusive, and hence there is no law under which this widow can obtain relief through an application at the Pension Bureau.

"The claimant under this bill resides in Greensboro, Ga., and is in her one hundred and third year. She is vouched for by many distinguished Union soldiers as a worthy and deserving woman.

"The passage of the bill is earnestly recommended."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES D. HANSCOM.

The bill (S. 501) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Hanscom was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles D. Hanscom, late of Company I, Second Regiment Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. GALLINGER June 29, 1897, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 501) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Hanscom, have examined the same and report:

A similar bill passed the Senate during the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress and was reported favorably by the House. Your committee recommend the passage of the bill, adopting the report of the Senate committee to the Fifty-fourth Congress, which report is as follows:

"The claimant under this bill enlisted May 1, 1861, at the very outbreak of the war and was discharged for disability December 12, 1863. He was severely wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, the ball fracturing the thigh, resulting in complete anchylosis of the hip joint. Soldier was pensioned for the wound, which pension was increased from time to time until it reached $24 per month, the rate of disability 'equivalent to loss of hand or foot.' Subsequently the rate for loss of foot was increased to $30 per month, and soldier supposed that his pension would be increased to that rate, but the Department would not allow the increase. In 1891 a special act was passed increasing the pension to $36 per month, which rate soldier is now receiving.

"The following letter from the soldier graphically explains the circumstances under which the wound was received and the severity of it:

"PORTSMOUTH, N. H., *May 21, 1896.*

"MY DEAR SIR: Your second letter is received, for which I sincerely thank you, and believe that you will succeed.

"I have been carefully examined by Dr. William O. Junkins, who is chairman of the board of examining surgeons in this city. His report (or affidavit) please find inclosed. Perhaps it will be well for me to say a few words explanatory, so you may know the facts in detail.

"I enlisted May 15, 1861, for three years or the war, at $11 per month, in Company I, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, in the regiment which General Cogswell afterwards commanded, and made my last charge before being wounded (which was May 5, 1863), under his leadership, in the fruitless attempt to capture 'Stonewall' Jackson's wagon train at Chancellorsville, where my younger brother was killed, when I was wounded.

"While kneeling on my right knee and standing on my left foot, with the knee bent and the thigh in a horizontal position, firing to the front, I saw a Confederate captain leading his company in a charge against our lines some distance to the right of our position, and thinking to stop him I turned in a right oblique position and fired at him, but before I could see for smoke I was knocked in a heap by a bullet and buckshot, which struck several inches below the groin on the front of the left thigh, and passed through the left hip joint. The buckshot passed through at once. The ounce ball was cut out on the back side of the buttock, some 12 inches from the place of entrance. My left hip joint was shattered, and is completely anchylosed. I can not reach below the knee with either hand, nor dress my foot without assistance. The joint at the hip being destroyed, I can only painfully walk by the action of the joint at the junction of the spine and pelvis frame. I can never rest, either sitting or standing, both causing pain. I can only rest when lying down; am consequently incapacitated from manual labor, and feel fully justified in making my claim.

"Awaiting developments, I remain, yours, very truly,

"CHARLES D. HANSCOM.

"Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,
"*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

"The following medical affidavit has been filed with your committee:

"GENERAL AFFIDAVIT.

"In the matter of pension claim No. 23049. Charles D. Hanscom, of Portsmouth, N. H., Company I, Second Regiment Massachusetts Infantry.

"On this 22d day of May, A. D. 1896, personally appeared before me, an officer in and for the hereinafter-named county and State, duly authorized to administer oaths, William O. Junkins, aged 51 years, whose post-office address is Portsmouth, N. H., and who, being duly sworn, declares in relation to aforesaid case as follows:

"Having this day examined the claimant, I make the following statement, said statement being written by my own hand: Complete anchylosis of left hip joint; no movement of head of femur in acetabulum; all movements accomplished by means of pelvis, consequently leg is in straight position; unable to dress foot without help; foot everted and walks on the outside of bottom of foot; crest of ilium presses on stomach, causing dyspepsia and gastralgia; can not sit for any length of time without support to pelvis and back; unable to perform any manual labor that requires the stooping position.

"I further declare that I have no interest in said case and am not concerned in its prosecution.

"WM. O. JUNKINS."

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, *County of Rockingham, ss:*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day by the above-named affiant, and I certify that I read said affidavit to affiant and acquainted him with its contents before he executed the same. I further certify that I am in no wise interested in said case, nor am I concerned in its prosecution; and that said affiant is a practicing physician and surgeon, well known to me; is chairman of the pension examining board of physicians, and at present mayor of the city of Portsmouth.

Witness my hand this 22d day of May, 1896.

SAMUEL R. GARDNER,
Justice of the Peace.

(Certificate of commission as justice of the peace on file in Pension Department.)

It will be observed that claimant's condition is such as to require the aid and attendance of another person a portion of the time, the rate for which under the general laws is $50 per month, as fixed by the act of July 14, 1892; but soldier is barred from applying under that law, as his last increase was by special act of Congress. This bill asks that his pension be increased to $50 per month, and your committee are of opinion that the circumstances of the case fully warrant favorable action.

The bill is therefore reported back with a recommendation that it do pass.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DELIA GILMAN.

The bill (S. 487) granting a pension to Delia Gilman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Delia Gilman, widow of Alvin Gilman, late of Company H, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $12 per month.

Mr. PETTUS. I am informed by the chairman of the Committee on Pensions that all the bills which will come up this morning have been passed heretofore by the Senate and failed for want of consideration in the other House. Therefore I will withdraw the demand for the reading of the reports.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH R. FRARY.

The bill (S. 499) granting a pension to Sarah R. Frary was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Sarah R. Frary, widow of Jedediah C. W. Frary, late of Company H, Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SIMPSON EVERETT STILWELL.

The bill (S. 496) granting a pension to Simpson Everett Stilwell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Simpson Everett Stilwell, late scout and guide in the United States Army, at the rate of $20 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET CUSTER CALHOUN.

The bill (S. 482) to increase the pension of Margaret Custer Calhoun was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Margaret Custer Calhoun, widow of Lieut. James Calhoun, late of the Seventh United States Cavalry, at the rate of $30 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELLA D. CROSS.

The bill (S. 492) granting a pension to Ella D. Cross was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place upon the pension rolls the name of Ella D. Cross, widow of Richard E. Cross, late lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JANE B. JOHNSTON.

The bill (S. 943) granting a pension to Jane B. Johnston was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "Hospital," to strike out "Willets Point" and insert "Government;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jane B. Johnston, an army nurse at Government Hospital, Throggs Neck, N. Y., during the war of the rebellion, and pay her a pension of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAROLINE B. BRADFORD.

The bill (S. 483) granting an increase of pension to Caroline B. Bradford was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Caroline B. Bradford, widow of Robert Forbes Bradford, late captain, United States Navy, at the rate of $50 per month, in lieu of the amount she now receives.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. CHRISTINE C. BARNARD.

The bill (S. 504) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Christine C. Barnard was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 9, before the word "dollars," strike out "fifty" and insert "forty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Christine C. Barnard, widow of Maj. Moses J. Barnard, of the Voltigeurs, Company H, from the State of Pennsylvania, Mexican war, and pay her a pension at the rate of $40 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY STUART LASSELLE.

The bill (S. 941) granting a pension to Mary Stuart Lasselle was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, before the name "Lasselle," to strike out "Stewart" and insert "Stuart;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Stuart Lasselle, widow of the late William P. Lasselle, brevet brigadier-general United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension of $50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Mary Stuart Lasselle."

WILLIAM A. BECKFORD.

The bill (S. 489) granting a pension to William A. Beckford was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension William A. Beckford, late first lieutenant of Company F, Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BETSEY B. OLIN.

The bill (S. 497) granting a pension to Betsey B. Olin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Betsey B. Olin, widow of Charles Olin, late a private of Company I, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and grant her a pension at the rate of $25 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving, said pension to be payable to her legally constituted guardian.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN H. SANBORN.

The bill (S. 508) granting an increase of pension to John H. Sanborn was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "late," to insert "assistant surgeon;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John H. Sanborn, late assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month, in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANCIS H. STAPLES.

The bill (S. 500) granting a pension to Francis H. Staples was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Francis H. Staples, late of Company E, Eighth Vermont Infantry, at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BENJAMIN F. TUCK.

The bill (S. 1890) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Tuck was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Benjamin F. Tuck, late a private in Company H, Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $30 per month, in lieu of the sum he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD F. ADAMS.

The bill (S. 505) granting an increase of pension to Edward F. Adams was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Edward F. Adams, late captain of Company E, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $50 per month, in lieu of the sum he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH V. BOWIE.

The bill (S. 1111) granting an increase of pension to Joseph V. Bowie was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Joseph V. Bowie, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $30 per month, in lieu of the sum he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LUCIA A. HYNES.

The bill (S. 507) restoring to the pension roll the name of Lucia A. Hynes was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 5, after the word "late," to strike out "captain" and insert "first lieutenant;" in line 6, after the word "Company," to insert "A;" and in line 7, after the word "Infantry," to insert "captain and assistant quartermaster and first lieutenant Twenty-fourth United States Infantry;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to restore to the pension roll the name of Lucia A. Hynes, widow of John R. Hynes, late first lieutenant of Company A, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, captain and assistant quartermaster and first lieutenant Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $17 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY A. WISE.

The bill (S. 493) granting a pension to Mary A. Wise was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary A. Wise, widow of Capt. Peter Wise, late of Company I, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL G. GEORGE.

The bill (S. 506) granting an increase of pension to Daniel G. George was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Daniel G. George, late of Company D, First Massachusetts Cavalry, and United States Navy, at the rate of $30 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOUISE VAN ATTER.

The bill (S. 942) granting a pension to Louise Van Atter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Louise Van Atter, widow of the late Joshua Van Atter, a private in Company A, One hundred and fifty-third New York Volunteers, at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REBECCA P. QUINT.

The bill (S. 502) granting a pension to Rebecca P. Quint was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. GALLINGER. In this case a pension has been allowed by the Pension Bureau since the bill was reported, and I move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

CARLTON W. MUZZY.

The bill (S. 484) granting an increase of pension to Carlton W. Muzzy was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, after the words "per month," to insert "in lieu of that he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Carlton W. Muzzy, landsman, U. S. S. *Minnesota*, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month, in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PLUMY E. MARDEN.

The bill (S. 495) granting a pension to Plumy E. Marden was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. GALLINGER. This is a bill proposing to pension the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. We have passed several such bills, but the matter is to have consideration on the part of the chairmen of the several pension committees of both Houses, and I ask that without prejudice the bill may be passed over for the present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, that will be the order. The Chair hears none.

THOMAS F. LEAHY.

The bill (S. 491) to pension Thomas F. Leahy was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. GALLINGER. In this case, which has been pending thirty-three years, a pension has very recently been allowed by the Pension Bureau, and I move the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

MARY M. MACAULEY.

The bill (S. 486) granting a pension to Mary M. Macauley, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Daniel Macauley, United States Volunteers, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Mary M. Macauley, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Daniel Macauley, United States Volunteers, at the rate of $30 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL E. LISCOM.

The bill (S. 1110) granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Liscom was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Samuel E. Liscom, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $30 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

W. L. FAXON.

The bill (S. 116) granting a pension to W. L. Faxon was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

It was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of W. L. Faxon, of Middleboro, Mass., late a surgeon, Thirty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and that he receive a pension of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM N. WELLS.

The bill (S. 619) to increase the pension of William N. Wells was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William N. Wells, late acting master, United States Navy, at the rate of $30 per month, in lieu of the pension now paid him.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PHILIP T. GREELY.

The bill (S. 618) granting a pension to Philip T. Greely was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Philip T. Greely, of Cambridgeport, Mass., late a private in Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $40 per month, in lieu of the pension he now receives.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Philip T. Greely."

HEPZA HOBSON WERDEN.

The bill (S. 2100) granting a pension to Hepza Hobson Werden was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hepza Hobson Werden, widow of the late Rear-Admiral Reed Werden, United States Navy, at the rate of $50 a month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. HELEN A. DE RUSSY.

The bill (S. 1704) to increase the pension of Mrs. Helen A. De Russy was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mrs. Helen A. De Russy, of Washington, D. C., widow of Col. Rene E. De Russy, Corps of Engineers, and brevet brigadier-general, United States Army, and to pay her a pension of $50 per month, the same to be in lieu of the pension now drawn by her.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY E. CHAMBERLIN.

The bill (S. 1118) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Chamberlin was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "forty;" so as to read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary E. Chamberlin, widow of Lowell A. Chamberlin, late a captain in the First United States Artillery, and pay her a pension of $40 a month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARIETTA HAYES.

The bill (S. 670) granting a pension to Mrs. Marietta Hayes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mrs. Marietta Hayes, mother of Watson Hayes, late a private in Company E, Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to insert the word "dependent" before the word "mother," in line 6, so as to read "dependent mother of Watson Hayes."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. DODD.

Mr. TURPIE. I ask the courtesy of the Senate and of the chairman of the committee to call up the bill (S. 141) granting an increase of pension to John W. Dodd. It is a bill of great exigency and one that has already passed the Senate in a previous Congress. The beneficiary is 77 years old and very much of an invalid.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am very happy to yield to the Senator from Indiana for that purpose.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill will be taken up.

The bill (S. 141) granting an increase of pension to Capt. John W. Dodd was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Capt. John W. Dodd, of Indianapolis, Ind., late a member of Company A, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $50 per month, in lieu of the amount he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HIRAM H. PALMER.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to have the Senator from New Hampshire allow me to call up the bill (S. 182) granting a pension to Hiram H. Palmer. I wish to state that the bill was introduced by my colleague [Mr. THURSTON], and I understand it will be satisfactory to him to have it taken up at the present time.

Mr. GALLINGER. I trust the bill will be taken up, and I suggest to Senators that they take the next five minutes to call up private pension bills. If any Senator has a bill he wishes to call up, it would please me to have him do so.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask the Senate to take up Senate bill 182.

The bill (S. 182) granting a pension to Hiram H. Palmer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hiram H. Palmer, late a private in Company A of the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month, in lieu of the amount he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WESLEY C. SAWYER.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask leave to call up Senate bill 709.

The bill (S. 709) to increase the pension of Wesley C. Sawyer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Wesley C. Sawyer, late captain Company H, Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, and to pay him a pension of $50 a month, in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NELLIE L. GROSHON.

Mr. CARTER. I ask for the present consideration of Senate bill 638.

The bill (S. 638) granting a pension to Nellie L. Groshon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nellie L. Groshon, widow of Thomas C. Groshon, late a captain in Company G, First Regiment of Mississippi Marine Brigade.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. JANE L. FAGG.

Mr. PRITCHARD. I ask leave to call up Senate bill 1826.

The bill (S. 1826) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Jane L. Fagg, widow of Col. John A. Fagg, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

It was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay Mrs. Jane L. Fagg, widow of Col. John A. Fagg, who was a soldier in the Mexican war, $12 per month, in lieu of $8 per month she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FANNIE KAUTZ.

Mr. FORAKER. I desire to call up Senate bill 2117.

The bill (S. 2117) granting an increase of pension to Fannie Kautz was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

It was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, after the word "month," to strike out "the same to be in lieu of her present pension;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Fannie Kautz, widow of August V. Kautz, deceased, late a brigadier-general, retired, United States Army, at the rate of $50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Fannie Kautz, widow of August V. Kautz, late brigadier-general, United States Army."

JAMES H. KILE.

Mr. PRITCHARD. I ask leave to call up Senate bill 1829.

The bill (S. 1829) granting an increase of pension to James H. Kile was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-six" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay James H. Kile, late first lieutenant Battery D, First Tennessee Light Artillery Volunteers, $24 per month, in lieu of $17 he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. The hour of 2 o'clock has arrived.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There are five minutes remaining under the order to devote one hour to the consideration of private pension bills.

ELIJAH N. PARKHURST.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask unanimous consent to call up Senate bill 1475.

The bill (S. 1475) granting a pension to Elijah N. Parkhurst was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elijah N. Parkhurst, late private in Company A, Ninth Regiment Indiana Cavalry, and to pay him at the rate of $72 dollars per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Elijah N. Parkhurst."

CLARISSA E. HOBBS.

Mr. GEAR. I ask leave to call up Senate bill 603.

The bill (S. 603) granting a pension to Clarissa E. Hobbs was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Clarissa E. Hobbs, of Louisville, Nebr., and to pay her at the rate of $12 per month for services as nurse in the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Infantry.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LUCRETIA C. WARING.

Mr. WHITE. I desire to call up, by unanimous consent, Senate bill 104.

The bill (S. 104) to increase the pension of Lucretia C. Waring was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lucretia C. Waring, widow of the late Lieut. Howard S. Waring, of the United States Navy, and to pay her a pension at the rate of $50 a month, in lieu of any other pension.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING IN BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. GORMAN. If it does not interfere with the pension bills, I should like to call up Senate bill 710, relative to a new public building in Baltimore.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none.

The bill (S. 710) to provide for the purchase of additional land in the square now occupied by the custom-house in the city of Baltimore, Md., and for the erection of a new public building thereon for the accommodation of the Government service in said city was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with an amendment, in section 2, line 20, before the word "million," to strike out "two" and insert "one and one-half;" and in line 23, before the word "million," to strike out "two" and insert "one and one-half;" so as to read:

The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, according to law, and the cost of said building, exclusive of the site, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of one and one-half million dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall not approve any plan or plans for said building the cost of which will exceed, when completed, the said sum of one and one-half million dollars.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. I shall move certain amendments at the suggestion of the committee. The bill is not complete without them. In section 1, line 3, after the word "to," I move to strike out the words "vest in the Government of the United States a complete title to the entire" and insert "quiet title to additional property in the;" so as to read:

That in order to quiet title to additional property in the block or square upon which stands the United States custom-house, in the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In section 1, line 6, after the word "and," I move to strike out "thereby to separate the Government property from private property by public streets, and."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In section 1, line 8, after the word "give," I move to strike out the word "sufficient;" so as to read, "and to give additional space for the accommodation of the Government service in said custom-house building," etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In section 1, line 16, after the word "Baltimore," I move to strike out the words "being the only lot or piece of ground within the said block or square not now owned by the Government."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In section 1, line 18, after the word "and," I move to strike out "seventy" and insert "twenty;" so as to read, "$125,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In section 2, line 2, after the word "section," I move to strike out "and the Government having hereby acquired exclusive ownership and control of the entire block which constitutes the present site of the said United States custom-house building in said city of Baltimore, State of Maryland."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In section 2, line 8, after the word "of," I move to strike out "said entire block" and insert "the property already owned by the Government and the additional lot authorized to be purchased as aforesaid."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In section 2, line 14, at the beginning of the line, I move to strike out the word "the" before "internal-revenue service."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. In section 2, line 15, after the word "in," I move to insert the word "the;" so as to read "in the said city of Baltimore."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. LODGE. Has the unfinished business been laid before the Senate, Mr. President?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has not. The Chair now lays before the Senate the unfinished business, the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A resolution declaratory of the sense of the Senate as to the proper action to be taken by the President in regard to the lien or mortgage of the Government on the properties of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, the situation has very materially changed since we were discussing this resolution last spring. The object of the resolution was to secure the payment to the Government of the total amount of the debt due by these railroads. That has been accomplished, I am happy to say, so far as the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad is concerned, and the President has indicated his wishes in regard to the unfinished portion of that transaction. There is now before the Pacific Railroads Committee an amendment prepared by the Attorney-General. I therefore desire to move to recommit the pending resolution to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, in order that the whole subject may come up in proper form.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion submitted by the Senator from Kansas to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. GEAR. I have no objection to the wish of the Senator from Kansas that this resolution be recommitted, but I think I may say that too much credit can not be given to the present Administration for the manner in which the debt of the Union Pacific Railroad Company has been adjusted, the country having acquired $13,000,000 more than would have been acquired under the arrangement of the former Administration.

As to what may be done regarding the Kansas Pacific of course I am not yet aware. Certainly, in so far as I am concerned, I do not think the Government should take any steps to purchase that property.

Mr. HARRIS. Before the motion to recommit is put, I desire to congratulate the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GEAR] on the change which has come over the spirit of his dream in regard to the matter. I think I ought also to be permitted to congratulate the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. THURSTON] upon his having discovered that there is a great deal of sympathy behind that movement other than that of the rabble and of the prejudiced persons to whom he referred last spring.

Mr. GEAR. I wish to say, in reply to my friend from Kansas, that I am very glad to accept congratulations on the outcome in the case of the Union Pacific, but no change has come over the spirit of my dream regarding the Government ownership and management of railroads.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. President, challenged, as I am, by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. HARRIS], I desire to state that my successful efforts in defeating the passage of the Senator's resolution at the last session of Congress have brought to the Government of the United States full payment for all of its claims, and, in my judgment, had my efforts at the last session been unsuccessful, had the resolution proposed by the Senator been adopted, had this whole matter been left by the direction of the Senate for further continuances in court, the people of the United States would never have received anything like a full payment of the Government claim.

The result has demonstrated the wisdom of the course which I proposed and advocated at the last session, and that is that wherever the United States deals with property as a lien holder, it deal with it in that capacity and not its capacity as a sovereign; that wherever it has a claim against a railroad, it submit that claim to the adjudication of the courts the same as any other holder of a claim against private property; that wherever it desires to realize upon a claim against private property, whether it be railroad or any other kind of property, it do as a private suitor must do under the law, put that property up before the general public for sale to the highest bidder and take what the market will give for it.

Fortunately, Mr. President, under a Republican Administration the conditions of the country have so far improved that a property, which was not worth anywhere near the amount it recently sold for, has brought, and can probably earn returns upon, a purchase price adequate to the entire extinguishment of the Government claim.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator permit me to ask a question?

Mr. THURSTON. Certainly.

Mr. HARRIS. I desire to know if, in the Senator's opinion, the same magnificent change of value which has taken place in regard to the main line has also been carried out and has reached down into Kansas and will cover the property of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, which is still to be disposed of?

Mr. THURSTON. God forbid that I should take upon myself responsibility for the condition of things in Kansas. [Laughter.] It will be a long time before the same measure of prosperity reaches that State which has reached other portions of our country.

Mr. HARRIS. Does the Senator mean to say that Nebraska is in a better situation politically, financially, or morally than Kansas?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not care to raise any distinction here between the political or moral conditions of Kansas and Nebraska; but fortunately for the State of Nebraska, the railroad of the Union Pacific constitutes a part of a great transcontinental line, which is, and which will remain forever, the one principal transcontinental line of the United States. The same improvement in the conditions of the country which has brought a vast amount of transcontinental business to that great through line and greatly enhanced its value can not be expected to occur with respect to a branch line down in the State of Kansas far to one side of the general transcontinental route.

So far as I am concerned, Mr. President, I rose to announce that I have accomplished the object that I set out to accomplish at the last session of Congress. I have seen the Union Pacific, which has been a great matter of political contention in the State that I have the honor to represent, closed out at public sale for a sum that has paid the Government of the United States every cent that was its due; I have seen it in that way removed from the domain of politics and returned to the domain of private business, where the railroad traffic of this country rightfully belongs.

The other Pacific roads have no near or intimate relation to the affairs of my State. I have not for them or in them that personal or local interest that I had in the matter of the disposition of the Union Pacific. That property will now take its place among the great lines of the country. I have no doubt that, being relieved from its Government relations, it will add in its operations greatly to the benefit and the welfare of the people I represent. What becomes of the Central Pacific road or what becomes of the Kansas Pacific is a matter, of course, in which I have the same general interest as any other citizen of the United States, but I no longer have for the Pacific Railway situation any local or personal interest that rises above that which every other citizen ought to possess.

I have one suggestion, however, to make. I notice that the President of the United States is committed in his message to the policy of purchasing 394 miles of the railway line in Kansas unless a better bid than he suggests in his message is made for the property at the time of the sale. My suggestion is this: I do not believe as a Republican, I do not believe as a citizen of the United States, in the policy of Government ownership and operation of railway lines; and even if I did, the experiment can be better tried with some other property than with the 394 miles of the Kansas Pacific road.

Therefore I suggest to the Committee on Pacific Railroads that in any proposed legislation looking to the appropriation of money for the purpose of buying in the 394 miles of the Kansas Pacific at public sale, power be also conferred upon the Executive of the

United States to resell the property under such terms and conditions as the committee may see fit. For, Mr. President, if we buy in those 394 miles of the Kansas Pacific road, without there being authority in the President or in the executive branch of this Government to resell the property, we shall place ourselves in the position of being compelled to operate that property by the United States until there can be further legislation of Congress, and in the meantime we shall be fully committed to the proposition of Government ownership and operation of railway lines.

All Senators who believe in that as a proper function of government, of course, will wish to have this line bought, and, being bought, will wish to have it remain in charge and operation of the Government; and knowing how difficult it is to secure affirmative action by legislation in the Congress of the United States, I look forward to obstruction, to difficulties, and probably to defeat of any legislation looking to a resale of the Kansas Pacific by the Government to private parties once it becomes the property of the United States.

Therefore, Mr. President, while I am entirely willing, for my part, to join the Executive and to join the committee in any legislation which will help to secure the greatest possible price for the Kansas Pacific aided line, I hope that the committee, in proposing such legislation, will couple with it a wise and adequate provision whereby the United States can dispose of the railroad after it has become its purchaser.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. HARRIS] to recommit Senate resolution 125 to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

The motion was agreed to.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. LODGE. I move to take up Order of Business 14, being the bill (S. 112) to amend the immigration laws of the United States. I desire simply to make the bill the unfinished business; and I shall then be ready to give way to a motion to adjourn, or, if any Senator desires to call up any other bill, I will readily give way.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. LODGE. If the Senator from Colorado will allow me to get up the bill, I will then yield to him.

Mr. TELLER. I am willing that the Senator be permitted to get up his bill, and have it made a special order.

Mr. LODGE. I want to get it up first, and then I will yield to the Senator from Colorado.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 112) to amend the immigration laws of the United States.

Mr. TELLER. Now I ask the Senator from Massachusetts to allow the pending bill to be informally laid aside.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly. I will agree very readily to laying it aside. I do not desire to press it this afternoon in any event.

MRS. JULIA A. HUMPHRIES.

Mr. TELLER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2177) for the relief of Mrs. Julia A. Humphries, a bill which passed the Senate at the last Congress and which has been several times favorably reported in both bodies.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to Mrs. Julia A. Humphries $5,215, as a full indemnification for property taken by the United States Army for hospital purposes at Fredericksburg, Va., and for damages suffered at the hands of the Union forces, and for services rendered as hospital nurse during the war of 1861.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TWELFTH AND SUBSEQUENT CENSUSES.

Mr. CARTER. I desire to ask unanimous consent for an agreement that the unfinished business, the immigration bill, be temporarily laid aside when the Senate convenes on Monday for the purpose of taking up the bill (S. 94) to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses. It is important that that bill should be passed at the earliest practicable date because of the provision it contains looking to subsequent action during the present session perfecting legislation for the purpose of taking the census. I conceive that the bill can be disposed of on Monday; if not, it certainly can be on Tuesday; but I will suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that if it becomes obvious on Tuesday that the bill will involve a protracted discussion, it can after Tuesday be laid aside and the regular order of business thereafter be proceeded with.

Mr. LODGE. I can only say that personally I shall not press the regular order of business on Monday or on Tuesday if the debate on the census bill shall continue so long. Of course I can make no further agreement, but certainly to that I will myself very gladly agree.

Mr. COCKRELL. What is the order of business?

Mr. CARTER. The order of business does not appear on the printed Calendar. The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Census and reported this morning from that committee.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope the Senator will not ask the consideration of the bill on Monday until we get it in print and see what it contains. It is a very important measure which ought to be acted upon. I agree fully with that, but we ought to have an opportunity to read the bill and see what are its provisions.

Mr. CARTER. I will state to the Senator that no change of any considerable consequence has been made in the bill as reported at the last or extraordinary session of Congress.

Mr. LODGE. I suggest to the Senator that he call up his bill on Tuesday.

Mr. CARTER. At the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts that the immigration bill may be temporarily laid aside on Tuesday, instead of Monday, I ask unanimous consent that that may be done.

Mr. LODGE. If the immigration bill is not sooner disposed of.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER], that on Tuesday next, if not sooner disposed of, the unfinished business, being Senate bill 112, known as the immigration bill, may be temporarily laid aside, in order that consideration may be given to Senate bill 94, to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses? The Chair hears no objection, and that will be the order.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, December 13, 1897, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *December 9, 1897.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m., and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Journal will be considered as approved.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I think the Journal is incorrect in stating that the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures was given leave to sit during the sessions of the House. I think it was the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A MEMBER. It was.

The SPEAKER. The correction will be made. The notes of the Journal Clerk show that it was the Committee on Banking and Currency. If there be no objection the Journal will be considered as approved.

There was no objection.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following resolution from the Committee on Printing.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be authorized to have printed and bound whatever documents and papers may be necessary for the use of said committee during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, we might as well understand this matter. I have no objection in the world to the committee printing any paper that pertains to any hearing before the committee, but under that resolution the latitude is so great that it seems to me the committee might print whatever it chose to. I hesitated about objecting to the consideration of the resolution which was agreed to yesterday, giving the Committee on Banking and Currency the privilege of printing. I think under that resolution the committee can print everything that has been said about this roving, indefinite, and unknown currency commission organized down at Indianapolis. I do not believe that the printing privilege of the House ought to be made to include any such things as that.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, permit me to say that this is the usual resolution, and quite a number of similar resolutions were passed on Tuesday, on motion of the chairmen of the various committees.

Mr. BAILEY. I understand that.

Mr. PERKINS. The printing under these resolutions is limited, as I understand, to $500 a session.

Mr. BAILEY. I perfectly understand that there is a limitation on the amount, but there is no limitation on the character of the documents which it may print. I am not going to interpose any objection in this case.

The SPEAKER. This is a report from the Committee on Printing, and the Chair understands it to be a privileged report.

Mr. PERKINS. Yes.

Mr. BAILEY. I think it is not a report from the Committee on Printing.

Mr. PERKINS. It is a report from the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BAILEY. I believe that under this the committee can have any printing done that it sees fit. I believe that no committee under this general leave ought to be permitted to print anything except a recital of the transactions of the committee. I do not believe that we should permit to any committee the privilege of having printed anything that in the judgment of the chairman should be printed.

Mr. LOUD. I would suggest to the gentleman that this resolution should be made to conform to the form of the usual resolution.

Mr. PERKINS. It does.

Mr. LOUD. I beg to differ with the gentleman. This gives leave to print any such matter as they may deem necessary. Let the resolution when adopted confine the committee to printing such matter as shall come before that committee and the hearings before that committee. This gives unlimited power to the committee to have printed such matter as it desires.

Mr. PERKINS. Oh, no. There is no unlimited power to print under this resolution.

Mr. LOUD. What objection can there be to confining it to the terms of the usual resolution?

Mr. PERKINS. I understand this is the usual resolution, precisely such as were passed here on Tuesday, on the motion of the various chairmen of committees, without any reference to the committee whatever.

Mr. LOUD. I think the gentleman will discover, if he looks at those resolutions that the various committees had passed, that in every one of them the language differed from the authority given to this committee. This gives to the committee unlimited power, and the usual resolution confines the committee to the printing of hearings before the committee.

Mr. PERKINS. Oh, no!

Mr. LOUD. I appeal to the resolutions themselves.

Mr. PERKINS. I think the gentleman will find that this is the usual form, and agrees with the language of the resolutions passed on Tuesday.

The SPEAKER. The House will please be in order. This is a matter of some importance, and might become a matter of more importance.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me a late day to raise this question. These resolutions have been regularly passed in the beginning of each session of Congress during my experience, and it is a matter of importance to the committees having hearings, and for the ready dispatch of their business, so far as the printing is concerned. Now, the Committee on Naval Affairs had this resolution referred to the Committee on Printing. The other chairmen of committees on Tuesday rose on the floor and asked for themselves this privilege of the House, and it was granted in each case without question. I can see no reason why the issue should be made on the Committee on Naval Affairs and not upon the other committees.

Mr. LOUD. Will the gentleman yield to me a sufficient length of time to have this resolution read in comparison with the resolutions adopted on Tuesday? Say the resolution adopted on the request of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads or the Committee on the Judiciary. They are in the RECORD; let us have them read.

Mr. PERKINS. The gentleman is probably familiar with his own resolution; but I am speaking generally.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be authorized to have printed and bound whatever documents and papers may be necessary for the use of said committee during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents for the use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by the said committee during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

Mr. LOUD. That is the usual form, I will say to the gentleman, of these resolutions.

Mr. PERKINS. I do not see any particular distinction between the two resolutions.

Mr. LOUD. There may be a distinction without any difference; but what objection can there be to having this resolution confined to the same power to print as is given to other committees?

Mr. PERKINS. If the gentleman from California desires it, I have no objection to the language being modified so as to conform to the resolution just read.

Mr. LOUD. That is the only object I have.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Naval Affairs, I will take it upon myself to sanction the amendment the gentleman from California proposes.

Mr. LOUD. They will all be uniform then, and they will all have the same privilege. I do not object to the Committee on Naval Affairs having power to have printing done, but they should all have the same power.

Mr. PERKINS. I have no objection to the resolution being modified.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will reduce his amendment to writing.

Mr. PERKINS. Let it read so that it will conform to the resolution last read.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution as proposed to be amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents for the use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by the said committee during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

Mr. PERKINS. That is entirely satisfactory.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. That is precisely the form of the resolution passed on behalf of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. PERKINS. Precisely.

The question was taken on agreeing to the amendment, and the amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. ASHLEY B. WRIGHT, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 3.

Mr. WALKER of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections No. 3 be, and hereby is, authorized to have printed and bound such documents and papers, for the use of said committee, as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by said committee during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WALKER of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I offer another resolution, which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections No. 3 be permitted to sit during the sessions of the House.

The resolution was adopted.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Mr. CHARLES W. STONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures be authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by said committee.

The resolution was adopted.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I am instructed by the Committee on Pacific Railroads to ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pacific Railroads be authorized to procure the printing and binding of such papers and documents pertaining to business before it as it deems necessary in the discharge of its duties during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the consideration of the general pension appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. PAYNE in the chair.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House bill No. 4303, making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes.

The bill was read.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman from Pennsylvania proceeds, I wish to ask him what length of time he proposes to take upon this bill and if he desires now to fix any limit to the general debate?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, I think we had better go along for a while and see how the debate runs. Several members have asked for time, and I do not think it would be wise to undertake to limit the debate until we see what the temper of the House is.

Mr. Chairman, this bill appropriates in the main item $140,000,000 to cover disbursements for pensions. This is the same amount that was appropriated last year. It is the amount estimated by the Secretary of the Interior and concurred in by the Commissioner of Pensions. The committee found nothing to justify a reduction, and accordingly they have recommended that this amount be appropriated for the next fiscal year.

The next item in the bill is for the compensation of the examining surgeons, who are paid by fees. The Commissioner of Pensions, who appeared before the committee, did not think it proper that this amount should be limited or reduced.

The next item is for the salaries of agents. Those salaries are fixed by law, and the committee, of course, could not make any reduction in that item. Therefore they report the same amount that has been carried for the item ever since the salaries of the agents were fixed by law—$72,000.

The committee recommend a reduction of $30,000 in the estimate for clerk hire in agencies. Going over the amounts paid to clerks in the different agencies, we found that the chief clerks were paid $2,000 per year each, while a number of other clerks were paid $1,800. By reducing the salaries of the chief clerks to $1,500 a year and reducing to a thousand dollars the salaries of other clerks now paid more, we save a reduction of something over $30,000; and this the committee recommend, believing that even with this reduction the clerks in these agencies will be receiving quite as much as other clerks elsewhere are paid for similar work. The committee recommend this reduction and an appropriation for this item of $400,000. The next two items are for fuel and lights. They are small, one being $250 and the other $500, and we could not make any reduction in those items.

In the matter of rents the present Commissioner has made a reduction to $16,080. That is the amount paid at present in rents, and the committee recommend the appropriation of that sum. This is a reduction from the estimate of nearly or quite $4,000.

In the matter of stationery we recommend an appropriation of $30,000, a reduction of $5,000 from the estimate.

This, Mr. Chairman, is all there is of this bill, and unless gentlemen desire to ask some questions concerning it, I will not occupy further the time of the committee.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chairman, I would ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether there is any new legislation in this pension appropriation bill?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. There is not.

Mr. CONNOLLY. No new provisions of law?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. None whatever. Now, Mr. Chairman, if there are no further questions I reserve the balance of my time and yield so much of it to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] as he desires.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I am familiar with the provisions of this bill and am in harmony with the recommendation of the committee that it do pass. I do not desire to discuss it, as I think members generally are familiar with it, but I avail myself of this opportunity to call the attention of the House and the country to the estimate submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the public service for the coming fiscal year, for the purpose of disabusing the minds of members touching those estimates, as well as for information to the country when we come to compare the estimates for the coming year with the estimates submitted in former years for the public service.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report and in the estimated appropriations submitted to Congress, estimates the total expenditures for 1899, exclusive of the sinking fund, at $504,522,533.22.

He estimates the revenues of the Government for 1899, including postal receipts, at $482,874,647.37, thus estimating an apparent deficit in the revenues for 1899 of $21,647,885.85.

In arriving at the sum of $504,522,533.22, estimated expenditures for 1899, the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the law enacted last session, includes $48,728,160.56 for rivers and harbors. Of this amount, the sum of $33,113,486 is for work based on surveys of the Engineer Department. These works have not been authorized by law; and works of this character have not heretofore been included as a part of the annual expenditures of the Government; if their estimated cost be deducted from the sum total of the estimates for 1899, the whole estimated expenses would amount to only $471,209,047.22. The estimated revenues are $482,874,647.37; and instead of a deficit, there would be an estimated surplus over expenditures of $8,334,399.85.

In the estimates submitted to Congress for the current fiscal year, 1898, by the last Administration, nothing was submitted for river and harbor works based on engineers' surveys; and for certain river and harbor works authorized to be placed under contract, only $5,249,000 was included, whereas, by a note in the Book of Estimates, Congress was advised that the further sum of $17,529,053.16 would be required to meet contracts authorized by law. Had the latter sum been added, as it should have been, to the estimated expenditures, it would have revealed an estimated deficit under the then existing revenue laws of $63,248,023.76.

The following is the provision of law enacted by Senate amendment on the last sundry civil act, under which the Secretary of the Treasury has increased the estimates of expenditures for 1899 by $33,313,486 for works not heretofore treated as a part of the annual expenditures of the Government:

> And hereafter the Secretary of War shall annually submit estimates in detail for river and harbor improvements required for the ensuing fiscal year to the Secretary of the Treasury to be included in, and carried into the sum total of, the Book of Estimates.

With reference to these estimates, the Secretary of War says, in a note in the estimates:

> The foregoing schedule of river and harbor improvements, prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, is transmitted to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury in compliance with the provisions of law (30 Statutes, page 48), making it mandatory upon the Secretary of War to furnish such estimates, and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to include the same in the sum total of the Book of Estimates.
>
> It is not believed that appropriations are necessary at this time for all of the objects included in the schedule submitted, but in order to avoid discrimination the list of objects as presented by the Chief of Engineers has not been curtailed. The entire subject of river and harbor improvements has been fully considered by me, and my recommendations, based upon such consideration, will be found in my annual report, to which attention is invited in this connection.
>
> R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*
>
> WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 19, 1897.*

The Secretary of War fully discusses these estimates in his annual report, page 41, as follows:

> The estimates for river and harbor improvements submitted by the Chief of Engineers have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of law. (Acts of June 23, 1866; March 2, 1867, and June 4, 1897, quoted by him.) They greatly exceed former estimates, and, while I hesitate to express an opinion in matters so fully within the knowledge of members of Congress, I can not refrain from stating the result of my observations since my connection with the Department. It is true that I have not had an opportunity to make a personal inspection of many of the works in question, yet with the exception of waterways and harbors where there is a large traffic, or where immediate improvement is imperatively needed, I am convinced that the estimates are largely in excess of what they should be at a time when the demands upon the Treasury are as great as now. It is therefore recommended that the amount to be appropriated be largely reduced below the estimates. It is but just to the Chief of Engineers to state that these estimates were made by my direction, that the facts might be placed before Congress, showing what the expenditures would be were all the requirements of the above-cited laws complied with.
>
> Special attention is invited to the fact that there are now continuous contracts outstanding that will require an expenditure of over $17,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899; of over $14,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900; $5,700,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901; $796,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and $345,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. It is to be understood that these statements are of course approximate only, but they are believed to be nearly correct.

Now, while what I have stated explains for purposes of comparison the estimates of this year as compared with the estimates of former years, I may say further that the necessity for legislation appeared to both the House and the Senate at the last session of Congress. To particularize, there was over $17,000,000, in round numbers, that the Government was bound for under contracts by existing law. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle, last year omitted that item of $17,000,000 from the estimates, although he did state in the Book of Estimates, as a matter of information for Congress, that such and such laws had been passed which would require such and such moneys to meet them. And there he dropped the matter. When Congress discovered this fact—discovered that the law and the necessities of the public service demanded that these appropriations should be made—it was provided by positive law, in the terms which I have read, that in the future the Secretary of the Treasury should submit in the estimates and carry into the totals all work required by law.

Our legislation went further and provided that even where surveys had been authorized by Congress upon the part of the engineers of the Army touching public works and estimates made for the same, although those estimates and surveys might never be vitalized by law, they, too, should be included in the estimates. Therefore the estimates have been made in pursuance of this law, as well as the estimates for all expenditures heretofore required by law touching contract work. Thus we have estimates of $33,000,000 pending here upon surveys that may or may not be vitalized by legislation, and many of which I apprehend will never be vitalized. These help to swell the aggregate.

It is proper that at the commencement of this session attention should be called to this matter. I would state again that if the estimates for the coming year were made as they were made in former years, they would show, instead of an estimated deficit of over $21,000,000, a surplus of over $8,000,000 in excess of the estimated expenditures.

Having said this much, I want to say another thing about the estimated expenditures for the coming fiscal year and our appropriations. In my judgment the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury is conservative as to the revenues which we shall receive

next year under the existing law, and upon those estimates we shall have a surplus of $8,000,000. It is my duty, however, to call the attention of the House to the fact that there may be an expenditure for pensions for the coming fiscal year greater than he estimates. The appropriations for the current year are $140,000,000; the estimate for the coming year, as submitted by the Secretary of the Interior, for the payment of pensions, is $140,000,000—the same amount. Now, the Commissioner of Pensions, in the hearings before the Committee on Appropriations, gave it as his opinion that there would be required for the fiscal year 1899, $148,000,000 to pay pensions, instead of $140,000,000. In this he may be mistaken. He thinks that he is reasonably certain about the matter; but it will be seen at once that it is a matter of calculation, and that the actual results will depend upon the fidelity with which the pension laws are administered, upon the promptitude with which the work is done and the claims disposed of as they are ready for disposition, and also upon the deaths which may occur of those upon the pension rolls.

Now, this matter being considered by the Secretary of the Interior in connection with the Commissioner of Pensions has resulted in the recommendation for $140,000,000 for this coming year for the payment of pensions, as embodied in the pending bill. Although, Mr. Chairman, I state again that the Commissioner of Pensions is of opinion that it will require some $8,000,000 more for that purpose, we only recommend $140,000,000, for the reason that that sum, in any event, will pay the pensions for over eleven months of the coming fiscal year, and Congress will have again met and adjourned, as its term expires before there could be any possible deficiency in the event that there shall be any.

I am the more willing to take the estimate of the Secretary of the Interior when I recollect that there are times when the Departments of the Government are mistaken touching these great expenditures, and especially with reference to the amount required for pensions. I recollect very well in the Forty-seventh Congress that the estimates called for $60,000,000 in excess of what was expended in the then coming fiscal year; and Congress appropriated the whole amount. Thereafter that much was covered into the Treasury. I recollect also that our friends on the then other side of the House, after having obtained power, reappropriated that sum of $60,000,000, and thereby made a seeming saving of $60,000,000, as compared with the appropriations of the preceding Congress.

I believe, sir, in giving all money necessary to carry on the Government and pay all pensions; but there is no possible danger, even if the money carried by this bill shall not be sufficient to pay all pensions for the coming fiscal year, of the pensioner having to await payment of his pension after it is payable. Fourteen months from this time, after almost two-thirds of the coming fiscal year has expired, Congress will be in session, and by deficiency appropriation will provide any shortage that may perchance occur.

Now, upon the theory that $148,000,000 may be required instead of $140,000,000 that the bill carries for pensions, I call the attention of the House and the country to the fact that the additional $8,000,000 for pensions, if required at all, along with other items for the public service now authorized by law, will, in round numbers, exhaust the anticipated eight millions of surplus to arise from the revenues for the next fiscal year. And, in conclusion, having made this explanation, perhaps it may not be amiss for me to say to gentlemen on this side of the House, as well as on the other side, under existing conditions, with anticipatory imports prior to the enactment of the present revenue law, with a growing country and increasing public service, that it is our duty to look well to the appropriations that we enact during this session of Congress, and see to it that while the public service is sufficiently supplied with money to carry it on, no dollar shall be appropriated that is not absolutely demanded by the best interests of the public service. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, unless some gentleman on the other side of the House desires to occupy some time now—there is nobody who desires to speak on our side at the present time.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, I commend what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has just said about the necessity for great caution against unnecessary or extravagant appropriations. He shall have my hearty cooperation in his efforts to keep down extravagance.

I listened with some interest to the statement made by him in which he estimates what the probable appropriations and receipts of the Government will be for the next fiscal year. And although he and I both get our figures from the same estimates, sent us by the Secretary of the Treasury, we differ very widely in the conclusions reached.

I hold in my hand a statement made up from the estimates to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, which shows the total estimates for regular and permanent annual appropriations for the fiscal year of 1899 to be $555,552,533.22. Now subtract from this the total estimated revenues of the Government for 1899, amounting to $482,874,647.37, and it leaves an excess of estimated appropriations over estimated revenues of $72,677,885.85.

This is exclusive of deficiencies and miscellaneous appropriations, which we know are always sure to come, and which will greatly swell this deficiency. I make the prediction that in the estimates sent us by the Secretary of the Treasury he has overestimated the revenues and underestimated the appropriations.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am sure I can demonstrate from the bill under consideration that the Departments are not sending us estimates of the amounts they expect to spend. Everyone knows who knows anything about it, that the Pension Department will spend fully $10,000,000 more than the estimates sent us by the Secretary of the Treasury call for.

Just let me explain. This bill, made up from the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, appropriates $140,000,000 for pensions, when the Commissioner of Pensions in the hearing before the subcommittee stated that it would require $150,000,000.

The Commissioner stated to us that there would be a deficiency this year of about $8,500,000. He stated, also, that the roll of pensioners and disbursements from the office were increasing and would continue to increase through the year 1899, and yet we are only appropriating for the next year what was appropriated for this, with an $8,500,000 deficiency for this year staring us in the face.

It is true, over two millions of that came over as a deficiency from last year, and the certificates were held up and paid out of the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Now, unless it be true, as charged by some, that the exigencies of the campaign in Ohio made the pension disbursements larger for the last few months than the others in proportion, we have no reason to believe that there is going to be any falling off in the other months.

Here is what the Pension Commissioner said before the subcommittee, in making up this bill, about the money really required. The chairman asked him:

Now we can begin on the question of the amount. The first item we see is for the general appropriation for Army and Navy pensions. The estimate for 1899 is $140,000,000, and the appropriation for the last three years has been $140,000,000, and you estimate the same amount this year?

Mr. EVANS. Well, my estimate is $148,337,000. If it runs as it does now, it will come near $150,000,000.

What reason has anybody to suspect it will not run as it does now? The only change probable is that it will run faster, because the Commissioner told us it was growing all the time and had not reached the maximum. I read further from the statements of the Pension Commissioner before our committee.

When asked how it came about that the estimates sent us were so much less than he had estimated the Department would spend, he answered:

Mr. EVANS. The Secretary of the Interior thought we had better make the same estimate. But I have got the figures here on which I base my estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to take the position we ought to appropriate $148,000,000, or are you satisfied to let us appropriate the amount named by the Secretary?

Mr. EVANS. Well, you are going to have a deficiency this year, and you know that just as well as I do. We had a deficiency last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The question right at the outstart is, What attitude will we be placed in with a bill which proposes more than the Secretary of the Interior estimates?

Mr. BELDEN. I am in favor of asking the clerk to ask the Secretary of the Interior if he made that estimate on what he knows to be the basis, and if he has cut it down.

Mr. EVANS. I will frankly tell you so. Now, we were short $2,500,000——

Mr. BELDEN. That only makes it worse if we keep hiding it.

This dialogue went on some time. Finally the Commissioner said:

I will say to you frankly in my estimates here I am just telling you the facts, and you gentlemen and the Secretary understand it, that there will be a deficiency this year which you will have to meet in your second session.

Mr. BELDEN. In other words, we are hiding our heads and helping to cover up this thing as much as we can, and we are not telling the truth?

Mr. EVANS. Well, I present the figures there on which I base my estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true, but what are we going to do?

Mr. EVANS. The Secretary and myself discussed that question, and he thought we had better estimate for the same amount and let it be covered in a deficiency.

Now, here is all the point to this thing. As the gentleman from New York [Mr. BELDEN], for whose painful accident we are all very sorry, says, there is no use in hiding our heads. Of course, you might tide over this matter until after the next Congressional election, but then you would be caught up with. You might just as well face the thing. I do not want to increase the appropriation myself, but the laws under which you are operating and the pensions that are to be paid under those laws are going to require more money; and there is no good purpose, as Mr. BELDEN said there, in hiding it out and not telling the truth about it, and keeping the public from knowing what you are spending as compared with your revenues.

Why, my friends and fellow-citizens [laughter], when we met here last spring in extra session, how often did the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, tell us that we were confronted by an awful condition

of things—did not have revenue sufficient to meet the expenditures of the Government; and he charged the wicked Democrats with having brought about that condition of things. Congress, he said, was brought up here in extra session to remedy it. What has been the result? The expenditures have been increasing and the revenues have greatly decreased since the passage of the Dingley bill. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I do not care what you asked the gentleman from Maine during the extra session; I do not care what proposition was made to do anything, the gentleman, with that placid Maine smile of his, would get up and say, "This session was just called for the purpose of making a bill that would produce revenue to meet the expenses of the Government."

Now, I have not gone over the estimates for other Departments, but with this deficiency for next year, amounting to $72,000,000, already shown, if it be true that we are hiding out eight or ten million dollars in every bill like this pension bill, there is no telling where this thing will go to and no telling what will happen. Why, we shall have to have another extra session, I am afraid, next spring, to have Chairman DINGLEY tell us about the condition of the country and wanting another bill to raise revenue.

Mr. Chairman, I naturally feel some delicacy in discussing the question of pensions on account of the conspicuous part played by me in producing this pension roll. [Laughter.] You know it has been charged that the war was protracted at least two years by reason of my connection with the Confederate army. I really think this is an exaggeration. I do not think it would have closed more than a year or a year and half earlier if I had not been there at all.

But I feel somewhat emboldened to make some remarks on the general subject of pensions without incurring the charge of a want of patriotism, because President McKinley, in the message he sent us the other day, evidently had me in his mind when he wrote this:

> A matter of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and unification of all sections of our country, the incompleteness of which has too long delayed realization of the highest blessings of the Union. The spirit of patriotism is universal and is ever increasing in fervor.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in a good-natured sort of way, without, I trust, provoking anybody to fight the war over again, I desire to submit some figures I have compiled, showing the extent to which this pension business has gone.

I find that there were on the 1st day of July, this year, on the pension rolls 976,014 pensioners, and that there are pending more than 600,000 applications unadjudicated. These applications are, many of them, for original pensions, many for increases of pension, and some for reinstatement on the rolls, and there are hundreds of new applications being filed every day.

Notwithstanding the war has been over more than thirty-two years, the pension roll is larger now than ever before, and growing larger every day. I find that there have been pensioned 1,424,940 pensioners on account of the civil war. I find that this Government has paid out in pensions since the close of the war over $2,100,000,000, and that now we are paying out every day nearly half of the entire revenue of this great Government for pensions; that we are paying more than twice as much, from the best information I can gather, as all the rest of the nations of the world; that France maintains a standing army of more than half a million of men for about two-thirds of what our pensioners cost us, and that Russia maintains a standing army of almost 1,000,000 of men at a less cost than our pension roll.

These, Mr. Chairman, are startling figures, and are, it seems to me, enough to excite the thoughtful attention of those who have this question to deal with. I know this expenditure has gone a long ways beyond the expectations of the devoted leaders of the old soldiers, when their deeds of sacrifice and heroism were all fresh in their minds. I had occasion once before to call attention to the statement made by General Garfield on the pension appropriation bill twenty-one years ago.

Speaking on this floor on the 7th day of December, 1876, discussing a bill that carried $28,533,000, he said:

> My idea is, if gentlemen will allow me, that we have reached, and perhaps passed, the summit of appropriations for this object. It took a number of years to develop and get through with regular form of laws to admit to the rolls the persons entitled to pensions, and the time must necessarily come when we shall pass the climax and begin to go downward. I suppose we have already reached the maximum.

How startling then would have been the proposition, if the human mind could have conceived it, that confronts us to-day? Twenty-one years after that the summit has not been reached, although the appropriations are more than five times as great as that about which he spoke.

Mr. Chairman, I have been hearing about the maximum ever since I came to Congress, although I came nine years after General Garfield spoke about the maximum. We do not seem to be any nearer the summit now than we have seemed to be all along. I remember on the discussion of this bill in the Fifty-first Congress, Mr. Morrow, who had charge of the bill, predicted we would reach the maximum in 1894.

This is the close of 1897, and the Commissioner of Pensions assures me that I will have to come back to Congress again before I ever see the maximum reached. I know that a great many brave soldiers who fought for the Union believe it is time to call a halt. Many of them in and out of this House have said as much to me. I think I represent fairly the feeling and temper of the Southern people and the ex-Confederate soldiers on this question. We recognize the fact that the Government is going to do the proper thing by the soldiers who fought its battles, and that proper thing is to make good as far as possible with pecuniary aid to the soldier during his lifetime such disabilities and injuries as he may have received by reason of his services in line of duty and to those dependent on him after his death during such condition of dependence.

Recognizing this obligation of the Government, we would pay our portion of such a reasonable sum without complaint. But that the thing has gone far beyond reason, we do not think any fair-minded man will dispute. We pay our taxes under adverse circumstances. Almost none of this money is distributed in our midst, and while the pensioner gets his pay in money that will buy twice as much as it would buy when most of the laws conferring these pensions were passed, we pay our portion of it with products that do not bring us more than one-third of what they brought when these laws were passed.

So you see that while the pension rolls have been growing larger and the number of dollars it takes to pay them doubling up year by year, the value of those dollars has also been doubling, and the hardships of the men who pay them and get no benefits in return have also been doubling. Mr. Chairman, the old, crippled Confederate soldiers, some of them plowing in the fields on wooden legs to make cotton at 4½ cents a pound, are helping to pay this pension roll.

We in the South did not have the benefit of any famine abroad to stimulate the price of cotton—that, you know, does not affect cotton—and while we do not envy the wheat growers the benefits that have come to them from the foreign famine, we get no such benefit ourselves, but, on the contrary, the gold standard is mercilessly beating down the price of our commodities.

The poor laboring people—those who are striking for wages that will enable them to buy bread—help to pay these pensions. They do not ask that the pensions be abolished, but is it too much for them to ask that they be made reasonable?

Mr. Chairman, since the inauguration of the era of McKinley prosperity, of which we have heard so much, the depreciation this year in the cotton crop of the Southern States is more than $100,000,000. It is not to be wondered at, Mr. Chairman, that this condition of things should have impressed a little Georgia girl, of whose prayer I heard as I came on to Washington. In concluding her prayer, after praying for her father and mother, brothers, sisters, and friends, the preacher, the Sunday-school teacher, and the heathen, she said: "And now, O Lord, take good care of Yourself, for You know You and McKinley are all we've got to depend on, and it don't look like McKinley is going to do anything for us." [Laughter.] In her childlike simplicity, that little girl took in the situation pretty well. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, before closing I wish to call the attention of the committee to some suggestions for remedial legislation made to us by the Commissioner of Pensions. I think they are so reasonable they ought not to meet with a single objection on this floor. He recommends the passage of an act that will prevent widows of soldiers who marry after this time from drawing a pension. This is the law now, so far as the pensioners under the act of 1890, known as the dependent-pension act, are concerned, but the most of the pensioners are under other laws.

There are a great many old soldiers, some in soldiers' homes and many outside of them, who are the recipients of pensions, and young women, in order to become pensioners, go and take advantage of these old fellows and marry them. [Laughter.]

They marry them, in a great many cases, merely for the purpose of getting the pension. Of course I do not say there are no exceptions to this, but I do say that that is the inducement in a great many instances, and in such a case the young wife is more interested in the death of her husband than in his life, because when he dies she goes upon the pension rolls. There are 7 survivors of the war of 1812, and more than 2,800 widows of the survivors of that war, or more than 400 widows for each survivor. [Laughter.] There are several widows of the war of the Revolution still on the pension rolls.

Gentlemen, if you do not do something to stop this business you will have, seventy-five years hence, hundreds of thousands of widows of soldiers of the war of the rebellion still on your pension roll. There is no telling how many you will have, because they "go on forever." [Laughter.] The old soldier—the man for whose benefit the pension was intended—dies, but the young widow, with a good substantial pension behind her—there is no telling how long she will live. [Laughter.]

We owe it to posterity to stop this evil. The Commissioner also

called our attention to some things that should be stopped under the arrearages act to widows and minors. For instance, this law authorizes a widow to file her application and draw a pension from the time of the death of her husband, although the husband may never have been a pensioner. The Commissioner gave us several instances illustrating the wrongs that can be done under this law. I remember one instance in which an officer died in 1871, never having applied for a pension. In 1885 his widow married again, never having applied for a pension.

But now the ex-widow comes in under the inspiration of her new husband or some pension attorney and applies for a pension from the time her husband died up to the time she married again, which amounts in this particular case to more than $3,800. So that the pension that was intended for the benefit of the soldier during his life, if he claimed it, or to take care of his widow after his death and during her widowhood, is used to set the successor of the husband up in business.

Now, the proposition is to amend this law so as to provide that the widow shall only be entitled to the pension from the time of the filing of her application, which application must be made during the time of her widowhood. We also learned that men 40 years old are now filing applications and getting pensions as minors.

That comes about in this way: A minor of a deceased soldier who never applied for any pension is now hunted up, probably by some pension attorney, and informed that twenty-five years ago he was entitled to a pension as a minor. Now, this pension was given to take care of him in his minority and keep him from want; but under the operation of the law he now gets this pension from the death of his father up to the time he was 16 years of age without any regard to his present circumstances or condition.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Did the Commissioner indicate how much these things expanded the pension roll?

Mr. ALLEN. He said he believed it was costing the Government $10,000 a day.

These abuses are greatly aggravated by the greed of some 80,000 attorneys who are said to be engaged in this pension business.

I think these evils might and should be corrected, and while I know the rules of the House do not permit us to legislate on appropriation bills, I am going, at the proper time, to offer an amendment that will correct these abuses, and ask unanimous consent to have it put on this bill.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what I have said upon this subject has been said in the spirit, as the President puts it, of "fervent patriotism," and I do not want any battle-scarred sutler to get up here and accuse me of being an enemy of the Federal soldier. [Great laughter.] If he does, it will only develop further the differences in the Republican party. [Laughter.]

Here is our friend from Ohio, General GROSVENOR, at war with the President about the civil service; here is our friend from Indiana, Mr. JOHNSON, standing by the President on the civil-service law, but denouncing the fraudulent, nonsensical, bimetallic monetary commission which the President sent out last year, and we find our Republican friends all torn up and divided on the proposition as to what is to be done with the greenbacks and as to what is to be done with Cuba and Hawaii [laughter]; and now, if anybody undertakes to say that we ex-Confederates are not thoroughly imbued with the spirit of fervent patriotism, why he will have the President to fight on that proposition and only exhibit further differences in the Republican party. [Laughter.] I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, if there are other gentlemen on that side who desire to address the committee on this bill, I prefer that they do so now.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, it was my purpose to ask the attention of the Committee of the Whole for a short time to a discussion of this bill, but I am in doubt now whether I should do so, in view of the fact that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] has spoken upon it so ably and so eloquently. That gentleman has the happy faculty of at once exhausting the subject and leaving the audience fresh and eager for more of the treat which he spreads before them.

The subject, Mr. Chairman, is one that deserves more attention than it has received. It has been much the fashion here to pass bills of this character as a mere matter of course, without stopping to consider whether they might be improved or whether there is anything in them deserving to be changed or eliminated.

This bill carries an appropriation of one hundred and forty and odd millions of dollars, equal to $2 from each man, woman, and child in these United States.

It is stated—and truly, I think—that according to the judgment of those best informed $150,000,000 will be required for pensions during the year covered by this appropriation bill.

I live in a section of the country, Mr. Chairman, where truly all the bitterness that the war may have engendered has passed away, and where peace and good will abide. It is a section where dwell a large number of persons who served in the Federal Army, and also a large number of those who saw service in the Confederacy. The sons and the daughters of Federal soldiers have intermarried with the daughters and the sons of Confederate soldiers, and the new generation born of this union hear with equal pleasure the story of the prowess of those who wore the blue and of those who wore the gray. And the grandsires frequently meet about the common hearthstone to discuss, in a spirit of fairness and peace and with charity toward all, the events of the war, recalling what redounds to the honor of American manhood and the glory of the American soldiery, and striving to soften and to forget all those things of the war times which are unpleasant in memory and therefore best forgotten.

Coming from this section of country, representing such people, I feel that if I voice properly what they think I shall not do harm to the nation or to the deserving soldier, nor offer any suggestion which shall deserve criticism as being hostile to any just interest in this great Republic.

It has seemed to me that, in addition to the classes mentioned by the eloquent gentleman from Mississippi who are drawing pensions and ought not to have them, there are some others to whom no allusion has been made thus far in the debate. Of course it seems to me, as it does to him, and, I take it, to every member of this House, that the widow of the soldier long dead, the widow of the soldier who asked no pension during his lifetime and who asked for none during her widowhood, is hardly upon any just principles entitled to a pension a quarter of a century after the death of her husband and after she has contracted an alliance with a new husband. But the law allows a pension under such circumstances.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Will the gentleman allow me a moment? I understand the law does not allow a pension to a soldier's widow who has married a second time.

Mr. DE ARMOND. My friend has misunderstood me. The law, as I understand, does not give a pension to a widow who has remarried from the date of the remarriage, but it does, as I understand, allow a pension to such a person, though remarried, from the date of the death of the first husband, the soldier, to the date of her remarriage. That, I think, is a correct statement.

The other widows referred to by the gentleman from Mississippi are those who were not the wives of soldiers during the time that veritably tried men's souls, but who, being in most instances comparatively young women, have married old soldiers long years after their battles were ended and when they were clearly marked for the early harvest of death. The law provides for pensioning these persons; but I think without injustice to any one—on the contrary, with absolute justice to all—such pensions might well be withheld by an amendment of the law.

The pension roll, as has been stated, is upon the increase. I will not discuss whether it ought to increase, but I will say it is remarkable that almost a third of a century after the close of the war the pension roll still is growing and the pension disbursements still are increasing. There are now upon this roll, according to the latest reports that we have, 976,014 pensioners. There has been in the past year an increase of 5,336 pensioners. There was paid out in the last year for pensions (saying nothing of about a million and a quarter of dollars disbursed for expenses in connection with the Pension Department) $139,799,242.12. This is an increase over the disbursements on the same account for the preceding year of $1,548,480.18.

In addition to this, there was allowed during the year, the certificates being issued before, but held back until after the 1st of July, $2,191,694.63, making the actual allowance of pensions for the year $141,990,936.75, being an increase over the preceding year of $3,776,174.81. Of those who now draw pensions 508,799 obtained them under what is known as the dependent-pension act—the act of June 27, 1890—and the sum paid in the last year on account of those pensioners was $55,586,290.75. The law of June 27, 1890, under which these pensions, amounting to $55,586,290.75, are drawn by the 508,799 pensioners, provides that—

> All persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding $12 per month and not less than $6 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support.

It is further provided in the same act that the widow of any such soldier "without other means of support than her daily labor" may be pensioned during her widowhood at $8 per month.

It will be observed, Mr. Chairman, that the pensions given to soldiers under this act are predicated, not upon injuries received in battle, but upon disability appearing after the close of the war. And in defining the degree of disability it is declared that the soldiers pensioned must be "suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a

support;" and it is provided also that the amount of pension shall be "proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support."

If the proposition were an original one—if, now, we were construing that language to determine who would be entitled to pensions, it would be fair, I think, to conclude that what I have quoted is not descriptive merely of persons with the sole object of identifying them. I submit that we might reasonably find that those only should receive pensions who are both unable to support themselves and without other reasonable means of support. This, I think, would be a reasonable construction; but a very different construction having been adopted and adhered to, an amendment, just to soldier and civilian, to pensioner and taxpayer, should go into the law to correct a serious wrong and restore lost rights.

Why should it be that the person who served but three months in the Army or the Navy of the United States and was honorably discharged should have a pension for physical disability, however great his capacity for earning a support or accumulating a fortune by other means, or however vast the fortune which he may have already? How can it be contended justly that such a person should be entitled to a pension by showing that he is unable to do what perhaps he never tried to do, never intended to do, never needed to do; that is, to earn a support for himself by manual labor?

Why should the man who is a trained lawyer, enjoying a large practice, with a correspondingly large income, having accumulated, perhaps, a large fortune—why should he be pensioned if unable to do that which he never made it his business to do and never expected to do—to earn his living by manual labor? Yet he is pensioned at the expense of the taxpayers of the country and to the endangering of the interests of the worthy and needy soldiers of the Republic.

Under this law of June 27, 1890, as construed, a man may be worth $100,000,000; he may be engaged in active business; he may have the largest money-producing establishments in the land; he may be at the top of his profession; he may be in all the vigor and prime of intellectual manhood, able to carry on the business to which he has been trained and of which he is master, and yet for ninety days' service in the Army or Navy of the United States, if his physical condition is such that he can not go on a farm or into the workshops, and there make his living by manual labor, to which he was never turned or had to turn, he is given a pension.

How many of this class are upon the pension rolls I do not know, and do not pretend to say. Who does know? Who shall say? But I do know, Mr. Chairman, that many men draw pensions under this law who are among the wealthy, substantial, and active business men of their several communities; and I think I may venture to assert that there is not a member upon the floor of this House who does not know of many such cases in his own neighborhood.

Now, where would the injustice be to the deserving pensioner, where the harm to the system itself, where the wrong, if those not entitled to pensions—who do not need them—were denied them?

With the increasing pension rolls and pension charges swelling beyond all predictions, expectations, and calculations, both in the number of pensioners and in the sums of money to be paid to them, there is a constant and ever-growing danger to the most worthy and deserving pensioner himself. Who is he?

Why, the true soldier, the man who bravely bore the brunt of the battle, following his country's flag through the storms of war, and who now is unable to earn his own living by the pursuit of such business as he has been accustomed to follow, and who can not, therefore, support himself and family decently either by his own exertions or out of his own accumulations, that is the man, and after him, when he is gone, his widow and his children—they are the ones who should be the beneficiaries, who should be cared for generously by proper legislation upon this important subject.

Of this class, liberal as these laws are, loose as they are, wrong as they are in some particulars, not a few find it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to get upon the pension rolls at all. And yet the man who is in active business, who is enjoying a large income, and with the accumulations of wealth about him, may have a pension by showing that he was ninety days in the military service of the country, and was honorably discharged, and has not the physical ability to earn his living by manual labor—a labor to which he was never accustomed and to which he never had occasion to resort. And while that is true in his case, by little informalities, by useless obstructions, by trivial constructions of the law, many a gallant veteran of a hundred battles, though broken, poor, indeed helpless, dependent, traveling down to the ready, waiting, almost open grave, with hopes deferred, and deferred, and deferred, until its light will never shine on him in this world again, is unable to obtain any pension.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not make these remarks in a spirit of hostility either to the pension system or to the pensioners themselves. I submit them with no other view than that of calling the attention of the House, if I can, and the country, if I may, to some of the abuses in and under the law, to the end that fuller justice may be done to the deserving, and that the undeserving may be deprived of what they have no just title to.

How easy it would be by an amendment—and you gentlemen over there can make it—how easy it would be to correct the abuse pointed out by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN], on the authority, as I understand it, of the Commissioner of Pensions himself. How easy it would be, by a few lines of amendment to the law, to regulate things so that pensions will go where they should go and will be withheld from the undeserving. So I think it worth while to dwell upon what I believe to be the feature of greatest objection in the whole matter—the one responsible for the greatest abuses; the one which menaces, as I have already said, every worthy and honest pensioner throughout the length and breadth of the land—the granting of pensions to men in such financial condition that they do not need them, and therefore do not deserve them.

If pensions are to be given for services rendered in the Army merely, why raise the question about whether the applicant can earn a living by manual labor? If the pension should go simply for service and honorable discharge, then the law is wrong. If the pension should go, as it seems to me it ought, for honorable service and honorable discharge, coupled with that condition of affairs which makes it needful and useful, soberly and really, for the beneficiary, then the law ought to be changed so that no one but those who fall within such specifications can get pensions; and none but those should retain them.

How many thousands, how many hundreds of thousands, aye, how many millions, of dollars might be saved annually to the taxpayers of this country, or distributed among the needy pensioners, if you please, by such an amendment as I have indicated, neither I nor any other man can tell; but that the aggregate would be huge it seems to me no reasonable man can doubt.

Now, I shall not branch into the question whether expenditures are going to exceed revenues. I shall not go into a discussion of the question whether or not additional appropriations will have to be made on account of pensions if the law remains the same. I take it from the statement of the honorable chairman of the committee [Mr. CANNON], as well as the statement of the gentleman who has this bill in charge [Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE], and he statement of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN], and the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, all of whom are familiar with the details of the matter, that, as the law now stands and as the Pension Office is transacting business, the sum appropriated by this bill will be insufficient by eight million or ten million dollars to meet the demands for pensions for the coming year.

Now, expenditures always ought to be kept within income. Expenditures always ought to be adjusted to income; and when expenditures may be reduced without harm anywhere and in the way of promoting justice everywhere, what is the objection to the retrenchment?

For last year there was over $35,000,000 paid out under the dependent-pension act of 1890, and the demands are growing. If five million or ten million dollars could be saved by withdrawing pensions from those who do not need them, would not the saving be very considerable?

Would it not be an item in balancing the account between receipts and expenditures? Or, if the expenditure ought to be held up to one hundred and forty millions or one hundred and fifty millions anyhow, then, in the name of the soldiers who fought and suffered, in the name of the soldiers who are needy now, let this excess go to them, rather than to those who do not need it, and who, therefore, ought not to have it.

Is the rich merchant—the merchant prince whose wares go, with profit to him, to the remotest corners of the land, and whose clerks form an army of busy money makers for him—is he to be given a pension at the expense of the poor taxpayers or the poor soldiers, simply because in his money-making life he has not developed enough muscle, or somehow or another, through advancing years, has grown too weak to do that which he never tried to do and does not need to do—the earning of his living by manual labor?

Is the banker or the professional man whose returns are large, and whose business is entirely distinct and different from the earning of a livelihood by manual labor, is he in his affluence to be given a pension, at the expense of the poor taxpayer and the needy soldier, merely because he can make a showing that he could not support himself as a day laborer? That is the question to which I invite attention. Why ought it not to be discussed?

I am aware, Mr. Chairman, that this is regarded as a tender subject. I am aware that gentlemen in the cloakroom and on the street will express sentiments and opinions about this matter which do not find voice and utterance upon the floor of this Chamber. If this be wrong, where is the wrong? If this be hostility to the pensioners, who shall point it out? If this be unjust to any interest in the country, I pray you show to me wherein lies the injustice or the wrong.

I commend to you gentlemen who have the power the importance of amending the law so that worthy applicants can get pensions irrespective of trifling technicalities; so that poor men with honorable records for service and honorable discharges may get pensions adequate to their wants. I commend to you such amendment of these laws as will bring about necessary reforms, just alike to the toiling people and to the suffering soldiery. I commend to your consideration, as one of the means of accomplishing true reform, the greatest means of accomplishing it, perhaps, such a change of the law and such a change of the administration of the law as that rich men can not, merely upon the ground of inability to earn a living by manual labor, to which they are strangers, draw from the Treasury money which ought to remain there for other purposes or ought to go to their needy brethren of the wars; money which now goes to swell accumulated wealth and to increase large incomes.

When the soldier is dead, his widow, a sorrow-burdened woman, must show that she is without means of support other than her daily labor. Where, then, would be the degradation of learning from the living soldier whether he needs a pension? What true man would shrink from the test applied to his poor wife after he is gone?

There is not a particle of reason why there may not be a more liberal policy pursued toward pensioners, needy and deserving, with a lessening of the amount expended for pensions. It rests with you, gentlemen, who have the power to manifest the will, and to so amend the law as that ample justice may be done to those who contribute the money which you appropriate and to those who need and deserve pensions. It can be done by simply withholding what there is neither charity nor justice in giving, and by bestowing more liberally to such as deserve and need more.

There is an impression prevailing that the man who suggests the slightest change in the pension laws or in their administration is hostile to pension legislation and to the soldiers, and that there may be bad effects somewhere, politically, upon him or upon those associated with him. I represent a constituency of brave and honest men, who desire to do what is right and who have an admiration for courage and honesty in others. I will not doubt, gentlemen, that honest, brave men lent you the aid of their votes. Then let me say to you that you misjudge the American nation if you believe the people are not in favor of such changes as will confine pensions to those who really need them, and preserve for the public and the pensioners broken in health and fortune the sums wasted—worse than wasted—upon those who need no help from the Government, and, needing none, ought to have none. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to take any part in this debate, but I can not sit in silence and listen to the criticisms which have come from the other side of this Chamber as against the pension appropriation bill without at least making a brief statement in behalf of the old soldiers of this country, not in behalf of the "battle-scarred sutlers" that were referred to by my genial friend from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN]. My friend from Mississippi always clothes with humor any subject, however grave it may be, and we listen to him with pleasure and delight. He ought to remember, as no doubt he does, that the reason why this is the greatest pension roll that the world has ever seen is because it follows in the wake of the greatest war that the world has ever seen. The size of the roll is an evidence of his prowess and of the bravery of the men who fought with him upon the Southern side of the question.

This country at the very beginning of its existence started out with the idea of having practically no standing army; having in lieu of a great standing army a nucleus, a germ around which volunteers might rally, and upon which might be organized in times of our necessity an army great enough to meet any emergency that might arise. That policy necessitated the adoption of a plan of pensions in time of peace for the volunteers in time of war. It was commenced with the very beginning of our Government. The Revolutionary soldiers were put upon the pension rolls, first through lists revised by the Supreme Court, later on by acts of Congress—usually by special acts—until substantially all of them were put upon the rolls.

The war of 1812, the Indian wars that followed, and the Mexican war have also resulted in the same system; and instead of keeping a great standing army ready for any war that might arise, we have relied upon the people—the great mass of the people—to come forward; and in order to do that we have adopted the pension system which is now so severely criticised. Instead of keeping an army always ready, we have found the volunteer system has worked well. The South sent her volunteers to the Mexican war. They are upon the pension roll. The South will send her volunteers to the next war, whenever that may be, and everyone fighting under the Stars and Stripes in any war, if they become disabled, ought to have pensions. That has been the policy of this Government. It is true that the roll is a large one, but you must not lose sight of the fact that the war was also a great war.

Criticism has been indulged in as to one feature of the law—that a rich man may draw a pension. Very well; he can not draw a pension unless he is disabled. The old soldiers of this country, when the question came up as to whether a discrimination should be made against those who had means and that pensions should be allowed only to the poor, came forward almost as a man and said they did not want any "pauper legislation." They did not want legislation requiring them to go before the Commissioner of Pensions and ask for a pension on the ground that they were paupers; so that a certificate of pension would be simply an equivalent to an admission to the poorhouse. They resented anything of that kind, and it was in deference to that honorable, upright, and noble sentiment that no discrimination was made in favor of the poor and against the rich. [Applause.] The poor soldier was the most earnest in his opposition to such discrimination. And yet, Mr. Chairman, we have heard here to-day repeated criticisms of the law because it does not make such a distinction.

Mr. GAINES. Let me ask the gentleman this question: If Jay Gould were living to-day, would the gentleman be willing to pension him?

Mr. LACEY. If Jay Gould were living to-day and had fought in the war, say had lost his arm in the war, I would not care if he owned the whole Southern Confederacy, I would still pension him. [Applause.] I would not draw any such distinction as is suggested here. I would not require the old soldier to go down upon his knees at the Pension Office and say, "I am a pauper and I ask the grace of the Government." I would have him, rather, go and demand his pension as a right from the Government, which adopted that policy in years gone by. Mr. Chairman, this pension roll will decrease fast enough. A good deal of sport has been made in this debate about its not having reached the maximum. It has been said that it was to have reached the maximum in 1894; well, it would have done so in 1894 if the law had been fairly administered under the last Administration.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Will the gentleman let me interrupt him to say that it did reach the maximum in 1894? The amount then appropriated was $165,000,000, and the appropriation has been gradually growing less.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Then the last Administration did do its duty?

Mr. ALLEN. The amount appropriated was $165,000,000, but a good deal of it was covered back into the Treasury.

Mr. LACEY. Yes, I was just about to explain to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] why the roll did not reach the full limit at that time. The Secretary of the Interior in that Democratic Administration was Mr. Hoke Smith, of Georgia. He had control of the Pension Bureau and he prevented the roll from then reaching the full limit. He was determined that it should not, and he applied all the power of the National Government to keeping it down, and the $8,000,000 that has been referred to as having been covered back into the Treasury was simply arrears from that Administration—money that ought to have been paid in 1894—so that we are paying now for the past as well as for the present.

Mr. MCRAE. Then, if this Administration intends to pay that amount, why not appropriate for it? If you say that that deficiency exists, why not appropriate for it?

Mr. LACEY. We will appropriate for it. An estimate is made by the Secretary of the Interior for $140,000,000——

Mr. MCRAE. You say Hoke Smith did not spend as much for pensions as he ought to have spent. Now, if he did not, and if you are going to spend it, why do you not appropriate for it?

Mr. LACEY. The gentleman from Arkansas either does not see the point or does not desire to see it. The present Commissioner of Pensions has pursued a liberal policy and yet has kept within the letter and spirit of the law, and yet an increase in the roll has come now from the fault of the previous Administration; it has come from the setting aside of orders made in the past cutting down pensions improperly. Pensions in many cases were cut down to $6 a month under the new law, which have been restored by the present Administration to the limit of the act of 1890—$12 a month. This Administration is doing that which the former one should have done.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Chairman, I am sure my friend does not wish to misrepresent the administration of the Pension Office. Now, does he not know that when the act of 1890 was passed it became the policy of the Administration at that time, which was a Republican Administration, to allow pensions exclusively under the act of 1890, and to pretermit for the time being the applications which had been made under previous pension laws and which involved the payment of large arrearages? Does he not know that to be the fact, and does he not also know that in order to execute the act of 1890 the force in the Pension Office was increased by over 700 clerks? It was distinctly stated before the Committee on Appropriations as a reason why this increase of clerks should be allowed that it was the intention of the Administration to execute the act of 1890 as rapidly as possible.

Mr. LACEY. I do not concur in all of the gentleman's statement.

That the act of 1890 was given precedence in the Pension Office over the old law, "on account of the large arrearages" I do not concede; but I do concede that preference was given to claims under the act of 1890 for this simple reason: Under that act all the claimant had to do to get upon the roll was to prove that he was disabled, that he had an honorable discharge, that he had served ninety days or more in the Union Army, and that his disability was not caused by vicious habits of his own. When this state of facts was established by the proofs, he was put on the roll for the disabilities existing, not exceeding $12 a month. This made a simple and easy settlement of many cases, and as every man who applied under the old law would be entitled to apply under the new law in lieu of the old, cases under the new law that did not require any very technical examination were given precedence, and, following that, claims of the same soldiers were adjusted under the old law. The man was taken out of the poorhouse, or at least given relief, under the act of 1890, and, following that, he was granted his rating under the old law, if it exceeded $12 a month.

That method of settling claims was adopted, and I think it was wisely adopted. And there was no concealment about it. Openly and fairly the Administration adopted this course; openly and fairly the Commissioner of Pensions appeared before the committees of Congress and asked additional allowance for clerk hire so that this class of claims might be taken up and adjusted, and that men who were not upon the pension roll at all, who had applied under the act of June, 1890, should speedily have their claims adjusted. And new claims were given preference over claims for increase.

Mr. Chairman, there is another feature of the act of 1890 which has not been alluded to, and which ought to be fairly understood by this House. The great mass of cases allowed under the act of 1890 for disability were really allowed for disability contracted in the service; but owing to the lapse of time, owing to the uncertainty and frailty of the human memory, owing to the death of witnesses, it has been impossible in many cases to prove up those claims. Consequently a man who had had a claim filed under the old law would change his application and accept a pension under the new law, such pension being limited to $12 per month. This has been done in many cases where the disability was actually contracted in the service and in the line of duty. It was the purpose of the act of 1890 to enable claimants to do this.

To illustrate: Only a short time ago a man came to see me in regard to his pension application. He had lost one of his eyes in the service; yet he could not prove that fact. The injury was received from the explosion of a shell at Cold Harbor; but the exact circumstances of the occurrence could not be proved, so far as his case was concerned, because by that same shot fourteen or fifteen men were killed or injured. The difficulty was to prove which persons were injured by the explosion, and the injury to his eye was slight in the beginning. This man had endeavored to prove up his case under the old law; but some of the witnesses were dead and others scattered in various parts of the country, and he had not seen them for thirty years. I said to him, "Simply put in your application under the new law, and the Pension Office will give you a rating for the loss of your eye without proof that the injury originated in the service." Yet that man undoubtedly lost the sight of that eye by the explosion of a shell, although it was impossible for him to prove it after so great a lapse of time.

It was to cover cases of that kind that this law was adopted; yet the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] insists that we should first inquire in those cases whether the individual who has suffered an injury is able to support himself out of means which he may have accumulated, whether he is capable of earning a living in some other way than by manual labor. If, for instance, he is a lawyer or a doctor or a preacher, receiving income from his profession, the gentleman would exclude him. We had one case where the question came up as to whether a judge of the supreme court of one of the States could draw pension. He had been injured in such a way that his wound still required to be dressed every day. Twenty-five or thirty years after the war, and under the late Administration, it was then held that inasmuch as he was drawing salary as judge of the supreme court and able to live without the aid of the Federal Government, he should not receive a pension. But such is not the policy on which our pension laws have ever been framed. The pauper idea has never gone into our pension legislation; and it never ought to go there.

Mr. SAYERS. Does the gentleman mean to state that what he terms the "pauper idea" has never been embodied in the legislation of this country?

Mr. LACEY. Not as to disabilities contracted in the service.

Mr. SAYERS. Does the gentleman mean to make that statement?

Mr. LACEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. The gentleman is more familiar with the pension laws than I; but if I am not very much mistaken he will find by reference to the pension laws enacted in the earlier history of the Government that in some instances applicants were required to show the amount of property they possessed before they could receive pensions. I do not speak with absolute certainty; but such is my impression.

Mr. LACEY. The pensions granted in the earlier history of the Government were usually granted by direct act of Congress. If you will turn to the statute books of that period you will find page after page reciting the names of soldiers of the war of the Revolution to whom pensions were granted by special acts. Congress at that time settled those questions directly, and the simple question was as to the character of service. As to the Mexican war, the length of service entitling a man to a pension was very short, much shorter than the act of 1890.

Mr. SAYERS. I am reminded by a gentleman sitting near me of the law allowing an increase of pension to survivors of the Mexican war; and he tells me that one of the provisions of that act is that the applicant must show that he does not possess more than a certain amount of property. In other words, what the gentleman terms the "pauper idea" has been applied to the survivors of the Mexican war.

Mr. LACEY. The case which the gentleman cites was no exception. Service pensions were allowed to soldiers of the Mexican war without reference to disability, the only limitation being one of age. The law he refers to did not require the Mexican soldier to show disability contracted in the service. But such pensions were found inadequate in many instances, and special pensions in particular cases were granted by Congress to increase the amount, the original amount being $8 a month. The original pension was not predicated upon the idea of poverty, but upon the idea of helplessness and poverty additional pensions were allowed in those cases. Then a general law was enacted increasing the Mexican service pensions to $12 where the soldier was dependent, but for disability contracted in that war it was not necessary to show dependence.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not care to detain the committee longer upon this question. I regret to see this old straw thrashed over again by gentlemen on the other side of the House as it has been session after session in the past. The pension roll will grow small soon enough. It must of necessity become smaller rapidly from this time on, for the hand of death took 31,960 pensioners from the roll last year. This rate of death ought to satisfy the greatest pension hater in the land. The total number of pensioners dropped last year from all causes was 41,122. Among the pensioners now on the rolls are 65,869 minors who will soon pass the pensionable age. The average age of the soldiers of the late war is now 56 years. In fourteen years their average age will be 70. It is true that as to widows the pension will continue for a long time. That involves another question, as to which a measure has been proposed in this House, and I believe also in the Senate, to limit the rights of widows to the law actually in existence at the time of their marriage. The passage of that law would of course cut out perhaps 90 per cent or more of all the widows of the soldiers of the late war, because the great bulk of those soldiers were too young during the time that the war was going on to be married. Whether that would be a wise measure or not there will be time enough to discuss when it is brought before this body. As to the present appropriation, if it is not ample, an increased appropriation can be allowed. The amount embraced in this bill is precisely what the Secretary of the Interior has asked for. [Applause.]

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] is certainly mistaken when he says I criticised the old soldier. I criticised some defects in these laws which refer not so much to the old soldier as to the people who are getting the benefit of the old soldier's services.

The gentleman says that this is a great pension roll and that it illustrates the prowess of the gentlemen with whom I stood in the slight "difference of opinion" which occurred some thirty-odd years ago.

Mr. Chairman, I would be the last man to attempt to belittle the services or detract from the credit due the Federal soldiers who put down the Confederacy; for, as I said in a speech in Congress once before, involved in the task of suppressing the Confederacy was the task of suppressing me, and I never wanted anybody to think that that was a small job. [Laughter and applause.] And, Mr. Chairman, I will repeat in substance another thing I said here once before, and that is that when I look at the fact, as stated by the War Records Office, that there were in the Federal Army in that war about 2,213,365 original enlistments, and that this was about three and a half times as many men as we had, and when I remember the disadvantages under which we contended, cut off from the outside world, without munitions of war sufficient to arm and equip the men we did have except as we captured them; with no navy, no medicine, no factories, and no money except such as we could print, and not very good printing facilities, and when I look at this enormous pension roll and the

vast sums of money it takes to make good the disabilities we caused, and when we hear you tell us of what a bad cause we had and what a good one you had, I say, Mr. Chairman, any man is bound to confess that if we had had an equal showing and a good cause we would have put up a wonderful fight and have been a mighty "onproper" crowd to "monkey" with. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Chairman, while I am on my feet there is one other feature of your pension laws that I will criticise. I have seen much of it since I have been here, and that is the great discrimination made between officers and privates in the amounts of pensions paid to them and their widows. I know of no greater outrage or injustice than occurs in this matter, and as a friend of the private soldier I protest against it. I know something about war, and I give all due credit to good officers, but their positions were not so hard as those of the privates, and oftentimes not so hazardous.

I say the Government owes no greater debt of gratitude to any of its defenders than it owes to the man who stood with his musket in his hand in all sorts of weather, or marched on foot on all kinds of roads and in every sort of weather, and stood guard and guarded his officers while they slept, and then with musket and bayonet charged the enemy's lines. I tell you when you come to putting that man, his widow, or his children, on a very small pension, and go on and put somebody else on the roll—the officer who happened to command him—at an amount that is five times as great as that which you allow to him, you are doing an act of injustice, and I criticise the law that does it. It is not right to the meritorious man, the honest, brave soldier, for whose benefit your pension laws should be enacted. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, my friend from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] says that in the next war the Confederate soldiers will be found fighting under the old flag side by side with the Federals. That is very true, Mr. Chairman, so far as the Confederates are concerned. But I do not know whether my friend ever heard a little story that was told to me by a very gallant Federal colonel, something that took place at one of the blue and gray reunions in the State of Missouri. The Confederate soldier and Federal soldier got to be very "chummy;" they were mighty good friends, talking the war times over and enjoying themselves as we frequently do with each other here.

On one occasion, however, the Federal thumped the Confederate on the back and said, "Well, Johnny, we fought on separate sides in the last war, but if another comes we will be found under the old flag, shoulder to shoulder, fighting together for our Government." The Confederate said, "Well, we will, but you-uns won't." [Laughter.] The Federal asked him, "Why do you say that we won't be found fighting under the old flag?" The Confederate said, "Why, you can't; the pension roll shows that you-uns was all disabled." [Great laughter.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask to have read the provision which I send to the Clerk's desk. I am aware that it is subject to a point of order, but I am going to ask unanimous consent to have it incorporated in the bill. It covers some of these points.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

From and after the passage of this act no widow of a soldier or sailor shall be allowed a pension unless the application for the same has been filed or shall be filed in the Pension Bureau during her widowhood: *Provided*, That in granting pension to widows and minor children the date of commencement shall be in all cases the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Bureau, this proviso to apply to all claims now on file or that hereafter may be filed: *And provided further*, That no pension shall be granted to any minor child or children unless the application for same was filed or may hereafter be filed during the pensionable minority of said minor or children: *And provided further*, That no pension to a widow of a soldier or sailor shall be granted or paid to said widow unless it is shown that the marriage of said widow to the soldier or sailor occurred prior to the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That this act shall not apply to the claims of insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless children; and all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with these provisos are hereby repealed.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, of course we have not reached a stage yet when amendments can be offered, and I understand that the gentleman does not offer this now.

The CHAIRMAN. He merely has it read for information.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not offer it now. I have simply had it read for information. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has eighteen minutes remaining.

Mr. ALLEN. I yield eighteen minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES].

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Chairman, I would have the pension roll a roll of honor. If it is not, I would have it made one. To that end I would suggest another amendment to the pension law, providing that the class of rich men who have their lives insured as "sound" persons, but who are at the same time drawing a pension as an "unsound" person, be stricken from the pension roll.

I am informed that it is a fact that there are numberless men in this country who are drawing pensions from the Government as "disabled" persons, and therefore "unsound" persons, but who at the same time are carrying large life insurance as able and sound individuals. What does this mean? How can the two things, "sound" and "unsound" or "able" and "disabled," exist at the same time with the same person?

How can such things occur, unless it be that there is a falsehood out? A man in order to get insurance avers to the insurance company, if he does not swear, that he is "sound," and then he turns around and avers to the Government of the United States that he is "unsound" to get a pension. He takes the pension money then and pays his insurance charges.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. I should like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee a question.

Mr. GAINES. Certainly.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Do I understand you to say that you would disqualify any soldier who carries life insurance from drawing a pension?

Mr. GAINES. I do not mean that there may not be exceptions. But how can a man be "sound" and "unsound" at the same time?

Mr WM. ALDEN SMITH. I want to ask——

Mr. GAINES. But I do say, Mr. Chairman, that the pension law, if the spirit of it is properly carried out, should not allow the Jay Goulds of this country to receive pensions, even though "disabled." [Applause.]

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. GAINES. I decline to be further interrupted.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee declines to be further interrupted.

Mr. GAINES. I say, sir, that "disability" may constitute a prima facie case of inability to earn a livelihood. It should not be conclusive. But the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY], for whom I have great respect, would have pensions go to the Jay Goulds of this country, who live on large incomes already earned, while he would let the paupers of the country, who are unable to employ pension attorneys or to make a living, and who have none, do without pensions, or be a long time in getting them, as improperly happens in some cases in my country.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we, in the Southern country, pay large taxes to the Government. We are ready, willing, and glad to pay an honest pension to an honest pensioner. We do that without murmuring; but we do think, sir, that we have a right to object to paying the Jay Goulds of this country, who may be simply shot in the "substitute" in all possibility, when the records show that we have only one pension office in the South, at Knoxville, an office which, I believe, Mr. Cleveland recommended to be abolished, and the official figures show that out of the enormous pensions that are paid only 4 per cent of them come to the South. Hence it is, Mr. Chairman, that the South is drained of the money that she would otherwise have. We do not wish any pensions except those which are legitimately and properly given.

But this Congress will be called upon to protect the "Navy" of this country in another way before it is "disabled." We shall be called upon to extricate the Government of the United States from the clutches of your Carnegies, who would impose upon our brave Navy rotten armor plate. I say, Mr. Chairman, that the man who will place upon our ships of war defective armor plate, and then permit these men to go upon that vessel to battle for the Stars and Stripes, without telling them of the condition of the armor, is guilty of a species of treason that should be condemned by every member of this House.

But such has been the case, and that, too, when we were paying on an average $606 a ton for armor plate, when the raw material and labor only cost $167.30 per ton, while at the same time perfect armor plate was being sold by Carnegie to Russia at $247, made from, or in part from, Southern raw material. Now, as a partial recompense for the immense appropriations paid for pensions in the East and Northwest and in foreign countries, we shall ask you to deal fairly with the South and give us a chance to have established by Congress an armor-plate plant that will, at least to some extent, counterbalance these oppressive appropriations that by force of the law go to other places and in other directions.

I yield back the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman yields I should like to ask him a question.

Mr. GAINES. Certainly.

Mr. HEPBURN. The gentleman has referred frequently to the "Jay Goulds" that are being pensioned under this pension law, evidently endeavoring to create the impression that a large number of rich men are pensioned under the act of 1890. I would ask him if he knows of any instance of that kind, and if there are any such cases in fact?

Mr. GAINES. I hope there are not many such; but the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] said to-day that he would vote for a law to pension Jay Gould, or to make the granting of a pension depend upon "disability" pure and simple, even

though the party disabled was rich and plenty able to live without work.

Mr. HEPBURN. But you have been talking about conditions that exist, or that might be brought about. Do you know of any such case as that about which you have inveighed?

Mr. GAINES. That is a condition that would arise under the pension law as it is administered, or would be if a case arose, and it is clearly your policy.

Mr. HEPBURN. You know that there are no such cases as those of which you speak, and you have been inveighing against an imaginary condition, for the purpose of bringing contempt upon the pension law. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. GAINES. The statement made by your colleague [Mr. LACEY] that he would pension Jay Gould if living, a Federal soldier, and "disabled," shows the underlying policy of the Republican party in pensions and calls forth my condemnation of such a policy.

I do not propose to bring contempt upon the pension law, but I am opposed to your bringing unnecessary expense upon the taxpayers of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. ALLEN. I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I ask to have an amendment read which I send to the Clerk's desk, and which I will offer at the proper time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read for the information of the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert after the word "separately," line 7, page 2, the following:
"*Provided further*, That any soldier of the war of 1861 to 1865 now on the pension rolls, or who may hereafter be placed on the pension rolls, who did not engage in any battle nor incur any disability while in the service, and who served less than three years, shall receive not more than three-fourths the pension rate fixed by law for a soldier of like disability who fought in battles and served throughout the entire war; and any such soldier who served less than two years shall receive not more than two-thirds the pension rate fixed by law for a soldier of like disability who fought in battles and served throughout the entire war; and any such soldier who served less than one year shall receive not more than one-half the pension rate fixed by law for a soldier of like disability who fought in battles and served throughout the entire war."

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I was encouraged to offer the amendment by the cordial manner in which the chairman of the subcommittee on the pension bill assured my friend from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] that points of order would not be made on meritorious amendments. One of the purposes of the pension laws is to assure the people that men who go out and fight battles are entitled to the gratitude of the country, and that it is the determination of the Government that they shall be honored, and if disabled, shall be cared for. The pension roll should be made, as has been so well said by my friend from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES], "a roll of honor." What we want to do is to impress upon the growing generation the fact that there is nothing to be more cherished and honored than the courage of the men who fight our battles.

This sentiment, fostered in the children of earlier days, it was that developed the bravery of the men whose record in the Mexican war threw a halo of glory over the name of American. The honors lavished upon the heroes of that war did much to cultivate in our people that which caused them to seize their arms and march forth to do battle in 1861.

Every sentence in our pension laws should bristle with evidence that it is soldierly courage we seek to honor and reward.

The amendment which I proposed makes a distinction in favor of a soldier who fought in battle and who stood by his colors during all the four years from 1861 to 1865. For us to fail to make this distinction would place such a soldier on an exact equality with one who engaged in no battle, and who was either dilatory in offering his services or else returned to his home leaving his comrades standing in line of battle—a gross and, I may say, a criminal injustice.

A country which does not cherish a chivalric spirit among its people will finally cease to be a country of chivalry. No country can continue to be respected and prosperous which is not a land of chivalry. The failure to honor and reward soldierly prowess has made the Chinese Empire, with its population of 400,000,000, inferior to Japan, with 35,000,000. It was to the infusing of this spirit in the French soldiery that was largely due the brilliant victories which they achieved early in the century.

Napoleon told his soldiers that when they returned to their homes crowds would greet each one of them with the words of praise, "He belonged to the army of Italy."

Let us give every soldier a parchment certifying to the battles in which he has taken part, and let him have evidence that will mark him as a soldier who fought in actual battle. This man fought with Grant in the great battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania; this man was under Buell at Perryville; this man charged with heroic courage under Burnside at Fredericksburg. Something that will say to the world: This man led the fight in the hornet's nest at Shiloh, where, I believe, my friend from Iowa, General HENDERSON, was so seriously wounded.

Let us, at this session, provide that such a certificate, signed by the President of the United States, be given to every soldier who fought in battle.

Let us, Mr. Chairman, do a duty of this kind to the soldiers who fought in battle. Let us also provide that every soldier who fought in battle shall have his name recorded and printed so as to remain a perpetual reminder that he engaged in battle for his country. It is that character of legislation which would cost but little, but would do ten times more for the honor and glory of our country than giving pensions to men who never heard a gun fire during their enlistment in the Army.

My attention was called a short time ago to the fact that a man who enlisted in the Federal Army in April, 1865, and was discharged in September, without ever leaving the State of Kentucky, and without being within a hundred miles of a battle, is to-day receiving a pension of $12 a month, while brave, chivalrous men who fought battle after battle—who fought at Perryville, in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, at Fredericksburg, and in the trenches of Petersburg, and other battles—are now without pensions because they are unwilling to come forward and swear that they are unable to do a full day's labor to support their families. Is that right or just? Is that the character of legislation which will build up the spirit which has been and always should be the pride and glory of American people?

The real soldiers know that they have no better friends on this floor than the Democratic members from the South. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] was right when he said that in another war that section of our land would be among the first to furnish soldiers to fight in defense of their country. The South has always been prompt in furnishing her quota of soldiers. The heroic army which fought under Taylor from Palo Alto to Buena Vista and under Scott from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico was composed largely of Southern soldiers.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Chairman, I shall make no apology for saying a few words upon this bill. It seems to me that all of us, without regard to party affiliation, without regard to which side of the Mason and Dixon line we may live upon, have a right to fairly discuss all appropriations of the people's money. This is a large bill, and I can not hope to reduce it by anything I may say, but when the amount appropriated for pensions for the current fiscal year is equal to about half the entire income of the Government under the Dingley law, and when the amount proposed to be appropriated for the next fiscal year is as large as that for the current year and yet is confessedly eight millions short of what will be required under the liberal policy of the present Commissioner of Pensions, with a dwindling revenue and an increasing pension roll, it seems to me it is right and proper that any and all of us should seriously and honestly consider what can be done to retrench. The truth is, we must spend less money, increase taxes, or borrow.

Now, I shall not undertake to discuss the inequalities and the wrongs that have grown up, or that may grow up, in the Pension Office. The delays are annoying and exasperating to claimants who are worthy and needy, and I know, as every gentleman who has had anything to do with pensions knows, that some bad cases will be allowed, while many deserving cases are rejected. There are some errors made and many inequities as to the rating, but I assume that the cases are decided according to the testimony on file. It is boastfully stated on the other side by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] that this Administration is more liberal in administering the pension laws than the last, and he says that the maximum of the pension roll was not reached under the last Administration because of the unfriendly manner in which the law was then construed. This I deny. I ask the majority of this House and I ask the gentleman, Why do you not appropriate more money than was given to the last Administration, if it is expected that more ought to be and will be needed for pensions?

But, Mr. Chairman, my purpose in rising was to indorse in a general way what has been said by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] and by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] in favor of putting limitations upon certain parts of the laws, and I want to add another suggestion which I hope will be carried out in the near future, and that is, that the Pension Bureau be transferred from the Interior Department to the War Department and taken entirely out of politics. As far as I am concerned, I want every soldier, and every widow of a soldier, and every child of a soldier who is entitled to a pension under any just law to get it with as little delay and expense as possible. But we owe it to ourselves, we owe it to the soldiers, their widows and children, that the administration of whatever pension laws we may have shall be by a Department against which such charges as have been made by the gentleman from Iowa can not be made. Transfer it to the War Department of the Government and take it out of politics.

In further support of the proposition that politics does sometimes enter into the administration of that Bureau, I want to call attention to some statements the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] made in this Chamber in April, 1892; and I presume that the conditions therein set forth are relatively about the same now as they were then. I quote these remarks to show this House and the country that under all Administrations, whether Democratic or Republican, politics do creep into the administration of the Pension Bureau, a state of things which ought not to exist. I do not criticise one party more than another in this respect, and I make no specific charges against anyone, but only call attention to what I think remarkable and striking facts.

Why is it that Indiana should have a pension list so much larger than the State of Illinois in proportion to the soldiers furnished to the Army during the war? The difference is so great, Mr. Chairman, as to shock the sense of thinking men. Let me illustrate for a moment. The State of Indiana placed in the field during the late war 196,363 soldiers. Remember the number. She has on the pension list to-day 55,704 persons. Her sister State of Illinois, lying side by side, geographically speaking, placed in the field in the late war, and subject to the same conditions as those furnished by the State of Indiana, 259,097 soldiers, and yet the State of Illinois has on the pension rolls only 49,711 persons. Illinois, with 65,000 more soldiers in the war than Indiana, has 6,000 less pensioners on the rolls.

Take the population of the States and compare them in the same way as I have compared the soldiers contributed. Indiana has a population of 2,192,140 people, while Illinois has 3,826,351. Indiana has 1 in every 39 of her population on the pension roll, while Illinois has 1 in 76 of her people on the rolls. Of her enlisted men, Indiana has on the pension rolls 1 in every 3½ men enlisted, as nearly as I can estimate it, because the fraction does not run out exactly——

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the gentleman from Arkansas how he gets at the number of Indiana soldiers pensioned? Does not he ascertain it from the payments made at the Indiana agency?

Mr. McRAE. I quote from the gentleman from Tennessee, but I presume he got the facts as you suggest.

Mr. HEPBURN. And the number for Illinois is ascertained in the same way, from the payments made at the Chicago agency. Now, the soldiers who have gone from Illinois to Iowa and the Dakotas and Nebraska and Kansas would not be paid at the Illinois agency, and therefore the assumed information furnished by the statement which the gentleman is quoting is not very valuable.

Mr. McRAE. This information, I presume, was obtained from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the gentleman knows that the records show in each case the State and the regiment and the company to which the soldier belonged. But, whatever the gentleman's suggestion may be worth, these figures, if true, in connection with his explanation, certainly show that Indiana is a good State for a claim for a pension to come from. [Laughter.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Does it not show simply that a larger proportion of the people of Illinois have moved westward?

Mr. McRAE. I think it shows exactly the reverse, because no more people have migrated from Illinois than from Indiana. There is no reason in the world why more should move west from Illinois than from Indiana. The census returns show that Illinois has increased in population more than Indiana, and I believe that more people have gone to Illinois in proportion to its population than have to Indiana. But, Mr. Chairman, I have adverted to these figures in order to show that in Indiana, which, ever since I have been old enough to know anything about politics, has been a pivotal State, there has been a greater number of allowances of pension in proportion to population than in Illinois or in any other State in the Union. Perhaps they have received no more than justly due, but if so, the other States for some reason have been neglected.

Now, still quoting from the gentleman from Tennessee, let us follow this parallel a little further:

Ohio, though not so close, politically speaking, as Indiana, is always a close battle ground, sent 313,180 men to the war, and she has on her pension rolls 75,448 people; while the State of New Jersey, which has not been so doubtful politically, but has been steadily Democratic, sent 76,814 soldiers to the war, and she has a pension roll of only 13,375. Pennsylvania has of her enlisted men in the war about 1 in 5½ on the pension rolls, and of her population 1 in 82. Massachusetts has 1 in 6 of her enlisted men and 1 in 86 of her population on the rolls. Rhode Island has of her enlisted men about 1 in 9 on the rolls, and of her population 1 in 119. I will insert a table here showing, if the committee will consent, the figures of the different States as I have given them, and of some of the other States in detail.

Why is it that Indiana has on the pension rolls 100 persons for each 350 enlisted soldiers during the war, while Illinois has only 100 for each 550 soldiers enlisted during the war? Pennsylvania and Massachusetts show about the same ratio as Illinois, and New York shows 100 for each 700 so enlisted. I ask if this difference, which is so marked, is to be accounted for on the ground that the Indiana and Ohio soldiers fought more bravely in that war than did those from Illinois or Pennsylvania or from the Old Bay State?

Mr. Chairman, whether the reasons here assigned are the correct ones or not, I submit in all candor to the House and to the country that we ought to remove the administration of the pension laws and the disbursement of the enormous appropriation of pension money from even the possibility of such suspicion, and I trust that by some appropriate legislation this Congress will transfer the Pension Bureau to the War Department, make it a permanent bureau, and put it in charge of army officers who will administer it honestly and fairly to the people who pay the taxes and the pensioners who are the beneficiaries, uninfluenced and unmoved by political changes.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I interrupted the gentleman from Tennessee because I desired him to explain somewhat the remarkable statement he made to the House that he would debar all the soldiers from the pension roll who had their lives insured. The statement was so silly and absurd that the gentleman from Tennessee qualified it when he caught his breath and declined to be interrupted further upon that point. Is it any disgrace to a soldier to carry a little life insurance? If, by the accident of war, he has lost an arm or an eye, would the gentleman exclude him from taking the ordinary precautions of prudent men just because he was a soldier and helped to fight the battles of his country in its direst need?

Why, Mr. Chairman, I have listened in amazement to the propositions made upon the other side of this Chamber. They come to me almost new. The distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] made several charges before taking his seat. He found fault with and abused the widow of our veteran dead; he had no love or pity for the orphan, and he knit his brow and squeezed his heart to make some little show of love for the veteran to whom he was opposed for so many years in that terrible conflict. I was surprised to see that always generous man, the fighting representative and great cavalry leader of the Confederacy, Gen. JOE WHEELER, the gentleman from Alabama, oppose a proposition only intended to do justice to those who fought and won in opposition to him.

But the most pitiful and humiliating spectacle was when the distinguished wit and ex-Confederate from Mississippi was about to take his seat, after having turned and twisted his scorn and ridicule into so many fruitful places, as he believed, having insulted the widow and the veteran, having made a charge that he can not sustain, he then turned to the old heroes of the war seated upon this side of the Chamber, to whom he was opposed as a Confederate soldier, and begged of them that they would not give him the sound trouncing that he richly deserved.

Mr. Chairman, I was not a soldier of the war. But, thank God, I am able to resent the attack upon the veteran soldiers in this high place by ex-Confederates to-day.

In answer to the charge made by the gentleman from Mississippi, that the soldiers' homes of the country are being used by designing young women for the purpose of trapping old soldiers into matrimony and getting some relief, forsooth, by way of the pension roll, I will say this: Mr. Chairman, I represent a district in which the Soldiers' Home of the State of Michigan is located.

Mr. ALLEN. If the gentleman will permit me, I will state to him that I obtained my information on that subject from the present Commissioner of Pensions. That is not Confederate authority.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. I take the responsibility of denying, on behalf of the present Commissioner of Pensions, that he ever made any such statement to the gentleman from Mississippi, for it is as false as it can be. Whatever may have been said by the Commissioner, it will not bear the construction put upon it by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ALLEN. The verbal soldier takes the responsibility of denying what is a fact.

Mr. GAINES. The Commissioner of Pensions made the same statement to me.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. The Michigan Soldiers' Home, Mr. Chairman, has among its various departments a place where the widow of the soldier may live in peace and comfort. The State of Michigan pays all the expenses of making this provision for the widows of soldiers, and the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi will not be called upon to vote a dollar to sustain any Michigan soldier's widow in the Soldiers' Home of our State. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of liberal pensions to the soldier and to the widow who guarded his home during his absence in the field. You have not touched the maximum, and I do not care when the maximum is reached, so long as the soldiers' roll does absolute justice to the men who contended on the field of battle with some of the gentlemen on the other side for the supremacy of the Union.

I do not believe that designing widows exist in any such large numbers as the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi imagines; but I am not so conversant with that branch of the subject as the gentleman might be.

But, Mr. Chairman, we have in the Soldiers' Home of Michigan many deserving widows. We have many asking us for pensions that ought to be granted. Many a widow now fails to get a pension because her husband happened to be so situated during his lifetime that he did not need it, but upon his death the pension became necessary to sustain the widow, and my vote, while I am a member of this House, shall always be cast to give any deserving

widow a pension for the services of her soldier husband upon any field of conflict in the late war.

Mr. Chairman, my voice and my vote shall be given to the soldier who needs a pension. My voice and my vote shall be at the service of the soldier whether he needs a pension or not; for many a man going through life feels himself independent to-day, but to-morrow he may need a pension badly. To-day the evidence is at hand; to-morrow it may be scattered and gone. The soldier is justified in making his application for pension while the proof is within his reach, while he can obtain the necessary evidence; and I would not limit him in that right if he rendered any honorable service to his country, if he helped to carry his flag through danger and peril to triumphant and brilliant victory.

Mr. Chairman, our soldiers have a roll of honor. Thank God, it is not such a roll of honor as the hand of a Confederate Democrat may soil or sully. We have heard much of a roll of honor upon the other side. Thank God, the roll of honor of the American soldier hangs out in the blue canopy of heaven with God's hand upon it. The names upon it are indelibly written so high that you can never wipe out the record of the brilliant services of the men who faced the storm of bullets fired by you in battle and finally gave their lives in devotion to the cause of the Union which you tried to destroy. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, the assaults which are made upon this appropriation are not made in good faith. Such assaults indicate your natural unfriendliness to the soldier. Your management of the Pension Office under Hoke Smith drove many a worthy pensioner from the roll during the Democratic administration, and I hope you are comfortable in your great achievement. Mr. Chairman, I would make the pension granted a vested right that no Secretary of the Interior, that no Commissioner of Pensions, could ever strike down. I would throw around it all the safeguards necessary to protect the country against imposition; but the pension having been granted for a worthy cause, I would, if I were in the place of some gentlemen on the other side, call off my spies and cease to further pursue the veteran pensioner during the remaining years of his life. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, in listening to the debate this afternoon I have frequently thought of my old comrade in the field; and listening to the last remarks by the gentleman from Michigan, I thought of him again and especially of the expression I have often heard coming from his lips: "God save us from our friends." [Laughter.]

I believe, sir, that the intentions of most men are good, and I believe that all men upon this floor desire to do the right thing. But it seems strange, indeed, that after thirty years or more of effort on the part of the people of this country to do the right thing for the men who fought under the Union flag in the rebellion, you find that constantly the wrong thing is being done. Time is being wasted in fruitless debate here and in making propositions before this body that are futile and will never be carried out and that every soldier who maintains his reason and common sense knows never will be and never can be done for him.

I look upon the other side of the House and see there some of my old comrades in arms, men I know who were on the field of battle, and I have found every one of them sitting silent in his seat listening with wonder and amazement to the expressions that have fallen from the lips of some of the men so wonderfully patriotic now thirty years after the war has closed. [Applause and laughter.] I have no charge to make against you men who fought in the Southern Confederacy. We settled that question on the field of battle. But when a man fights thirty years after the war is over, it is the very best evidence on God's earth to my mind that he did not do very much fighting thirty years before. [Applause and laughter.]

I stand for an honest pension roll; and I say to you that men who are the most glib in speaking of and for the old flag, and of "America for Americans," and the "glory and the honor of the Federal soldiery," and the "faith of the nation"—I say that they have done less for the Federal soldier, although having it within their power, than any other set of men could possibly have done. On the other hand, you have done very much against them for which you should beg their pardon indeed.

I would like to see that pension roll a roll of honor, too, Mr. Chairman, but to-day it is a roll that before a man can inscribe his name upon it he must follow a tortuous and winding road, filled with numerous quagmires, in which he is very much more likely to be lost or drowned than to succeed in passing to secure the inscription of his name upon the roll.

You charge upon men who make assertions upon the floor of the House with reference to the subject that it is an untruth, and it goes out to the country that you are defending the soldier and defending his widow. Is that true? Come out in the open light, men, and let yourselves be seen and known as you are. If you desire to assault the pension roll, if you desire to build up the failing and still further rapidly failing features of the Dingley law, come out and do it like men, and say what you want to do and what you want to accomplish; and the applicants for pensions, and the friends of those who are applicants for pensions, even the men who deserve pensions, if necessary to maintain the honor and the dignity of the Government, would be ready to give up their claims and go off the roll. But do not undertake to charge on this side the crime of assaulting the soldier's widow and the old soldiers themselves in order to hide your own delinquencies, for I repeat, and I stand here ready to defend the assertion that the Commissioner of Pensions not only said this upon the street, but besought the Committee on Pensions to assault the pension roll and to prohibit the widow of the soldier from ever receiving a pension and the child of a soldier from receiving it from and after the passage of the law, and he desired to place upon the statute books beyond that that the widow and the child of the soldier were no longer the wards of the nation.

It is not an assault by the Confederacy. We licked you in every assault you ever made. We could do it again if you wanted to do it here, but we can not whip the assaults coming from our pretended friends upon the other side of the House. You are too well armed; and I do ask you in the name of honor and of decency to be fair to the soldiers of this country. You demand of a soldier now more than you demand of anyone on God's earth, before any court in the land, or before any committee. By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made most soldiers either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll. These are the plain truths that some soldier ought to have said on this floor years ago.

Look at the requirements which have been added year by year, until men old and bent and infirm with age and the wounds received in the early sixties are rapidly going to the grave, asking them to remain off the roll because they can not prove that they were sound men before they went into the Army, can not prove that which the Government established for them; because a man can not prove by two comrades who served with him the particular occasion when and where he contracted hemorrhoids or how he got heart disease. Indeed, it is strange to me that we quibble over this law. I will vote for that pension roll if you make it $175,000,000, without quibbling, without fault.

I desire to come to the defense of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN], whom I believe has been misled, and say that I do not believe the charge he has made. I have a soldiers' home within my own district, a district in which were raised parts of thirteen as brave regiments as ever went upon the field. I live in a State where a soldiers' home of the Union is established also; and I say it is an aspersion upon the fair name of American women to charge that they will go into conspiracies to marry the aged and decrepit soldier, in order that they may get the meager pension that is handed out to him, a pension which, when granted to her, would scarcely feed the flock of sparrows that come to her humble door. American women do not need to go into such conspiracies. If you want to find conspiracies against the Government, hunt for them somewhere else. Conspiracies exist here. You had it all during the last session, when you robbed the American people and made indigent the soldiers who fought in the war by as unholy a measure of taxation as ever was placed upon any statute book upon God's earth.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I will not yield the palm to any man who carried a sword or to any man who carried a musket. I want to do for him all that is in reason, but when you make the pretense, then I want you to carry out the pretense in fact. Do as you upon that side of the House can do for the soldier, and do not attack him. You will attack him. You have already done it. I am sorry for this side of the House that the amendment of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. WHEELER] and the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] were presented, because if they had not come from this side of the House they would have come from the other side.

When you attack this roll to prevent the giving of pensions to the soldier's child and to the soldier's widow there is a purpose behind it. The only purpose is to cut off a needed expenditure—a much needed one, perhaps—to the woman who marries the old man and to the children that may follow him. But the purpose of it is to bolster the falling and failing revenues of the country under the new tariff system. Why do you do it? It is a fine policy, indeed, to commence retrenchment at the nursing bottle of the soldier's babe or at the door of his widow who sits by his grave, waiting for him who will never return.

I know that the pension roll grows apace. Why should it not? You men who stop to reason ought to have known that it would. Here and there a soldier dies, it is true, but the man pensioned in the early days after the war is growing older now. The wound which then did not trouble him has now become troublesome, and diseases then implanted in his system are racking him at this hour, and it is no more than just and fair and honorable and decent that his pension should increase with the increasing infirmities of his life. I care not where it goes, if you will give honest taxation, if you will tax the money of this land, if you will tax

the property of America in fairness and justice, if you will make the wealth and the corporations of the land pay their honest dues to an honest government, you will never have need of the complaint of the magnitude of the pension roll.

My friends upon the other side of the House, you have got a great deal of glory out of this pension business. You have got a great deal of credit out of it, and I do not desire to take one laurel from your brow; but I ask you, will you go with me to do simple and honest justice? If you want to do honest justice, in fairness and equity, then I plead with you to revise your pension laws so as to make it possible for a man to get a pension who is entitled to it in honesty and fairness, but who can not prove it, as the man can who spent most of the time in the hospital or who lived along the lines, but never crossed them in his life.

Upon the pension rolls to-day are men who receive the highest pensions who never went beyond the city of Washington, or farther south than the city of Louisville, while men who in the early fight crossed steel with you in the South, men who marched through your marshes, by your creeks, and climbed your mountains, are debarred from pensions solely because of proof which they can not get short of the domain of heaven or of hell, to whichever place they went, and never can be reached otherwise. And you allow that iniquity to continue year after year without remedy. Yes, it is true, as was said by the gentleman from Mississippi. Quit making your distinctions. They are invidious. They are wrong. Where would your war and where would your glory to the Federal Army have been except for the private in the ranks? There is no trouble about reaching it here. Let an officer's widow call for a pension in this House, and it passes at once.

I promise you that I will give the gentleman from Michigan an opportunity. In the near future he shall have an opportunity to show his loyalty, patriotism, and love of the soldier. I will present some bills upon this floor where you shall have the opportunity to do justice to the widow of the private as well as to the man who led him in the field. I will give you that opportunity; and I pledge you my word of honor here and now, I do not expect that justice will be done. Pretenses and proclamations after proclamations have been made. You say we are a great and generous Government to the soldier. You show the mighty expense of the pension roll. The expense is not in the pension roll, but largely in the administration of the pension laws. You are having hundreds of men going all through the United States, in every State of the Union, into the Rocky Mountains, into the fastnesses of the Western wilds, hunting down men under a system of espionage, trying to prevent them from going on the pension roll, and thereby costing the Government thousands of dollars a day.

Why do you not correct such evils as that? Stop prating about the grandeur of the war or the results of the war, but do your duty in honest, plain fairness. Do not hide your heads, and do not reduce the pension roll for the purpose of bolstering up something, but stand flat-footed upon it as men, and then the soldiers of the North will believe you are the soldiers' friends, and not until justice is done will they believe in the lot of pretenses that you utter upon this floor. Mr. Chairman, I have sat in my seat with amazement in days gone by when I heard of an unsullied flag and unsullied currency and sound money; when I heard of revenues to support the Government, and of the patriotism and loyalty of this land, of America for Americans; and yet we have seen, as you have within the last two years, Americans insulted, her soldiery despised, her flag even disgraced, amidst all this talk of loyalty, patriotism, and grandeur, by reason of the insults of Spain.

When a word is spoken here in behalf of the struggling Cubans, action is prevented in behalf of those holding the securities of Spain. I am tired of this protestation, this talk of the glory and the patriotism and loyalty of it. I want you to bring on that pension bill, and raise it as high as you dare, and every Federal soldier on this side of the House will vote with you. But I want you to do the thing honestly and straightforwardly, and not cover it up with talk of loyalty and lower revenues; that is nothing but promises, and promises that turn to ashes and rust and mold with age. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Chairman, if I can be recognized, I will yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MIERS] such time as he might want.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, this nation owes a debt of gratitude to the Union soldier that can never be paid in money nor in laudatory words spoken upon the floor of this Hall. In 1861, when the right of secession was declared, when the flag of the Union was fired on, when one portion of this country was willing to rend the country in twain, when we had no standing army and but a small navy, the President of the United States called on the people for a voluntary army. In a few days the quota was full—a surplus and men to spare. After a few months more this country boasted of the proud spectacle of the most patriotic, the most efficient and most self-sacrificing army that ever went forth to do battle for any country, thereby demonstrating the fact that the strength of this Government lies in the common people. It is not in concentrated wealth; it is not in corporate power; it is not with a gold standard; it is not with bimetallism, nor all of these combined. It is with the patriotic masses. It is the common people who fight the battles of the country, who clear the forests, who yield all the wealth there is in this country.

Mr. Chairman, to this country I give one note of warning. If this beloved Republic of ours, "the home of the free, the land of the brave," "the government for the people," is to abide, there must be less attention by the legislation of this country to the corporations, less to the strong, less to the favored few, and more attention to the masses. When by class legislation, Mr. Chairman, you cool the patriotic ardor of the people, such as composed the late Union Army, it will be a sorry day. They are entitled to fair treatment, exact justice, and may rise in their dignity and demand it.

Mr. Chairman, this country is always secure without a standing army, without a considerable navy, for its strength lies in the patriotic hearts of the great toiling millions of the people. A third of a century has passed since the close of the war, and we have a great pension roll; and to-day the House of Representatives, through one of its committees, has before it an appropriation bill to meet the cost of that pension roll. Some gentlemen say they would make that roll a roll of honor. I say yes, make it a roll of honor, but I would have gentlemen halt there a moment while I say to them that it is now a roll of honor. True, like every other human institution, it is subject to error. It may have been imposed upon.

I do not question that there are some names upon the roll that should not be there. I do not doubt that there are many other names which should be upon the pension roll that are not there. I do not question that many a deserving soldier has had to run the gantlet too long before his name has appeared upon that roll, but in the main, Mr. Chairman, the pension roll is not only a roll of honor, but it is the greatest, the proudest roll of honor ever made by any people or by any government; and, Mr. Chairman, while I believe there is a demand upon this body for retrenchment, for reform, for the cutting down of public expenditures, and while I am prepared to join hands with gentlemen upon either side of the Chamber for the reduction of public expenditures wherever it may be done, yet I do not believe there is any demand from any source, or from any part or section of this country, that the business of retrenchment shall be begun on the pension roll.

I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that there is any considerable number of men, regardless of section, regardless of politics, who would begin a system of parsimonious legislation for the men who endured so much, the men who sacrificed so much and so long in order that we might have not only a united but a prosperous country, with one Constitution and one flag and one common interest.

I do not believe there is anyone who would for a moment desire that the men who fought to bring about that glorious result should be made the first objects of retrenchment. No, gentlemen, you not only stand by the patriotic hearts that fought the battles of the past, but you stand by the men on whom you must rely to fight the battles of your country in the future. It is their just desert; besides, it is economy to the Government. Their stout, patriotic hearts relieve this country of the necessity of a standing army. If I were to criticise the chairman of the committee presenting this bill it would be for presenting a bill which appropriates only $141,000,000 when the amount ought to be $151,000,000. Why? Because all the reports from the Secretary and from the pension agencies show that there is need for $150,000,000 to pay the pensioners borne on the rolls.

Gentlemen, if you are going to be fair with the old soldier, if you are going to stand fairly before the country, and if $151,000,000 is needed, then say $151,000,000, even though, perchance, it may illustrate the fact that the tariff bill passed at the special session of Congress will not raise revenue enough to run the Government. If that act fails to produce that result, do not lay it at the door of the old soldier. Go somewhere else and retrench. Go somewhere else and cut down unnecessary and useless expenditures. Do not begin on the great pension roll, the roll of honor, of which every member on this floor, regardless of section, must, in his cooler moments, be proud.

So far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, I am willing to give the right of way to this appropriation bill. I am willing to add more to it. I will allow no man to stand on this floor and go further than I will in the protection of that roll of honor in voting pensions or in protecting the credit and the welfare of the old soldier from whatever source attack may come. [Applause.] Mr. Chairman, the time has come when we may be fair with each other. My friend from Arkansas [Mr. McRAE] wants to know why there are more pensioners on the rolls from Indiana than from Illinois. I challenge the statement that there are more pensioners from Indiana than from Illinois, but if there are, it may be for the proud reason that there were more soldiers from Indiana on the side of the Union in the late war than from Illinois. Whatever

the facts may be, if there are more pensioners on the rolls from Indiana than from Illinois, so far as I am concerned I do not desire in any way to cover it up.

I am glad of it and proud of it. In my county, which sent forth as many soldiers as any county in the State of Indiana, nearly every man who went forth to do battle is drawing a pension. There are a few who have never applied for pensions who ought to have applied and would have been entitled to them. And, Mr. Chairman, I think I have said to every one of them, for their heroic deeds, for their sacrifice, for their impaired health, they should apply, and that I would use every argument and art of persuasion at my command to see that their pensions were allowed. Indeed, Mr. Chairman, in my judgment the time has come for a service pension.

Mr. Chairman, I would teach the rising generation not only the glories of this nation, but I would show them the sacrifices made by the Union soldier; and when they understand these, instead of complaining of the taxes, they will be ready to take off their hats and do obeisance to the men who made it possible for us to have the united Government that we have to-day. One people, one Constitution, one flag, one common interest; no North, no South, no East, no West, and, Mr. Chairman, but one sentiment upon the floor of the House, and that is, to maintain this great roll of honor and deal justly and generously with the Union soldier. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CAMPBELL] so much of my time as he may desire.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I represent a district in Illinois that sent possibly more soldiers into the war for the suppression of the rebellion than any other district in the United States. I rise for the purpose of introducing an amendment to this appropriation bill. I want to be consistent about this matter. I sent in yesterday to the Pension Department forty-nine status requests in the cases of soldiers living in the Twentieth Congressional district of Illinois. Many of these men are Democrats. I am satisfied that there are in my district a great many deserving soldiers who have never received pensions from the Government—men whose names ought to be upon the pension rolls. For this reason I propose to introduce an amendment to this bill, so that there will be enough money appropriated to pay all pensioners, so that no deficit will exist at the end of the next fiscal year. I send the amendment to the desk, and ask that it be read.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be read for information.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out the word "forty," in line 2, page 2, and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty;" so as to read "$150,000,000."

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I do not understand this amendment is in order at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been read merely for the information of the committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL. When this portion of the bill is reached I will offer that amendment. I want to be consistent. I think there is as much patriotism on this side of the House as upon the other. We are all patriotic. We love our Government. We love our country. We all feel like doing what is right for the soldiers of the Union, and the widows of such soldiers. And to do this, we ought to appropriate a sufficient amount of money to pay these pensions. I find upon examining the report of the hearings before the subcommittee which prepared this bill, on page 4, that the Commissioner of Pensions gave it as his estimate that on the basis of an appropriation of $140,000,000 there would be a deficit of $8,337,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. The Commissioner went even further than this—he said it was possible the deficit would be as much as $10,000,000.

Now, I know that the Commissioner is well informed in regard to these matters and I am willing to accept his estimate as correct. It seems to me that it is absurd to appropriate less money than will be needed. Surely we do not want a deficit amounting to as much as $10,000,000 to occur in the pension list. Let us be honest with the veterans and ourselves. Mr. Chairman, at the proper time I shall urge the adoption of the amendment I have just proposed.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, one or two statements have been made by gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber which, it seems to me, ought to be corrected. One of those statements was that of the gentleman from Tennessee, who said that of this colossal sum of $140,000,000, caused by the pension appropriation bill, only 5 per cent was paid in States that furnished soldiers to the Confederate army. That statement was an error on the part of the gentleman. But even if it were correct, I do not know that it ought to be an argument against the payment of pensions. As one reason why a larger percentage of this sum was not paid in those States, it might be suggested that the gentlemen who reside in those States did not at the proper time see fit to qualify themselves for places on the pension roll by enlisting in the Federal Army. That might be an all-sufficient answer.

But the gentleman by an argument of that kind endeavors to arouse a spirit of sectionalism. I think that is unfair and is to be deprecated, especially when he bases his argument upon a misstatement of facts. As a matter of fact, to soldiers residing in the States that made contributions to the Confederate armies there are paid annually $27,000,000 of the sum appropriated for pensions—nearly 20 per cent of the entire amount appropriated for that purpose. I allude to this merely because of the unfairness, as it seems to me, of the gentleman in attempting to make this pension bill odious to the American people.

The gentleman from Alabama has offered an amendment which shows, to my mind, that he has a misconstruction of the whole theory of pensions. Pensions are not granted as a reward for service, but their purpose is to equalize, as nearly as possible, the earning capacity of the men who are injured in the military service and those who are not. The Government says to a man about to enlist, "If, having taken your place in the ranks, you should suffer such disability as partially or wholly to incapacitate you for earning a livelihood, we will, by a pension, make good that loss." That is the theory upon which pensions are allowed.

The gentleman's amendment proposes to make the period of the soldier's service a measure of the amount of pension to be allowed, without regard to the disabilities suffered by the individual or the incapacity incurred by him for earning a livelihood. Why should not a man receive a full pension, whether incapacitated during the first three months of his service or during the last three months? If he is in fact incapacitated—rendered less able to earn a living than if he had not engaged in the service—why should not the Government make good the loss which he has suffered? Yet the gentleman proposes that the soldier who served for four years shall receive the full amount of pension; that one who served only three years shall receive three-fourths of the full amount; or if two years, two-thirds; or if one year, one-half. Is such a provision just to a man who, having served only one year, has really been incapacitated from earning to as great a degree as the one who served four years? A provision of that kind, it appears to me, sets at defiance the whole theory upon which pensions are allowed.

I want to call the attention of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] to a remark that fell from him. I think perhaps it was not well considered. I do not believe that any American citizen will dare to stand in the face of the American people and utter a slander or libel or foul aspersion upon the honor of good men, as did the gentleman from Ohio if he meant what he stated and is correctly reported by the Official Reporters of the House. Let me call attention to the language, Mr. Chairman. I heard it as it fell from the lips of the gentleman; but to be sure, so as not to make any mistake with regard to a statement of such wonderful gravity, I went to the Official Reporter and got from him the exact language as uttered by the gentleman from Ohio. He said:

By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made most soldiers either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll.

That is the language of the gentleman from Ohio. Will he stand by that?

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. I do, with the exception of one word. I think I used the word "many" for "most." I stand by my language in every particular. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Ah, Mr. Chairman, the language that I have quoted was the language the gentleman from Ohio used. I have repeated the language that was used by the gentleman without change of a single syllable or word. The gentlemen all around me heard the monstrous statement. No man could be mistaken about it. Words like those will burn themselves into the memories of all honest, patriotic men in an assemblage like this.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Will the gentleman allow an interruption?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Will the gentleman repeat the language he asserts that I used? I could not hear distinctly.

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I will repeat the language, although it ought to be enough to bring the blush of shame to any man to think that language of this kind could be uttered—perhaps even repeated—on the floor of this House. But I will repeat the gentleman's language. The gentleman said:

By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made most soldiers——

Mr. NORTON of Ohio (interrupting). Now, change that word "most" to "many"——

Mr. HEPBURN (continuing)—

either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Change the one word "most" to "many," and you will have my exact language—the language I intended to use.

Mr. HEPBURN. Ah, but "most" was the word you used. We have been familiar with the word "many," used in that connection, during a long period of years. You were the first one,

to my knowledge, that specified approximately the number of perjuries committed by your old comrades in order to get the pension or to get upon the rolls. I do not wonder, sir, that the gentleman tries to get away from the consequences of his own rash statement.

Gentlemen say that the pension roll is a roll of dishonor. Is it now? We had an Administration that pledged itself to the purging of the pension rolls—two of them—four years, and again another period of four years, in which they devoted themselves to removing the blots, as they called them, from the pension rolls of the United States.

Did they succeed? It might be that some years ago, prior to the year 1885, there may have been in some cases vague and misty suspicions here and there and elsewhere that there was a man on the roll who ought not to be there. But in 1885 the Democratic party, through its Administration then in power, began the labor of "purging the pension rolls." They kept it up uninterruptedly for four years, and assuming that nothing was done in that direction during the succeeding four years, in 1893 again they began the congenial work of "purging the pension rolls," and for four years more went on with the work. All the spies, all the informers everywhere that had the disposition to malign or injure an old neighbor were eagerly listened to by the officials in charge of the administration of the law.

From year to year they went on with the work, and at times were reenforced by all the Democratic postmasters in power. Much money was spent in the hunt, and everywhere these gentlemen gave voice to all the suspicions that suspicious neighbors might have as to the integrity and honor of their neighbors who were pensioners, all of these coming to the Pension Department and all finding willing and eager ears, every attention being given to the rumors, suspicions, and falsehoods that could be invented, examinations being had upon all of them; and yet after all of this labor, with the aid of all the courts, with the expenditure of millions of money directed to "purging the pension rolls," you could almost count on the fingers of your hands the result of the labors of all these gentlemen for each of the years they were thus engaged.

Now, as I have said before, there might have been a time when aspersions of this kind could be listened to with something like tolerance, but that time has passed, gentlemen. I want to remind you that you have no right now to make these charges, because the issues were made up by you, the trial has been had, the verdict has been rendered, and you ought to be precluded, now at least, after all these years of effort and all these years of failure, from again making this stale, unwholesome, and malevolent charge. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, I do not know how many more gentlemen desire to speak upon this question, but unless there are some more on one or the other side of the House——

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. I would like a little time.

Mr. MAXWELL. I ask leave to offer an amendment.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. How much time does the gentleman from Ohio desire?

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. I simply want to reply very briefly to the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN].

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Go on.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I am not only surprised, but pained as well, by the language of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN]. I had learned to admire and respect him upon the floor of this House, learned to admire and respect him before I came upon the floor of this House; but I did not know then that there was any man upon the floor of this House who would insist upon putting words into the mouth of any member upon this floor for the paltry, mean, and despicable purpose of getting something upon which to base a reply. I thought, Mr. Chairman, that the dignity and the ability and the manhood of the gentleman from Iowa gave him sufficient grounds to meet all men in debate upon this floor without manufacturing or insisting upon the use of a word, and that at least when he had the assurance that I had not so proclaimed it.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I desire to say to the gentleman from Iowa that my respect for the soldier has been proven upon too many fields, public and private, for him to attack the record in any form to do me injury. I stand repeating only what the veterans of Ohio, in the soldiers' homes, along the lines everywhere repeat, that the rolls of the Pension Office and the provisions of the law require them to furnish testimony that they can not get or be rejected; and I say, though you were a comrade, though you had the genius and the brains of the greatest physician that ever lived, you dare not put your name to a pension certificate and swear that at this place and at that time you know the soldier contracted heart disease; or if you do it, you commit a moral perjury if not a legal one. I complain of your pension laws solely because they are against the soldier. I am not complaining of the pension laws because they are in favor of him. I am trying to sweep away the cobwebs and the useless machinery, and that dovetail system of work that keeps on and on forever.

Now, I will say to you, sir, if you love the soldier as much as you pretend, put your energy and your genius to a work that will clean up that roll and let men who have been waiting for nine years for an answer hear some word and some report and some favor out of the mouths of those who pretend to be the soldiers' friends. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Do business and stop prating. Bay not to the moon of the pretended loyalty and glory and dignity of yourselves. Get down to work. Go into the Pension Committee room, if you dare, and make a proposition to me there that I do not prove to you, a thousand—nay, two thousand—upon your rolls that they have not heard a word from in six or seven years. And I say, and repeat it now, that many of the best boys that ever carried a musket, that ever went upon any field, that for three years were always at the front, came home weak, wounded, debilitated, and impoverished, and some of them charges upon the public, can not get upon the rolls because of the iron rule that you have, the iron law that is there, as senseless as it is strong, which stands in their way.

I am not afraid to speak the truth here upon this subject. It is a strange condition! If you love the soldier so greatly and so mightily, and if you desire to do right by him, why, in the name of Heaven, do you not clear away the army of cormorants and pension attorneys that dog him on every hand, to rob him of his sustenance, and at last notify him, through the Commissioner of Pensions, that his claim is rejected because he could not prove an absolute, clear record of his military service and of injury while in the line of duty?

I say to you, sir, that I am not afraid to stand upon the record and leave it to the campfires and the boys around the burning logs. I am not afraid to stand upon the record and leave it to the masses of the soldiers of the land. I tell you now, once for all, your soldiers' homes are crowded to overflowing, and men in my own State have been working in the soldiers' homes pounding stone, employing a part of them and deducting a part of their pension money. This is being done in Erie County, Ohio. I may be charged with making a mistake when I say that. I say it is a shame and a stain upon your lawmaking power for you, with that majority, to permit such a condition of things as this.

I say that because justice is not done that there are thousands who are humiliated from day to day and are either eating the bread of charity or going hungry on the street. I speak for them. I speak for their honor, their dignity, and in the justice of a just country, with a just God, and just people, who do not love their political gods above honesty to mankind and general humanity. I conferred with them, and carry to you the words they spoke. I have the courage of my convictions to speak upon this floor the language which they spoke to me.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. When you had the President, the Senate, and the House, why did you not remedy some of the evils you complain of?

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. When we had the President, the only one which the misfortune of God or of the country has given to the Democratic party since the war [laughter and applause on the Democratic side], we got a man that belonged to you, and you owned him. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Remedies do not begin with the President, they begin with Congress. You could have passed bills. You had the only power to do it; but instead of that, you devoted your attention as a party to reducing pensions and suspending the payment of pensions, and it does not lie in your mouths to complain of existing irregularities and improper laws.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, because we committed a wrong, a wrong which I inveighed against and complained of then as bitterly as I do now, is no sign that you should sit supinely in your places and see the evils that exist and not have the courage or the manhood to correct them now that you have the power. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I have heard of no amendment coming from that side of the House that will correct any of these evils.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. If this side of the House were to propose an amendment that would give a crown of glory to every soldier, you would vote against it, and you would steal the crown from him. He would not get away with it. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] has accused me of a very grave offense, that of interpolating a word in his speech in order that I might make a fitting reply to it. Mr. Chairman, I make an absolute and total denial of that charge. I have not done that. The gentleman says that I ought to have taken his word when he says that he used the

word "many" instead of the word "most." I heard the gentleman; I heard him use the word "most." I was giving him my undivided attention. The fact that he used that word made an impression upon my mind about which I can not be mistaken. I am reenforced in this conclusion by the statements of gentlemen all around me who were paying attention to him and who heard him use that word "most."

Still, anxious to be correct beyond peradventure, although I did not think it possible that I could be in error, I went to the Reporter, and have repeated here the words as he heard them and as he wrote them down, standing near to the gentleman. I have not committed the offense that he says I committed. Mr. Chairman, on the contrary, the gentleman, with all his boasted courage, with all his passionate desire to dare somebody to do something or other that perhaps they never thought of doing—with all that, the gentleman is now trying to get away from the slur and stigma that he put upon thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of honest men whose names are on the pension roll. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I move that the committee do now rise, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MAXWELL. I desire to offer an amendment.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. We have not reached that stage in the consideration of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman can have it read for the information of the committee.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Very well. I will yield for that purpose.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend the total appropriations for pensions for 1899 by inserting $165,000,000 in place of $141,000,000.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I move that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PAYNE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4303) making appropriations for invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1899, and had come to no resolution thereon.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of John Snyder, Fifty-third Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The bill (S. 809) for the relief of Orin R. McDaniel, which had been referred to the Committee on War Claims, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Board of Engineers on examination and character and value of improvements made at the Pass of Aransas, Texas, by the Aransas Pass Harbor Company—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of the examination and survey of Willamette River opposite Salem, Oreg.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Salt Pond, Massachusetts—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Umpqua River, bar, and entrance, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of St. Francis River, Arkansas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War, submitting additional estimates for the pay of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1899—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, recommending certain legislation in regard to criminal jurisdiction in military reservations and transmitting therewith the views of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army—to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with his indorsement, the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army that certain amendments be made to the summary court act—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of the examination and survey of Union River, Maine—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, calling the attention of Congress to claim of Wilhelm Boeing to certain lands covered by the Duluth Canal, and recommending that the Court of Claims have jurisdiction over it—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the expenditures at the National Armory at Springfield, Mass., and of the arms, etc., fabricated, altered, etc., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Boston Harbor, Massachusetts—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Scappoose Bay, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Cleveland Harbor breakwater—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Black River (Lorain), Ohio—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Mantua Creek, New Jersey—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Connecticut River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of inner harbor at Point Judith Pond, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Quillayute Harbor and River, Washington—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse, Minnesota—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Saginaw, Shiawassee, Bad, and Flint rivers, Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of the harbor of South Norwalk, Conn.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Librarian of Congress, submitting his report—to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Long Tom River, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 2075) for the relief of John Green—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Papers to accompany H. R. 3117, for the relief of Capt. William Churchill—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H. R. 4354) to increase the efficiency of the foreign service of the United States and to provide for the reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 4355) providing for the safety of lives of persons on waters under the jurisdiction of the United States—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WALKER of Virginia (by request): A bill (H. R. 4356) for the relief of the acting (volunteer) officers of the United States Navy in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4357) to reduce letter postage to 1 cent per one-half ounce—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BOOZE: A bill (H. R. 4358) granting condemned cannon to Wilson Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Maryland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 4359) to provide for the holding of a congress of the Indian tribes of the United States at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year A. D. 1898, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 4360) for the relief of persons who served ninety days or more in the various construction corps attached to the United States Army or railroads operated by the military authorities of the United States from April, 1861, to June, 1865—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 4361) to establish a national military park at the scene of the battle between the United States troops under Maj. Francis L. Dade and the Seminole Indians in the State of Florida, known as "Dade's massacre"—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 4362) to provide for local government of Arizona and the election of certain officers therein—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 4363) amending "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1893—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 4364) to establish the department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KITCHIN (by request): A bill (H. R. 4365) to place asbestus on the taxable list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLEMING: A bill (H. R. 4366) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing an investigation of the books, accounts, and methods of railroads which have received aid from the United States, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 4367) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize and encourage the holding of a transmississippi and international exposition at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year 1898," approved June 10, 1896—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 4368) to repeal sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Detroit, Mich.," approved March 2, 1885—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WALKER of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4369) amending section 6 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 4370) for the improvement of the harbor of New Haven, Conn., in accordance with the resurvey of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, accompanied by a memorial of the harbor commissioners and Chamber of Commerce of New Haven, Conn.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 4371) for the construction of dry docks at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Algiers, La., and Mare Island, Cal.; for the enlargement and improvement of dry docks at Brooklyn, N. Y.; at League Island, Pa., and Norfolk, Va., and for the construction of a wharf at Port Royal, S. C.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 4372) concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. HOWE: A bill (H. R. 4373) granting a pension to all Union soldiers holding an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 4374) for the erection of a public building at Decatur, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4375) to increase the pensions of soldiers of the Florida war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4376) providing for an additional United States district judge for the State of Alabama—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4377) to locate a branch of the national prison at Florence, Ala.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4378) to designate the time for the convening of Congress—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4379) to donate certain lands in Alabama for educational purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4380) to amend section 3 of an act making appropriations for the Post-Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1886—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4381) to grant a township of land to the State of Alabama for the use of the Alabama State Normal College—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CATCHINGS: A bill (H. R. 4382) to establish a national military park to commemorate the campaign, siege, and defense of Vicksburg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4383) to amend section 766 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERRY: A bill (H. R. 4384) to extend Fort Thomas, in Campbell County, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, Ohio—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 4385) for the better government of Hot Springs Reservation, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 4386) to prevent the desecration of the national flag—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 4387) in relation to claims arising under the provisions of the captured and abandoned property acts, and for extension of time in which to bring suit—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALBERT: A bill (H. R. 4388) to amend an act entitled "An act to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by act of Congress approved August 5, 1861," approved March 2, 1891—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONNOLLY: A bill (H. R. 4389) to provide for the erection of a public building at Decatur, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GROUT: A bill (H. R. 4390) for the erection of a public building at Island Pond, Vt.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4391) for the erection of a public building at Newport, Vt.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 4392) regulating the collection of special taxes from wholesale and retail liquor dealers, and wholesale and retail dealers in malt liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARMER: A bill (H. R. 4393) to authorize the extension of the Metropolitan Railroad—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 4394) to prevent appropriations to the widows and heirs of deceased members of Congress—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: A bill (H. R. 4395) to provide for a clock for the tower of the public building at Reading, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 4396) to grant to the Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River Railway Company a right of way over the public lands traversed by it—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4397) to repeal an act entitled "An act to exclude the public lands in Alabama from the operation of the laws relating to mineral lands," approved March 3, 1883—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4398) to authorize an increase of bank circulation—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4399) to establish a marine hospital at Florence, Ala.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4400) to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint a board of review in certain cases—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4401) to provide for the printing of additional copies of the Records of the War of the Rebellion—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4402) to dispense with proof of loyalty in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4403) to remove the tax from spirits made from fruit in certain cases—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4404) to increase the school fund of the State of Alabama—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4405) to establish a port of delivery at Florence, Ala.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4406) to create and establish a tariff statistical bureau—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4407) to provide for the purchase of gold and silver bullion and for the coinage thereof—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4408) to amend the Articles of War, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARHAM: A bill (H. R. 4409) to prohibit immigration of all skilled and unskilled foreign manual labor—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DALZELL: Joint resolution (H. Res. 96) granting permission for the erection of a monument in Washington, D. C., for the ornamentation of the national capital and in honor of Samuel Hahnemann—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MARSH: Joint resolution (H. Res. 97) directing the Secretary of War to exchange Springfied breech-loading rifles, caliber .45, of late model, now stored in any of the United States arsenals, for the Springfield breech-loading rifles, calibers .45 and .50, now in possession of the State of Illinois—to the Committee on the Militia.

By Mr. BARHAM: Joint resolution (H. Res. 98) to authorize Secretary of War to build military road through Lime Point, California—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: Concurrent resolution (House Con. Res. No. 8) for the improvement of the Chicago River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine: Resolution (House Res. No. 117) for an assistant clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: Resolution (House Res. No. 122) to amend clause 44 of Rule II—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Resolution (House Res. No. 123) for certain information from the Secretary of the Treasury—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. FLEMING: Resolution (House Res. No. 124) requesting the President to obtain a postponement of the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad—to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

By Mr. BRUMM: Resolution (House Res. No. 125) to authorize the appointment of an additional clerk for the Committee on Claims—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. CASTLE: Resolution (House Res. No. 126) relating to privileges of Hebrew American citizens in Russia—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 4410) for the relief of James M. Andrews—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 4411) for the relief of James H. Birch—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 4412) to amend the record of John J. Troxell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROSIUS: A bill (H. R. 4413) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the military record of Elijah Alexander—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4414) granting a pension to Mrs. Lydia A. White—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4415) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the military record of George Alexander—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN: A bill (H. R. 4416) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Thomas, late a private of Company I, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4417) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Young, late a private of Company G, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4418) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of Horace G. Reed—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4419) to amend the military record of William Behymer by removing the charge of desertion, and to issue to him a certificate of honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4420) to amend the naval record of John W. Thompson and give him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4421) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Josiah Strickley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4422) to remove the charge of desertion and disloyalty from the military record of Joseph Shuman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4423) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James M. Boatman, late a private of Company H, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4424) granting a pension to Mary E. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4425) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Arthur B. Spader, late a private of Company B, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 4426) granting a pension to Sarah E. Cotton—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 4427) for the relief of the legal representatives of William H. Manning—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CODDING: A bill (H. R. 4428) for the relief of E. Reed Myer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4429) to increase the pension of Emanuel Vandermark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 4430) for the relief of William A. Shook—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DE ARMOND (by request): A bill (H. R. 4431) for the relief of George McGuire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 4432) for the relief of W. G. Buck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 4433) granting a pension to Emma B. Carr, widow of Col. Henry M. Carr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 4434) for the relief of Benjamin F. Graham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GROUT: A bill (H. R. 4435) to pension Gratia H. Martin, of Williamstown, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4436) for the relief of George W. Saulpaw—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 4437) for the relief of George B. Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4438) granting a pension to Mary J. Secor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4439) granting a pension to Henry Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4440) granting a pension to Mary Lamont—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4441) granting a pension to Cynthia Ladue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4442) granting a pension to Richard Dobson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4443) granting a pension to Cleona E. Gains—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4444) granting a pension to Lorada Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4445) for the relief of Arulus C. Parkhurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4446) granting a pension to Ellen Charlton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4447) granting a pension to John Houts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4448) granting a pension to Hannah A. Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4449) granting a pension to Charles Beckwith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4450) granting a pension to Daniel Leclear—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 4451) for the relief of James and William Crooks, of Canada—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4452) granting a pension to Minnie H. Weeks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4453) for the relief of Elias S. Breese—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARMER: A bill (H. R. 4454) for the relief Capt. Martin Hammer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4455) to authorize the Postmaster-General to pay to the Balfour Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., the amount paid in excess of the legal rate of postage—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 4456) for the relief of Joseph R. Findley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4457) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas Amey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4458) to correct military record of Robert McIntire and remove charge of desertion therefrom—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4459) for the relief of the Society of the United

Brethren in Christ, of Tyrone, Pa.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4460) for the relief of John W. Gummo and the payment to him of his military bounty—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4461) authorizing the Secretary of War to procure medals for those who responded to and enlisted under the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops to aid in the preservation of the Union—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4462) to increase the pension of Mary E. Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4463) to increase the pension of Mrs. Helen G. Heiner, widow of the late Capt. R. G. Heiner, Company A, First United States Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4464) granting an arrearage of pension and an increase of pension to Abram W. Blauch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4465) for the relief of James Bookhamer, of Altoona, Pa., for carrying mail between Hopewell and Curryville, Pa.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4466) granting an increase of pension to Maria Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4467) to increase the pension of Carey H. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4468) for the relief of the heirs of Andrew Shoenfelt for supplies furnished United States troops during war of the rebellion—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOOKER: A bill (H. R. 4469) increasing the pension of Katherine L. Cushing, widow of William B. Cushing, late commander in United States Navy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 4470) granting pension of $50 per month to H. C. Trout, late of Company G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUNTER: A bill (H. R. 4471) for the relief of Jacob Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JETT: A bill (H. R. 4472) to grant a pension to William H. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 4473) granting a pension to Susan A. Wood—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 4474) granting a pension to Sarah A. Bowen—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4475) for the relief of certain persons residing in the original Hot Springs Reservation of Arkansas—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 4476) for the relief of Capt. Mason Carter, Fifth United States Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LLOYD (by request): A bill (H. R. 4477) for the relief of Catharine Moore, of Macon, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 4478) granting a pension to Joseph B. Arbaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCLEARY: A bill (H. R. 4479) granting a pension to William Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: A bill (H. R. 4480) for the relief of Martin Maddux—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 4481) for the relief of James H. Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILLS: A bill (H. R. 4482) to increase the pension of Henry H. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4483) to increase the pension of George W. Cone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4484) for the relief of Miriam V. Kenny, widow of Samuel W. Kenny, a Union spy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOODY: A bill (H. R. 4485) granting a pension to Albert G. Fifield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 4486) for the relief of W. S. Beck, administrator of Joshua Beck, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 4487) for the relief of Richard P. Blackistone—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ODELL: A bill (H. R. 4488) to increase the pension of Peter Castle, late of Company D, Fourth Provisional New York Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 4489) for the relief of Mary Almarolia, Aylett T. Holtzman, and William F. Holtzman—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SHANNON (by request): A bill (H. R. 4490) for the relief of the executrix or legal representatives of Roger A. Francis—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 4491) granting a pension to Moses H. Taber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 4492) for the relief of Julius E. Mugge—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4493) for the relief of Edward A. Buder—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4494) granting a pension to William H. Sharp, late a private in Company K, One hundred and twentieth Regiment of Illinois Intantry Volunteers, in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4495) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Frank Clemens, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Heavy Artillery (colored), Kentucky Volunteers, in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4496) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Henry Casey, late a private in Company K, Ninth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4497) for the relief of Jasper N. Elder, of Saline County, Ill.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4498) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Neace, late a member of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4499) to compensate George K. Kirchner for his stock of goods taken and destroyed by Federal soldiers in the year A. D. 1862—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4500) granting a pension to Isaac N. Phillips, late provost marshal in and for the Thirteenth district of Illinois, in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4501) to increase the pension of Stephen A. Knowlan, a recruit of Deman's detachment of United States Mounted Riflemen, in the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4502) for the relief of Richard Thieke—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4503) to increase the pension of John Yahne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4504) for the relief of John R. Nelson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4505) granting a pension to Malinda Kelly, of Jackson County, Ill.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4506) to increase the pension of John O. McDonald, alias William Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4507) for the relief of John J. Vincent—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4508) for the relief of Curtis P. Wise—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4509) for the relief of Jehu M. McClain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4510) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Stephen J. Simpson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4511) for the relief of James B. Phillips—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4512) granting an increase of pension to Ira A. Milliorn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4513) granting a pension to Jacob F. Blessing, late a private of Company H, Thirty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4514) granting a pension to David Horn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4515) granting an increase of pension to Rev. Christopher C. Cash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4516) for the relief of the city of Cairo, in the State of Illinois—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4517) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of James W. Cline, alias Eugene L. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4518) for the relief of Joseph F. Bryant—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4519) for the relief of Alfred McNeely—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 4520) to correct the military record of Harvey Cluff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4521) for the relief of Lucas Peter Reterstorf—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4522) granting a pension to Margaret A. Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 4523) granting an increase of pension to William H. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: A bill (H. R. 4524) granting a pension to Eliza McIntyre Matterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRAIT: A bill (H. R. 4525) for the relief of John M. Guyton, late postmaster at Blacksburg, S. C.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 4526) granting a pension to Mary Vockey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WALKER of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4527) removing charge of desertion from military record of Jasper L. Bailey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4528) for the relief of T. A. Windle—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4529) for the relief of Leander J. Keller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4530) for the relief of Waller R. Staples, jr.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4531) to correct the military record of Jefferson Hann—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4532) for the relief of Stephen Childress—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4533) to correct the military record of Michael Hayes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4534) for the relief of the estate of R. M. Ely—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4535) to correct the military record of Capt. S. C. Means—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4536) for the relief of Eliza D. Ricketts—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4537) to correct the military record of Thompson Tooley, alias James Heney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4538) for the relief of John Powers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4539) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Edward Fountain, of the United States steamer *Agawan*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4540) to correct the military record of David F. Sergent—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WARNER: A bill (H. R. 4541) for the relief of John B. Ford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4542) to increase the pension of Samuel F. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4543) to correct the military record of James Houselman, second lieutenant Company H, Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4544) granting increase of pension to Jane Lister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: A bill (H. R. 4545) for the relief of Francis S. Davidson, late first lieutenant, Ninth United States Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4546) to pension Nancy E. Hardy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 4547) to remove the charge of desertion from Columbus Garth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4548) granting a pension to Matthew B. Nale—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4549) for the relief of A. A. Braden—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4550) to refer the claim against the United States of Judge R. Burns to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4551) granting an extension of letters patent No. 201085 to William H. Avery, inventor—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4552) for the relief of H. C. Armistead—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4553) for the relief of John C. Hammonds—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4554) granting a pension to Walker L. Willmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4555) for the relief of W. C. Tipton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4556) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary A. B. Figg—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4557) for the relief of George M. Harraway—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4558) for the relief of George T. Hudson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4559) for the relief of Mrs. H. H. Cribbs—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4560) for the relief of Sarah Harris, widow of Emanuel Harris, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4561) for the relief of William Cunningham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4562) for the relief of the estate of Elisha B. Clapp, deceased, late of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4563) for the relief of Charles Critton, of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4564) granting additional pension to James W. Carmody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4565) for the relief of Sarah and Kate Bryon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4566) for the relief of Peter Branch—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4567) for the relief of the estate of Presly W. Hardin, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4568) for the relief of Houston L. Bell, of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4569) for the relief of J. R. Bumpus, heir of R. C. Bumpus, late of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4570) for the relief of Albert A. Baker—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 4571) granting a pension to William W. Wilson, late a private of Company H, Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4572) granting a pension to William R. Knibbs, late a private in Company E, Sixth Regiment of Indiana Legion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4573) granting an increase of pension to Wiley R. Reeves—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4574) granting a pension to Elizabeth Hollis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BERRY: Petition of Anna M. Wehe, of Newport, Ky., for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASTLE: Petition of citizens of Hollister, Cal., for the relief of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CORLISS: Petition of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to prohibit interstate gambling by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to forbid traffic and public sport in the District of Columbia on the first day of the week—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of pictures or descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the interstate transportation of such brutalizing shows—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to enact a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the interstate transportation of materials of the same—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., for the passage of a bill to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DE ARMOND (by request): Papers in support of a bill for the relief of George McGuire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE VRIES: Sundry petitions of citizens of the State of California, asking that the Government construct and provide a permanent wagon road of high character through the Yosemite Valley, so graded and maintained as to afford convenient and easy access to said valley from the most desirable point of connection with the railway system of the State—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. EVANS: Petition of Thomas McNickell, F. A. Brohm, and other citizens of Louisville, Ky., praying for the passage of House bill No. 3689, granting a service pension to honorably discharged soldiers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GROUT: Petition adopted at a public meeting of the churches of Rutland, Vt., for the passage of a bill to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories and the interstate transportation of materials for the same—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of a public meeting of the churches of Rutland, Vt., for the passage of a bill to enact a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of a public meeting of the churches of Rutland, Vt., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of a public meeting of the churches of Rutland, Vt., for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of a public meeting of the churches of Rutland, Vt., for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of a public meeting of the churches of Rutland, Vt., for the passage of a bill to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARMER: Petition of citizens of the United States, in favor of bills now pending to prevent frauds upon travelers by restricting the sale of railroad tickets to the regularly appointed ticket agents of the various transportation lines of the United States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HENRY of Indiana: Petition of J. A. Hutchison and 49 other citizens of Jay County, Ind., asking for the recognition of the independence of Cuba—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HULL: Petition of the McFarland Grain Company and others, of Des Moines, Iowa, asking for the passage of the Loud postal bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LESTER: Petitions of the Longshoremen's Association; also of the Protective Association, of Savannah, Ga., protesting against the passage of House bill No. 30 and Senate bill No. 1575, relating to ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MCEWAN: Petition of the Stanley Dry Plate Company, asking increase of duty on photographic dry plates—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCINTIRE (by request): Petition of Epworth League of the Baltimore Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, representing 1,500 members, favoring the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors in Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of the Epworth League of the Baltimore Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, asking for the passage of a bill to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLS: Paper to accompany House bill to grant a pension to Miriam V. Kenney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to grant a pension to Henry T. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Chicago brewers, for the abolition of one-eighth and one-sixteenth kegs and stamps—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Margaret Arnhorst, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: Paper to accompany House bill No. 4087, for the relief of John Weeks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 2017, for the relief of Julius A. Kloenne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4283, for the relief of William B. Murray—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4282, for the relief of Jesse A. Allen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4280, for the relief of Julia A. Outland—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NORTHWAY: Petition of 300 citizens of Akron, Ohio, for the passage of a bill to enact a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of 300 citizens of Akron, Ohio, for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of 300 citizens of Akron, Ohio, for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of 300 citizens of Akron, Ohio, for the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of 300 citizens of Akron, Ohio, for the passage of a bill to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ODELL: Papers to accompany House bill relating to the claim of Peter Castle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Papers to accompany House bill No. 290, to increase the pension of William Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAY of New York: Petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, Binghamton, N. Y., to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, Binghamton, N. Y., to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the interstate transportation of materials of the same—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, Binghamton, N. Y., to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, Binghamton, N. Y., to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, Binghamton, N. Y., to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, Binghamton, N. Y., to enact a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of the harbor commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven, Conn., for the improvement of the New Haven Harbor in accordance with the resurvey of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. STEELE: Petition of the Grant County (Ind.) Farmers' Institute, in favor of postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STRAIT: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of John M. Guyton—to the Committee on Claims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *December 10, 1897.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. HENDERSON on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, that committee was discharged from further consideration of the following-named bills; which were referred as indicated below:

A bill (H. R. 1586) to amend section 3331 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A bill (H. R. 2580) to dispense with proof of loyalty in certain cases—to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3821) to prohibit the sale of convict-made goods unless branded as such—to the Committee on Labor.

CORRECTION.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to correct the RECORD. In the proceedings of yesterday, on page 67 of the daily RECORD, I find an error which is perhaps important because of a colloquy that occurred on the floor. I find in the remarks of a member, as printed in the RECORD, this language:

> You demand of a soldier now more than you demand of anyone on God's earth, before any court in the land, or before any committee. By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made many soldiers either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll.

The language that was used by the gentleman, instead of what I have read, was as follows——

Mr. BAILEY (interrupting). Will the gentleman from Iowa yield to me while I suggest that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] from whose remarks the gentleman has read is not now in his seat, and that it might be well to postpone this matter until he returns to the Hall. He is in the city, and as he generally attends upon the sessions of the House, I am sure he will be here to-day.

Mr. HEPBURN. If the gentleman will allow me to conclude my statement, I will agree to let it go over. The language that was used by the gentleman from Ohio was as follows:

You demand of a soldier now more than you demand of anyone on God's earth, before any court in the land, or before any committee. By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made *most* soldiers either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll.

It is suggested, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman directly interested in this matter is not now in his seat, and if, without losing the opportunity of making this correction, the matter can be passed for the present, I am content.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from Ohio was here this morning, but has gone to the train to meet his family and will probably return in a few minutes.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the matter will be suspended for the present.

There was no objection.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE COOKE.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1897, be set apart for paying tribute to the memory of Hon. EDWARD DEAN COOKE, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Illinois.

The resolution was adopted.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

ASSIGNMENT OF CLERKS TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. ODELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Accounts is hereby authorized and directed to designate the committees to which the clerks provided for by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, should be allowed and assigned for the present Congress, and to report by resolution to the House for its action thereon.

Mr. BAILEY. I understand that resolution to give power to the Committee on Accounts to assign these clerks?

Mr. ODELL. That is the object of the resolution.

Mr. BAILEY. Has that been the usual custom?

Mr. ODELL. It has been the usual custom.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I would like to hear the resolution read again.

The resolution was again read, and was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. ODELL, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for further consideration of the pension appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. PAYNE in the chair.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of House bill No. 4303, the pension appropriation bill. General debate has not been closed.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, the bill now under consideration here contains a provision making an appropriation to pay members of the boards of examining surgeons that the Commissioner of Pensions, under the law, is authorized to appoint. Some of this money that will be appropriated by this bill, should it become a law, will be used to pay the fees and compensation of members of boards of examining surgeons appointed under the Administration of President Cleveland. It so happens, Mr. Chairman, that in the Congressional district which I have the honor to represent there are six counties. In four of those counties, under the operation of this civil-service law, the present Commissioner of Pensions has been authorized to appoint boards, and he has appointed them. In four of those counties he has appointed boards of examining surgeons, while in two of those counties—Greene and Clermont—under the civil-service law, he is not able to remove the boards that are now in existence.

In the county of Warren, in which I live, and which is full of old soldiers who defended the flag that you sit by, the Commissioner of Pensions was able to create a new board—a board composed of physicians who are friendly to the soldiers of that county, and who, the soldiers believe, will do them justice in the examinations made by them, while in the county of Greene, an adjoining county, that has to-day residing within its limits about 1,000 veterans of the war of 1861, the Commissioner of Pensions is powerless to create a new board, and that by reason of this abomination which is known as the civil-service law of the United States. [Applause.]

I make no specific charge of wrongdoing against any member of the board of examining surgeons in the county of Greene; but I do know this, that the old soldiers of that county believe they are not fairly treated by that old board, and it is their wish, as I have been able to ascertain it, almost without an exception, that the present Commissioner of Pensions be authorized to create a new board in that county that would at least be in sympathy with the old soldiers and friendly to their just efforts to recover what is due them under the pension laws of this Government.

Mr. Chairman, what sort of a beautiful thing is it that we see in this civil-service law, that in my county of Warren the Commissioner is enabled to create a new pension board in harmony with the purpose, as we believe, of this Administration to manifest its friendship for the men who saved this Government, while as to an adjoining county of the same Congressional district, when I go to the Commissioner of Pensions, as I have done, and ask that a board be appointed composed of three physicians, all of whom have splendid records in the war for the Union, he tells me, as he did this morning, that he is powerless to make the change, and powerless because of what I a moment ago denounced and again denounce as the abomination known as the civil-service law of the United States.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not wish, nor will I for a moment seek to divert this discussion from the legitimate and proper channel in which it proceeded yesterday; but I think I do not do that when in this particular matter, in view of this provision of the pending measure, I assert, in the name of 3,000 old veterans of the Sixth Congressional district of Ohio, that they regard this as unfriendly and unjust legislation—as something that ought to be remedied; and they come now to say that they ask that any law under which their affairs are administered as they are under this law, in the matter of the examining boards, be repealed or very severely modified.

Mr. Chairman, while I have the honor of addressing the House on this subject, I want to add a word or two that possibly goes a little outside of the legitimate scope of a discussion like this. I understood the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] a few days ago to say that he would be content to allow the civil-service law to remain in operation in the city of Washington and in the Departments therein located.

Mr. GROSVENOR. If the gentleman will allow me, I said we might be willing to put the law back in the Departments where it was as administered immediately after its enactment; and then I was careful to say, "More than this we may not ask; less than this we will not take."

Mr. BROWN. Possibly I did not fully understand the words which were so well used by the gentleman from Ohio; but I intended to say that if he went so far as that, he was going further than I am willing to go in any concession I have to make with reference to this civil-service law. I want to say here for the 3,000 old veterans that live in the Sixth Congressional district of Ohio that, speaking for them, I do not acknowledge, I do not admit that the civil-service law ought to remain in operation in one single Department of this Government, whether it is located in the city of Washington or elsewhere. There are many of those old veterans who are capable of coming to Washington and taking places as messengers and other officers in the Departments here. During the little time that I have had the honor to be a member of this House I have received many letters from soldiers in our district, some of them now in the Dayton Home, asking if there is not something here that they may be permitted to do. Sir, there are positions in these Departments here the duties of which those old soldiers could discharge in an admirable manner; but when I go to a Department and ask that something be given them, I am met with the answer that under this astonishing, this absurd, this outrageous civil-service law the old veteran I represent may obtain a ticket for his home in Ohio if he can, but the best thing he can do is to return there as soon as possible.

I am not ready to admit that the law ought to remain in operation in the Departments at Washington or in the departments of this Government anywhere else. I am not in favor of a total abolition of the civil-service law; but when I see it operate, as it does operate, against the men for whom we are legislating by this bill, I am moved to denounce it as I have done here.

And now, Mr. Chairman, one word more. If I understood the other day the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] aright, we

are to be told there is in this something of a question of party loyalty; that in some way a man is not a good Republican at this day unless he subscribes to what the gentleman was pleased to term a cardinal principle of the Republican party, to wit, the principle, if it has any, of the civil-service law.

Mr. Chairman, in this connection I ask that there may be read at the Clerk's desk a resolution that was adopted by the last State convention of the Republican party of Ohio, at Toledo, in June last.

The Clerk read as follows:

We denounce the violation of the spirit of the civil-service act by President Cleveland in those orders which extended its operation beyond its purposes and intent, and demand such revocation of orders, or modification of the law, as will accomplish its manifest purpose.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, that resolution was unanimously reported from the committee on resolutions of our last State convention, and when read to the convention, one of the largest and most intelligent and most enthusiastic conventions that ever met in our State, it was received with every mark of indorsement and approval. It is a denunciation of the manner in which this civil-service law has been administered, and I wish now to say, with all due respect to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON], that we have in our State a species of Republicanism that does not regard the civil-service law as a cardinal principle, or any other sort of principle, of the great Republican party. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, I want to say another thing, with the very kind indulgence of the House, and I had not really any right to expect its indulgence for so long a time. I wish to say another thing, that with all of the regard we entertain for the President of the United States—one of our own citizens and one of our very best citizens, one of our greatest citizens—I believe he is mistaken when he says that the civil-service law has the approval of the people. I point him, and those here who appear ready to crack the party whip over our heads, to the fact that that act—the civil-service law—does not have the approval of the people of the State of Ohio. I have undertaken during the last few months to make myself acquainted with the sentiment of the Republicans from my Congressional district on this particular subject. During the summer we had a senatorial convention—a convention composed of delegates of four of the counties of the southern portion of the State of Ohio—and that convention adopted a resolution denouncing in the strongest possible terms this civil-service act, and assailing the manner in which it has been administered.

I want to say further, Mr. Chairman, that the press of the Sixth Congressional district of Ohio is, I believe, unanimously opposed to this law. The Journal, of Wilmington, one of the ablest of the Republican papers in my district, uses these words in referring to the law:

The outrageous civil-service rules.

That is the manner in which that paper alludes to this law.

The Courier, the leading paper of another county in my district (Clermont), denounces the act as—

This monstrous measure.

The Gazette, published at Xenia, uses this language, and I commend it and the sentiment it embodies to those gentlemen here who state that this act has the approval of the Republican party in the State of Ohio:

When the head officers of the Government come in on the spoils system, so called, it is a monumental inconsistency for them to hold back their friends who want subordinate positions by such a subterfuge.

And this is one of the things that the gentleman from Indiana announces as a "cardinal principle" of the Republican party.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. BROWN. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Is the Cincinnati Gazette a leading Republican paper of the State of Ohio?

Mr. BROWN. It is.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Is it not *the* leading Republican paper of that State?

Mr. BROWN. I am not prepared to say that it is *the* leading Republican paper of the State of Ohio. It is a leading paper——

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Are you aware of the fact that it applauds the utterances of the President of the United States with reference to this question?

Mr. BROWN. I am not aware that it applauds the civil-service act in any manner. I am not able to read it every day. I will leave that, however, to the gentlemen who represent the districts in which Cincinnati is located. I speak especially for the Sixth Congressional district of Ohio, with the people of which I claim to have some acquaintance. I have some knowledge of their sentiments on this question. They do not think this is a cardinal principle of the Republican party——

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I understood him to say that he spoke for the Republican party of the State of Ohio. He now says he applies his remarks to the people of his district.

Mr. BROWN. The gentleman does not require my pardon. Possibly I did use such an expression. But I will say now to the gentleman, and to the House, that the Republicans of Ohio, 95 per cent of them, yes, I will go one better than the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] who said the other day, as I understood him, that east of the Alleghany Mountains 95 per cent of the people were opposed to this act, I will go one better and say that 96 per cent of those people are opposed to it. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Then it seems the gentleman does assume to speak for the Republicans of the State of Ohio, and my question with reference to the Commercial Gazette of that State was an entirely pertinent question.

Mr. BROWN. Very well; that may be. I am not running the Commercial Gazette at this time, but if the gentleman from Indiana has an editorial or a clipping from that paper applauding this act, I will give him a part of my time in which to read it for the benefit of the House. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Or, if he can quote from such an editorial from memory, I will give him a bit of my time now in which to tell us the vigorous phrases with which the Commercial Gazette, of Cincinnati, or the Commercial Tribune defends this abomination, which the gentleman from Indiana has christened here a cardinal principle of the party that first elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. [Applause.] I am astonished at the names that are used here. I understand the doctrine of a sound currency, the doctrine of protection to American industries, to be cardinal principles of the Republican party, and if I should show a readiness to be untrue to them I should expect the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] to rise in his place and crack his little party whip over my head, and I should shrink under it in terror.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Now, if the gentleman——

Mr. BROWN. But when he rises here to announce as a cardinal principle of the Republican party the law under which not one of the 3,000 old veterans of my district can get a place which he is competent to fill because of that act, I beg leave to dissent from the gentleman's view. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. If the gentleman will permit me, I shall not take issue with him that Abraham Lincoln was the first President of the Republican party. But I want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that he is fighting a man of straw. I asked the gentleman if he did not know that the Commercial Gazette had applauded the utterances of the President on the civil-service question. I did not say that it had applauded the civil-service law.

Mr. SHATTUC. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. BROWN. Certainly.

Mr. SHATTUC. Does he understand that convention at Toledo represented probably the sentiments of the Ohio Republicans, or that the Commercial Gazette did?

Mr. BROWN. I understood that that expression which has been read at the Clerk's desk represented the Republican sentiment of the State of Ohio.

Mr. SHATTUC. May I ask you another question?

Mr. BROWN. Let me say, first, that it was on that platform that in an off year we waged something of an uneven fight and elected our candidate for governor, General Bushnell, by about 30,000 majority and elected a legislature which will return to the Senate of the United States for the full term Hon. MARCUS A. HANNA. [Applause.] There was nothing in that declaration that injured the Republicans of Ohio in the campaign through which we have just passed——

Mr. SHATTUC. Was there one of the 110 delegates from Hamilton County who did not vote for this resolution?

Mr. BROWN. There was not one of the 110 delegates from Hamilton County who did not vote for that resolution, so far as I know, and I add that there was not one delegate in that convention from any of the eighty-eight counties in Ohio who voted against that resolution or objected to its language. Now, what becomes of the question of party loyalty?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I want to ask the gentleman——

Mr. BROWN. What becomes of it, I say?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The gentleman from Ohio does not seem to desire to be interrupted.

Mr. BROWN. I say here that I stand on that plank of the Ohio platform, and I stand upon that not simply in the interest of the old soldiers of the Sixth Ohio Congressional district. There are young men in Ohio, there are young men in the Sixth Congressional district of Ohio, turned out from our splendid educational institutions, as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] said the other day very properly, who feel that they ought to have something to say and do in the administration of the affairs of this Government. At this very day, Mr. Chairman, there is from the town of Lebanon, where I reside, a gentleman serving in the Treasury Department here who was appointed in 1868. He has been in that place ever since, and he feels that he owns it and

that he has a title in fee simple to it. He did not originally get in under the civil-service law, but he is kept there now under it.

I go to Wilmington College, or to the Normal University at Lebanon, which during a generation have been turning out well-educated young men to take their places in the affairs of the world, and I find young men worthy in every respect, who would like, for a little time, to serve the Government in some of these Departments here or elsewhere; and when I humbly suggest to the head of a Department that I would like such an appointment made, I am met, as I have been met this day, with the assertion that that particular place has been occupied and possessed ever since 1868. That is another one of the examples of what we have under what the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] terms a cardinal principle, a bottom principle, of the great Republican party of this country. Mr. Chairman, if disloyalty to this civil-service law is disloyalty to the Republican party, then I am disloyal to the party, and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] and all others who think as he does can make the most of it. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I only want to add a word. I was reading a moment ago what the press of my Congressional district has to say of this law. The Republican, at Xenia, says:

> As to the present civil-service law, there is a pretty general consensus of opinion that it ought to be abolished or greatly modified.

Mr. Chairman, I am very much obliged to the House for its indulgence. I simply want to say now, on the particular bill before us for consideration, that the civil-service law shows in its operation that it is not satisfactory and that it ought not to be satisfactory to that class of people, the old soldiers of the country, for whom we are legislating in the passage of this bill. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, I would like, before any other gentleman addresses the committee, to try and arrange with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] as to the time to be consumed by the House in general debate; and I will ask unanimous consent of the House that general debate be closed at 3 o'clock, if agreeable to him.

Mr. ALLEN. That is agreeable to me.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that general debate on this bill be closed at 3 o'clock to-day. Is there objection?

Mr. MAXWELL. I object.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. What time would suit the gentleman from Nebraska?

Mr. MAXWELL. I wish to give everyone an opportunity to speak who desires to do so.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. The objection is withdrawn, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. But the committee has decided to rise.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PAYNE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 4303, and had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, first, that general debate on the bill pending be closed at a quarter past 3 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that general debate on the pending bill be closed at a quarter past 3. Is there objection?

Mr. ALLEN. I think 3 o'clock is late enough.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. There are some requests for a little additional time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the pension appropriation bill.

The question was stated.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Before that is put, I wish it understood that I am to control the time on this side of the House and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] on the other, the time to be equally divided.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania further asks unanimous consent that the time in committee be controlled by him and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN]. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. PAYNE in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. General debate upon the pending bill, by order of the House, closes at 3.15, the time to be equally divided, and to be controlled on one side by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE] and on the other by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROMWELL].

Mr. BROMWELL. Mr. Chairman, I had not expected to take any part in this debate. I expect to vote for this appropriation bill exactly as it comes from the committee. I fully indorse many of the statements made by my distinguished colleague from the Sixth Ohio district, especially in regard to these boards of pension examiners. We have two boards of pension examiners in the city of Cincinnati, made up, each of them, of three Democrats, who, in accordance with the language of the late Commissioner of Pensions, were appointed under the theory that if two Democrats on that board were good, three were better. We also have in our county one board of pensioner examiners in my district and one in the district of my colleague [Mr. SHATTUC], who have been appointed by the present Commissioner of Pensions.

I find that the old soldiers of Cincinnati are coming to me with requests by the dozens, I might almost say by the hundreds, asking permission to appear before the pension examiners who have been appointed by this Administration. It shows the desire on the part of the old soldier to be excused from appearance before Democratic boards. I believe that the universal sentiment of the soldiers of my district is that these two Cincinnati boards should be removed, and in their place should be appointed three physicians who are in sympathy with the soldier. To that extent I fully agree with the distinguished gentleman who has just preceded me.

I agree with him, and I agree with the resolution which he sent to the desk and which was adopted by the State convention of Republicans of Ohio, that the spirit and intent of the civil-service law was violated by Grover Cleveland in his last and other orders; and I believe that the work that he did under these orders should be undone and the evils remedied by the Republican, the Ohio Republican President, who now occupies the seat of the Chief Executive of this nation. But when the gentleman from the Sixth Ohio district professes to speak, in the broad language which he has used, for all the Republicans of Ohio, and more particularly for the Republicans of the district which I represent, and to deny that the principle of civil service, when properly administered by this Government, is a cardinal principle of the Republican party, and when he says that it is universally denounced by the Republicans of my district, I beg leave to assure this House that he has gone too far.

The Republicans of the city of Cincinnati, with the exception, possibly, of a very few who are office seekers, indorse the true principle of civil service in the administration of the affairs of this Government. To hear the gentleman speak, one would imagine that if these places were taken out of the civil-service rules every Ohio applicant would find a place in one of the Departments or in some Government office. The gentleman forgets that Ohio to-day has at least her proportion of appointees in the various Departments of this Government. He forgets that if the civil service "reform" which he advocates, wiping out the law now upon the statute book, should be put into effect—he forgets that from his district, from my district, and from every other Ohio district would be turned out men who, by their experience and their long service, are better fitted to perform the work of the offices which they fill than would be the new men who would be appointed merely because they were able to control a few votes in a primary.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. BROMWELL. I would like five minutes more.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Very well; but it may be necessary to extend the time for the debate.

Mr. BROMWELL. Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to be misunderstood as to my position in this matter. I am in favor of a reformation in the present civil-service administration. I believe that the 40,000 appointees who were placed under the civil-service rules by President Cleveland's order should be put back upon the same basis that other applicants occupied at that time. I do not believe in filling up the offices of this Government with friends of the party in power and then, by Executive order, covering them up and giving them life positions in those offices. I believe that Grover Cleveland, though he professed to be a friend of the civil service, did more to discredit the civil-service system of this Government than any other man did or could have done. I believe that the reformation of the civil service may be safely left to the President of the United States who is now occupying that high office.

For myself and for the Republicans of my district, we only ask that the service which is rendered by the officers of this Government shall be the best for the Government, without reference to the particular emoluments or the advantage to individuals. I believe that life tenure in civil office should be abolished. We elect our teachers in our schools for a term of years, and from time to time they are required to be examined as to their qualifications. We elect the President of the United States for four years, Senators of the United States for six years, and members of this House for two years. Every officer elected by the people

is elected for a definite term of service, and I believe that the same rule should apply to every department of the Government. Instead of the civil service giving a life tenure, I would favor a tenure for a limited number of years. Then throw the places open to competition by examination. Let competition come from the outside as well as from the inside, and make the examinations practically on the work of the office, and not give such questions as have made our civil-service examinations ridiculous.

Let every man have an opportunity to compete at the end of four years, or six years, or whatever term may be established. If the man in the office, owing to the experience which he has acquired in the service, is not able to stand higher in the examination than an outsider who comes to the examination without the advantage of experience, then I say the man in the office ought to step down and out and make place for the better man. If the outsider is able to show that he is better qualified to discharge the duties of the position, he should be given the opportunity. To that extent I am willing to go in reforming the present civil-service system.

But if the "reform" means wiping out the whole system, putting us back where we were thirty years ago, where the offices were the party spoil not only of the head of the party, but of every member of Congress of every subordinate officer, of every Department chief or head, then I say the Republican party can not afford to take that step backward and ignore the improvement in the Government service that has resulted from the civil-service system. This far, Mr. Chairman, I think I should go in stating my position as a Representative of one of the great Cincinnati districts, and I feel as well satisfied as that I stand here that in taking this position I represent the sentiments of the thinking, conscientious, patriotic Republicans of the Second Ohio district. [Applause.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, how much time has the gentleman from Ohio occupied?

The CHAIRMAN. Ten minutes.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MAXWELL].

Mr. MAXWELL. Mr. Chairman, I introduced yesterday an amendment, which was read, proposing an appropriation of $165,000,000 in place of the $141,000,000 carried by this bill. I am in favor of a liberal pension law and of having it liberally construed. The gentlemen who have spoken this morning have diverged from the question and have discussed civil service reform. I think it would have been better if they had confined themselves to the matter under discussion.

Our nation, from its first organization, has recognized its obligations to the soldiers who had imperiled their lives in fighting its battles. Hence we find the infant Republic, although carrying a heavy debt when we consider its means of payment, making what was deemed ample provision for those who had fought her battles.

The same rule was applied to the volunteers of the Mexican war, and ex-soldiers of that war all over this broad land are still drawing well-deserved pensions for their services. The civil war was the most gigantic struggle of modern times. In no other nation would it have been possible to marshal, train, and equip such vast bodies of men as went forth in battle array on both sides. And they were not holiday soldiers, but went to fight and, if need be, lay down their lives in the struggle.

The ancient Greeks had a saying that "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war," but no more bloody and strongly contested fields were ever won than Shiloh, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and many others that could be mentioned. The men who formed the Union Army were not by any means all Republicans or all Democrats, but a fair proportion of each. The Little Giant, Douglas, defeated as he had been and his rival in the chair of state, rose up like the great man he was and threw his influence, which was great, in favor of maintaining the Union. When the call for volunteers was made by President Lincoln, they came from all parts of the country. The student left his books, the lawyer his briefs, the doctor his patients, the farmer his farm, the merchant, mechanic, and laborer, and all governed by one impulse—to save the Union—pressed forward to the front.

The Army, a nucleus of which was thus formed, was constantly augmented by new recruits until it probably reached a million or more, when victory perched upon our banners. It is not alone on the battlefield that the soldier is exposed to death-dealing agencies. Here, indeed, he may be killed or wounded by cannon or rifle shots or serried charge, but sickness and death may come from exposure, from sleeping in the rain, on the wet ground, or in wet clothing, or from improperly cooked food, from impure water, from fatigue, and many other causes. As a rule, exposure and fatigue are unavoidable, and an army, when on the march or in battle, can give but little attention, as a rule, either to food or drink. There are but few persons, I think, who served any considerable time in the Army whose health was not more or less affected by such service.

The seeds of disease were then sown, which did not develop until declining years and lessened vitality favored their growth. I believe there are very few men who served two, three, or four years in actual service whose lives will not be materially shortened by the service. Of the dead, we know that many have fallen whose premature death can only be accounted for upon the lines indicated, viz, that in consequence of their service the seeds of disease were planted which resulted in their death. And this will answer my friend from Mississippi, who wondered why a man who did not claim a pension ten or twenty years ago should claim it now. The reason is plain, I think, and speaks well for the honesty of the Union soldier, and instead of being used to his disadvantage should be quoted in his favor.

Ten or twenty years ago the disability was not so marked. It was regarded as but of a temporary character and would soon pass away. Now, however, the ailment is increasing and wholly or partially prevents the party from earning a livelihood. The seeds of disease were sown in the service of the country to preserve the Union. Shall we forget these men in their old age and infirmity? God forbid. These veterans will soon be gone. The grave is daily closing over some of them. What we do must be done quickly if we desire to relieve their sufferings and provide for their wants. Do you say that the $165,000,000 in the appropriation proposed by me is a vast sum?

So it is, but there is a great number entitled to pensions under the present laws, and then this is a great nation, with boundless resources. It owes a great debt of gratitude to its ex-soldiers of the Union. It is also under a moral obligation to grant a pension to every one of them who is suffering any disability from the service. We should begin at the other end of the pension roll and ascertain how much we should pay, and then appropriate the necessary amount, and cut down expenses in some other direction. The pension list is but a supplement to the war record, and in fact is a part of it; and as that was a large record, so this is; but let us not shrink from our obligations.

A pension law is remedial in its nature, and according to the well-known rule of construction should be liberally construed. I fear it has not been so construed by any party heretofore. The officers of the Pension Office, from Commissioner down, are pleasant gentlemen, and I doubt not desire to perform their duties by allowing or increasing pensions where justice demands. Let them simplify and modify the rules in furtherance of justice and grant a pension to every worthy applicant; and if we make the appropriation of the sum I have named and thus make possible the allowance of many suspended pensions, many a gallant veteran and his wife and children will rise up and call you blessed.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I propose now to yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR]. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I will try to get through in fifteen minutes.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. If the gentleman will do that, I shall be very glad, as there is quite a demand for time.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I think I can get through in that time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] is recognized for fifteen minutes.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to disturb the conditions as they now exist in the matter of debate upon the question of civil service reform. I have enlisted as a follower of my distinguished colleague from the Sixth Ohio district [Mr. BROWN], and shall no longer attempt to blaze the pathway of reform in this direction.

Some of the Ohio delegation perhaps do not exactly agree, but when I listened very carefully to the speech of my colleague from Cincinnati [Mr. BROMWELL] I was reminded very much of the position that a candidate for a very high office in Ohio once got himself into. He was closely examined by a committee of ladies of a temperance society as to his views on the temperance question, and he stated that he had always been in favor of the Maine law. When the information of that statement got out, he was pursued pretty closely by persons holding a different opinion, and he answered that there was one little paragraph that had been omitted from his declaration, and that was that while he was in favor of the law, he was opposed to its enforcement. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the attention of the committee to some pertinent suggestions upon this pension appropriation bill. I am not willing that any act or word of mine shall go to fan into life the embers of sectional discord which have happily died out in this country. I shall leave it to others to attempt to make party capital or sectional advantage out of any of these questions. My purpose is to show, in the first place, that the Government of the United States can not be justly criticised for its treatment of the Union soldier. I am not willing that my country, with its mighty power, its enormous wealth, and its great patriotic heart, shall be assailed, while I keep silent, by a charge that there has been unfaithfulness to the soldiers of the Union Army.

Looking forward now to the fiscal year beginning July, 1898, there is an estimated revenue of $390,000,000—the total revenue of this Government for every purpose of expenditure—for the

support of the civil list of the Government, for the support of the Army and the Navy, for the construction of fortifications and ships, for the Indian service, for all the mighty bureaus of the Government. And I find an estimated expenditure for the pensions of the soldiers of the war at about $150,000,000—almost one-half of the total expenditure.

I want to call the attention of gentlemen who are talking about the hardship incurred by the soldier in finding relief to a fact that they seem to have entirely overlooked. I refer to the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for the support of which in the year beginning July, 1896, we have had an expenditure for 1,745 soldiers of $111.60 each, making a total of $1,947,866.40, all of which came out of the Treasury of the United States, and all of which was in addition to this great appropriation in the pension appropriation bill. Then the United States, out of the Treasury, expended more than three-quarters of another million dollars—$777,500—to pay to every State that has a Soldiers' Home $100 a head for all the inmates, making a total for the two departments—first for the National Soldiers' Homes and then for the contributions to the support of the State Homes—of $2,725,366.40.

And in this connection, when the patriotism of the country is assailed, it is well enough to call attention to the enormous expenditures of money that are annually being made in these State Homes for the old soldiers. In Massachusetts one of the model institutions of benevolence in the whole world is their Soldiers' Home. So, too, there are State Homes in New York, in Ohio and Indiana, and in many other States—I will not undertake to name them—one especially in the State of Ohio, filled with veterans of the war, an institution where the Government supplements the generosity of the State of Ohio with $100 apiece for every one of the inmates, and it does the same in all the other States.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this pension appropriation is an enormous expenditure. It runs up toward $156,000,000 every year. I want to say a word or two, nevertheless, about a feature of our pension system that I would have different if I could. Nearly three-quarters of a million dollars of this expenditure goes to the support of these pension boards which have been made the football and subjected to the manipulation of political parties, to the detriment of the service. Then we have the expenditures of the great bureaus of the Government here in the city of Washington, amounting altogether to considerably above a million dollars.

I believe that the time has come, and I thought so a long time ago, when it would be vastly better for the Government, and in the long run vastly cheaper for the Government, if some carefully drawn and well-guarded service-pension act were enacted by Congress, so that we would get rid of the whole of this manipulation that has been going on in the country. I do not believe there would be any considerable addition to the pension roll. My friend and colleague on the other side [Mr. NORTON of Ohio] seems to have misconceived the condition of things in the Pension Office. There are nearly a million men and women on the pension roll; but when he speaks of the number who are struggling to get on the pension roll, and who, he says, after all these years, have thus far been unable to get on, the figures which he uses for his illustration include not only the original applications for pension which had been rejected and afterwards allowed, but they cover also the vast number of applications for increase of pension. So that his figures are wholly misleading and his ideas wholly erroneous.

Now, I am going to say a few words in reply to the attack made by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] upon the Republican party for its alleged lack of faithfulness to the soldiers of the Union. I heard that same sort of statement made here ten or twelve years ago. Happily, for the intelligence of the country and the good sense of the members of the House, it has not been repeated for a good many years; and when it now came it sounded strangely to me. I am referring to the attack of my colleague, in which he called upon the Republicans to come forward and do their duty by the soldiers of the Union, and told how he dared them to go to an extent that he would not follow. Now, that is strange, Mr. Chairman, but that arises from the fact that the gentleman from Ohio has just arrived here. He was not present in this body for the last ten or fifteen years, and has not heard the discussions on this question, or we should not have heard falling from his lips such statements as he has made.

We have had pension legislation pending before Congress looking to the cure of all the evils which the gentleman has pointed out, and also a vast number that he has not seen fit to consider or that he does not seem to know anything about, and we have the records of the votes of the two political parties upon this question. And just here I am going to call your attention briefly to that record, and I do it with no attempt to criticise and no purpose or desire to stir up any animosity upon the Democratic side. I want to confess here, and will admit, that when the Democrats had possession of a majority here in the House and in the Senate that they have not been remiss in making the general appropriations of money for the soldiers of the country. Therefore I will not enter into any criticism. But when the record of the Republican party is thus assailed and the Republican party held up to the scorn and contempt of the people of the whole world for neglect of duty to the soldiers, I feel called upon to ask the attention of the committee and of the country, if they see fit to look at it, to the record made upon the question about which the gentleman has been talking.

Let me read to you a carefully prepared statement of the various bills that have been pending in the Congress of the United States and to the votes upon them. In the first place, there was a very radical measure pending in Congress some years ago, known as the repeal of the arrears and limitation act, which proposed to have every soldier put upon an equal footing. It would have involved an enormous expenditure of money. But when it was forced on the Republicans of that Congress, they voted, as they have always voted, in favor of the relief proposed. One hundred and sixteen members voted in favor of it; 48 Democrats voted in favor of it; not a single, solitary Republican voted in opposition to it, and 61 Democrats voted against it.

Then came the Mexican-pension act with Senate amendment on the 29th day of January, 1887. I was here then and remember all about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I should like to have five minutes more.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I yield five minutes additional to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I will put into my speech this table, and it will commend itself to the attention of all gentlemen here, as to the policy of the Republican party upon all these pension acts.

The table is as follows:

Name of bill.	For pensions.		Against pensions.	
	Republicans.	Democrats.	Republicans.	Democrats.
Repeal of arrears limitation, act of Jan. 29, 1879	116	48	None.	61
Mexican pension, Senate amendment, act of Jan. 29, 1887	72	57	1	84
Widows' increase, act of Mar. 19, 1886	118	80	None.	58
Senate bill, 1886, act of ———	27	7	None.	14
Dependent pension bill, Jan. 17, 1887 (H. R. 10487)	114	66	None.	76
Dependent pension bill, over veto, Feb. 24, 1887 (H. R. 10487)	138	37	None.	125
Total	586	295	1	418
PENSION LEGISLATION, 1890.				
Dependent parents, Senate, Mar. 31, 1890	32	10	None.	12
Morrill 62-year bill, Apr. 7, 1890	136	34	1	86
Morrill-Cheadle 60-year amendment, Apr. 7, 1890	143	40	None.	71
Morrill 60-year bill, Apr. 7, 1890	141	38	None.	71
Disability, conference, House, June 11, 1890	117	28	None.	56
Disability, conference, Senate, June 23, 1890	31	3	None.	18
Prisoners of war, April 21, 1890	119	24	None.	78
Total	719	177	1	392

I will summarize the statement by saying that there were cast in all 719 Republican votes on all of these measures in the affirmative and 177 Democratic votes. One Republican alone voted "no" in all of these acts during 1890, and 319 Democrats; and after consolidating all of the votes cast pro and con on these subjects of remedial legislation in Congress we find a total of 1,304 Republican votes cast for pension legislation, and only 2 Republican votes in the negative; and when we combine the Democratic opposition we find 472 votes for pension legislation of the character I have named and 810 against it.

That is the record of the Republican party and of the Democratic party in Congress. The Republican party has shown itself willing to stand almost solidly and unanimously for the interest of the soldier, and many of these complaints that are now here would be readily extinguished by additional legislation were it not for the fact, apparent to all, that the expenditures of the Pension Office have become somewhat enormous, and if the Government is to be run at all, if all Departments are to be supported, concessions must be made in the various Departments for the entire Government, in order that all may be maintained properly.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have said this only in response to the attack of the gentleman from Ohio, who has made a most excellent speech for the location from which he comes, and no doubt will be of great benefit to him, and he is entirely welcome to all of the effect that may be derived from it; but I hope in the next speech he makes he will tell the House and the country why his party, which he has so earnestly defended here on the subject of pension legislation, has made the record that it has made and to which I have pointed your attention. [Applause.]

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SULLIVAN].

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, in the discussion of this question, I am very much pleased to hear the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] say that he did not desire to stir the embers of sectional strife on this occasion, for the occasion for that had long since passed away. But if the gentleman would only remember yesterday's speech of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH], he would imagine that the same fires were fiercely raging at this very moment. I regret as much as any man the utterances that fell from the lips of the gentleman from Michigan. They were intemperate, unreasonable, and unjustifiable. It occurs to me that this question is not one to call for such an effort as his.

It is a plain business proposition, a matter about which Democrats and Republicans need not differ. So far as concerns the section of the country from which I come, the fact is recognized thoroughly that the soldiers who fought to preserve the Union are entitled under the law to the bounty of the Government, are entitled to pensions, and especially those who received wounds and who contracted disease in the service. We do not expect anything else. We would not change anything that has been done in that regard as to those who were wounded or contracted disease in the service; but when you come with your "dependent-pension" act, and by its terms provide that men who may be worth thousands or hundreds of thousands, yea, even millions of dollars may still draw pensions—pensions that they do not need—we at once ask you whether you gentlemen of the Republican party can afford to stand by and support any such legislation as that.

Is it right; is it honest; is it fair? The purpose and object of the "dependent-pension" law was not to give gifts to those who did not need them. The whole idea, the whole spirit and purpose of that law was to provide a means for those who by reason of advancing years, or by reason of disease contracted after the war, not during the service at all, needed aid and assistance; that they who have not the means of a livelihood should have some provision made for their old age or their decrepitude. But by some strange construction of the law it appears that not only that class is permitted to participate in that bounty of the Government, but the larger class, any and every one who can not make a living by manual labor. It is absolutely forgotten and overlooked that there is a great class who do not need one dollar of the assistance of this great Government.

Now, instead of paying out to that class of those who are denominated "dependent pensioners" the money which they do not need, how much better, how much more honest, and how much more decent would it be if you even increased the pensions of those who fought and bled for their country's cause on the Union side, and who now need the assistance. It occurs to me that this bill, carrying provision for the payment of that class of pensions, can not be voted for by any man who desires to devote the revenues of this Government in a proper way.

We had the statement here yesterday that about $55,000,000 of this appropriation will be expended under the dependent-pension act. Of that a very considerable proportion will go to the class of rich men referred to as "dependent pensioners." Yesterday, in response to the speech of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES], I heard the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] practically deny that there was any rich man who was drawing a pension; that there was anybody belonging to the class denominated "the Jay Gould class" who were drawing pensions. Now, I have here an authority that ought to be accepted by the Republican side of this Chamber on this subject, whom I introduce as a witness, and whose word certainly can be accepted as true. He is not a Confederate Democrat either, but a Union soldier. I refer now to the article published in the Washington Post of the 4th instant by General Boynton. I will read only one extract from what he says, and I commend it to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], who on yesterday disputed the position taken by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] on this subject.

The extract is as follows:

> There is a growing feeling that the pensions enjoyed by many thousands who are in full health and comfortably fixed in life should be terminated, and the Government be thus enabled to more nearly discharge its duty toward the helpless and the miserable.
>
> If the pension lists could be printed, every community in the land would be disgusted with its revelations. Wealthy men in large numbers would be found upon it.
>
> Thousands would be revealed whose disabilities were only temporary and long since disappeared. A small army of men would be discovered to whom their pensions are in no sense a necessity.

He continues in that strain. That is a distinguished Federal officer, certainly a good witness, who is at least entitled to the hearing and credence of the other side of this Chamber. That is what he says with respect to whether rich men are enjoying pensions from this Government, and that under the dependent-pension law, notwithstanding the statement of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN]. Now, I ask gentlemen on that side of the Chamber whether they are willing to unite with this side of the Chamber to strike from the statute books a provision of law that permits money to be paid out to those who do not need it? Will you join us in striking that out, purging the roll of that class of pensioners who do not need the money, who have already plenty to live upon? If you will join us in that proposition, you will take one step in the right direction and you will hear nothing from us on that subject again. This is but the plain and patriotic duty of every member of this House, whether Democrat or Republican.

Then, again, it was said yesterday, and it is undenied, so far as I have heard, in this Chamber—it was stated by the first speaker on this side of the Chamber that there are cases where widows of soldiers have remarried and years elapsed without any claim being propounded on their part for a pension, but after they had remarried, under the suggestion of the new husband, they for the first time have propounded their claim for a pension or back pay fifteen or twenty or thirty years after the war was over. The statement is made that that class of claims necessitated the payment of about $10,000 a day out of the public Treasury. I heard some gentleman on that side of the Chamber who was fair enough to say that every dollar of that money ought to be withheld.

I ask you again, will you join with us on this side of the Chamber and eliminate that class from the pay roll in the future? We urge you to meet us in the enactment of such a law in the name of common honesty.

Again, a provision was introduced by my colleague from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] providing that hereafter the claims of those who are minors shall not be allowed, but shall be denied, unless the claims are filed on or before the passage of this act or during the period of their minority. That provision is a good one, because, as the law now stands, they may wait for years and years, and then, when they are 30 or 40 years of age, they can come in and claim under the pension act as minors of a deceased soldier, long after the necessity for the payment of such a pension has passed away.

You eliminate that, gentlemen, from this bill, eliminate these three classes of claims from this bill, and you will have cut it down many millions of dollars, and each dollar so saved is in the furtherance of justice to the taxpayer. What was the object and purpose of the law providing pensions? The object of the law was manifestly to provide for the contingency that occurs where some one during his service has been injured or rendered less capable of providing for his family, has been injured or contracted some disease by which his capacity to earn a living was impaired or lessened; and yet you see the construction of the law allows many who are rich, as well as those who are poor, to come under the provisions of the act, an idea that never was intended, and in violation of the spirit of the law.

Let us make it plain by denouncing and prohibiting the payment of such sums of money as that in the future. I observe here that $150,000,000, nearly one-half of the entire income of the Government, has to be devoted to the payment of pensions. If you eliminate these, you will lessen the amount by many millions and not have a deficit, as you now have and will continue to have, growing out of this pension fund. The whole idea of giving pensions to those who have not received wounds in the war or contracted any disease during that service is a mistake. To give a pension to a man who left the country's service sound and well, and who may have years afterwards become diseased and unable to perform manual labor, is an outrage upon every man who is taxed to help pay that pension. Its payment is not founded upon justice to the pensioner, but robbery to the taxpayer, and this outrage is but magnified when such pensioner is a man of wealth and counts his dollars by the thousands, as the facts reveal.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to yield to the gentleman from Indiana for ten minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I did not expect to be drawn into another discussion of the civil service this morning. I had supposed that this subject was disposed of for the time being, after the little contest upon this floor between the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] and myself the other day concerning it. I presumed that it would come up again in the ordinary course of business, at the appropriate time, during the present session for regular discussion, at which time, by the courtesy of the House, I intended and do still intend to submit some extended remarks upon the matter.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], however, has seen fit to bring the matter up for consideration again this morning. Even this fact would not induce me to break silence were it not for the fact that he has also made personal reference to myself. There was so much in what the gentleman said that bore its own refutation upon its very face that I shall not take the time of the House to advert to it, but shall simply confine myself to one of his propositions, to wit: The declaration that my statement, made

the other day, that the civil service was a cardinal principle of the Republican party was incorrect.

I presume, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman and myself will have no difficulty in agreeing as to what constitutes a cardinal principle. I understand it to signify an important principle, a material principle, an essential principle. Now, accepting this as a proper definition, I think I shall be amply able to substantiate the declaration I made the other day beyond any question whatever, both to the House and to the country. I know of no more authoritative way, sir, in which to ascertain what is a cardinal principle of a political party than to examine the declarations which it has made on any particular question in its national platforms. It is true that expressions of the party in a county or Congressional district are important evidences of public sentiment in those districts. It is also true that the expression of the people of a party in any particular State, assembled in State convention, is a very high evidence of the condition of public sentiment within the confines of that particular State; but I assume it to be true beyond any reasonable doubt that the declaration of all the Republicans of this great Republic when assembled in their national convention is to be taken as the most conclusive evidence of their sentiments on any particular topic upon which they there express themselves.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am going to read from the national platforms of the Republican party for the last twenty years on this question. I will read them myself to the House, instead of sending a book to the desk to be read by the reading clerk. Then I will leave to the House and to the country to determine on the issue raised between the gentleman from Ohio and myself as to whether the principle of civil service, sought to be denied by gentlemen from the President's own State, is or is not a cardinal principle of the great Republican party to which we each of us belong. The national platform of 1876 is as follows:

Under the Constitution the President and heads of Departments are to make nominations for office; the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers.

The very doctrine of the Constitution itself.

The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule in appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity, and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service.

Mark the words! Not Republicans nor Democrats nor Populists, but "by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service"—

and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

The words "right of all citizens," Mr. Chairman, are words the significance of which will certainly not escape the attention of the gentleman from Ohio.

I read now from the Republican platform adopted by that party in national convention in 1880:

The Republican party, adhering to a principle affirmed by its last national convention, of respect for the constitutional rule covering appointments to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes, that the reform of the civil service should be thorough, radical, and complete.

Where can stronger language be found? A quotation, too, from the language of a Chief Executive from the State of Ohio.

To this end it demands cooperation of the legislative with the executive department of the Government—

I commend that expression to the careful attention of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR]—

and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

I quote next from the Republican national platform of 1884:

Reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system, already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reformed legislation should be repealed, to the end that the danger to free institutions which lurks in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

Here, Mr. Chairman, we have an explicit claim that civil service reform first saw the light of day under Republican auspices and a declaration favoring its development and extension.

I now call attention to the Republican national platform of 1888. The language is as follows:

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the Democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service.

I think there are some other and latter-day gentlemen who have likewise deserted the cause of reform in the civil service.

We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: "The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

Again I quote from the Republican national platform adopted in 1892, briefer than the declaration which I have just read, but directly to the point:

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

And now, Mr. Chairman, in conclusion of this branch of the subject, I quote the last authoritative exposition of what are the real principles of the Republican party upon this question by reading from the national Republican platform adopted at St. Louis, Mo., in the month of June, 1896, and upon which an Ohio man was nominated and elected President of the United States by the free suffrages of the American people:

The civil-service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party—

Now it is being assaulted by certain gentlemen of the Republican party—

which has always sustained it.

And, I may add, parenthetically, always will sustain it.

Mr. BROMWELL. Will the gentleman state who was the chairman of the committee on resolutions in the national convention which reported that plank among others?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I do not remember. Will the gentleman kindly inform me?

Mr. BROMWELL. Senator FORAKER.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Well, I imagine that Senator FORAKER would be regarded among the Republicans of Ohio as of at least equal authority to the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. GROSVENOR, or to the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. BROWN.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have not recently examined the platforms of the Republican party adopted in the various State conventions on this question, but I venture the assertion that, if examined, they will be found to overwhelmingly sustain the declarations set forth in the national Republican platform. More than this, I undertake to say that if you will examine the comments of the Republican newspapers of this country upon the recent message of the President, you will find them overwhelmingly sustaining his utterances upon the subject of the civil service. Mr. Chairman, the civil-service law was of Republican origin, passed when both Houses of Congress were Republican.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Not at all. It was introduced by a Democrat, and a Democratic majority voted for it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. No matter who introduced it. The gentleman will concede that the lawmaking power in at least one branch of Congress was Republican at that time, and that a Republican President, Mr. Arthur, approved the law.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have my time extended.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. How much additional time does the gentleman want?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. If you give me ten minutes more, I will not exceed it.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. If the gentleman's time is extended, the House will have to indulge us by giving more time for the general debate, because several gentlemen have yet to be heard. I yield the gentleman ten minutes more.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I thank the gentleman. Mr. Chairman, another thing. Some of the most conspicuous members of the Republican party have been advocates of civil service reform. Mr. Garfield stood for it. Mr. Hayes fought for it and stood resolutely between the people and the spoilsmen who thought the offices belonged to them instead of to the people, to be administered for the benefit of all our countrymen, regardless of party affiliations. Benjamin Harrison was its earnest advocate and extended it. William McKinley declared for it on this floor, and, if I remember correctly, said that "civil service reform has come to stay." Unless my memory is at fault, he also declared in favor of it in his letter of acceptance and in his inaugural address, and his last authoritative utterance on the subject is to be found in his message, with which utterance I understand the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] most radically disagrees.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I protest that the gentleman ought not to constitute himself the mouthpiece of the President here and then try to get up a conflict between the President and myself.

Mr. GAINES. "Mr. JOHNSON, turn" him "loose."

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Oh, Mr. Chairman, I am the last man in the world to seek to make myself the mouthpiece of any person except myself.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Then do not put words into my mouth.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Well, if the gentleman does not stand on this floor antagonizing the views of the President in regard to civil service reform, then I have misunderstood every utterance that he has made on that subject.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the gentlemen who assume that the people are opposed to the civil-service law and want it repealed will find themselves sadly mistaken. The press of this country, that powerful engine for the public good, will be heard from on this topic. The question will be discussed on the floor of both Houses of Congress. The politicians and party workers may desire to overthrow the law, but whenever the issue is submitted to the plain, practical people of this country, who have no selfish interests to subserve, you will find them upholding the hands of the President; and the loyal Republicans on this floor will stand by him in the attitude he has assumed on this subject.

Now, I want to advert briefly to one other matter, and then I shall be through, for I am aware that I am speaking extemporaneously and by the courtesy of the committee, and do not intend to enter into a general argument on this question.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] undertook to give expression to what he said was the sentiment of his own State. I understood him to say that the Republicans of Ohio were opposed to the civil-service system, but when pressed to define his position on this question more definitely he took refuge within the narrow domain of the district which he represents in Congress. I called his attention to the Commercial Gazette, which he finally admitted to be one of the leading Republican papers in Ohio.

There is not a man on this floor who does not know that it is the widest circulated, the best read, and the most authoritative expositor of Republican principles of any of the numerous papers published in that historic State. I said that that paper applauded the President's utterances in his recent message upon the subject of civil service. I say it now. The gentleman challenged me to bring here anything from the editorial columns of that paper and read it. I am now glad to be able to accept his challenge and comply with his request. In substantiation of what I said, I read from an editorial in the issue of that paper of December 7, under the heading "Cuba and the Civil Service." Here is the language:

> The reason why we include the civil-service question among the most important topics discussed in the message is because, according to credible report, a determined effort is to be made by its enemies to abolish the system, either in whole or in part.

The effort is to be made by its enemies to abolish the system either in whole or in part.

Gentlemen must come out into the open. All this talk about "modification" of the law will not go down. They do not dare to attempt the open repeal of the enactment. They seek to attack it covertly—insidiously. They pose as "real civil service reformers" who want to prune the excrescences, but I submit that the real aim and purpose, when we get at the bottom facts, is to destroy the law by piecemeal, if it be not possible to overthrow it at one fell stroke.

This editorial goes on to say:

> Therefore, when we find the President saying, in reference to civil service, that "the system has the approval of the people, and it will be my endeavor to uphold and extend it," we applaud the sentiment, and congratulate the people upon its utterance. The efficient performance of public work is demanded by the people, and a system which insures such efficiency must be steadfastly maintained.
>
> Taken altogether, we believe that this Presidential message is a representation of national self-control, national aspirations, and national intelligence, which will elevate us as a people, both in our own estimation and in the estimation of our neighbors in the family of sovereign States.

The gentleman from Ohio says that he is not in the habit of reading the Commercial Gazette. I commend him to a careful, thoughtful, and conscientious perusal of the columns of that great paper, assuring him that it will none the less qualify him for the honest, fearless, and capable discharge of his duties on this floor as Representative of a constituency of the great State in which that excellent journal is published.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there are many things more in my mind which I might say. But, as I said, I am speaking by the kindly indulgence of the House, and therefore I forbear. The issue is squarely made. I have declared that the principles of the civil-service law are cardinal principles of the Republican party. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] has denied it. I have proven it by the platform declarations of that party. I have proven it by citing the language of leading Republicans, who have strongly advocated that system and still seek to maintain it. I have proven it by the utterances of a Republican President. Upon the one side there are all these evidences, these declarations of Republican principle; and on the other side is the naked declaration of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

I am willing that this issue between us shall be judged by the House, shall be judged by the country. The gentleman says that if the Republican party is in favor of "civil service reform," and if that is one of its cardinal principles, then that he is disloyal to the Republican party, and I notice with regret that this sentiment met with manifestations of approval on this side of the Chamber. In the light, Mr. Chairman, of the proof which I have submitted as to the position of the party on this question, and in the light of the gentleman's own statement, I here and now convict him of being disloyal to the cardinal principles of the Republican party. If he wants to stand on the Democratic platform he can do so.

Many honest Democrats and many honest Democratic papers are in favor of civil service reform, but that party as an organization has unfortunately fallen into bad hands. The same element which sometimes controls State and even national conventions may possibly have had something to do with putting the declaration on this subject into the Democratic platform without full authority to do so from the great Democratic masses they assumed to represent. Here is the declaration in the platform upon which William J. Bryan made his canvass against honest money, and his denunciation of lawfully constituted authorities, such as the Supreme Court, supported, as he was, by the various elements of discontent which he had collected together and sought to mold into symmetry for the purpose of lowering rather than maintaining the standard of legislative and financial honesty in the country:

> We are opposed to a life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office.

A MEMBER (on the Republican side). That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The gentleman says "that is right." From a Democratic or anticivil-service standpoint, yes. Why, my friend, the very heart of civil service is its tenure of office.

Mr. PEARSON. Does the gentleman believe in a life tenure?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Wait a moment. The Democratic platform proposes that instead of having a raid on the offices of the country every three weeks or every six months, we are to have it only every two or perhaps only every four years; that instead of disorganizing the whole machinery of the Government in its various Departments by changes at short intervals, we shall graciously spare the great mass of American people the spectacle of a new horde of men thrust into offices as the mere personal appointees of the men who appoint them, irrespective of their qualifications except as this or that party may come into power under our frequent political mutations.

Mr. PEARSON. Does the gentleman from Indiana believe in life tenure in office?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I believe in life tenure in the civil service—yes, sir. [Applause.] So long as a man is honest and capable I would not disturb him in office. I believe that the people of this country own the offices in all the departments of the Government, and not the men who undertake to use them for selfish purposes or as bribes for their support in order to secure office. [Applause.] I believe that these positions belong to the American people and are in their hands for the purpose of promoting good and efficient government, for the purpose of securing proper administration of the Government, and for the general purposes of the public welfare, rather than for the encouragement of fraudulent elections. [Renewed applause.]

I believe that every man in this country, whatever may be his political affiliations, should be permitted to undergo a civil-service examination, and that when he is found qualified, and when there is a vacancy in the service and he has shown himself entitled to it under the law, he should receive an appointment. If he is found competent, if he has the requisite mental and moral qualifications, no matter what may be his political convictions, he should have an opportunity to enter the public service. [Applause.] I am unalterably opposed to making these offices bribes for the benefit of the spoilsmen.

I believe that the bright and ambitious schoolboy, the boy or man working in the shop or living on the farm, no matter what may be his party association and however destitute he may be of political influence, should have his chance to go before an honest commission and be examined as to his qualifications to fill any of the offices, and that he should have a chance to be appointed to the same, instead of farming them out to some man, or the son of some man, who may be able, by his political position, to work the machinery or control votes, and thereby be able to shape the destiny of some mediocre candidate for office, who does not dare to trust himself, upon his qualifications or his record, to the impartial and unpurchasable suffrages of his constituents, and who, in his eagerness to secure position, is not willing to trust his candidacy upon the high plane of some great public principle. [Applause.]

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. CARMACK].

Mr. CARMACK. Mr. Chairman, the debate on the question before the committee has drifted far and wide from the matter really under consideration, and has practically developed into a discussion and comparison of the Democratic and Republican platforms. So far as we are concerned on this side of the House, we wish to say that we are entirely satisfied with the full and

eloquent defense of the Democratic platform made by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR]. I think that he and other distinguished gentlemen on that side of the House have fully vindicated and amply and ably defended that platform from the attacks made by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON].

The real question before the committee is this question of pensions. I felt on yesterday, in listening to the discussion and to some of the speeches uttered on this floor, that it was entirely idle and futile for anyone to attempt a rational, temperate, and dispassionate discussion of that question. Whenever any person, no matter how mildly or temperately, especially on this side of the Chamber, undertakes to discuss and assumes to criticise our pension system, whether with reference to the law or the administration of the law, there is always some fiery patriot ready to jump up and denounce him as a "slanderer" of the old soldier; and that settles his hash for all time to come.

Mr. Chairman, whether the use of such expressions in the discussion of this question is really an outburst of honest and patriotic indignation, or whether they are intended to drag the debate down to the level of the controversial faculties of those who use such expressions, I shall not undertake to decide. It certainly is true that there never has been a debate in this House on the pension question, as far as the records show, in which reason and argument have not been utterly routed and overthrown by the factitious indignation of some bottle-scarred warrior who represents a pensioned constituency on this floor.

Now, so far as we of the South are concerned, we are interested in pension legislation, not as unregenerate rebels, nor as enemies to the men who wore the blue and fought the battles of the Union, but simply as taxpayers and as citizens of this great country.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] said on yesterday that the pension roll was a tribute to the prowess of the Confederate soldier. That may be, Mr. Chairman; but the trouble with the gentleman's statement is that we of the South have to pay that tribute. That tribute is levied upon us——

Mr. STEELE. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. CARMACK. Certainly.

Mr. STEELE. I believe, leaving the States of Missouri and Kentucky out, the entire South pays in the shape of internal revenue about $16,000,000 and receives in pensions to Union soldiers living in those States the sum of $22,000,000.

Mr. GAINES. They receive only about 1.3 per cent of the total payments.

Mr. CARMACK. Mr. Chairman, at the proper time I shall undertake to convince the gentleman from Indiana that his figures are wrong, and I shall show him, furthermore, that the internal revenue is not the only tax levied on the people of the southern part of this country, for I think I can convince the gentleman that the tariff is also a tax.

Mr. STEELE. Well, that is another question.

Mr. CARMACK. So far as the Southern people are concerned, they pay their proportion of all the taxes levied on the people of the country for pensions and they get but little in return.

The people of the North get back the money that is collected from them, and they get what we pay besides. Now, I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I do not object to that, if it is done in moderation. I do not object to forcing the people of the South to pay their proportionate share of a just and honorable pension roll; but when the pension roll grows to be five times as large as it was when General Garfield apologized for it as excessive, then I think that even a Southern taxpayer has the right to expostulate with this horse-leech's daughter, and ask when the enormous expenditure is going to be stopped.

Mr. Chairman, as I have said, the Southern people do not object to pensioning the Union soldiers. They do not object to this Government being just and even generous in dealing with the soldiers; but I do believe, and I say it in all seriousness, without any feeling whatever, except a just and proper feeling, that the manner in which our pension system has been administered, and the extravagance of our pension laws, has done much to debauch the public conscience in this country. I believe that it is degrading to the old soldier when he is encouraged, like Falstaff, to make diseases a commodity and to set a commercial value upon his patriotism; when pension agents all over the country are going around stirring him up and encouraging him to put every ache and pain and trivial ailment upon the market, and require the Government to pay him for it.

If a man was disabled in the service of the Union, if he was rendered unable to obtain a living by proper efforts, and if he is dependent upon manual labor for his living, I believe that this Government should pension him, and pension him liberally; but I say, Mr. Chairman, that the trouble we are in to-day, the fact that this appropriation will not be able to meet the expenses of our pension roll, is due to the fact, in my judgment, that a great many men are upon the pension rolls who ought not to be there. I do not mean that they are unlawfully there, but I do mean that the law should be so amended that no man could be carried upon the pension roll who does not need the pension given to him by the Government.

Mr. ALLEN. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES].

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday, in the course of my remarks, I stated that the South received through the Knoxville pension agency 4 per cent of the pensions paid. That was disputed by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], who stated that we received nearly "20 per cent." I am right, and he is wrong. My statement is corroborated by letter of this date from the honorable Commissioner of Pensions, which I hold in my hand. The Commissioner says, in addition to this, that the South received during the last fiscal year (1897) only "1.3 per cent of the total amount of the pensions disbursed." The letter of the honorable Commissioner of Pensions is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, December 10, 1897.

SIR: In response to your personal inquiry of this date, I have the honor to advise you that the amount disbursed for army pensions during the fiscal year 1890 was $103,689,813.15; the amount disbursed by the pension agent at Knoxville, Tenn., was $4,717,602.18, or 4.5 per cent of the total amount; and the amount disbursed by the pension agent at Louisville, Ky., was $3,524,862.98, or 3.4 per cent of the total amount disbursed for that year.

During the fiscal year 1897 the amount disbursed for army pensions by the United States agents was $136,170,193.66; the amount disbursed by the pension agent at Knoxville, Tenn., was $7,800,963.43, or 5 per cent of the total amount, and the amount disbursed by the pension agent at Louisville, Ky., was $4,238,196.72, or 3.1 per cent of the total amount disbursed for said purpose during said year.

During the fiscal year 1897 there was disbursed for pensions by the several pension agents in the following States, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia, a total of $18,101,616.28, which was 1.3 per cent of the total amount disbursed for army pensions during that fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

H. CLAY EVANS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JOHN WESLEY GAINES,
House of Representatives.

A few weeks ago I read a letter, now possibly in the possession of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. WHEELER], from ex-Secretary Herbert, stating that of all of the appropriations of every kind made by the Government the South received about 4 per cent. It would seem from this high authority that the small pro rata received by the South of the appropriations made by the Government is not confined exclusively to pensions.

Our appropriations for pensions amounted to $2,344,101,732.37 from the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, inclusive. Now, at the same rate, 1.3 per cent at which pensions are now being paid in the South, as shown by the honorable Commissioner's letter, the South has received during this period $30,473,322.52, while the balance, $2,313,628,409.84, has been disbursed elsewhere. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] says that the reason why we receive such a small amount of the pension appropriation is because the South furnished very few Federal soldiers. It is the fact, regardless of the cause, and the effect of that fact—the unhappy conditions produced thereby—that is, the drain upon our already too small volume of money in the South, that I wish to recite and to call sharply to the attention of the House.

Let the explanation be as it may, another important fact remains, regardless of the explanation of the gentleman from Iowa, to wit, that nearly everything the Government now buys is purchased in the East; at all events, elsewhere than in the South. Now, why is this? Why should it be? Why should it continue? Does the Confederacy of thirty years ago enforce these conditions? These statements are based upon information that I have received from reliable sources, and if they are erroneous, I want some one to correct me.

Let us go a step further on this point. From June 30, 1866, to June 30, 1898, that is, for the same fiscal period, we have spent for the Navy $745,294,902.20. Now, is it not a fact, or practically so, that the Navy is equipped and maintained in the East? Is not all our armor plate, good, bad, and indifferent, purchased in the East—in Pennsylvania? Is not all of our powder used in the Navy purchased in the East, I believe in Delaware?

For the same period we have spent for the Army $1,445,853,698.50. Is not the Army practically equipped in the East? Our firearms, our guns, our powder, our projectiles, are purchased there.

For our Military Academy we have expended during the same period $11,870,839.93. Now, where is West Point? Is it not located in the East? Are not the immense expenditures connected with it, therefore, made there? And so it is with Annapolis; that is located practically in the East. And you must understand that these expenditures are annually made. They are continuous. Looking at these circumstances fairly, we must be impressed with the idea that all this money has been practically spent in the East. These four appropriations for the fiscal year ending June

30, 1866, to the year ending June 30, 1898, inclusive, tabulated, read thus:

Pensions	$2,344,101,732.37
Army	1,445,853,689.50
Navy	745,294,902.20
Military Academy	11,870,839.93
Total	4,547,121,164.00

Mr. Chairman, with these immense amounts of money forced East by the power of law, not by economic conditions, if you please, a constant drain is produced upon all other sections except the East, where these expenditures are mostly made. It is against such laws and the continuation of such conditions of things that we protest. We may not be able to change the particular laws that enforce such conditions, but if we will in the future deal fairly with the South the effect of such laws can be counteracted, there can be a fair equalization. It is this that I want. It is this to which we feel we are entitled.

INTERNAL REVENUE PAID BY THE SOUTH.

Let me call the attention of the House to another proposition. It is that these same fourteen States paid in internal-revenue taxes, excluding the stealthy, incalculable tariff tax, $31,000,000, in round numbers in 1897, and received back in 1897, in pensions, the sum of $18,000,000, in round numbers, which makes a dead loss and constant drain annually to the South of $12,899,206.58.

The official figures upon which this statement is based, in tabulated form, read thus:

Internal-revenue tax paid by the South (1897)	$31,000,822.86
Pensions paid to the South (1897)	18,101,616.28
	12,899,206.58

INTERNAL TAX PAID BY NEW ENGLAND STATES.

The six New England States pay in internal-revenue taxes about one-sixth of this amount—that is, $5,488,098.32—but in return receive in pensions $13,285,575.30, and Heaven knows how much more in other appropriations. Tabulated, this calculation stands:

Internal-revenue tax paid by New England States	$5,488,098.32
Pensions paid to same States	13,285,557.30
Pensions received over tax paid	7,797,458.98

This is an unfair distribution of public expenditures. It should be, and can be, equalized in a large measure. Let there be reciprocity between the Government and the people in the South, as has been the case with the Government and the people in the East, in these expenditures. Though it may be an incident of the law, this inequality will then gradually but surely disappear.

As stated before, we do not object to being taxed to pay a just pension; but we do object to pensioners who are millionaires. Let the pension laws be stripped of millionaire pensioners, to the end that the pensions of those who have little or no outside income may be increased in amount, if proper. To do this means to carry out the spirit of a proper pension law without increasing taxation.

Mr. ALLEN. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS].

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am not going to undertake to make a speech, and will not tax you long to hear what I have to say; but I accept a situation which seems to me to be inevitable, which is, that we have an enormous pension debt to pay now, and which may continue for many years. I can see no end to it. I do not know when it is going to grow less. I think justice has been done, as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] says, to the soldiers of the late war, but I do not believe that justice is done to the Mexican soldiers.

I feel that it is my duty to raise on this floor a question which I think ought to be considered, and upon which I have not heard a word. That is, that if this burden is to continue, as it seems certain, we ought to hear something about how it is going to be met; how the money is to be raised. As the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. CARMACK] says, we are interested as taxpayers in the South. I say to you, gentlemen, while you are talking so eloquently in favor of the old soldiers, let us talk about the means to pay this debt, about how we are going to raise the money.

Is it going to be done on Dingley tariff bills? I must confess that I do not believe it is possible. I do not believe that under our present means of taxation it is possible to meet all the Government debts in the future and this increasing pension debt. I say to you, gentlemen, give to the people a just, reasonable, and fair income tax, out of which these pensions may be paid, and the burden of the consuming taxpayer, who pays by consumption, may be decreased without decreasing the means by which these pensions may be paid. If rich men are upon the pension rolls, let us take a little of their income to help pay the pensions of the poor in place of putting the burden of pensions entirely upon the taxpayer who pays as a consumer.

I mention this simply to call the attention of the country to the fact that such a law ought to be on the statute books to-day to permit an income-tax levy for that purpose, and if our Constitution is in the way of enabling us to put this burden where it belongs, I say let us amend the Constitution, and have a just and reasonable income-tax law, and then I will vote for every pension bill that you may offer. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Chairman, the remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] who has just sat down invite some consideration of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the next fiscal year, but before I enter upon that field I wish to call attention to the fact that the impression which was given here yesterday that our pension expenditures are increasing beyond what has been known in the past is entirely incorrect. The maximum expenditure for pensions was reached in the fiscal year 1893, when it was the sum of $159,000,000. For the fiscal year 1894 it was $141,000,000; for the fiscal year 1895 it was also $141,000,000; for the fiscal year 1896 it was $139,000,000, and for the last fiscal year, that of 1897, our pension expenditures again were $141,000,000.

The appropriation for pensions in the bill that is now pending is $140,000,000, or $141,000,000 including all the expenditures connected with the administration of the pension laws. It has been suggested that it is possible that the expenditures for the fiscal year 1899 may reach $148,000,000, although there is some doubt respecting that. But if it is thus increased, it will be not by any change of pension laws, but by the rapidity of the adjudication of pension cases, which in the end involves no additional expenditure. Therefore let it be borne in mind that the maximum expenditure for pensions was reached in the fiscal year 1893, that it has since declined, and even if it reaches the sum of $148,000,000 in the next fiscal year, it will be $11,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1893.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] asks how we propose to pay the pension expenditures. We have proposed in the past, and we propose in the future, to pay them by internal taxes upon liquors and tobacco. The revenue from internal taxes for the next fiscal year is estimated by the Treasury Department at $165,000,000. So that if the expenditures for pensions for the next fiscal year shall reach $148,000,000, it is probable that the revenue from internal-revenue taxes will pay all pension expenditures and $17,000,000 more than the maximum that has been suggested for such expenditures.

But I did not intend to discuss this limited question of appropriations for pensions solely. We are entering, in the consideration of this bill, upon appropriations to carry on the Government for the fiscal year commencing the 1st day of July next and ending on the 30th day of June, 1899. What is the prospect as to expenditures? What is the prospect as to revenue? A practical question that we ought to face at this time.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates—and I think it is a conservative estimate, estimating on the basis of business as it exists to-day in this country, and not on the improved basis which we think will exist a year hence—that the revenue from customs, from internal revenue, and from miscellaneous sources (excluding receipts from Pacific railroads) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, not including postal receipts, will be $390,000,000. If postal receipts are added, then the revenue for the next fiscal year is estimated at $482,500,000. But we may drop postal receipts and postal expenditures, so far as paid by postal revenue, because we are considering the question as to what our other expenditures to be paid by taxation will be, and what our revenue, outside of postal receipts, probably will be.

The estimates submitted in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] so well explained yesterday, have caused much misapprehension. In the estimate therein made—made, as he states, in accordance with the provisions of law—the total expenditures for the fiscal year 1899 are placed at $504,000,000, including postal expenses paid by postal receipts. Excluding these, the estimate is $411,500,000, to be paid by taxation.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] called attention yesterday to the fact that this estimate was not what the Secretary of the Treasury believed the expenditures for the next fiscal year would be, but that he made the figures in pursuance of the requirement of a provision inserted in the Senate in the river and harbor act which was passed by the last Congress. That provision reads as follows:

> And hereafter the Secretary of War shall annually submit estimates in detail for river and harbor improvements required for the ensuing fiscal year to the Secretary of the Treasury to be included in, and carried into the sum total of the Book of Estimates.

For the first time in the history of the country, the Secretary of the Treasury, as he construes the law, is required by this law to insert in his estimates the amount estimated by the army engineers which can be expended for river and harbor improvements

for the next fiscal year. Under the operation of that new statute the Secretary of War sent to the Secretary of the Treasury an estimate of the expenditures for rivers and harbors for the next fiscal year made by the engineers, and the Secretary has explained in a note that he includes it by requirement of law, and in his report he has further stated that he does not believe that all this amount ought to be expended.

The result is that the estimate covers an expenditure of $411,500,000, of which there is $73,000,000 for public works, such as rivers and harbors, public buildings, and coast defenses. Does the Secretary of the Treasury believe that $73,000,000 ought to be expended for these purposes during the next fiscal year? No; he does not. Does the Secretary of War believe it? No. He states distinctly that he does not; and yet, in obedience to that new law, this amount appears in the estimate. What is the result? The apparent expenditures for the next fiscal year are lifted suddenly $45,000,000—and expenditures, too, without authority of law.

The expenditures of this Government paid by taxation in the last fiscal year were $365,000,000; yet in this estimate appears an estimated expenditure of $411,500,000, an increase of $46,500,000 in one single year, and nearly all of that for rivers and harbors. Obviously no officer of this Government, no responsible minister, no Congress that properly regards its responsibilities in the matter, would tolerate for a moment an increase of expenditures in one year, for public works alone, amounting to almost $50,000,000. No wonder that the Secretary of War says that this money ought not to be expended, but that he includes it in his estimate by direction of law! There is no authority of law for any such expenditure. It is in this way, Mr. Chairman, that the estimate is sent in of $411,500,000 as the expenditures of next year to be paid by taxation.

Now, of course, with such an estimate as that the Secretary of the Treasury is forced—forced by the statute passed by the last Congress—to declare that, with an estimated revenue of $390,000,000, there will be a deficit of twenty-one and a half millions. Of course there would be. If this Congress, if this Administration, if the President of the United States, if any official, any responsible person, proposes to lift the expenditures of this nation $50,000,000 in a single year and to put that money into public works, over and above the immense amounts that we have been expending in that way during the past few years, then, of course, there will be a deficiency.

No one has ever proposed any revenue legislation that would certainly yield sufficient revenue in the next fiscal year, unless there should be an unexampled revival of business within a few months, to meet an expenditure of $411,500,000 to be paid by taxation; and I may add—and I violate no confidence in so saying—that neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the President nor any responsible person connected with the Government supposes for a moment that Congress will tolerate any such increase in expenditures which would create a deficit on the estimates of $21,500,000.

Now, what ought the expenditures for the next fiscal year to be? The expenditures last year, to be paid by taxation, were $365,000,000, for the previous year they were $352,000,000, and according to the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury the expenditures for the present fiscal year will be $373,000,000. Is it not a fair judgment that the expenditures for the next fiscal year ought not to exceed $380,000,000—seven millions more than the Secretary's estimate for the present fiscal year, fifteen millions more than the expenditures of last year, and twenty-eight millions more than the expenditures of two years ago?

It seems to me that that is a fair judgment respecting the matter. Now, if the expenditures for the next fiscal year shall not rise above $380,000,000, then, on the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, there will be a surplus of about $10,000,000. If the expenditures are to be increased nearly $50,000,000 suddenly, which no one believes possible, of course there would probably be a deficit next year. But I take it for granted that Congress, in its wisdom, will see that there is reasonable economy practiced in regard to all expenditures, and will not increase its appropriations beyond the amount that is required by increase of population, for it must be remembered that the expenditures for rivers and harbors and coast defenses have been enormously increased within two or three years.

Now, a single word with reference to our expenditures generally. Gentlemen will find on examining the Government expenditures for ten years past that they have proceeded substantially on the basis of five and one-eighth dollars per inhabitant. That is the average for the last ten years. Of that, $2 per inhabitant has gone to pay pensions. Fifty cents per inhabitant goes now to pay interest on the public debt, for we must bear in mind that the interest on the public debt has been raised $11,000,000 by the increase of the debt itself on account of the deficits during the last four years. These two items, pensions and interest on the public debt, make up almost half our expenditures.

Gentlemen may be surprised to learn that the expenditures for ordinary purposes of this country per inhabitant have increased but very little during the last forty years. In that time they have never been less than $2 per inhabitant and they have never been more than two and three-eighths dollars per inhabitant—I mean the expenditures for ordinary purposes, exclusive of public works. The following statistics from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be of interest:

Population, net revenue, and net expenditures of the Government from 1837 to June 30, 1897, and per capita of the revenues and per capita of expenditures.

Year.	Population.	Net revenue.	Per capita on revenue.	Net expenses.	Per capita on expenditures.
1837	15,655,000	$24,954,153.00	$1.59	$37,243,496.00	$2.38
1838	16,112,000	26,302,562.00	1.63	33,865,059.00	2.10
1839	16,584,000	31,482,750.00	1.90	26,899,128.00	1.62
1840	17,069,453	19,480,115.00	1.14	24,317,579.00	1.42
1841	17,591,000	16,860,180.00	.96	26,585,873.00	1.51
1842	18,132,000	19,976,197.00	1.10	25,205,761.00	1.39
1843 (six months)	18,694,000	8,302,702.00	.89	11,853,075.00	1.27
1844	19,276,000	29,321,374.00	1.62	22,357,571.00	1.16
1845	19,878,000	29,970,100.00	1.51	22,937,468.00	1.15
1846	20,500,000	29,699,968.00	1.45	27,766,925.00	1.35
1847	21,143,000	26,495,769.00	1.25	57,284,412.00	2.71
1848	21,805,000	35,735,779.00	1.64	45,377,225.00	2.08
1849	22,489,000	31,208,143.00	1.39	45,051,657.00	2.00
1850	23,191,876	43,603,439.00	1.88	39,563,492.00	1.71
1851	23,995,000	52,559,304.00	2.19	47,709,017.00	1.99
1852	24,802,050	49,846,816.00	2.01	44,194,919.00	1.78
1853	25,615,000	61,587,054.00	2.40	48,184,111.00	1.88
1854	26,433,000	73,800,341.00	2.79	58,044,362.00	2.20
1855	27,256,000	65,350,575.00	2.40	59,742,668.60	2.19
1856	28,083,000	74,056,699.00	2.64	69,571,026.00	2.48
1857	28,916,000	68,965,313.00	2.38	67,795,708.00	2.34
1858	29,753,000	46,655,306.00	1.57	74,185,270.00	2.49
1859	30,596,000	53,486,466.00	1.75	69,070,977.00	2.26
1860	31,443,321	56,064,606.00	1.78	63,130,598.00	2.01
1861	32,064,000	41,509,930.00	1.29	66,546,645.00	2.08
1862	32,704,000	51,987,455.00	1.59	474,761,819.00	14.52
1863	33,305,000	112,697,291.00	3.38	714,740,725.00	21.42
1864	34,046,000	264,626,772.00	7.77	865,322,614.00	25.42
1865	34,748,000	333,714,605.00	9.60	1,297,555,224.00	37.34
1866	35,469,000	558,032,620.00	15.73	520,809,417.00	14.68
1867	36,211,000	490,634,010.00	13.55	357,542,675.00	9.87
1868	36,973,000	405,038,083.00	10.97	377,340,285.00	10.21
1869	37,756,000	370,943,747.00	9.82	322,865,278.00	8.55
1870	38,558,371	411,255,478.00	10.67	309,653,561.00	8.03
1871	39,555,000	383,323,945.00	9.69	292,177,188.00	7.39
1872	40,596,000	374,106,868.00	9.22	277,517,963.00	6.84
1873	41,677,000	333,738,205.00	8.01	290,345,245.00	6.97
1874	42,796,000	304,978,755.00	7.13	302,633,873.00	7.07
1875	43,951,000	288,000,051.00	6.55	274,623,393.00	6.25
1876	45,137,000	294,005,865.00	6.52	265,101,085.00	5.87
1877	46,353,000	281,406,419.00	6.07	241,334,475.00	5.21
1878	47,598,000	257,763,879.00	5.42	236,964,327.00	4.98
1879	48,866,000	273,827,184.00	5.60	166,947,884.00	5.46
1880	50,155,783	333,526,611.00	6.65	267,642,958.00	5.34
1881	51,316,000	360,782,293.00	7.00	260,712,888.00	5.08
1882	52,495,000	403,525,250.00	7.68	257,981,440.00	4.91
1883	53,693,000	398,287,582.00	7.41	265,408,138.00	4.94
1884	54,911,000	348,519,870.00	6.36	244,126,244.00	4.44
1885	56,148,000	323,690,706.00	5.76	260,226,935.00	4.63
1886	57,404,000	336,439,727.00	5.86	242,483,138.00	4.22
1887	58,680,000	371,403,277.00	6.33	267,932,179.00	4.56
1888	59,974,000	379,266,075.00	6.32	a 267,924,801.00	4.40
1889	61,289,000	387,050,059.00	6.31	b 299,288,978.00	4.88
1890	62,622,250	403,080,982.00	6.43	c 318,040,710.00	5.07
1891	63,975,000	392,612,447.31	6.14	d 305,773,905 35	5.71
1892	65,516,000	354,997,784.24	5.42	345,023,330.58	5.27
1893	66,946,000	385,819,628.78	5.76	383,477,954.49	5.73
1894	68,397,000	297,722,019.25	4.37	367,525,279.83	5.37
1895	69,878,000	313,390,075.11	4.48	356,195,298.29	5.10
1896	71,390,000	326,976,200.38	4.58	352,179,446.08	4.93
1897	72,997,000	347,721,705.16	4.77	365,774,159.57	5.01

a This includes $8,270,842.46 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."
b This includes $17,292,362.65 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."
c This includes $20,304,224.06 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."
d This includes $10,401,220.61 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

You will observe, Mr. Chairman, that the controllable element of our expenditures is largely in the direction of public works, public buildings, river and harbor improvements, military headquarters, coast defenses, and the new Navy. These expenditures have been running up very rapidly in this country during the past few years. There is where the increase of expenditure has been. Why, sir, ten years ago an expenditure of $15,000,000 for public works was called a large one.

Last year the expenditures on public works exceeded $20,000,000, not including $13,000,000 for the new Navy, and during the present fiscal year they will probably reach nearly $30,000,000 outside of the new Navy. Now, the estimate in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury—put there simply because the law requires it to be put there, and not because the Secretary thinks the amount can be properly expended—increases the proposed expenditure on public works to $73,000,000 outside of the new Navy. I take it for granted that the House and the Senate and the President propose to make no such advance in expenditure as that.

If the expenditures shall be kept down to a reasonable limit, making only the same advances that have been made year by year in the past in proportion to population, then the revenue of

the next fiscal year, if estimated correctly by the Secretary of the Treasury, will pay every expenditure and leave a surplus of $10,000,000 besides. [Applause.] But if we are going to increase our expenditures $50,000,000 at this juncture at one stride, which I take it for granted no one expects us to do, then a deficiency would be certain, because no revenue legislation has ever anticipated any such sudden rise of expenditure as that.

And I may say, with reference to the framing of the revenue bill which became a law a few months ago, that the estimate of the Committee on Ways and Means was that this Government required about $5½ per inhabitant in order to meet expenditures. The estimate all through was made on that basis. With the expenditures within that limit, there will be no difficulty in having the revenue sufficient to meet them the moment we shall have overcome the obstacles that have been put in our way by anticipatory importations.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to say a single word with reference to the present fiscal year. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates a deficiency of $28,000,000 for the present fiscal year, and that entirely outside, it will be observed, of payments on account of the Pacific railroads. Everyone understands that when the revenue bill passed the House of Representatives in March last it was supposed the bill would either become a law within a very short time, or if it did not, that then the retrospective provision which was adopted by the House on motion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] would be included in the law; that thus anticipatory importations would be prevented and the Government would realize all the revenue which the law was intended to provide.

But it was impossible either to secure a rapid passage of the law or to retain the retrospective clause which this House adopted; and in consequence of that, anticipatory importations set in with a force never before known, in order to avoid the new duties, and the time allowed was so ample that those anticipatory importations exceeded the utmost expectations of anyone. I have here a list of the leading articles imported between March 1 and July 24 in excess of what was imported during the corresponding period of the previous year, with the amount of revenue actually paid in and the amount that would have been paid in if those articles had been imported after the latter date and had paid the new duties. This table is in part as follows:

Increased importations of thirty-eight articles from March 1 to July 24, 1897, and losses of revenue from such anticipatory importations.

	Increase, 5 months.	Duties paid under old tariff.	Duties under new tariff.	Net loss of revenue.
Animals	$1,819,280	$360,000	$425,000	$65,000
Antimony ..... pounds	960,891	.....	120,000	120,000
Asphalt, crude ..... tons	30,120	.....	45,000	45,000
Barley ..... bushels	230,337	28,000	69,000	41,000
Argols ..... pounds	1,560,161	.....	16,000	16,000
Chloride lime ..... do	4,094,700	.....	8,000	8,000
Opium, crude ..... do	422,146	.....	422,000	422,000
Potash, chlorate ..... do	1,696,064	.....	40,000	40,000
Sumac, ground ..... pounds	8,307,321	8,000	24,000	16,000
Chicory, unground ..... do	8,468,304	.....	84,000	84,000
Feathers, not dressed	$315,986	.....	50,000	50,000
Flax ..... tons	2,783	65,000	130,000	65,000
Hemp ..... do	243	44,000	90,000	46,000
Bags, grain	$758,772	.....	286,000	286,000
Burlaps	$2,502,865	.....	800,000	800,000
Furs, undressed	$522,790	.....	.....	.....
Glass, unsilvered ..... feet	294,148	75,000	100,000	25,000
Glass, silvered ..... do	619,590	175,000	200,000	25,000
Hides ..... pounds	34,287,731	.....	500,000	500,000
Hops ..... do	66,317	5,000	7,500	2,500
Cutlery	$585,659	150,000	200,000	50,000
Glass, unpolished ..... pounds	137,750	23,000	*25,000	2,000
Gloves	$553,648	220,000	275,000	55,000
Matting	$912,455	.....	450,000	450,000
Olive oil ..... gallons	52,857	15,000	17,000	2,000
Paper, and manufactures of	$239,286	40,000	55,000	15,000
Rice ..... pounds	36,792,559	500,000	650,000	150,000
Salt ..... do	63,439,706	.....	63,000	63,000
Silk, manufactures	$4,062,990	1,800,000	2,225,000	425,000
Sugar ..... pounds	768,403,976	6,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000
Tobacco ..... do	1,759,860	2,500,000	3,000,000	500,000
Boards ..... 1,000 feet	178,186	.....	350,000	350,000
Wool, class 1 ..... pounds	141,931,001	.....	18,800,198	18,800,198
Wool, class 2 ..... do	28,997,986	.....	.....	.....
Wool, class 3 ..... do	38,481,809	.....	1,900,000	1,900,000
Wool, total ..... do	209,410,796	.....	.....	.....
Wool, manufactures	$15,559,617	6,500,000	13,500,000	7,000,000
Carpets ..... square yards	65,579	.....	.....	.....
Cloths ..... pounds	7,575,854	.....	.....	.....
Dress goods ..... do	7,795,804	.....	.....	.....
Rags ..... do	29,292,589	.....	2,920,000	2,920,000
Shoddy ..... do	6,003,136	100,000	1,500,000	1,400,000
Yarn ..... do	503,445	200,000	400,000	200,000
Total	.....	18,814,000	61,252,198	42,938,198

The above table includes only thirty-eight articles—largely free under the old tariff and dutiable under the new tariff—on which the Treasury received less than $19,000,000. But if they had been imported under the new tariff, as most of them would have been, as they were required for consumption this fiscal year, they would have paid to the Treasury nearly $62,000,000, thus involving a loss of revenue of nearly $43,000,000. Other anticipatory importations not included in the table carry up the loss of revenue to nearly $51,000,000.

As a result of a careful examination of those anticipatory importations, I find two things: First, that articles intended for consumption in this fiscal year, and which would not have been imported until this fiscal year if we had not been engaged in a revision of duties, paid duties under the old tariff from March 1 to July 1 to the extent of $38,000,000. That sum of $38,000,000 belongs in equity to the revenues of this fiscal year. Those duties were paid on goods consumed in this fiscal year, and which ordinarily would have been imported during this fiscal year.

In that way that amount of $38,000,000 went into the Treasury before the 1st day of July, with the result that it swelled apparently the receipts of the Treasury for the last fiscal year to the amount of $38,000,000 and made the deficit of the last year that much less than it would have been if we had not had in preparation a new tariff bill. In November a year ago Mr. Carlisle, the then Secretary of the Treasury, estimated the deficit for the last fiscal year as likely to be $65,000,000.

If there had been no tariff legislation in prospect, the deficit would have been $56,000,000 at least. It turned out to be only $18,000,000, because the $38,000,000 which properly belonged to this fiscal year and which should properly have been credited to the new law went into the Treasury to the credit of the last fiscal year. Hence, in any proper estimate of the revenue-producing qualities of the new law, that $38,000,000 should be added to what will be actually received from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898, saying nothing about the absolute loss of revenue from other anticipatory importations which came in between March 1 and July 24 free of duty or at less duty than they would have paid under the new law. The $38,000,000 was a mere transfer of revenue from this fiscal year to the last fiscal year, but the importation of the other goods was an absolute loss to the Treasury.

How much wool do you suppose was imported from the 1st day of March to the 24th day of July in excess of what was imported during the corresponding months of the previous year—an excess properly belonging to this fiscal year? Two hundred and nine million pounds—enough clothing wool to last from the 24th day of July last until nearly the 1st of July next. There was not so much carpet wool. Sixteen million dollars' worth of woolen goods were imported in those months in excess of what was imported during the corresponding months of the previous year.

Why, sir, on wool and woolens alone the Treasury lost $27,000,000 by these anticipatory importations. This is important as showing the revenue-producing qualities of the law with respect to wool and woolens when we shall have overcome the effect of these anticipatory importations.

Of Chinese mattings—a small article, apparently of little moment—how much do you suppose was imported in anticipation? Nearly a million dollars' worth, upon which the Government lost duties to the amount of $450,000.

Of rags 20,000,000 pounds were imported, on which the duty to this Government was absolutely lost. Sugar importations were 768,000,000 pounds; of course the duty on that was lost. Burlaps—think of it!—one single article, two and one-half million dollars of value imported, on which the Government lost revenue of $800,000. But, Mr. Chairman, I will not stop to read these items.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman from Maine pardon me for an interruption just there? I want to ask a question in order to understand precisely his argument. Is his conclusion based on the argument that the amount of revenue to which he refers would have been lost to the Government, assuming that the same amount of importations——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COX. I would like very much to have the time of the gentleman extended to answer this question.

Mr. DINGLEY. I should like to have a few moments longer, Mr. Chairman, by consent of the committee.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. DINGLEY. About ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. By order of the House, the balance of the time is under the control of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. COX. I hope the gentleman from Mississippi will yield time, in order that this question may be answered.

Mr. DINGLEY. If I can obtain a slight extension of time, I shall be under obligation.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Will the gentleman from Mississippi yield me ten minutes of the time now, and I will return it to him next week? [Laughter.]

Mr. FLEMING. I ask unanimous consent that the time be extended on each side.

The CHAIRMAN. That can only be done in the House.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. In the absence of the gentleman from Mississippi, if the Chairman will permit me, I will assume to extend a part of his time to the gentleman from Maine, being satisfied that it will meet his concurrence.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Could not the time be extended by unanimous consent on both sides?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. We will come to that later on.

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, the gentleman from Maine will proceed in the time of the gentleman from Mississippi.

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Now, I would like to ask the gentleman the question that I attempted to ask him a few moments ago.

Your estimates there are based upon the amount of revenue lost to the Government——

Mr. DINGLEY. Provided, of course, these articles were imported in this fiscal year.

Mr. COX. Yes; but they are based on the idea that the same amount of goods would be imported under the operations of your bill.

Mr. DINGLEY. I am simply saying that these anticipatory imports must be consumed—as they will be during this fiscal year—before the regular importations of such articles will come in under the law. And it will be observed that a large part of these articles would have been imported under ordinary circumstances during this fiscal year.

Mr. COX. Then, as I understand it, it is a mere matter of conjecture as to how much of these articles would come in under the new law?

Mr. DINGLEY. I am only speaking of the loss to the revenue by reason of these anticipatory importations. Of course every article which is imported in this manner anticipatory of the action of the new law at a lower rate of duty must be consumed before new importations are made, and thus temporarily defer the revenues which would arise from the bill under similar importations.

Mr. RICHARDSON. If the gentleman from Maine will permit me, I understand him to say that this deficiency to which he refers is caused largely by anticipatory importations?

Mr. DINGLEY. Yes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I would like to ask the gentleman when he thinks the normal condition will be reached in the Treasury, and the revenues will no longer suffer from this cause? We would like to have his idea as to when we will get the benefit of the law to which he refers.

Mr. DINGLEY. I will come to that presently.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chairman, after giving the estimates, showing twenty-one and a half millions of dollars of deficiency, on which I have commented, goes on to say:

It is confidently believed that when in full operation the new tariff will afford ample revenue for the ordinary needs of the Government.

Some suggestions have been made in the public prints of the country which may not be important to consider at this time, but to which I will call the attention of the committee, to the effect that Senator ALDRICH, a prominent member of the Committee on Finance in the Senate, has been silent on the matter of the probable revenues derived under the new law, coupled with an intimation that he believed that there will not be sufficient revenue for the next fiscal year to meet expenditures.

I hold in my hand a copy of a letter from Senator ALDRICH, which I will put in the RECORD. It is a letter written to the secretary of the Home Market Club and publicly read at a banquet given by that club in Boston. It is dated the 9th of November. Omitting the parts of the letter referring to other matters, the letter of Senator ALDRICH is as follows:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *November 9, 1897.*

* * * * * * *

We can now see clearly in the increasing industrial activity and a much greater degree of activity in the future the wisdom of the policy adopted by the Administration of President McKinley securing the prompt enactment of protective legislation.

It is true we have had, as was expected, insufficient revenues and demoralized markets as a temporary result of the enormous importations made in anticipation of change. This will, however, soon be over, and in a few months we may confidently expect that our revenues will equal our expenditures, and domestic producers will once more have the benefit of the American market.

All that is needed is patience and a disposition to give the tariff of 1897 a fair trial.

* * * * * * *

Very truly, yours,

N. W. ALDRICH.

[Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. RICHARDSON. In how many months, I should like to know?

Mr. DINGLEY. I will reach that point in due time. Now, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the revenue for this fiscal year will be $345,000,000 (not including Pacific railroad receipts), and expenditures $373,000,000, leaving a deficiency of $28,000,000; but if there should be added to the revenue, as equity demands, the $38,000,000 paid in before the 1st of July on articles imported for consumption this year, which would not have been imported until after July 1 if we had not been revising the tariff, then the revenue in this fiscal year would be $383,000,000, or $10,000,000 more than the expenditures; so that, without considering the loss resulting from other anticipatory importations, we see the amount turned over to the last fiscal year that properly belonged to this would alone make the revenue for this year more than equal to the expenditures.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] asks when we may expect that our monthly revenue will reach expenditures under the existing revenue laws. Of course estimates of revenue looking to the future are always problematical. No one can speak with certainty. We can only draw probable inferences. Now, we commenced in August, after the act was passed—the anticipatory importations having almost stopped importations for the time being—with a revenue of $19,000,000 only. In September the revenues increased to $22,000,000; in October, to $24,000,000; in November, always a lean revenue month and one day short, to $25,000,000. And allow me to say that although I did not expect that in December there would be an improvement of more than one million, because December is not a large importing month, yet I am informed by the Treasury Department that if the revenue keeps on for the remainder of this month as it has started in in the first nine days it will rise from $25,000,000 in November to at least $27,000,000 in December, with the probability of coming nearly, if not quite, up to the expenditures for the month of December.

Some anticipatory importations covered the consumption of two or three months, some four and others six months or more. It was thought that the anticipatory importations of clothing wools were sufficient for consumption for nearly a year, although there are a few wools now and then coming in. It was supposed that sugar had been imported in advance that would last until at least January. I understand that a very few cargoes of sugar have already come in, and that importations of that article may be expected to begin in January, and that by March there will be covered into the Treasury, in duties on sugars alone, nearly $5,000,000, which does not yet appear to any material extent in the receipts from customs duties.

Now, it is difficult to say just when the full effect of anticipatory importations will be overcome. This is certain, that it will all be overcome during this fiscal year, and there is agreement among importers and the Treasury authorities with respect to this matter. Some things have already begun to run out that were imported in advance, so that the revenue from imports and from those provisions in the new tariff increasing the internal tax on beer and cigarettes and from the new bottling law is increasing at the rate of from one to two million dollars per month, and this increase will continue until before this fiscal year expires there will be ample revenue to pay the monthly expenditures, according to the judgment of the Treasury authorities, whose figures are based upon the best available sources of information. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ALLEN. I will yield to the gentleman further time, if he desires it.

Mr. DINGLEY. I think I will not detain the House further.

Mr. RICHARDSON. If the gentleman will allow me a minute, I wish to ask the gentleman from Maine if I understood him to say that by March it is predicted that we shall reach the full fruition of revenue under the Dingley tariff law—all that we can realize under it?

Mr. DINGLEY. I have said that it is very difficult to specify an exact time when goods that have been imported in anticipation will be completely consumed. I have said that it is the judgment of the Treasury officials that by March sugar imports will have been commenced in full proportions.

Mr. RICHARDSON. But still——

Mr. DINGLEY. I will say further that it is the impression of the Treasury authorities that in March the receipts will equal the expenditures, and if the importations for even this month keep on as they have been coming in during the first nine days of the month they will be enough this very month to meet expenditures, although I have not counted on that.

A MEMBER. Does the gentleman think that nine days would be a sufficient test?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I do not understand him to say that, but I do understand the gentleman to say that by March we shall be receiving, under the Dingley law, the full amount of revenue which it is capable of producing.

Mr. DINGLEY. I have said nothing of the kind. Do not put words into my mouth that I have not uttered.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I am trying to get the gentleman to tell me what he said.

Mr. DINGLEY. I did not say anything of that kind.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I am only anxious to get the opinion of a gentleman so well informed as the distinguished gentleman from

Maine as to when we shall get the full amount we can hope to realize under the Dingley bill. Tell us that, if you please.

Mr. DINGLEY. I will repeat what I have already said, and I think it is all that I may be justified in saying, that before the close of this fiscal year, in May or in June, without any reasonable doubt, we will have sufficient receipts to meet every expenditure for those months. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. RICHARDSON. But still the question I asked is—and I hope the gentleman will answer that, and not impute want of sincerity to me—when, under the present tariff law which bears his honored name, we can hope to realize the fullest amount that we are going to secure under it.

Mr. DINGLEY. When we shall have overcome the effect of the anticipatory importations we will have revenue sufficient to meet the then current expenditures, and the revenue will thereafter increase with the revival of business.

Mr. RICHARDSON. When are we to expect we may overcome the effect of the anticipatory importations?

Mr. DINGLEY. The gentleman knows there is no one that can accurately determine how long it will be before all anticipatory importations are exhausted. It is sufficient for my purposes for the present to state, and I state this with the concurrence of the officials of the Department who have to deal with our Government finances, that before this fiscal year shall have expired there will be ample revenue to meet the monthly expenditures as they occur. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. RICHARDSON. I only asked the gentleman that question because I wanted him to be as specific as possible. I hope he will be here in June, and I hope I shall be here, and I will ask him the question at that time.

Mr. DINGLEY. I may as well answer a question as to why we did not place in the revenue bill some temporary provision to provide revenue for this fiscal year until the effect of anticipatory importations was overcome.

The difficulties were many. If duties had been placed on any articles on the free list, very little revenue would have been secured if the duties had been temporary; and if the duties had been made permanent, the revenue would have been too large after the first year or two. I should have been pleased to double the internal tax on beer for one or two years, but it was found impracticable at the time; and the argument that whatever small deficiency might arise the first year because of anticipatory importations could be met with the excess of cash in the Treasury, provided there should be revenue sufficient thereafter, was finally accepted.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] undertook by his retrospective amendment to reduce the losses by anticipatory importations to a minimum, and the House agreed to it, but the Senate would not concur. Indeed, I believe that the other side of the House opposed it.

Mr. RICHARDSON. And did not the Supreme Court decide that it could not be done?

Mr. DINGLEY. Not at all. The Supreme Court did not determine that; and even the board of appraisers, in deciding that the new tariff did not go into effect till the hour it was approved by the President, placed their decision on the ground that there was nothing in the law that showed it was the intention of Congress to make it retroactive.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I simply desire to say, in closing, that neither any Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee or of the Senate Committee on Finance nor any official of the Treasury Department charged with the administration of the law has any doubt that if we bring the expenditures of this country within the limit of the past, simply increasing as the population increases, we shall have ample revenue for the next fiscal year, and that the revenue will go on increasing as the prosperity of the country shall increase and as it will increase. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to ask the gentleman from Maine a question, if I have his permission. I wish to ask him if it is not true that the Treasury Department is now concealing a deficit by covering in as a miscellaneous item the money received from the sale of the Pacific railroad?

Mr. DINGLEY. Not at all.

Mr. BAILEY. I venture to say that the books of the Treasury will show that every dollar that has been paid on the purchase of that railroad is credited as a miscellaneous receipt.

Mr. DINGLEY. Of course it is; it can not be credited anywhere else. Where else can it be credited?

Mr. BAILEY. This is put into the books of the Treasury as a receipt of the Government, and thus covers up a deficit.

Mr. DINGLEY. It is referred to by a note, and the amount is given; and all you have to do is to subtract the amount, and you find what the receipts from ordinary sources were.

Mr. BAILEY. They will receive $54,000,000 from the sale of the road. If that is covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and if there should be a deficit of $54,000,000, it would thus appear that there would be no deficiency at all.

Mr. DINGLEY. Not at all. There is no other place to put it, except as a miscellaneous receipt. It is a miscellaneous receipt of the Government. In the statement that I have given I have excluded any statement as to the receipts from the sale of the Pacific railroad, and kept this entirely separate. The Secretary of the Treasury includes no Pacific railroad receipts in his estimate of three hundred and forty-five millions revenue for this fiscal year.

Mr. BAILEY. But surely the gentleman from Maine will not contend that either the tariff bill or the internal-revenue law are to be credited with the $54,000,000 received through the sale of the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. DINGLEY. The internal revenue law—why not?

Mr. BAILEY. Well, if the gentleman is willing to ask the House and country to believe that his bill sold the Union Pacific Railroad for $54,000,000, then it is all right. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. DINGLEY. Gentlemen may strike, but they had better hear first. I supposed the gentleman from Texas was talking about the internal revenue, and not about the Pacific railroad.

Mr. BAILEY. Oh, no.

Mr. DINGLEY. I so understood the gentleman. There is no Pacific railroad money in any of the figures that I have given.

Mr. BAILEY. But we are discussing the question whether there is going to be a deficit or not. The gentleman says that by next June the current receipts of the Government will be ample to meet the expenditures.

Mr. DINGLEY. Yes; the current monthly receipts. The receipts of May will meet the expenditures of May, and the receipts of June will meet the expenditures of June; but the receipts will not be sufficient to overcome the deficit that has occurred during the first four or five months of the operation of the law.

Mr. BAILEY. Then the gentleman from Maine means to say that before the close of this fiscal year the taxes levied by the Government will be ample to meet the expenses incurred by the Government?

Mr. DINGLEY. Yes; the monthly receipts.

Mr. LACEY. Let me ask the gentleman from Maine whether it would not be fair to at least include the difference between what the Pacific railroad has been sold for and what it was offered for in the last Administration? [Laughter.]

Mr. DINGLEY. Oh, that is a matter of argument.

Mr. McMILLIN. If the revenues of the Government are to be, at so early a period, sufficient to meet the current expenditures every month, what is the objection to using the surplus in the Treasury for the extinguishment of the public debt, thereby stopping interest?

Mr. DINGLEY. There is no greater surplus than we will need after meeting the obligations of this year and paying the Pacific railroad bonds, which become due next month.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, we will stop the interest incurred under a Democratic Administration quite early. [Laughter.]

Mr. McMILLIN. In order to do it you will have to first stop your extravagance.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from Illinois ought to admit that a Republican President says that the sale of bonds can not be avoided unless the greenbacks are retired, and yet the gentleman from Illinois and his party have not the courage to introduce and pass a bill to retire them.

Mr. DINGLEY. I think the President has not selected the gentleman from Texas to interpret what he has said.

Mr. BAILEY. I take it from his message.

Mr. DINGLEY. But the gentleman puts a construction upon the language of the message which the President would not accept.

Mr. BAILEY. The President says there are but two ways to meet the situation, by retiring the greenbacks or by selling bonds, but you are not willing to do either.

Mr. ALLEN. I yield five minutes to my colleague, Mr. WILLIAMS.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I do not think that any scene so creditable to any people was ever before presented as that which met our gaze immediately after the close of the late war. The Confederate soldier addicted himself patiently to the arts of peace and went back without a whine of complaint to his plow, and the Federal soldier treated him generally with a magnanimity and generosity of spirit that have never been equaled in any country in the world where a civil war had taken place. [Applause.] At the same time, Mr. Chairman, it is well not to forget that, as a result of that war, you did levy a tribute. I am not going to say, as some of my friends on this side have said, that we gladly pay that tribute, but we do pay it, and we regard it as one of the results of the war between the States which have had to be met.

Now, my friend from Indiana, Governor STEELE, fell into a mistake a while ago which reminded me of what a man once said to me about an account that was presented to him. I asked, "Is

the account correct?" He said, "It is all right except in two particulars; the debit side is not right, and the credit side is altogether wrong." [Laughter.] My friend from Indiana said that the South received $22,000,000 in pensions per annum and paid $16,000,000 to the support of this Government. The only objection to that statement is that he is wrong in both particulars, and he got wrong because he was misled by the old familiar fallacy which the logicians call the double-middle. Sometimes when you speak of "the South" you mean "the solid South," and sometimes you mean the eleven rebel States.

The gentleman from Indiana doubtless intended to convey the impression that those eleven States, or the old South, as you sometimes call them, stood in the attitude which he stated with respect to the receipt of pensions and payment of taxes. When I got the figures upon which he had based his statement—his figures, or rather those given him—I found that he calculated that there were 147,000 pensioners in the South, averaging pensions of $154 a year each, and in that way he made out his $22,000,000. But when I look at the items I find that 28,457 of these pensioners are, by his own figures, in the State of Kentucky, and fifty-three thousand eight hundred and some odd in the State of Missouri, not a part of the rebel States at all. Kentucky and even Tennessee furnished more soldiers to the Federal Army than any single New England State except Massachusetts—more than did even the State of Minnesota.

Now, I find that those two added together make 82,260 pensioners out of the total of 147,000—making in the neighborhood of 60 per cent of that $22,000,000. Then I find that all pensioners are included in this list; and nearly all of the pensioners down South are pensioners of the Mexican war.

So much for that side of the ledger. Now, the other side of the ledger is this: The gentleman seems to imagine that nobody pays internal-revenue taxes except the people who get licenses from the United States Government. Why, sir, the men who chew the tobacco, who smoke the cigars, who drink the whisky, who consume the other articles upon which internal-revenue taxes are laid are the men who pay the taxes. I am sorry to say that down South we do our share of the smoking and chewing and drinking, and thus contribute revenue to the Government; and we certainly, as consumers, pay our share of the tariff taxes.

One word more. I take it to be a fair statement that the eleven rebel States pay about one-third of the taxes which are paid for the support of the Government of the United States. That would make their share of the pensions $50,000,000; but take off $10,000,000 in order to be perfectly fair and to allow for civil pensions paid out there, and you reduce the amount to $40,000,000—and you have levied upon the old rebel population of the South each year a sum equal to 8 per cent of the amount of the gigantic war indemnity and tribute levied by Germany upon France at the expiration of the Franco-Prussian war, which was intended to cripple France forever. These are the figures. There is no escaping from these figures. Is it any wonder we are poor?

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, the Speaker of this House, with that keen political foresight that has always characterized him, took me this year from the other important committees on which I had served and placed me on the Committee on Appropriations. I now understand why he did so. He saw that our Brother DINGLEY was going to be sweating under the collar to find how in the world to make the revenues meet the appropriations. He knew I was devoted to economical appropriations and thought that as a member of that committee I might be able to hold the appropriations down some until Brother DINGLEY could lift by his bill the revenues. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, I repeat the statement I made on yesterday, and I have the itemized estimates before me to confirm what I say, that, taking the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury as to what the Dingley bill will produce in the next fiscal year and the Secretary's estimate of what should be appropriated to comply with existing law and pay the current expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year, leaves a deficit of $72,677,885.85.

Now, I insist that the estimates are not as high as the expenditures will go, and the estimate as to what the Dingley bill will produce is largely an overestimate, and that there will be a deficiency of more than $72,000,000, and I take the estimates for the pension bill as an example. No man who will look into the subject will believe that $150,000,000 will pay the pensions for next year.

As I showed on yesterday, from the hearings before our subcommittee, the Commissioner of Pensions says it will take about $150,000,000. He says it will take about $148,500,000 for this current year, and that the amount required for the next year will necessarily be larger than the amount for this year, because he shows in his report that he is, by improved methods of administration, adjudicating a greater number of cases, and that many of these cases carry larger amounts, as the applications have been on file for a longer time.

Notwithstanding this, he says that he and the Secretary of the Interior discussed the matter and agreed to ask for only $140,000,000, and that they would get the rest in a deficiency appropriation bill. Now, the point I wish to emphasize is that the estimates sent in here are not for the amounts they expect to spend, but that it is a piece of legerdemain and hiding out by which they hope to prevent the country from being shocked with the deficit in the revenues.

Chairman DINGLEY was busy all last session explaining how he was going to get revenue, and he has started out now explaining why he has not succeeded in getting it, and I think will be kept busy the balance of the session on this explanation. But the explanation can not be made by any such system of legerdemain.

The trouble with his revenue bill is not in its failure to impose high taxes, for everybody knows that the taxes are distressingly high, nor is the deficit to be accounted for in whole by anticipatory importations, of which the gentleman has spoken.

The real trouble is in the crippled condition of the country. It is in the failure of your financial schemes and your high tariff taxation to bring to the American people the prosperity you promised them. You must give them fair prices and stability of prices for their products before they can buy goods imported to this country on which revenues are paid.

Under present conditions, no reasonable estimate of the amount of revenue a tariff bill will produce can be made. For instance, as I remarked on yesterday, the low price of our great money crop, cotton—the depreciation in the price of that one item since the inauguration of President McKinley, will cut off the purchasing power of the cotton raisers more than $100,000,000 for this year, and when the grain growers cease to get the benefits of the famine in other countries, their capacity to purchase will go the same way.

As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I will do what I can to keep down expenses, and in the straits in which the Republican party finds itself in the discrepancies between the governmental receipts and its expenditures I hope to get some help from the Republicans. But I want to warn you gentlemen now that if you go on contracting the currency as your President and Secretary of the Treasury suggest, by retiring the greenbacks or putting them where they can not be gotten out of the Treasury except for gold——

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Bottling them up.

Mr. ALLEN (continuing). You are not going to have any "era of prosperity." [Applause.]

And, Mr. Chairman, the other great leader on the Republican side of the House, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON], when he found me on that committee, assigned me to duty as one of the subcommittee to make up this pension appropriation bill. In the discharge of that duty the Commissioner of Pensions came before us, and I will give him credit for making to us some wise suggestions that, if carried out, would remedy some great wrongs; and I differ with those gentlemen on the Democratic side who attempted to criticise him yesterday for his efforts to have passed what in his judgment is remedial legislation. This is not a partisan question, for whenever you find a man on this side of the House who has a large constituency of pensioners you will find the vox populi presses on his diaphragm just as it does upon that of a gentleman on the other side. [Laughter.]

I say the Commissioner of Pensions suggested that it would be in the interest of a proper administration of the pension laws to have certain things corrected in those laws. I hoped that these reforms might be attempted by somebody else; but as nothing was said about it, I made some remarks on the subject yesterday. I know what I said was good-tempered, and there was nothing in my remarks calculated to offend anyone, and I am proud to say quite a number of real battle-scarred veterans on the Republican side of the House have come to me since I made the speech and assured me they approved of what I had to say and of what I was trying to do.

But knowing the disposition of some people on that side of the House to try to make a little cheap capital out of anything an ex-Confederate might suggest on the subject of pensions (happily for the country that class is growing smaller all the time), I suggested that I hoped no battle-scarred sutler would rise on the floor and assail my intentions.

It seems, Mr. Chairman, that I did not raise the ire of the battle-scarred sutlers, but I did arouse a man who, I am sure, would have been one if he had been old enough. I refer to the gentleman from Michigan who replied to me yesterday. What a pity it is he was so young, for I am sure that if we Confederates had seen his manly form during the late war, consternation would have overcome us, especially if he had assailed us with the weapon with which he usually makes his attacks—the same with which Samson slew so many of the Philistines. [Laughter.]

I stated yesterday that this amendment I was advocating had been suggested by the Commissioner of Pensions, who had told

us of certain abuses connected with the subject. I simply desire to read here the recommendations of the Commissioner of Pensions. It is in his report made to this Congress:

I do most earnestly recommend the passage of a law to the end that no pension be granted to the widow of any soldier that shall marry hereafter. As the laws are now, the woman that marries a soldier who is pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, can get no pension as a widow (unless she was married to the soldier prior to the passage of the act of June 27, 1890); the woman that marries a soldier who is pensioned under the general law and becomes a widow is entitled to a widow's pension.

There should be no discrimination, and a woman that marries a soldier now (thirty-two years since peace was declared) takes him for better or for worse. She was not the wife of the soldier during the war; she experienced none of the hardships, deprivations, and anxieties incident to the life of the wife of a soldier, and should not be placed on the roll as such.

Now, Mr. Chairman, when the gentleman from Michigan was arraigning me for calling attention to abuses to which the Commissioner of Pensions had called our attention, and when I informed him that I had received my information from the Commissioner of Pensions, he said he took the responsibility of denying, on behalf of the Commissioner of Pensions, that he had made any such statement.

Now, it is not a great thing for a man to take the responsibility of denying a truth, especially when he has no reputation for truth himself. But when any man undertakes, where I am known as I am known here, to deny any statement made by me, he brings his own reputation under very serious suspicion. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan seemed rather to complain that none of the old soldiers had taken offense at what I had said. He said he was not a soldier of the war, but he thanked God he was able to resent the attack on the veteran soldiers in this high place. He reminds me of a story I once heard told in the other end of the Capitol under somewhat similar circumstances, and I think it will bear repeating as illustrating his case.

There was a fellow who went with a circus, and his part of the performance was to squeal like a pig; and the offer was always made to bet that he could squeal more like a pig than a pig could squeal like himself. [Laughter.]

So a man, not thinking it was possible for anyone to beat a pig squealing like a pig, took the bet. The judges were selected; the circus man and the pig were placed under a tent and the judges on the outside; the pig was made to squeal, and the man squealed, and the judges gave judgment against the pig. [Laughter.]

Now, the gentleman from Michigan is squealing for the old soldiers, and squealing more like the old soldiers, and everybody who has heard him must give judgment that he has squealed more for the old soldiers than the old soldiers have squealed for themselves on this subject of pensions. He said yesterday in his remarks that although he was too young to be a soldier himself, he beat an honored old soldier in his race for Congress. No wonder he feels called upon to squeal.

What sort of a constituency, in the name of Heaven, has the gentleman that in a Republican district, they would allow him to defeat an old soldier?

A MEMBER. He outsquealed the old soldier.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, this is no Confederate attack on the old soldier. I hold in my hand a letter written by the gallant veteran, Gen. H. V. Boynton, a man distinguished for his patriotic services in war and his prominent connection with all matters of interest to the veterans since the war. This is a letter written recently to the New York Sun. The letter reads:

THE PENSION OCTOPUS—SWALLOWS NEARLY ONE-HALF OF THE FEDERAL REVENUE—H. V. BOYNTON'S POINTED VIEWS—THE SUM OF $150,000,000 MAY BE REQUIRED IN 1893, OR $32,000,000 MORE THAN THE ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS—MEN ON THE ROLL FOR WHOM A PENSION SHOULD BE A BADGE OF SHAME—THEY SHOULD BE SOUGHT OUT BY VETERANS AND EXPOSED.

[From the New York Sun.]

WASHINGTON, *December 4.*

For the first time since the pension appropriations began to assume enormous proportions it seems certain that the subject will receive proper and earnest attention from Congress.

It begins to be seen that a pension list which thirty-two years after the close of the war closely approximates half the total number of three-year enlistments, and which is still rapidly growing, demands serious consideration. It is a case where the assistance is needed of the veterans who sprang to arms in 1861, before pensions or bounties were talked of or thought of. Their aid is a patriotic duty now as then. They owe it to themselves to frown upon unworthy pensioners on the rolls and unworthy applicants.

The pension roll now far exceeds the membership of all the patriotic societies of veterans which the war created; in fact, is considerably more than double the membership of all of them—Grand Army of the Republic, Union Veteran Legion, Union Veterans' Union, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Society of the Army of the Potomac, Society of the Army of the James, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Society of the Army of West Virginia, and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

Turning from the contemplation of numbers to the consideration of the cost, it appears that next year's expenditure for pensions will require more than half the yearly receipts as calculated upon those of the month just closed. The present estimate is that the roll will cost $150,000,000. To put the matter in still more striking form, this annual outlay will require $32,000,000 more than the total receipts from customs, estimated upon those of the month of November last as an average. If this annual expense be compared with the internal-revenue receipts estimated on the same basis, it is found that the entire revenue from this source, with the exception of $12,000,000, will be required to pay the pension roll.

Looked at in another shape, if a line could be formed equal in length to one made up of all the three-year veterans of the war and every other man should be advanced a pace to the front, the numbers in either line would then but slightly exceed those on the pension roll, and more than every other dollar of the Government revenue would be required to pay it.

More startling still does the magnitude of this pension payment appear when its amount is compared with the items of annual appropriations. These, in round numbers, were the appropriations for the current fiscal year:

Legislative	$7,713,000
Executive proper	200,000
State	2,169,000
Treasury	32,269,000
War	59,978,000
Navy	33,554,000
Post-Office	939,000
Interior, except pensions	15,012,000
Agriculture	3,188,000
Justice	6,126,000
Labor	174,000
Pensions	141,294,000
Total	302,585,000
Total without pensions	161,321,000
Pensions for next year	150,000,000

It will be seen from these figures that if the cost of Congress, the Printing Office, the Library, and the Botanic Garden, expressed in the item legislative, and the Agricultural Department be taken out of the above column the pension for next year will equal the total cost of the remaining Government service—that is to say, the cost of pensions will, with the small exceptions noted, equal the entire salary list of the Government in Washington and throughout the country, the expenses of all the Departments, including the whole judicial system, the cost of the Army and Navy, Post-Office deficiencies, public buildings, fortifications, and ships, rivers, and harbors, the Department of Labor, and the whole expense of the White House and its salaries.

A long array of prominent items, such as those for the Coast Survey, the Life-Saving Service, the light-house system, the Indian service, the General Land Office, the Marine-Hospital Service, the National Soldiers' Homes, the Customs service, which are included in the above figures, might be added to still further emphasize the point under consideration.

Such comparisons as these have at last attracted the attention which they deserve, and Washington upon the eve of the opening of Congress is full of talk based upon such presentation of the subject.

Pension reform has been a question which for years has been forcing itself upon the attention of Congressmen. It has been put aside from year to year because, from motives which are easily understood, and which have much to commend them, there was a general disposition to provide for the growing burden rather than seem even to be turning the cold shoulder to veterans. But with a pension expenditure requiring more than half the present yearly revenues, and at a time when these revenues are falling many millions below the total annual expenditures, the question becomes one involving not only justice to the old soldier, but fairness to the rest of the nation.

There is no dissent worth consideration from the proposition that if $150,000,000 is fairly due to soldiers or those who have been or are dependent upon them on account of disabilities incurred in the service, every cent of it should be promptly paid. Further than this there is general assent to the proposition that the Government owes to all who were disabled and impoverished by the casualties of the service not the mere pittance which so many of these now receive, but a sum which, with other means that the pensioner may be able to command, would lift him and those depending upon him above want.

There is a growing feeling that the pensions enjoyed by many thousands who are in full health and comfortably fixed in life should be terminated, and the Government be thus enabled to more nearly discharge its duty toward the helpless and the miserable.

If the pension lists could be printed, every community in the land would be disgusted with its revelations. Wealthy men in large numbers would be found upon it. Thousands would be revealed whose disabilities were only temporary and so long since disappeared. A small army of men would be discovered to whom their pensions are in no sense a necessity. While this state of facts would appear, it should not be forgotten that there are men in good circumstances and many in public positions of honor and emolument whose disabilities and persistent wounds are of a character for which no pension which the law provides can even approximately compensate.

At every step they have found themselves handicapped in the battle of life. For such, and indeed for all of every rank and position, through the various grades of disabilities, a pension is not only due as fully proportioned to the needs and deserts of the case as the Government can afford, but it is also a badge of honor. To those who are not thus incapacitated for full effort in the struggle of life, and who do not need it because of the comfortable life which they can command without it, a pension should be a badge of shame. These sentiments are rapidly gaining ground among men whose friendship for the soldier never has been and never can be successfully disputed.

First and most numerous among those who rise to denounce such views are the pension claim agents. Of course there are honorable and honest men among them. But as a class they have robbed and rifled and plucked the soldiers to an extent which entitles them to all the honors of freebooters. By their persistent pursuit of veterans and their heirs, and their alluring representations, which have generally been misrepresentations, these agents have undoubtedly been responsible for half the pension roll. They have profited to the extent of many millions by fees, which in the main have been exorbitant. During the past year, as the figures in the Pension Office will show, they have collected much more than half a million dollars from the pensioners, not counting the minor fees and expenses charged to them, which bring the attorneys' charges to the pensioners of the year well up toward the million mark.

Veterans should know that there is no necessity whatever for employing claim agents. Blanks can be had at the Pension Office covering all cases, and pension agents and the special agents of the office in the field will give every information. The body of clerks here are experts, and every case receives full and intelligent examination, and each claimant receives detailed information of the proof required, and all without cost to the applicant. All this applies to worthy cases. When a case is unworthy, or where a veteran does not know that he is disabled, of course the services of pension attorneys, who make a specialty of such cases, is imperative.

The huge dimensions of the pension roll are largely due to the fact that the Government let the preparation of cases go out of the hands of its own force into those of attorneys. It is one of the most marked cases of the shepherd abandoning the flock to wolves which the history of any nation affords. It is not too late to save veterans who have not yet been devoured. When the annual payments of all kinds to this class amounts to a million dollars a year Congress can do a kind act to veterans, their widows and orphans, by providing that no fees shall be paid upon any claims for pensions filed hereafter.

The experience of Congressmen who show the least disposition to restrict pension legislation uniformly discloses the fact that the army of pension attorneys at once proceed to raise a clamor. Their talk, their letters, and

their circulars glow with the loftiest sentiments of mock patriotism. In their essence these declarations are to the effect that veterans, having saved the country, have a moral right to loot it. Before the apparent storms which these performers raise many good resolutions touching pension reforms vanish. But the time seems to have arrived when the pension situation will command the attention which it deserves, because restrictive measures are both just and necessary.

It is in the interest of every deserving pensioner and every self-respecting veteran that unworthy pensioners should be exposed and the success of undeserving applicants should be prevented. The situation strongly appeals to the members of all patriotic societies for help. If the spirit of 1861 still lives, it should not be difficult to create a sentiment among veterans that unworthy pensioners can not be held to be in good and regular standing.

The feeling among Congressmen is that, in the nature of the case, any proposition for pension reform should emanate from the Republican side, and, more important still, from some prominent Union veteran, if one of sufficient courage can be found to lead.

It is regarded as probable by those whose judgment in this matter should be good that unless revisionary or restrictive measures, or both, be soon adopted, the pension list for next year will reach $150,000,000, and that in three years it will be $170,000,000.

H. V. BOYNTON.

General Boynton's patriotism or devotion to the men with whom he fought can not be questioned. In this letter he simply states facts that must challenge the attention and receive the approval of all thoughtful and patriotic men.

I also desire to call attention to a speech made in the Senate yesterday by Senator GALLINGER, chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions. Those of us who served with him in this House know that the old soldiers had no better friend than he. I quote one or two extracts from his speech, which was made about the time I was speaking over here:

On this pension question I share with other members of this body a great deal of concern. I am a friend to the soldier, and my policy has been one of extreme liberality so far as pension legislation is concerned. But I am satisfied that in this matter of private pension legislation we have gone to the extreme limit, and that we ought to call a halt.

I want to put myself on record also as being in favor of the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions; that we should speedily enact a law that no pension shall be paid to the widow of a soldier who shall be married subsequent to the passage of the act; of course, excepting those who may enter the military service in the meantime. In other words, that as to the old soldiers who are now permitting themselves to be married to young girls, we should put a stop to the granting of widows' pensions under those conditions. It is a remarkable and alarming fact that we have on the pension rolls to-day a few names of the widows of the Revolutionary war and a good many names of the widows of the war of 1812.

I simply quote from such men as General Boynton and Senator GALLINGER to show that men who have been closely identified with the Federal soldiers think it is time to call a halt as do many others, whose names I will not stop to mention, who have spoken to me here on the floor and said in substance the same thing—that the pension business had been largely overdone.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for a moment or two longer.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I hope the gentleman will have two or three minutes more.

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN. But, Mr. Chairman, in closing this debate, I wish to say that when my friend from Ohio, General GROSVENOR, took the floor to-day I was in hopes he was going to relieve me from this duty which I now feel called upon to perform. Mr. Chairman, whatever may have been our feelings on the Cuban question heretofore, however we may have felt toward Spain and the Sagasta Government, it is all over with us now, and it must be down with Spain and freedom for Cuba. I am in a hot rebellion against Spain. [Laughter.]

Why, let me show you something that I read from yesterday morning's Washington Post. It seems that Señor Sagasta, premier of the Spanish cabinet, in an interview regarding President McKinley's message to the United States Congress, is reported as saying that he thought—

The message satisfactory, because the threat to interfere in Cuba was made merely to give satisfaction to a portion of the American people without any intention of executing it.

[Laughter.]

Now, just think of it, that over in Spain they have that sort of an impression of our President. Is it not enough to make one's blood boil to think that in Spain the premier actually accuses our President of saying things he does not really mean, to be trying to deceive some people here at home in order to satisfy them. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] Why, when they sent out that Bimetallic Monetary Commission last spring, some of these real bimetallists in this country said something of that kind, about its being done to give satisfaction to some people without any intention to do anything. But we can put up with a little "sassiness" from our own people. Some of them, you know, went so far as to say they did not believe that the President expected or intended to do anything by his commission; but here you see that this impression about our President is reaching other countries, and I say that we should do something to stop it. We should declare war on Sagasta's Government as a resolution of confidence in our own President. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time for general debate has expired, by order of the House. The Clerk will report the bill by paragraphs for amendment.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, before we begin the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule, I want to state that there is one gentleman on this side of the House who desires to address the House, and I promised to give him some time, but he was crowded out. I ask unanimous consent that he be given ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will suggest to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that after the first paragraph of the bill has been read the gentleman can take the floor, and it will be in the province of the committee then to extend his time under the five-minute rule.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Will that be satisfactory to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY]?

Mr. LINNEY. It will.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes, namely:

For army and navy pensions, as follows: For invalids, widows, minor children, dependent relatives, army nurses, and all other pensioners who are now borne on the rolls, or who may hereafter be placed thereon, under the provisions of any and all acts of Congress, $140,000,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation aforesaid for navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the navy pension fund, so far as the same may be sufficient for that purpose: *Provided further*, That the amount paid to each of the several classes of pensioners shall be accounted for separately.

Mr. LINNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. LINNEY. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] and myself are probably the only private Confederate soldiers upon this floor, and, so far as I know, the only ones who have ever been members of this body who were wounded in the late unpleasantness between the North and the South. Therefore we have very little interest in pension matters individually. All the pensions that we ever expect, so far as the Federal Government is concerned, we have received in the shape of powder and lead, and therefore we have no individual interest in the matter.

There is, however, one view of the case that I wish to consider. What is the purpose of pensions? As I understand, a pension is a sum of money given because of services rendered by the soldier; and the pension roll itself becoming a roll of honor, a double motive or incentive to good conduct is thereby afforded every brave soldier of any army—one in the way of the amount received, the other by reason of the honor conferred through his name appearing upon the pension roll.

But, Mr. Chairman, the pensions received and the privilege of appearing upon the pension roll belong only to the victors. The vanquished, so far as I know, in all past ages have never had the honor of receiving pensions, nor have they had the mark of distinction given them by having their names appear upon the pension roll—a roll of honor. There is, therefore, it seems to me, a striking analogy between the motives that operate in fashioning a spur to quicken the diligence of the citizen along the line of patriotic endeavor, in the matter of pensions going to soldiers who engaged in actual strife, and the motives that actuate men engaging in a great warfare of thought.

Every four years, Mr. Chairman, we have a war of thought, a war of opinion. The war of bayonets is used to defend the nation's life against violence; the war of opinion is necessary to perpetuate the principles that give it life. If, then, the victors in that strife which results in bloodshed are the only ones entitled to pensions, the only ones entitled to share in the honor of having their names upon the roll, then in every civil contest, in every war of opinion, only the victors, in my opinion, should participate in what some gentlemen are pleased to denominate spoils. [Applause.] The distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] is not interested in this view of the case as strongly as I am. Why? Because he is a Samson, head, foot, and all, in Mississippi, and I am not in North Carolina.

Let me show you. In the great State of Mississippi the Democratic party is so thoroughly organized, by the efforts of such grand men as my distinguished friend who sits here, that it only takes 7,321 votes to elect a Congressman, with only 335 votes on the other side. [Laughter.] In the State of North Carolina the Republican party has not the benefit of the genius of such men as my friend, and therefore it took 19,000 votes to elect me, with 18,000 on the other side.

The gentleman can rely much on party organization. I must rely upon the purifying process of reasoning addressed to the intellect and conscience. [Laughter.] And let me tell you that if this system of civil service continues, I will not get 19,000 votes next year. Neither will the Republican party in my State present

force enough to grease a gimlet to bore a hole to bury ourselves. [Laughter.]

Mr. ALLEN. That is an encouraging prospect.

Mr. LINNEY. The gentleman says it is an encouraging prospect. It is a prospect, let me say to my friend, that he will never derive the benefit of, because our side of the House have wisdom enough not to walk into such a trap as that. We are going to repeal these civil-service laws, root and branch. [Applause.]

But, Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LINNEY. I ask an extension of time.

Mr. BAILEY. I ask that the gentleman's time may be extended five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LINNEY. I thank the gentlemen of the House for the extension of time. Some of our Republican brethren, especially the courageous, dashing, splendid gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON], I believe, seems to fear. [Laughter.] He seems to be in constant dread of the force of the enemy. His idea is that if we declare in favor of the repeal of this system of civil service that the Democrats will get the advantage of us. Why, my friend, you have not read the declarations of the platform or you would not have said that. They are the strongest defenders of civil service when they are in; they extend, and take all the benefits that the victors are entitled to in the war of thought.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and precept, but by the example of his own untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs.

[Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Does the gentleman tell me that that appears in the Democratic platform?

Mr LINNEY. That is in the Democratic platform of 1888.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. What year was that?

Mr. LINNEY. Why, in 1888, I have told you, my friend. [Laughter.] If you take the back track of the Democratic party you will not have gone but a few paces until you find ardent advocates of civil service reform, of Grover Cleveland, the sole worshiped hero representing that idea. Now they come here, Mr. Chairman, and actually criticise us with great severity on the idea that we are the friends of civil-service law, and therefore bound by it, and that our platforms are uniformly for it. I deny that they can do any such thing, upon plainest principles of reason and law. My Lord Coke says, "Estoppel against an estoppel doth put the matter at large," does he not? [Laughter.]

The Democratic party's record is in favor of civil service reform. Senator Pendleton, a Democrat, made it, and he made an argument in the Senate by which he attempted to sustain the constitutionality of it. So did Mr. Bayard make an argument in the Senate by which he attempted to sustain the constitutionality of it. True, distinguished Republican Senators did the same thing, but they all made the most flimsy arguments that I ever heard of great men making in their efforts to establish its constitutionality. Here I stand by the eternal verities of the Constitution, the Magna Charta of American liberty. It tells us what citizens are eligible and what citizens are not eligible.

That instrument in that debate in the Senate stood as a lion in the way. The Constitution, Mr. Chairman, only makes one life-tenure place—the judiciary; and it is actually conceded upon this floor that this civil-service law and its operation is to establish life-time offices. I am surprised at such a proposition being announced in a high place like this, a proposition that will not receive the sanction of a hundred intelligent men in the district from which the distinguished gentleman from Indiana is a member. [Laughter.]

Why, Mr. Chairman, the argument given in 1883 in favor of civil-service law, the main one, was, "We want to paralyze the arm of party despotism." They did not call it the "spoils system." It has been left partly to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana to infuse a little poison into it and use the more offensive terms of "spoils system" and "spoilsmen." "The arm of party despotism!" There is no such arm as party despotism. There is no associated political action, no machinery by which public influence and public opinion can be enforced except through "party organization," which the advocates of civil service in 1883 called "the arm of party despotism."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON. I hope the gentleman will be allowed ten minutes further.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I will yield ten minutes further to the gentleman.

Mr. LINNEY. Twenty minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that his time be extended for twenty minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LINNEY. I thank gentlemen for their indulgence. The importance of the subject requires twenty hours instead of twenty minutes, so far as that is concerned. But, gentlemen of the House, it was urged in the Senate in 1883, in support of the bill of Senator Pendleton, if gentlemen will take pains to go back and investigate, "that the arm of party despotism should be paralyzed." That was one argument.

Now, I undertake to say that the only way in the world that you can smother out tyrants and destroy despotism is by thorough party organization. Wherever public opinion is permitted to manifest its force there is no despotism, but when you establish a life tenure of office, then you see the first outcroppings of despotism. Let me prove it. In the appointment of our first Civil Service Commission we got, I suppose, the best men that could be found in the Republic, but, as Thomas Jefferson said, we have no angels in our midst to guide us; we have no men who have been inspired from on high to mark out from the 70,000,000 people in the United States those who are eligible and those who are not eligible to public office, and, I repeat, the very moment you confer a life-tenure office upon the citizen you start him in the line of despotism.

Let me see if I can demonstrate this to a moral certainty. It has been illustrated already to some extent by our present Civil Service Commission. Mr. Procter—General Procter, I believe—is at the head of that commission. He is a great man and, I take it, a pure man, and the whole commission is made up of good and pure men. But now let me illustrate what I have been saying by reading extracts from the proceedings before the Senate Committee on the Civil Service.

At page 253 the following is found:

Captain PRATT. I present them here to show that they were not. That is my purpose in coming before this committee.

Mr. PROCTER. In a communication of Commissioner Browning to the Secretary of the Interior he says——

The CHAIRMAN. It is the judgment of the committee that you had better omit that, Mr. Procter, and let Mr. Browning come before the committee and make the statement he may have to make in reply to any statement that Captain Pratt has made. You can ask Captain Pratt any questions that you desire, but without quoting letters.

At page 274 is the following:

Mr. PROCTER. May I ask a question right there that I think will explain the matter more fully?

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest that Mr. Hallmann first conclude his statement, and then you can ask him any questions you desire.

Mr. PROCTER. It was on that point; I do not think he made the statement clear. He spoke of those disappearing from the list, and whether in disappearing from the list many of these people——

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest you had better let him make his statement and then cross-examine him.

There is one case where Mr. Procter could not have stood any sort of examination as a legal cross-examiner. [Laughter.] Here is another.

At page 376 is the following:

Mr. PROCTER. Was not Senator Manderson the chairman of the Committee on Printing in the Senate during the last Administration?

Mr. OYSTER. He was chairman of that committee for some time.

Mr. PROCTER. I will ask you if you know anything of a letter written March 3, 1893, to a prominent printer in New York who advocated the application of the civil-service rules to the Government Printing Office, in which Mr. Manderson uses the following language——

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest that it would be incompetent to give it in that way. You can produce the letter.

Mr. PROCTER. I will simply ask Mr. Oyster if he knows anything about such a letter having been written.

Mr. OYSTER. No, sir; I have no knowledge of such a letter.

Mr. PROCTER. Is it not admissible for me to assume that this is what Mr. Manderson wrote?

The CHAIRMAN. No, sir; the way for you to proceed is to introduce the letter. If the original is lost, you can introduce a copy; and if it is entirely gone, you can account for the loss of the letter; that is, if an official letter, sent by one official to another.

Mr. PROCTER. I wish to get this letter in the testimony, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. When you come to testify you can probably suggest some way to bring it in. You can not get it in by this method.

Mr. OYSTER. I do not know that I answered fully the question that was asked me in regard to the standing of the typographical union or the labor organizations on this question.

Mr. PROCTER. No; you did not.

The fact is, Mr. Chairman, these gentlemen hold a life tenure of office, because "during the pleasure of the President" means a life tenure. These men, when they come to be "examined," fall as far below the standard as do many of the applicants before them for positions. Where, then, are the angels to be found to designate eligibles. [Laughter.] There is another instance in this investigation before the Senate committee where the cross-examiner insisted upon his right to prove the contents of a written paper, although he did not allege that the paper was lost. That illustrates the disposition displayed by some of the men that we have selected for these life places. Now, what is the explanation of that?

The fact is, the gentleman knew better, but he felt that he had a life tenure of office and that made him a tyrant. Many of the performances of this good man before that committee have the earmarks of the despot. Confer this life tenure of office upon the hundred thousand people now in the various Departments and what do you do? You constitute a force of men who have no

noble impulses or influences to quicken their diligence to do what is right.

But let me call attention to another point. I say, Mr. Chairman, there is no way of maintaining a party organization except by giving your friends the offices. [Laughter and applause.] The late distinguished Judge Pearson, of my State, the father of my colleague, once administered this rebuke to Judge Armfield, one of the best representatives of legal thought in our State: Judge Armfield had selected a witness from the camp of the enemy, and that witness had deceived him, and he asked for a new hearing upon the ground that the witness had deceived and betrayed him. The court declined to grant a new hearing, and Judge Pearson said: "The man who goes to the camp of the enemy for a recruit and catches a traitor is not entitled to the respect or sympathy of this court."

That was the opinion of Judge Pearson. Now, we have, I believe, nearly 100,000 public offices in this country in the possession of men who fought on the other side in this great war of opinion, and the proposition contended for by the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] reverses the ordinary course of warfare, whether it be a war of opinion or a war of arms, and undertakes to pension and honor the vanquished. Why, sir, four years hence, if we continue this course, we shall not have a party big enough to cast a shadow. [Laughter.] Let me illustrate this point further. Here [holding up an illustrated paper] is a picture of the Tammany tiger.

Tammany has never been celebrated for its righteousness, I believe, or for the righteousness of its members, with the exception of my friend Mr. AMOS CUMMINGS [laughter], and yet Tammany is omnipotent, Tammany is invincible, in the face of all the influences that its enemies can bring to bear. Why is this so? It is because Tammany respects her friends. Tammany pensions her friends and not her enemies. [Laughter and applause.] Look at this picture of the big tiger at the top, and all around you see the little tigers, applicants for the offices. [Laughter.] What sort of a picture would it be if there was one big tiger in the middle and all the smaller figures were monkeys and mice? [Laughter.]

Yet that is the kind of organization which the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] would have in the next campaign. The idea is revolting. [Laughter.] It is really itself a monster of monstrosity, and as far as I am able to conceive, it is positively degrading. [Laughter.] Another point. Take the Departments here; they belong to the people of the United States. If you confer a life tenure of office upon the employees of the Departments, you at once dig an impassable gulf between the people and their servants in office. I am told that in old times when a member of Congress visited a Department the clerks were running over one another to wait upon him; but you know how it is now, and if this thing goes on, five years from this time a Department clerk will not speak to a Congressman. [Laughter.]

I risk the assertion that the distinguished gentleman from Indiana, if this thing continues ten years, will be walking into some Department of this Government with a pass from the head of the Civil Service Commission to get an opportunity to speak to one of those clerks. There is being built up an impassable gulf between these two classes of citizens.

Mr. Chairman, no sensible man, it seems to me, can have any respect for the man who is not in favor of his friends. General Grant was one of the grandest characters that this country ever produced, not only as a citizen but upon the field of battle. When my brother ALLEN and myself were engaged on the other side in the late unpleasantness (and I believe he admitted the other day that possibly it was the wrong side) Grant was great there, when he spoke kindly to the vanquished and said to us, "Take your horses home with you; you will need them to bring on your spring crops." [Applause.] A grand and glorious thought of that great man! He was no less great when he conferred upon that superb representative of courage in the South, General Longstreet, a mark of honor by appointing him to an office. But the crowning glory of Grant's greatness was that he stuck to his friends. [Applause.] What would Grant say about this civil-service humbuggery? Why, sir, he would feel like organizing a new army to suppress it, if he could not do it otherwise.

Plutarch puts into the mouth of Theseus the philosophic interrogatory, "What bird is clean that preys on fellow-bird?" So, too, we read that Hercules, the representative of strength, rejoiced at one time because a vulture came into his camp. Some one asked, "Why rejoicest thou?" Hercules replied, "This bird hath one virtue; though it lives on carrion, its beak hath never pierced the bodies of its own species." We ought at least to have the gratitude of the vulture. We ought to keep our beaks out of the bodies of our friends. In the distribution of what patronage we may have, that patronage ought to be given to the faithful. "Put none but the faithful on guard," it has been said. Well, sir, suppose we had such honest and great men in all our Departments as my friend ALLEN, from Mississippi, what would become of us? We had better call upon the rocks and mountains to hide us from his wrath.

But, sir, this system is wrong in another point of view. I believe that every man who is elevated to office, from the President down to the constabulary, has a sort of double property in the office. First, he has a property in the office itself; next, as an incident to that, he derives social excellence, and that social excellence inures to his benefit and to the benefit of his wife and his children. Nobody will deny that.

When the Republican Administration allows the vanquished in this war of opinion to become the beneficiaries of Government patronage it operates as a great injury to the wives and children of the Republican heroes who won the victory. The wives and daughters of the Republican heroes in this war of thought have a right to demand that they be not deprived of the social excellence which is withheld from them by placing the vanquished on this civil roll of honor instead of their husbands, the victors. There has never been but one case in history where it was considered heroic to assail a woman's social excellence or offer her violence. Theseus, the hero, slew Phæa; but her cruelty and profligacy were such a blight on the youth of his people that she was called the Crommyonian sow.

Now, here is a great party organization. If led by such men as my distinguished friend from Indiana it will be doing what? It will be giving social excellence and power to its enemies. It will not only recruit its officers from the ranks of the enemy, but will impart to them social excellence. Is that right? No sensible man will say that it is.

What sort of a pension list are we going to have after a while if this thing goes on? Let a civil service commission or any similar body designate 100,000 men exclusively eligible to office; let it place upon them the wedding garment, singling them out of 70,000,000 of our people; or, instead of 100,000, the number of this eligible class may be swelled to half a million. What is to become of them? They can not become lawyers, because that is the work of a lifetime. They can not become preachers for the same reason. They can not engage in great financial enterprises for similar reasons.

They must stand as a vast army of able-bodied beggars waiting for official appointment. They have been designated as the persons eligible to official life. They stand there smiting their breasts and thanking God that they are not like the rest of the American citizens. They stand there waiting their time. The result will be that you will have organized an immense company of able-bodied beggars, who ultimately will be demanding what? Demanding to be placed upon the pension roll.

What is this system going to lead to? Why, sir, the other day I saw down in one of the counties of North Carolina a man who had been sent from the city of New York to take charge of one of our distilleries. He had been sent down there among our people, perhaps, by Tammany—probably AMOS CUMMINGS had sent him down there. [Laughter.] The people did not like this proceeding. They thought they had intelligence enough to run a little 40-gallon distillery; they had been doing it all their lives. This was a man who, though coming from New York, had not long since come from Ireland.

What did the people do? Why, sir, the mane of that man's horse was trimmed. Who did it? I believe the Republicans did it. Why do I say that? Because, if Democrats had done anything, they would have cut the man's throat. [Laughter.] Suppose, sir, you should take some of our people and put them as officeholders in the great State of New York. What would you do, my learned friend from Indiana, if such a thing should be done in your State? Why, sir, good and glorious as you are, you would join a body of men to lynch that man at night. And yet that will be and is a part of the operation of this very civil-service system which was enacted, glorified, and carried into effect, and maintained at high-water mark, according to the platform of the Democratic party, by the President of that party, Mr. Grover Cleveland, during his Administration of this Government.

So, Mr. Chairman, I do hope that some step will be taken to stop this abuse. Let it be asserted that the men who engage in this warfare are entitled to as much respect and to the same opportunities for participation in the affairs of the Government as all of our people were before the law went into effect; and let it be asserted that one man is just as meritorious as another before the law, and that all have an equal right. [Applause.]

But some people say that they have that right already. Is that a fact? I deny it, sir. There is no equal chance given to men. Why, even some of the very best men in this House to-day could not stand the civil-service examination if they were called upon to do it.

Are any of you able to stand it? [Laughter.] Captain Pratt, in charge of one of the departments (at Carlisle), says he could not stand it, and he is a faithful and efficient officer of this Government. Are there any of the officers of the Government who could stand it? Could President Lincoln himself have stood it? I

do not know. Why, Mr. Chairman, with all due and proper respect to our honored President, I ask could he stand such an examination as the civil service department requires of the employees of the minor departments of this Government? I do not know. Could the distinguished gentleman who clamors for this legislation, and who advocates it before this body stand it himself? I do not know. What is required?

Spelling is one of the requirements, and a man would have to spell properly, according to the books, before he could be admitted. Suppose that test was applied generally. Judge Armfield, one of the very best and ablest lawyers in my State, spells God with a "j," and a little "j" at that. [Laughter and applause.] Yet he is the leader of the best legal thought in that great State, and this day the equal of any living American.

Why, sir, if I had a stone in my hand to hurl over this body of intelligent men, and it was understood by some sort of mysterious influence that that stone was to be directed unerringly against the head of the man who could not stand the civil-service examination, and I hurled it with the force of a Hercules, there would be the most terrible dodging in this House that the world ever saw. [Great laughter and applause.] Probably not a dozen men in this body could stand the examination.

Now, I put this point to you and I ask you to consider it: The men who have been honored by the votes of their fellow-citizens, who constitute the body of this House and dominate it, should see that their supporters rather than their political enemies should participate in the honors and emoluments of Government service. They are below us only in official rank. So that if this House and its membership were blotted out of existence by a cyclone, does any man on this floor pretend to doubt that it could be duplicated without the slightest trouble from the citizens of any State in this great Union?

Mr. MAHANY. And improved.

Mr. LINNEY (continuing). And improved, as my friend on my left says. I do not know about that. [Laughter.] But it could be duplicated—such is the wonderful commonwealth that we have in this land—and the tallest and the greatest of them, those who stand before the country, just as the mighty oak carries its head above the small bushy blackjack, all of them would find their duplicates in this great land of ours. [Applause.] And yet if you apply that test to the people of this country, you would find it difficult to fill the House of Representatives, although you selected from among the ablest people in the land. And if you will allow me to use the expression of the same great judge again to whom I have already alluded, that system is a system of "special reading," and produces case-hunter lawyers rather than being well grounded in the elementary principles "of the law."

He uses the expression "manuring in the hill," because, as he says, the lawyer who uses his time to hunt up cases is a "case hunter" and simply succeeds by "manuring in the hill." This special education to prepare a pupil to stand General Procter's examination will never make a strong, broad man intellectually.

So, Mr. Chairman, I repeat that the system, as a system, is one that the sooner we modify it the better it will be for us and the country. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LINNEY. I would like to have just a minute longer.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I hope there will be no objection to allowing the gentleman to proceed for another minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. LINNEY. The system, this judge says, operates injuriously in the legal profession, and he was a judge who knew what he was talking about. It is a system that operates to the detriment of the high calling of the grandest of the professions on the earth. Now, if it operates to the detriment and degradation of the legal profession, tell me, some of you friends of that system—of Mr. Grover Cleveland's party, for he was the high exponent—tell me how is it that the same system will not degrade the public service of this country. [Applause.] And you may take the evidence before the committee of the Senate, and you will find almost in every part of it that the ablest men and most thoughtful men, the men of experience who have examined and considered the question in its fullest details, declare that the application of that civil-service system to the Departments of the Government has not tended to elevate the service. [Applause.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, I move that debate be now closed on this paragraph.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I wish to offer an amendment——

The CHAIRMAN. The motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania would not cut off amendment, but only debate.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I give notice of an amendment——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not undertake to say what amendment would be in order at this time, but refers now only to the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The gentleman moves that debate be now closed on this paragraph.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I now offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out, in line 2, the word "forty," and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty;" so as to read "one hundred and fifty millions of dollars."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard upon that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate upon this paragraph is closed by order of the committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I ask unanimous consent to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. No debate is in order. As many as are in favor of the amendment——

Mr. McRAE. When was debate closed, so as to prevent the discussion of amendments?

The CHAIRMAN. Just a moment ago.

Mr. CAMPBELL. A point of order.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Just a few minutes.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Five minutes?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes; not to exceed five minutes.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I ask unanimous consent that five minutes be allowed each side in which to debate this particular amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that five minutes' debate on each side be allowed on this amendment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I hope this amendment will be adopted. It increases the appropriation bill from $140,000,000 to $150,000,000, and the Commissioner of Pensions, before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, stated that it would take from $148,000,000 to $150,000,000 to meet the amount of pensions that would be issued during the year covered by this appropriation. Last year, if you remember, we had a deficiency of $2,000,000. This year it is estimated by the Commissioner of Pensions that there will be a deficiency of $6,000,000. It is estimated that for the next year, covered by this bill, there will be a deficit of from eight million to ten million dollars. For fear that what I have said will be misunderstood, I will read from the report.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we can begin on the question of the amount. The first item we see is for the general appropriation for army and navy pensions. The estimate for 1899 is $140,000,000, and the appropriation for the last three years has been $140,000,000, and you estimate the same amount this year?

Mr. EVANS. Well, my estimate is $148,337,000. If it runs as it does now it will come near $150,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How does that come about?

Mr. EVANS. The Secretary of the Interior thought we had better make the same estimate. But I have got the figures here on which I base my estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to take the position we ought to appropriate $148,000,000, or are you satisfied to let us appropriate the amount named by the Secretary?

Mr. EVANS. Well, you are going to have a deficiency this year, and you know that just as well as I do. We had a deficiency last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The question right at the outstart is, What attitude will we be placed in with a bill which proposes more than the Secretary of the Interior estimates?

Mr. BELDEN. I am in favor of asking the clerk to ask the Secretary of the Interior if he made that estimate on what he knows to be the basis, and if he has cut it down.

Mr. EVANS. I will frankly tell you so. Now, we were short $2,500,000——

Mr. BELDEN. That only makes it worse if we keep hiding it.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us take it up first and consider it on that point. I would like for Mr. Courts, who has had long experience as clerk of this committee, to say what attitude we will be placed in in the two branches with a bill which carries more than the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior?

The CLERK. It is not usual for the committee to report an amount in excess of the estimate submitted to Congress, unless the head of the Department advises by a supplemental estimate that a larger sum is needed.

The CHAIRMAN. Could that be done?

Mr. EVANS. We discussed this thoroughly, the Secretary and myself, and we concluded that we had better just put in the amount of last year. You will have to put in the urgent deficiency bill this year, assuredly—I bridged over last year; you were in special session for a special purpose, and, if you remember, you probably saw in the papers that I withheld the certificates for the month of June—did not send the certificates out. I preferred to treat it that way than to send the certificates to the pension agency and have them call for the money and not get it; so I held everything up until the 1st of July, and then sent them to the agency; but there was a deficiency of $2,467,000, practically a deficiency, if the pensions had all been sent out last year.

Mr. ALLEN. Do you merge these in that way—go on from one bill to another?

Mr. EVANS. In other words, they were not in the hands of the pension agents, and there was no deficiency created; but I withheld them so there would not be a deficiency, and I withheld $2,467,000. Now I am doing more work, Mr. Chairman, than was done last year in the way of auditing claims, and I will say I do not want this to be considered as a criticism, but my men tell me, and I expect that it is true, that during last year, in order to save creating a large deficiency, while there were a great many claims audited, they were small claims—current pensions. Now I am getting on these old

claims, which carry considerable arrears with them, and I will say to you frankly in my estimates here I am just telling you the facts, and you gentlemen and the Secretary understand it, that there will be a deficiency this year which you will have to meet in your second session.

Mr. BELDEN. In other words, we are hiding our heads and helping to cover up this thing as much as we can, and we are not telling the truth?

Mr. EVANS. Well, I present the figures there on which I base my estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true; but what are we going to do?

Mr. EVANS. The Secretary and myself discussed that question, and he thought we had better estimate for the same amount and let it be covered in a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. If we go in with a bill greater than this, the committee will have the criticism of every fellow on the floor; and I doubt whether we could get it through the committee.

Mr. BELDEN. Or take the responsibility of hiding it.

The CHAIRMAN. It is only one of several hides.

Mr. EVANS. I estimate, aside from the $2,500,000 which was the real deficiency of last year, a deficiency of $5,500,000 or $6,000,000 this year, making, in round numbers, $8,500,000 deficiency.

Now, gentlemen, is it not our duty as honest men, is it not our duty to the soldiers who are drawing pensions or who are expected to draw pensions, to appropriate a sufficient amount of money to pay those people promptly and prevent them from having to go to the merchants of their cities and towns and be carried by them, in order that a deficiency may be covered up?

There is another matter to which I desire to call the attention of this committee, and that is this: Last year every member of Congress who was working the Pension Office closely, as I was for my constituents, will remember that he had a great deal of difficulty in securing the allowance of large claims that were justly due, the evidence all being complete. The Commissioner of Pensions gives the reason by saying, "But my men tell me, and I expect that it is true, that during last year, in order to save creating a large deficiency, while there were a great many claims audited, they were small claims, current pensions."

In other words, the clerks in the Pension Department are placed upon small claims that will not create a large deficit, and the old soldiers, the men who did the fighting in the front, who have old claims pending in the Department, could not get their claims considered. Their claims were carried over to this year, and I assume that will be the case next year. I desire to say in this connection that the Pension Commissioner states that there are 200,000 old claims yet that have not been passed upon. He estimates it will take a year and a half to pass upon 100,000 of those claims, and if that is the case, all those claims being old claims, it will take a larger amount of money to pay them than the claims that have been filed for increases. For that reason, if no other, this amendment should be adopted, these claims considered promptly, and pensions granted to the old veterans that are entitled to them under the existing laws.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MAXWELL. Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE] is recognized.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. The Commissioner of Pensions and the Secretary of the Interior both agree that $140,000,000 is a reasonable, proper amount to appropriate. We must remember that this appropriation is for the fiscal year beginning June 30, 1898, and as to the excess that will be required over and above $140,000,000, it is merely speculative. I do not see how we can be justified in appropriating any more than the amount recommended by the Commissioner of Pensions and the Secretary of the Interior. Therefore I hope that this amendment will be voted down.

Mr. MAXWELL. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MAXWELL] proposes an amendment to the amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by inserting "$165,000,000" in place of "$150,000,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. MAXWELL. Will you allow me two minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. Debate is closed by order of the committee.

The question was taken; and the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken on the amendment; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 46, noes 133.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For fees and expenses of examining surgeons for services rendered within the fiscal year 1899, $700,000. And each member of each examining board shall, as now authorized by law, receive the sum of $2 for the examination of each applicant whenever five or a less number shall be examined on any one day, and $1 for the examination of each additional applicant on such day: *Provided*, That if twenty or more applicants appear on one day, no fewer than twenty shall, if practicable, be examined on said day, and that if fewer examinations be then made, twenty or more having appeared, then there shall be paid for the first examinations made on the next examination day the fee of $1 only until twenty examinations shall have been made: *Provided further*, That no fee shall be paid to any member of an examining board unless personally present and assisting in the examination of applicant: *Provided*, That the report of such examining surgeons shall specifically state the rating which in their judgment the applicant is entitled to.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to offer an amendment at another place, but I will offer it now at the end of this paragraph.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the paragraph insert:

"*Provided further*, That any soldier of the war of 1861 to 1865 now on the pension rolls, or who may hereafter be placed on the pension rolls, who did not engage in any battle nor incur any disability while in the service, and who served less than three years, shall receive not more than three-fourths the pension rate fixed by law for a soldier of like disability who fought in battles and served throughout the entire war; and any such soldier who served less than two years shall receive not more than two-thirds the pension rate fixed by law for a soldier of like disability who fought in battles and served throughout the entire war; and any such soldier who served less than one year shall receive not more than one-half the pension rate fixed by law for a soldier of like disability who fought in battles and served throughout the entire war.

"*Provided further*, That the amount thus deducted from the pensions of those soldiers who only served for a part of the period during which the war existed, and who did not fight in any battle or incur any disability during the war, shall be added to the pensions of soldiers who did fight in battle and did serve in the Army or Navy from the beginning to the close of the war."

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order upon that amendment.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. I understood the gentleman would allow us to offer amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania makes the point of order that the amendment changes existing law.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Well, I want to call attention——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule upon the point of order.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Will not the Chair hear me one moment?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman upon the point of order.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. I regret very much that the gentleman in charge of this bill is determined to prevent the House from voting upon this amendment. Under Rule XXI, as worded by Republicans, I admit the amendment is not strictly in order and that it was not in order the way it was reported yesterday, but as first prepared and reported by me it was strictly in order under Rule XXI, as it has always been framed by Democrats. It was my hope, from the attitude taken on yesterday by the gentleman in charge of the bill, that he would refrain from making a point of order upon so meritorious an amendment as the one which has just been read.

The purpose of the amendment is to make a distinction in favor of soldiers who fought in battle and who served their country from the beginning to the close of the war over those who did not engage in any battle and who were dilatory in entering the service or left it while the war still existed and their comrades were still standing in line of battle. The distinction made between these two classes of soldiers, so far as money rewards are concerned, is not great, but the country would soon learn that the one was a pension roll of honor and carried with it a distinction to which such soldiers are entitled. I insist, Mr. Chairman, that this House can not afford to shirk voting upon such an amendment by asking the Chairman that it is not in order. There is not a brave soldier nor the friend of a brave soldier in this country who does not approve of the principle embodied in this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

For salaries of eighteen agents for the payment of pensions, at $4,000 each, $72,000.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I desire merely to make an inquiry of the gentleman who has the bill in charge. I call the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to this proposition. There is in the first section of the bill a provision where the sum of $140,000,000 is appropriated.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. That is for only one purpose.

Mr. COX. That is what I want to get at. Now, then, after that amount is paid, then follow certain other appropriations, which wind up with the sum of $141,218,830. Now the point. It is stated in the bill that that includes deficiencies. Now, what is that deficiency that is included?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. There is none.

Mr. COX. Why, then, did you include that in the bill? What is the deficiency included that goes to make up the amount, $141,218,830?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I have not a copy of the bill before me.

Mr. COX. Here is a copy of the bill.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If the gentleman will permit me, I would state to the gentleman from Tennessee that the deficiency is

anticipated and not a real one. There is over $8,000,000 of anticipated deficiencies.

Mr. COX. I understand that.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. What does the gentleman refer to?

Mr. COX. It is on the last page, under a star, "including deficiencies."

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. That refers to deficiencies prior to 1893; that is explanatory only. As I understand the gentleman, the amount put down there is the amount appropriated, including the original appropriation and the deficiency also. But what is the gentleman's question?

Mr. COX. Here is the question. Your $141,218,830 is made up by the first item of the bill, $140,000,000. Then there are the additional amounts stated in the bill, which make the $141,000,000. Now, I see no item for a deficiency in the bill. I do not understand what it is.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I do not understand the question. We can not tell whether there will be a deficiency or not until the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, the point I make is this: This bill says one hundred and forty-one million and some odd thousand dollars, including deficiencies.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I beg the gentleman's pardon. It does not say anything of the kind. The gentleman refers to the explanatory note, does he not?

Mr. COX. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Well, that is explanatory of the amount expended during the year 1893.

Mr. COX. So there is a deficiency included in '93.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Oh, yes.

Mr. BALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Provided further, That any soldier of the war of 1861 to 1865, or other person now on the pension rolls, or who may hereafter be placed on the pension rolls, who is now, or may hereafter be, in the service of the United States Government in a civil capacity, whether by election, appointment, or otherwise, where such person receives by virtue of such employment, office, or position a salary, income, or fees equal to or exceeding in value the sum of $100 per month, shall not during his or her incumbency of such civil position, office, or employment receive or draw any pension under this act or any other law or laws now in force, and that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with these provisos are hereby repealed.

Provided further, That where a pension to any such person or soldier has heretofore been granted or may hereafter be granted it shall only be abated and withheld for and during such civil employment as hereinbefore set forth, and such soldier or person shall be restored to the free enjoyment of such pension as soon as such civil employment shall be at end.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that that proposes to change existing law.

Mr. BALL. I hope the gentleman will withhold that point for a moment.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I can not do that, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

For stationery and other necessary expenses, $30,000.

Mr. BALL. Mr. Chairman, the object of the amendment which I sent to the desk is one that I think ought to be favored by every member of this House without regard to his political affiliations. Briefly, that amendment was intended to provide that those persons who are now in the civil employment of the Government and receiving compensation therefor as high as $100 per month or more shall not be permitted, during the time of such civil employment, to enjoy pensions from the United States Government for military service in addition to a salary much larger than that of the average taxpayer. The amendment certainly ought to meet the approval of the gentleman from Maine, the author of the tariff law under which we are now living, because, while doing justice to the soldier, it would at least help to keep the expenditures within the revenues of the Government.

The distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] said on yesterday:

Pensions are not granted as a reward for service, but their purpose is to equalize as nearly as possible the earning capacity of the men who are injured in the military service and those who are not. The Government says to a man about to enlist, "If, having taken your place in the ranks, you should suffer such disability as partially or wholly to incapacitate you for earning a livelihood, we will by a pension make good that loss." That is the theory upon which pensions are allowed.

I accept that as a correct statement of the reason why pensions are given. Now, it is a known fact that our laws provide that in competition for civil-service positions preference shall be given to Union veterans. We all know, too, that in seeking political preferment success is often achieved in many States by reason of honorable military services. Therefore, when we put such a soldier upon an equality with the man who is not disabled, by giving him an office, elective or appointive, which an able-bodied man is willing to fill for less money, why should we not withhold his pension during the time of such civil employment? Certainly there is nothing unfair in that.

It is a just provision, which ought to commend itself to every fair-minded man. I am aware of the fact that we of the South can not expect to gain anything by captious assaults upon the pension system. We can only hope to assist gentlemen who are honestly in favor of pension reform by bringing to bear such fair arguments and influence as will commend themselves as altogether just, and help to show a way out of the dilemma which embarrasses the Government in its efforts to collect revenue enough to meet expenditures.

If this amendment should become a law, it will only withhold pensions from men who are in the enjoyment of incomes of more than $100 per month from some civil employment, and only during the continuance of such employment. I am informed that there are members of Congress on this floor who, in addition to the salaries they receive as such, are drawing pensions; that Federal judges, in addition to their lucrative salaries, are drawing pensions.

While I do not criticise them for taking what the law gives them, yet I do believe they ought to be sufficiently patriotic, when they have been elevated to distinguished positions (perhaps on account of their war records), to forego during their term of service the amounts which they would be entitled to receive as pensions. There are many Union soldiers who have been given civil employment on account of their war records in preference to those not so fortunate, or unfortunate, if you please, as to have seen service during the late unpleasantness. This is true both as to elective and appointive offices, and of this we make no complaint.

We might justly save a large amount annually and, where proper to do so, increase the pensions of those not receiving compensation from Government positions by withholding pensions from the men who have been preferred politically and who receive incomes of more than $100 per month from the Government. The limit suggested is a far greater sum than the average pay of toiling millions who earn their living by the exercise of unimpaired mental and physical exertions. It does not seek to touch the pensioner enjoying a position with only modest demands upon the Treasury. It will reach only those who draw large salaries from the Government in addition to pensions. When the civil employment ceases, the pension will be restored. As to the propriety of this amendment there can be no doubt.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The amendment was read, as follows:

From and after the passage of this act no widow of a soldier or sailor shall be allowed a pension unless the application for the same has been filed or shall be filed in the Pension Bureau during her widowhood: *Provided*, That in granting pension to widows and minor children the date of commencement shall be in all cases the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Bureau, this proviso to apply to all claims now on file or that hereafter may be filed: *And provided further*, That no pension shall be granted to any minor child or children unless the application for same was filed or may hereafter be filed during the pensionable minority of said minor or children: *And provided further*, That no pension to a widow of a soldier or sailor shall be granted or paid to said widow unless it is shown that the marriage of said widow to the soldier or sailor occurred prior to the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That this act shall not apply to the claims of insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless children; and all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with these provisos are hereby repealed.

Mr. ALLEN. I recognize that the proposition I have just offered——

Mr. DINGLEY. I reserve a point of order on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order will be reserved.

Mr. ALLEN. I know that the proposition is subject to a point of order; but I thought I would ask unanimous consent to have it incorporated in the bill. I do not wish to speak upon it. It is substantially the recommendation made by the Commissioner of Pensions, and I had hoped it might receive the unanimous assent of this committee. Of course, if the point of order is insisted upon, the amendment must be ruled out.

Mr. RAY of New York. Mr. Chairman, it is true that the proposition suggested by the gentleman from Mississippi includes in a crude and inartificial form some important matters suggested by the Commissioner of Pensions. But the language employed and the substance matter embodied in the proposed amendment do not fully and correctly present the views of the Commissioner of Pensions or of the Pension Department; that is, it is not in the form in which it is desired to have the legislation proposed go upon the statute books. It is suggestive rather, and is in the nature of memorandh for the use of committees having the subject in charge.

Mr. ALLEN. The gentleman will permit me to say that the Commissioner of Pensions had the proposition drawn up and brought over here. [Laughter.]

Mr. RAY of New York. Notwithstanding the assertion of the gentleman from Mississippi, I will state that he is somewhat in error in what he states. The gentleman knows full well that what he has here presented to this House as his proposed amendment was borrowed from me yesterday; he has copied verbatim et literatim the language of the proposition I handed to him.

Mr. ALLEN. That is true.

Mr. RAY of New York. And that paper I now hold in my hand is but one of many handed to me by the Commissioner of Pensions,

and which purports to be simply a memorandum of subjects upon which he desires this House to legislate during this Congress. It is not complete in any respect; it does not purport to be accurate or complete in any respect, but is simply a note——

Mr. ALLEN. I hope the gentleman will permit me to make this statement: When the Commissioner of Pensions brought this matter to our attention—and I know that there is not going to be any question of veracity between the gentleman from New York and myself——

Mr. RAY of New York. I am sure not.

Mr. ALLEN. When the Commissioner submitted these propositions, I suggested to him in the committee that he have the law officer of his Department draw up what he thought would cover his view. In accordance with that request, two or three propositions were brought to the committee room and turned over to the gentleman from New York, some of them as the production of the law officer of the Pension Bureau, and some emanating from some other law officer of the Interior Department. That is why I made my statement.

Mr. RAY of New York. I have no doubt of the honesty and integrity of the gentleman from Mississippi. I have known him too long to think that he would attempt to deceive the country or the House in any way whatever. But the point I desire to press, in answer to the gentleman's suggestion that the amendment proposed by him is just what the Commissioner wants, is this: These papers were turned over to me by the Commissioner, with the statement that they were mere suggestions, in a crude form, of points of legislation that he desired to have covered. This matter and all these points will, I think, be brought to the attention of the House in an appropriate bill, which will be reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions after the subject shall have been thoroughly investigated.

I want now, if I may be permitted, to point out one serious defect in the proposition of the gentleman as he now presents it. It would shut out from pensionable status hereafter the widow of every soldier and sailor who may marry hereafter, but it would permit every woman who may hereafter marry a person who at some time has served in the Marine Corps to draw a pension in case she becomes a widow. I could point out other cases in which widows not of soldiers or sailors would be permitted to draw pensions, making a wide and unjust discrimination between the widows of different classes of men who have served in the Army, Navy, or some branch of the public service.

The case suggested illustrates the impropriety of hasty and ill-considered legislation upon any important subject, and especially upon such a subject as that covered by the pension laws of this country. We are aware—I am personally aware—that there are some defects in the law as it now stands; that in some instances it permits and compels injustice to the old soldiers and sailors who served their country. It is the desire of every patriotic citizen that these abuses shall be corrected; that justice shall be done to all. I must therefore, without taking further time, insist on the point of order that this amendment proposes new legislation, and object to its being attached to this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I believe we have now concluded the consideration of the bill, and I move that the committee rise and report the bill back with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. DE ARMOND. If the gentleman will withhold that motion for the present, I desire to offer an amendment.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I will withdraw the motion with the understanding that I shall be recognized to renew it after the gentleman's amendment is disposed of.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add at end of the bill the following:

"Hereafter no person shall be permitted to draw a pension under the dependent-pension act of June 27, 1890, during or for the time when he shall have such fortune or be in receipt of such income from other sources, independent of his own manual labor, as shall be sufficient for his support and the support of his family, if any; and the Secretary of the Interior shall, by suitable regulations, enforce this provision."

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I make the point of order that this amendment changes the existing law and is therefore out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I now renew my motion that the committee rise and report the bill favorably to the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PAYNE reported that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union had had under consideration the pension appropriation bill, and had directed him to report the same back without amendment and with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to its passage.

The previous question was ordered, under the operation of which the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PELAGIC SEALING.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will withdraw that motion to enable me to ask unanimous consent of the House to take up and pass a bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means unanimously, prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean. I refer to the bill H. R. No. 4353.

I will state that the Clerk holds in his hand, with the papers that I have sent to the desk, letters of the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, urging the prompt action of the House in order to correct our present legislation in view of certain diplomatic action now going on between this and foreign governments.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I will withdraw the motion temporarily.

Mr. HITT. Then I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of this bill.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, subject to the right of objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no citizen of the United States, nor person owing duty of obedience to the laws or the treaties of the United States, nor any person belonging to or on board of a vessel of the United States, shall kill, capture, or hunt, at any time or in any manner whatever, any fur seal in the waters of the Pacific Ocean north of the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude and including Bering Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk.

SEC. 2. That no citizen of the United States, nor person above described in section 1, shall equip, use, or employ, or furnish aid in equipping, using, or employing, or furnish supplies to any vessel used or employed, or to be used or employed, in carrying on or taking part in said killing, capturing, or hunting of fur seals in said waters, nor shall any vessel of the United States be so used or employed.

SEC. 3. That every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act, or of any regulations made thereunder, shall, for each offense, be fined not less than $200, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and every vessel, its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, at any time used or employed in violation of this act, or of the regulations made thereunder, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 4. That if any vessel of the United States shall be found within the waters to which this act applies, having on board fur-seal skins or bodies of seals, or apparatus or implements suitable for killing or taking seals, it shall be presumed that such vessel was used or employed in the killing of said seals, or that said apparatus or implements were used in violation of this act, until the contrary is proved to the satisfaction of the court.

SEC. 5. That any violation of this act, or of the regulations thereunder, may be prosecuted either in the district court of Alaska or in any district court of the United States in California, Oregon, or Washington.

SEC. 6. That this act shall not interfere with the privileges accorded to Indians dwelling on the coast of the United States under section 6 of the act of April 6, 1894, but the limitations prescribed in said act shall remain in full force.

SEC. 7. That this act shall not affect in any way the killing or taking of fur seals upon the Pribilof Islands or the laws of the United States relating thereto.

SEC. 8. That any officer of the naval or Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, and any other officers duly designated by the President, may search any vessel of the United States in port or on the high seas suspected of having violated or of having an intention to violate the provisions of this act, and may seize such vessel and offending officers and crew and bring them into the most accessible port of the United States and territory mentioned in section 5 of this act for trial.

SEC. 9. That the importation into the United States by any person whatsoever of fur-seal skins, taken in the waters mentioned in this act, whether raw, dressed, dyed, or manufactured, is hereby prohibited, and all such articles imported after this act shall take effect shall not be permitted to be exported, but shall be seized by the proper officers of the United States.

SEC. 10. That the President shall have power to make all necessary regulations to carry this act into effect.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MCRAE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like some explanation from the gentleman from Illinois as to why this extraordinary bill should pass at this time by unanimous consent.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, I will explain to the gentleman and to the House respecting this measure.

A law passed by Congress a number of years ago prohibited the killing of seals in the waters of Alaska. By a subsequent act this was extended to a prohibition against the killing of seals in all our dominions in the Bering Sea. Subsequently, by treaty, we referred the question of jurisdiction upon the high seas to the tribunal of arbitration at Paris. We had contended that we had jurisdiction over the seals which had their habitat or home on the Pribilof Islands, even when the seals were on the high seas in their annual migration.

The British Government contended that we had no jurisdiction on the high seas, and the tribunal, after hearing the question, decided against us and declared that the jurisdiction of the United States was confined to the waters within 3 miles of our own coast. This

being done pursuant to a treaty, the tribunal's decision became binding upon us with all the authority of law. A subsequent act of Congress was passed to carry out the treaty and findings. This annulled the old prohibitive law, and this bill is to prohibit our own citizens from killing on the high seas.

At the present time negotiations are going on to discourage, prevent, and, if possible, stop pelagic sealing or the catching of seals on the high seas. But, Mr. Speaker, while we are urging this action on foreign governments, and upon the British Government especially, and while we have succeeded in obtaining assent by the Russian and the Japanese Governments, the British Government answers us, "Why, if you consider this pelagic sealing barbarous and contrary to the interests of mankind, do you allow your own citizens to engage in such business?" So we are in the position of asking several other nations to join us in an effort to prevent pelagic sealing or the killing of seals on the high seas when our own citizens are privileged to do it with impunity.

Mr. HOPKINS. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. HITT. Certainly.

Mr. HOPKINS. If this bill becomes a law, will it not be a restriction and limitation upon pelagic sealing upon our own citizens, which we can not enforce against the subjects of a foreign government?

Mr. HITT. We can not enforce our jurisdiction and authority on the high seas except upon American citizens.

Mr. HOPKINS. Then the American citizen, if this law became operative, would be debarred from catching seals under the circumstances the gentleman mentions, while it would not apply to Canadian citizens?

Mr. HITT. The American citizen, if this became a law, would be prevented from killing seals on the high seas. That is the effect of it; and we ask this legislation in order that we may be placed, or that we place ourselves, in a proper position to make the same request of the citizens of foreign governments.

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, stop them, and we will agree to it.

Mr. HITT. But we are put in an illogical position so that we can not stop foreign governments. They will say that we can not be sincere in our claim that it is barbarous.

Mr. HOPKINS. Has the gentleman any information to give to this House that if this bill becomes a law by act of Congress that England will stop the Canadians and other British subjects from pelagic sealing?

Mr. HITT. I am sorry to say I have no authority to speak for the Government of Great Britain. The letter of the Secretary of State puts this question very practically. It is, perhaps, a little longer than the House might wish to hear read at this late hour. That letter and the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury are contained in the report of the committee, and explain how, both in the negotiation and in the point of view of administration, it is specially desirable that this law should be enacted, for the sealing fleet will soon be ready to depart. The letter from the Secretary of State urges that it be passed immediately, because he is engaged upon this very negotiation, and the absence of this legislation embarrasses him at every step.

Mr. McRAE. Does not the gentleman believe that it would be better to limit this act to the time when these negotiations are pending? I have in mind the very same idea that was suggested by the gentleman's colleague [Mr. HOPKINS], that we are putting restrictions upon our own citizens which would not apply to people outside. If we make this permanent law, and then fail to secure that which we ask, these restrictions secure to the citizens of other governments all that they want, and we secure nothing. So far as I am concerned, I want to ask one other question, which will perhaps settle the matter with me. Has this bill been reported unanimously by the Committee on Foreign Affairs?

Mr. HITT. It has been unanimously reported. It was very carefully considered, and the bill was drawn by the officers of the Treasury Department, and amended, revised, and most carefully considered in the State Department. It was then considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and unanimously agreed to. Now, we have another law, which was presented by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], which provides that on the failure of all these negotiations we may sweep away the seals; but in the meantime we are sincerely desirous of conducting successful negotiations which will unite these nations, so that we can protect the seal, so that its commercial existence will continue, so that the Pribilof Islands will remain a profitable property. This legislation will put us in a consistent position in those negotiations.

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. I wish to ask my colleague whether the British Government, or any other government, has passed any law similar to the one which is sought to be enacted in this bill?

Mr. HITT. They have not. We are the owners of the seals. That is, we contend we own them; certainly when on the islands. They all come from the Pribilof Islands, save a few from the Japanese and Russian islands, and we are contending for the assent of other governments to the protection of what we believe to be a very valuable property, which is essentially our own, not only while they are on the islands, but on the high seas.

Mr. LOUD. I should like to ask a question.

Mr. CANNON. I understand that my colleague has asked unanimous consent for the consideration of this bill, and I understand the consent has been granted.

Mr. HENRY of Indiana. No; it has not yet been granted.

Mr. CANNON. Then I will ask my question after the gentleman gets his consent.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. I should like to know what opportunity there will be for discussion, for I am sure that with reasonable discussion there will be a powerful opposition developed to this bill. We have passed bills again and again on this sealing question by unanimous consent and there has never been an opportunity for the opposition to be heard. I for one should like to be heard, and I wish to know, if we are going to pass this bill, what opportunity there will be for discussion?

Mr. HITT. Well, I did not suppose there would be any desire for discussion, for I knew of no one who was opposed to the bill, either outside of the House or inside of it.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. I for one would be very glad to have an hour in opposition to this bill.

Mr. HITT. It is a reenactment, in great part, of our old law.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. I know, but it is not a reenactment of the condition that prevailed before 1890, when it was possible to save the seal herd. Now, it is as impossible to save the seals as it is to save the buffaloes, and the entire purpose, or at least the entire effect, of this legislation will be to perpetuate an opportunity for a lot of favorites to draw a lot of money out of the Federal Treasury. The Federal Treasury will never get another dollar out of the seal herd. That is my theory of the question. We have spent two and one-half million dollars on this subject within the last few years, which money has been paid out to favorites, and we have only got $70,000 in return. We shall never get another dollar from this source, in my opinion.

We shall spend a lot of money, perhaps, to employ deputies to chase these poachers all over the Pacific Ocean. It is an opportunity to afford splendid berths for a lot of favorites, and that is all there is to it. If you are serious about wanting to retrench the expenditures of the Government, you will stop throwing away the money of the people in an attempt to save the seal herd, which is absolutely doomed. It is kicking against nature and against civilization. You can not do it, no matter how much money you spend.

Mr. HITT. The view of the gentleman from North Dakota is provided for in an act already passed, at the suggestion of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], for the destruction of the herd if all other efforts fail. This act is in the direction of an effort to save it.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I should like to know what is before the House.

The SPEAKER. There is nothing before the House.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Then I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman object to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. If the bill is being debated, it must be before the House; and if it is not before the House, I do not see how it can be debated, under the rules.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. I shall have to object unless there is an opportunity for discussion.

Mr. HITT. How much time does the gentleman wish?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. I should like an hour.

Mr. HITT. Suppose we take an hour, and have half an hour on each side.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Not this evening.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. If no one else wishes to speak in opposition to the bill, I would be content with thirty minutes; but I dare say after debate shall have proceeded for some time others will desire to take part in the debate.

Mr. HITT. I will agree to an hour, and give the gentleman thirty minutes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. That will keep us here after dinner time, and I do not believe that we should agree to take up the bill and discuss it for an hour this evening.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I submit that under the rules the House in twelve minutes will be in recess, and there will be no time for consideration.

The SPEAKER. The point is well taken.

Mr. HITT. I have no desire to have it passed to-day at all. I supposed that there would be no opposition to the bill. Everything that I had heard was favorable to the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I only wish to say, in explanation of my position, that I do not object to the consideration of the bill. I

think the bill ought to pass; but I do object to staying here at this late hour of the day to have it discussed.

Mr. HITT. It can be taken up now and discussed on Monday, with an hour for debate.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have no objection to that.

Mr. LOUD. Well, Mr. Speaker, I shall object to fixing a time for debate.

Mr. McRAE. I understand——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California objects.

Mr. LOUD. I prefer that the matter should come up in its regular order and then determine what debate there should be. There is a great deal of sentiment about these seals. They eat more fish in one year than all the furs ever created are worth. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. LOUD. They are destroying our fish industries on the Pacific Coast.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. OVERSTREET, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of William T. Rominger, Fifty-fourth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, caused to be presented to the House the bill H. R. 2580, in order that it might be sent to the Committee on Pensions, stating that it had been sent to the Committee on the Judiciary by error. The Chair thinks there is a mistake, and it originally went to the Committee on Pensions. Without objection, the proceedings of this morning in regard to it will be vacated. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

LEAVE TO SIT DURING SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to sit during sessions of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question was taken; and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. I move that the House adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, December 13.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, together with a report of Captain Chittenden of a preliminary examination made by him, in compliance with the river and harbor act, of certain reservoir sites in the States of Wyoming and Colorado—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports of the inspection of the money accounts of the disbursing officers of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Rouge River, Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Neah Bay, Washington—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of a bridge across the Eastern Branch of Potomac River (Anacostia River)—to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. GROW, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 66) to aid in establishing homes in the States and Territories for teaching articulate speech and vocal language to deaf children before they are of school age, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 31); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. UPDEGRAFF, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2196) directing the issue of a duplicate of lost check drawn by Charles E. McChesney, United States Indian agent, in favor of C. J. Holman & Bro., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 30); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

Papers to accompany H. R. 2769, for the relief of Jacob Finley—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 3425) for the relief of George A. Dickel & Co., at Nashville, Tenn.—Committee on the Judiciary discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 4575) to amend an act entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4576) to amend an act entitled "An act to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4577) for the relief of soldiers who served in the Mexican war and afterwards in the Confederate army—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 4578) to amend section 858 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 4579) providing for the survey of township 17, range 2 east, Indian meridian, Oklahoma Territory—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MAXWELL: A bill (H. R. 4580) to punish the corruption, coercion, or intimidation of voters at elections held in pursuance of the laws of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4581) to make available $30,000 heretofore appropriated for the expense of operating a dredge boat at Sabine Pass, Tex.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LORIMER: A bill (H. R. 4582) for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LOW: A bill (H. R. 4583) to provide a system of national supervision, to secure a revenue for the Government from the corporations organized under this act, and to create a class of securities which may be safely deposited with the Government as a basis of circulation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAUERHERING: A bill (H. R. 4584) to create State trade-marks and to protect foreign and interstate commerce—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 4585) making appropriation to dredge a channel between Ship Island Harbor and the pier of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, at Gulfport, Miss.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. COLSON: A bill (H. R. 4586) authorizing the construction of a road from the Mill Springs National Cemetery, in Pulaski County, Ky., to the town of Somerset, in said county—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 4587) relating to the fees and expenses of Indian witnesses—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4588) granting right of way to Spokane Falls and Northern Railway—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 4589) concerning delivery of letters in towns, villages, and other places where no free delivery exists—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DINSMORE: A bill (H. R. 4590) for the establishment, control, operation, and maintenance of a national home for disabled volunteer soldiers of the late United States and Confederate armies at Eureka Springs, in the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4591) for the erection of a public building

at Harrison, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 4592) to grant a township of land to the hospital, medical college, and bureau of vital statistics of the University of Mississippi, at Vicksburg, Miss.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BARLOW: A bill (H. R. 4593) to prohibit the importation into and sale of diseased or insect-infested fruit trees, vines, fruits, berries, plants, cuttings, grafts, bulbs, scions, pits, roots, and seeds in the United States—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 4594) to reform the present reformation of the civil service—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 4595) for the erection of a public building at Norwich, Conn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4596) making appropriation for a statue of the late Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, in the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4597) to preserve Fort Griswold property, in Groton, Conn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 4598) to secure adequate compensation for the right to construct, use, or extend and operate street railroads in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. UPDEGRAFF (by request): A bill (H. R. 4599) to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide for the permanent preservation and custody of the records of the volunteer armies, and for other purposes," approved May 9, 1892—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McINTIRE: A bill (H. R. 4600) to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. William Smallwood and the soldiers of the Maryland Line in the war for American Independence—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 4747) fixing the salary of the postmaster at Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H. R. 4748) to authorize the purchase of the property known as the old Congressional Globe Building, on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TODD: A bill (H. R. 4749) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Battlecreek, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: A bill (H. R. 4750) to amend section 4766 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRETT: A bill (H. R. 4601) to place Lieut. Henry C. Keene, United States Navy, retired, on the retired list of the United States Navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BISHOP: A bill (H. R. 4602) granting a pension to Israel P. Covey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4603) granting an honorable discharge to Henry M. La Core—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4604) granting a pension to Horace Boyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4605) granting an honorable discharge to John Salter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4606) granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Bigelow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4607) granting an honorable discharge to Charles Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4608) granting an increase of pension to George W. Moorehouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4609) granting a pension to Jakobina Halbertsma—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4610) granting a pension to Oren E. Barber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4611) granting a pension to Marcia C. Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOTKIN: A bill (H. R. 4612) to increase the pension of Elisha J. Essex—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 4613) for the relief of Isaac Deihl—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4614) for the relief of Emily V. D. Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4615) for the relief of Jesse Rhea—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4616) for the relief of Elijah Hicks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4617) for the relief of Harden C. Foley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4618) for the relief of William P. McMurtry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4619) for the relief of William R. Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 4620) to relieve John Friedlin from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CASTLE: A bill (H. R. 4621) to correct the military record of Newton Boughn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4622) to remove the charge of desertion against the military record of C. F. Hertwick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COLSON: A bill (H. R. 4623) granting a pension to Nancy Roberts, of Manchester, Clay County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4624) granting a pension to Mary E. Herd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4625) for the relief of George R. Lankford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4626) for the relief of those suffering from the destruction of the salt works near Manchester, Ky., pursuant to the orders of Maj. Gen. Carlos Buell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAVIS: A bill (H. R. 4627) for the relief of First Lieut. Henry Marcotte, and to authorize the President to appoint him a captain on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVISON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 4628) for the relief of the estate of George Denny, sr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DINGLEY: A bill (H. R. 4629) for the relief of the owners of the ship *Achilles*—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DINSMORE: A bill (H. R. 4630) to carry into effect a finding of the Court of Claims in favor of David Maberry, jr., of Washington County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4631) for the payment of the claim of Mary J. McCall, of Eureka Springs, Ark., administrator of the estate of James Bridgman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4632) for the relief of A. M. Webb, of Green Forrest, Carroll County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4633) for the relief of George W. Pierce, of Berryville, Carroll County, Ark.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4634) for the relief of John N. Hays, of Benton County, Ark., as found due by the Court of Claims, under the act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 4635) for the relief of Edward A. Scott, of Crawford County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4636) to grant a pension to Isom Gibson, of Newton County, Ark.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4637) to grant a pension to Lavina Smith, widow of Pry Amos Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4638) for the relief of Cynthia Baker, of Benton County, Ark., as found due by the Court of Claims, under the act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4639) for the relief of William R. Clark, administrator of James W. Clark, deceased, of Benton County, Ark., as found due by the Court of Claims, under the act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4640) for the relief of the estate of Charles Crowell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4641) for the relief of Mary Hutchens—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4642) for the relief of the estate of Nathan P. English—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4643) for the relief of Mary A. Hancock, widow of Samuel Tow, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4644) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Elisha Johnson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4645) for the relief of the estate of Jesse Hollingshead, deceased, late of Benton County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4646) for the relief of Daniel McKeever, of Fayetteville, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4647) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of S. P. Woods, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 4648) granting a pension to John Hilbers, of Louisville, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4649) granting relief to Dr. John R. Hall, of Louisville, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FENTON: A bill (H. R. 4650) for the relief of John Welty, of Portsmouth, Ohio—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4651) for the relief of Jacob Shela, of Portsmouth, Ohio—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILLET of New York (by request): A bill (H. R. 4652) for the relief of Delos H. Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4653) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of David Truman Hayton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GROUT: A bill (H. R. 4654) to grant a pension to Elizabeth Barnum, of Johnson, Vt.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 4655) to correct the military record of Richard Clifford, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 4656) to correct the military record of William H. Feaster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4657) to correct the military record of Arthur A. Snyder and remove the charge of desertion therefrom—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4658) to correct the military record of Samuel Bequeath and to remove the charge of desertion therefrom—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4659) to rectify and complete the military record of John Houpt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4660) to increase the pension of David R. Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A bill (H. R. 4661) granting a pension to Dortha E. Kennock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KITCHIN (by request): A bill (H. R. 4662) for the relief of Stephen T. Wrenn—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 4663) for restoring Charles H. Campbell to the Army and transfer him to the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 4664) for the relief of James Price—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4665) for the relief of Margaret Gangloff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 4666) for the relief of Levi M. Wells—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORTHWAY: A bill (H. R. 4667) granting a pension to Ellen D. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4668) to pension Miss Maggie Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4669) for the relief of Carl F. Kolbe—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4670) to remove the charge of dishonorable dismissal from the military service of the United States of W. H. Castle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 4671) granting a pension to Emma Handshaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIDGELY: A bill (H. R. 4672) granting a pension to Alfred D. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4673) granting a pension to Dr. J. B. Thurman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4674) for the relief of Capt. Henry C. Seaman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBBINS: A bill (H. R. 4675) granting an increase of pension to George Van Vliet, of Brookville, Pa.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4676) to increase the pension of Mary A. Casterwiler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4677) to increase pension of Mrs. Rebeccah McMullen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4678) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of W. B. Wesner, of Parkers Landing, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4679) granting a pension to James E. Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4680) granting a pension to Eli Stairs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4681) granting a pension to Eli Roadman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4682) granting a pension to John McIntyre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4683) granting a pension to Jefferson Freeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4684) granting a pension to John Dunlap—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4685) granting a pension to Henry Sheets—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4686) granting a pension to Mrs. Jane Kennedy Anderson, of Parkers Landing, Pa.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 4687) granting a pension to Clara V. Shaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4688) granting a pension to Lydia A. Taft—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4689) granting an honorable discharge to Charles Geer, alias Lyons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 4690) for the relief of W. B. Horner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4691) to increase the pension of Charles Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 4692) to pension F. L. Botkin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 4693) to amend the military record of John H. Skinner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNOVER: A bill (H. R. 4694) to correct the military record of John T. Hartwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4695) to correct the military record of John Karston—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4696) to correct the military record of Shibley Shepherd—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: A bill (H. R. 4697) for the relief of Robert Brigham, late postmaster at Franklin, Pa.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SWANSON: A bill (H. R. 4698) for the relief of W. E. Judkins, executor of Lewis McKenzie—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. UPDEGRAFF (by request): A bill (H. R. 4699) for the relief of Lorenzo Thomas, jr., and Henry C. Thomas, both of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 4700) to increase the pension of Lorenzo Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 4701) for the relief of William Moseley, jr., administrator of the estate of Mrs. Temperance Moseley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4702) to pay the claim against the United States of the trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Athens, Limestone County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4703) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Samuel M. Weaver, administrator of the estate of George W. Yuckley, deceased—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4704) for the relief of John J. Brown—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4705) for the relief of Cornila Till, of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4706) for the relief of Nancy J. Watkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4707) for the relief of Mary P. Wade—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4708) for the relief of John S. Watkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4709) for the relief of Alfred O. Williamson, Gurley, Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4710) for the relief of Fannie Lowe, one of the heirs of Benjamin Jolly, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4711) granting a pension to Mrs. Rebecca Livingston—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4712) for the relief of Mary L. Graham, Belle F. Neill, Caius G. Fennell, and Martha M. Jordan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4713) for the relief of the administrator of A. H. Keller—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4714) to pension John Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4715) to reimburse James O. Robertson and W. McC. Maples—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4716) for the relief of M. E. Hooks, heir of Parham K. Myrick, late of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4717) for the relief of George M. White—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 4718) for the relief of Miss M. O. Chapman, of Paulding, Miss.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4719) for the relief of John D. Ryan, of Meridian, Miss.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4720) for relief of Daniel S. Miller, of Jasper County, Miss.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4721) for relief of C. Phetzing, of Holmes County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4722) for the relief of the estate of J. J. Galtney, deceased, late of Yazoo County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4723) for relief of George C. Harper, of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4724) for relief of James H. Owen, of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4725) for relief of Evans S. Gilbert, of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4726) for the relief of Mrs. Susan Davis, of Mississippi—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4727) for the relief of Caroline V. English—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4728) for the relief of the estate of Jonathan Summers, deceased, of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4729) for the relief of H. J. Thornton, of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4730) for relief of estate of John Dear, deceased, of Attala County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4731) for the relief of Mary A. Dougherty and Marshall Davis, of Yazoo County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4732) for the relief of the estate of P. M. M. Alexander, of Holmes County, Miss.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4733) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Phœnix, Yazoo County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4734) for the relief of the estate of Leroy B. Wilkins, of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4735) for relief of estate of Ira A. Sprouse, of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4736) for relief of estate of Samuel Heard, of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4737) for relief of estate of Wright A. Moore, of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4738) for the relief of T. B. Stewart, administrator of Joseph W. Stewart, deceased, of Scott County, Miss., as found due by the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4739) for the relief of David K. Patterson, of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4740) for the relief of Franklin Sessions—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 4741) granting a pension to Lucy Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4742) granting a pension to John McIntyre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 4743) for the relief of Patrick O'Donnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOLLIVER: A bill (H. R. 4744) for the relief of Michael Garst—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 4745) to increase the pension of George W. Detwiler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBBINS: A bill (H. R. 4746) granting increase of pension to Lieut. Col. George C. Anderson, of Latrobe, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BRODERICK: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Vinita, Ind. T., for the passage of a bill forbidding the sale of liquor in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petitions of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Afton, Ind. T., favoring the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa (by request): Petition of Le Grand Byington, of Iowa City, Iowa, for an issuance of "greenback" currency to twice the amount of national-bank notes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOLLIVER: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Michael Garst, surgeon, Seventy-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Petition of Enoch Morgan's Sons Company, of New York, favoring the passage of the Loud postal bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. EVANS: Petition of certain citizens of the State of Kentucky, asking that a pension be granted to John Hilbers, late of Company B, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GROUT: Papers to accompany House bill to grant a pension to Elizabeth Barnum, of Johnson, Vt.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia (by request): Petition of James L. Hubard, R. H. Randolph, and 55 other citizens of Nelson County, Va., asking for compensation to former slave owners and their heirs for the taking of slave property for public uses by the United States Government—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McCLEARY: Resolutions of the St. Paul (Minn.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring better school facilities for the Chippewa Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: Petition of members of the Kane Labor League and citizens of Kane, Pa., in favor of legislation totally restricting immigration for a fixed period of time—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of Lewis G. Spohn, H. G. Stillwagon, George H. Reitenbaugh, and 36 other citizens of Montgomery County, Pa., for the more rigid restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill No. 4571, to grant a pension to William W. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *December 13, 1897.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

Mr. WILLIAM LINDSAY, a Senator from the State of Kentucky, and Mr. GEORGE TURNER, a Senator from the State of Washington, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on motion of Mr. MITCHELL, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4303) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS IN THE VALLEY OF THE YUKON.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 9th instant, information respecting the lack of sufficient food supplies among the American citizens who have gone into the mining districts of the Yukon River and its tributaries, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897; which, with the accompanying report, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 4303) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the select and common councils of Philadelphia, Pa., praying that an appropriation be made to continue the work of deepening the Delaware River, and also for the construction of a new dry dock at the League Island Navy-Yard; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

He also presented a petition of the German Central Union, of Washington, D. C., praying that the Congressional Library, the National Museum, and the United States Botanic Garden be opened to the public on Sundays from 1 o'clock p. m. until 5 o'clock p. m.; which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the petition of Hon. Thomas Cogswell and sundry other citizens of Altonbay, N. H., praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 1057, to prevent inventors and others from being deceived and defrauded by alleged patent attorneys; which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of the General Burnside Command, No. 7, Union Veterans' Union, of Haverhill, Mass., praying for the enactment of a service-pension bill; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the board of directors of the Boston Merchants' Association, of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the redemption of greenbacks in gold, in accordance with the recommendation of the President; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a petition of the Board of Trade of La Crosse, Wis., praying for the establishment of a department of commerce and industry; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of La Crosse, Wis., praying for the appointment of a commission of expert bacteriologists to be sent to Habana for the purpose of making a thorough study of the cause and prevention of yellow fever;

which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

Mr. PROCTOR presented a petition of sundry churches of Rutland, Vt., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of sundry churches of Rutland, Vt., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of sundry churches of Rutland, Vt., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry churches of Rutland, Vt., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry churches of Rutland, Vt., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories and the interstate transportation of materials for the same; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Silvercreek, Nebr., praying Congress to recognize the independence of Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the affidavit of J. V. Roop and other citizens of Nebraska, in support of Senate bill No. 2304, to increase the pension of Granville R. Turner; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the affidavit of Dr. A. A. West and other citizens of Nebraska, in support of Senate bill No. 1784, to increase the pension of Isaac Hogaboom; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the affidavit of Dr. H. C. Wheeler and other citizens of Nebraska, in support of Senate bill No. 1724, to increase the pension of J. Francis Hopper; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the affidavit of D. A. Scovill and other citizens of Nebraska, in support of Senate bill No. 1783, to increase the pension of Charles B. Hart; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of the Federation of Labor, Knights of Labor, and Central Labor Union, of the District of Columbia, and sundry citizens of the District, praying that a change be made in the present government of the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Detroit, Mich., and a petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Detroit, Mich., and a petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the interstate transmission of lottery messages by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Detroit, Mich., and a petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and also the interstate transportation of materials of the same; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PASCO presented the petition of J. B. Johnston and 11 other citizens of Dade City, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the payment of the claim of the Book Agents of the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church South against the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BACON presented memorials of the Longshoreman's Association, of Savannah, Ga., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present resolutions of the Kansas City (Mo.) Transportation Bureau unanimously adopted December 8, 1897, pertaining to the proposed legalization of pooling by railroads. This is an important document, giving reasons in full, and I move that it be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and be printed as a separate document.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a memorial of the board of directors of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation looking to the legalization of pooling; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of St. Louis, Mo., remonstrating against the removal of the internal-revenue tax on alcohol; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CLAY presented memorials of the Longshoreman's Association of Savannah, Ga., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. TURPIE presented a petition of the Young People's Christian Union of the Central Universalist Church of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. TURPIE. I present the petition of the Silent Army of Deaf Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, praying for the passage of the bill (S. 142) authorizing an increase of pensions in certain cases.

The paper contains valuable statistics in regard to the class of persons who suffer from these disabilities, and I move that it be referred to the Committee on Pensions and be printed as a public document.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PETTIGREW, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1722) to permit C. R. S. Nichols to make a second homestead entry, reported it without amendment.

Mr. ALLEN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2507) to provide for the holding of a congress of the Indian tribes of the United States at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year A. D. 1898, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2508) granting the right to the Omaha Northern Railway Company to construct a railway across and establish stations on the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2554) granting to the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill (S. 2723) for the relief of the estate of John Ericsson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2724) for the erection of a monument and statue of the late Admiral David D. Porter in the city of Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 2725) granting an increase of pension to Jacob B. Mitchell, of Manhattan, Kans.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2726) for the relief of Ignus Diringer, of Rosebud, Kans.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2727) granting an honorable discharge to W. J. Gardner, of Wellington, Kans., and correcting the date of his muster out from the service; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOAR introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2728) granting a pension to William D. Lamb;

A bill (S. 2729) granting a pension to Lydia E. Bowers;
A bill (S. 2730) granting a pension to Ellen W. Dowling; and
A bill (S. 2731) granting a pension to Abram D. Newman.

Mr. McBRIDE introduced a bill (S. 2732) for the relief of Thomas J. Miller; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2733) granting an increase of pension to George Gans; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2734) granting a pension to De Witt Putnam; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 2735) to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract-labor laws of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut introduced a bill (S. 2736) to establish a division in the Treasury Department for the regulation of insurance among the several States, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. KYLE introduced a bill (S. 2737) to establish a branch mint of the United States at Deadwood, in the State of South Dakota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 2738) for the relief of George W. Saulpaw; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WETMORE introduced a bill (S. 2739) directing the issue of a check in lieu of a lost check drawn by Bernard R. Green in favor of Frederick MacMonnies; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WELLINGTON introduced a bill (S. 2740) to establish the University of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee to Establish the University of the United States.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2741) to compensate R. R. Conner for overtime made by him while employed as a foreman painter at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2742) to place the name of Martha E. Kenly, sister of John R. Kenly, deceased, late major-general, United States Volunteers, on the pension roll at the rate of $50 per month;
A bill (S. 2743) for the relief of Mrs. Mary B. Hulings; and
A bill (S. 2744) to restore the name of Leakin Barnes to the pension roll.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced in a bill (S. 2745) relating to electric-lighting wires and conduits in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 2746) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of Philo Newman, of Penbrook, in the State of Nebraska; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 2747) to amend an act entitled "An act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily services of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia," approved August 1, 1892; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2748) for the relief of certain persons who now are or formerly were citizens of California, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2749) for the relief of the Brightwood Railway Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2750) authorizing a special election to be held by the citizens of the District of Columbia to determine whether the present municipal government shall continue or whether there shall be established in its place a representative form of government; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2751) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Johnson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 2752) to extend the time for final proof in certain desert-land entries; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HALE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 2753) for the relief of Louis A. Yorke (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 2754) to amend sections 431 and 432 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the Hydrographic Office in the Navy Department.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 2755) to authorize the President of the United States to cause certain lands heretofore withdrawn from market for reservoir purposes to be restored to the public domain, subject to entry under the homestead law with certain restrictions; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2756) granting a pension to Jacob Niebels; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 2757) granting an increase of pension to Robert C. Rogers; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2758) to amend sections 763 and 766 of the Revised Statutes, relating to proceedings in habeas corpus; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2759) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to adjudicate the claim of Milton S. Cabell, executor, and to remove the bar of the statute of limitations therefrom; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2760) to grant an honorable discharge to Herbert Vanderberg, of Clinton, Mo., late a private in Company I, Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Cavalry; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. VEST introduced a bill (S. 2761) for the relief of M. A. Shelton, of Bates County, Mo.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 2762) to make disposition of the increment and accretions upon the sums reserved by the Department of State from the fund received by the United States upon the account of the payment of the awards of the late Spanish and American Claims Commission and to pay and distribute the same; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2763) for the relief of Mrs. Susan Murphy Nelson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2764) for the relief of the heirs of Pom K. Soh, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 2765) granting an increase of pension to Robert G. Augustine; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 2766) for the relief of the estate of Albert L. Berry, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CARTER introduced a bill (S. 2767) to increase the pension of Odilia Logan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 2768) to grant lands to the State of Alabama for the use of the Industrial School for Girls of Alabama and of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2769) for the relief of Claude H. Mastin, surviving partner of the firm of Le Vert & Mastin, of Mobile, Ala.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

QUARANTINE STATION AT SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. WALTHALL. I submit a resolution, which I ask may be read and lie on the table.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas under and by virtue of an act entitled "An act to authorize the removal of the quarantine station from Ship Island, Mississippi," approved March 3, 1883, said quarantine station was removed to Chandeleur Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, such removal having been recommended by the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service on account of the proximity of that island to the mainland; and

Whereas said quarantine station was afterwards, to wit, in the year 1893, transferred back to Ship Island without any authority of law previously obtained; and

Whereas many eminent physicians and other persons interested in the subject have expressed their belief that the appearance of yellow fever on the Gulf coast of Mississippi in the summer of 1897 was due to the proximity of said quarantine station on Ship Island to the mainland: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine be, and they are hereby, directed to investigate and report whether it is not advisable that said quarantine station be again removed from Ship Island to some more remote point in the Gulf, and if so, what further legislation is necessary for the accomplishment of that purpose.

And said committee may report by bill or otherwise.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the request of the Senator from Mississippi the resolution will lie on the table.

REPORT OF EXPEDITION TO ALASKA.

Mr. WILSON submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 5,000 copies of Senate Executive Document 125, second session, Forty-ninth Congress, entitled Report of an Expedition to the Copper, Tanana, and Koyukuk Rivers, in the Territory of Alaska, 1,500 copies to be for the use of the Senate, 3,500 copies to be for the use of the House of Representatives.

WORK OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Mr. WILSON submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Civil Service Commission be, and hereby is, directed to transmit to the Senate, at the earliest date practicable, a statement, by fiscal years since 1890, showing the total number of persons examined, the total number passed, and the total number appointed in the several branches of the Government service, as classified by the commission, and the total number of persons on the eligible lists of the several branches of the civil service at the beginning of each of those fiscal years.

HYDROGRAPHIC CHARTS.

Mr. MORGAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is directed to send to the Senate 100 copies, each, of the two charts recently prepared in the Bureau of Hydrography, and lithographed, showing the sailing routes of steam vessels of heavy burden on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and the location of their coasts and the islands in those oceans.

AFFAIRS OF OSAGE INDIANS.

Mr. BATE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Whereas it appears from the records of the Indian Office that there was made from the "accumulated interest" of the trust fund of the Osage Indians, of Oklahoma Territory, numbering less than 1,600 persons, two special payments, one in January and February, 1893, of $300,000, and another in January, 1895, of $200,000, besides their regular quarterly payments of $90,000 ($360,000 annually), or a grand total for four years of $1,940,000, together with the interest on their school funds sufficiently large to educate their children; and

Whereas the report of Lieut. Col. H. B. Freeman, in charge of the agency of said Indians, of September 30, 1897, shows that the full-bloods alone, numbering about 900 persons, were indebted to the traders in the sum of $342,298, prior to the last quarterly payment, of which $35,000 were credited thereon, leaving a balance now due on said indebtedness to the traders alone of more than $300,000; that said Indians have the use and profits arising from 1,570,195 acres of land, much of which is leased out and yields for their benefit several thousand dollars annually; and in said report the said agent, among other things, says: "I am beginning to realize the futility of any effort to keep the Indians down, on the one hand, and restrain the illicit traders on the other, and in view of their said condition recommend the gradual extinguishment of their entire trust fund of $3,430,312.60."

Resolved, That the honorable Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, requested to furnish the Senate with a copy of said agent's report, a statement of the payments of all kinds made to said Indians since January 1, 1892, the number and names of the licensed traders since January 1, 1892, upon said reservation, the length of time they have been doing business on said reservation, and itemized bills of purchases made by said Indians from said licensed traders covering said period, said bills to show the debits and credits, and also what action, if any, has been taken or contemplated by the Department on said report of said agent.

HEIRS OF JACOB R. DAVIS.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 57) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob R. Davis.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to the heirs of Jacob R. Davis, as full compensation for services by Jacob R. Davis, deceased, rendered as agent and judge of the Freedman's Bureau at Augusta, in the State of Georgia, from June 1, 1866, to June 1, 1867, inclusive.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROTECTION OF FUR SEALS.

Mr. DAVIS. I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 2612) prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean be now considered.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Let the bill be read for information.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I desire to offer an amendment to the bill. I intended to give notice of the amendment this morning, but I have it not quite ready. Therefore I desire that the bill shall go over until to-morrow. To-morrow I shall not object to its consideration.

Mr. DAVIS. I suggest that the bill be read and take its place on the Calendar, to be taken up to-morrow.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will lie over under objection until to-morrow. The Secretary will read the bill.

Mr. DAVIS. I suggest, to save time, that the bill be read merely by title.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Let the title of the bill be read.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2612) prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will lie over.

Mr. HALE. What is the understanding? Is it that the bill shall come up to-morrow morning immediately after the routine business?

Mr. DAVIS. It is to come up to-morrow immediately after the routine morning business.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT DURHAM, N. C.

Mr. BUTLER. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 1749) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Durham, in the State of North Carolina.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and to cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices in the city of Durham, N. C., the cost of the site and building, including the vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, complete, not to exceed $125,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNA W. OSBORNE.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent to call up for present consideration the bill (S. 415) for the relief of Anna W. Osborne.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to Anna W. Osborne $600, being the amount of personal property belonging to her and to John W. Osborne, her late husband, of the United States Army, destroyed by fire at the destruction of the post hospital at Fort Ripley, Minn., July 21, 1870.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SECOND HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 364) granting settlers the right to make second homestead entries.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, line 3, after the word "that," to insert "under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior;" so as to read:

That, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, any person who prior to the passage of this act, having made a homestead entry, but for any cause lost or forfeited the same, or for any reason failed to perfect or secure title in fee simple to the land embraced therein, or who, having perfected or secured such title, did so by what is known as the commutation of his homestead entry under section 2301, United States Revised Statutes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 1, line 11, after the words "section 2301, United States Revised Statutes," to insert:

And who is not at the time of the passage of this act the owner of more than 40 acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States.

So as to read:

And who is not at the time of the passage of this act the owner of more than 40 acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, may make a homestead entry of not exceeding one quarter section of any of the public lands in any State or Territory subject to such entry.

Mr. HALE. The title of the bill embraces enough to cover very important legislation. I do not pretend to know very much as to what is proper or improper legislation about the homestead entries of public lands, but there are Senators here who give special attention to those subjects, and I hope that a bill of this kind will not pass until we have had some assurance that it has been fully considered by the committee having it in charge, and that every amendment which is offered proceeds from the committee with its approval. I wish before going further that the Senator from South Dakota, who has much knowledge and experience on the subject, would explain to the Senate what there is in the bill that is new. What features are comprehended in it that are an innovation on the present homestead law?

Mr. PETTIGREW. The bill was carefully considered by the Committee on Public Lands at the last session and reported, I believe unanimously, from that committee.

It provides that any person not the owner of land exceeding 40 acres can make a homestead entry of 160 acres upon the public domain, whether he has previously taken a homestead or not. That is the sum and substance of the measure. It simply allows landless people, citizens of the United States not now possessed of land, to take a home upon the public domain. If they have previously made an entry and lost it by foreclosure, so that they are without land, they can make another entry. That is all, I believe, there is to the bill.

Mr. MILLS. Would it permit a homesteader who had already made one homestead entry and sold his land to make another?

Mr. PETTIGREW. If he has no land exceeding 40 acres at the time he makes the second entry.

Mr. MILLS. Then he can take and sell and continue to take and sell all the time?

Mr. PETTIGREW. No, he can take one more entry. While we are passing general legislation of course there will be cases where an injustice will be worked, but those cases will be exceedingly small in number, and the general good will be promoted by the passage of this legislation.

Mr. HALE. I suppose the original intention was that there should be a single homestead right, and that when taken advantage of that exhausted the right.

Mr. PETTIGREW. That is the original law.

Mr. HALE. That is the theory of the law. I understand that the bill goes further and embraces cases where the law has been taken advantage of, the homestead entered and completed, and the entry parted with.

Mr. MORRILL. Except 40 acres.

Mr. HALE. Parted with except 40 acres. The bill allows such a person, such a homesteader, as he is called, to make another entry. I do not know but that that is right; I do not know but that the committee has considered that subject; but it is clearly a great innovation on what is the general view of the homestead-entry law, which is that a man entering and securing his land exhausts that right. I do not see from the language of the bill why it would not apply to a great many cases of homestead entries where the owner has parted with his title and at once makes another entry. Perhaps that is the best way for the lands to go, but it is not what was the contemplation of the original homestead law. How many cases does the Senator think would be covered by the bill?

Mr. PETTIGREW. For several sessions the Committee on Public Lands have been constantly importuned by people who desire the right to make another homestead entry, people who lost their lands through no fault of theirs, in many instances owing to the fact that they had made an entry in a country where it was too dry to farm without irrigation and they were unable to irrigate the land; in many cases where they had borrowed money upon the land and it had been foreclosed owing to the failure of crops, which has occurred quite frequently in the arid portions of the United States. After carefully considering all those cases, the committee concluded that it was best to provide that any person who is not the owner of land exceeding 40 acres, and who chooses to go upon the public domain and develop it and improve it and reside not less than fourteen months may acquire such a homestead.

It seems to me that no person who has taken a homestead heretofore and sold it and acquired a large sum of money will go upon the frontier at this time and take another homestead. I am sure that no person within the range of my knowledge who is comfortably fixed anywhere will go out on the frontier and struggle with the wilderness. No person will go beyond the range of roads and schools and all the comforts of civilization and hew out a home upon those plains who is able to stay where those comforts are. Therefore I believe that no injustice, no hardship, no wrong will be done by the passage of the bill. On the contrary, I believe it will induce a class of people to take homesteads and make homes who will be desirable settlers, and it will furnish relief to those people who are the victims of a financial policy advocated by some of the opponents of this measure.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I should like to have the Senator from South Dakota explain a little more fully the meaning of the clause which refers to commutation under section 2301. As I understand the bill, it allows any homesteader who made a homestead entry and then commuted, as it is called, by a cash payment, and so obtained his land, to make another entry if he has not more than 40 acres of land now. Why should an exception be made among homesteaders of those who had the cash to commute to pay at the end of fourteen months?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I do not know that I fully understand the question of the Senator from Connecticut. Of course where a person commutes a homestead entry he pays $1.25 an acre into the Treasury of the United States, and that class of people very often mortgaged the land. In fact, it is rather the rule that where they did prove up, as they had not the money themselves, they put a mortgage upon the land. In the arid portions of the United States those mortgages have been foreclosed and they have lost their homes. I know of 1,200 people who are living as tenants upon homesteads which they lost in this way. They are the tenants of one mortgage company, the Colonial Mortgage Company, I think. I want to give those people a chance to try again.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. But there are other people. A man has made a homestead entry, commuted at the end of fourteen months by paying $1.25 an acre, into a valuable quarter section. He has sold it, realized any amount of money on it which he could sell it for, and retained 40 acres. He can now make another homestead entry under the bill and have what the ordinary homestead entryman does not have—200 acres of land rather than 160 acres. It seems to me that that is not exactly fair.

Mr. PETTIGREW. There will be some cases of that kind, but they will be exceedingly rare. There are very few people who during the last twenty years took homesteads on the frontier in this country who are opulent or possess very much of this world's goods. I do not doubt but that there are some persons who are situated as described by the Senator from Connecticut, but the number is exceedingly small, and in framing general legislation it is impossible to avoid every case that can be imagined. We thought, however, on the whole, taking every circumstance under consideration, that it was best to pass the bill as the committee have reported it. We expected that there would be occasionally a person who would get a homestead under the provisions of the law who was not really in equity entitled to it; but there is one thing certain, Mr. President, those people will pay for all they get if they enter the public domain under the homestead law.

Mr. ALLISON. I should like to ask the Senator from South Dakota whether this law will apply to Indian reservations which we have purchased and paid for?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I think not. It can not apply to them.

Mr. TELLER. Oh, no; it can not.

Mr. ALLISON. It does not apply to them?

Mr. TELLER. Oh, no; it applies only to the public land.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Committee on Public Lands.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out section 2, in the following words:

SEC. 2. That any person desiring to make another entry under this act will be required to make affidavit, to be transmitted with the other filing papers now required by law, giving the description of the tract formally entered, date and number of entry, and name of the land office where made, or other sufficient data to admit of readily identifying it on the official records.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out section 3, in the following words:

SEC. 3. That on the proper showing being made by any qualified applicant under this act, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver, that his former entry has been lost or forfeited for any cause, and that he has not perfected or secured title thereto under the homestead law, or who, having perfected title thereto, did so under section 2301 of the United States Revised Statutes, and having all other proper qualifications of a homestead entryman, the register and receiver will, without further showing, on payment of the usual fees and commissions, allow his said application and make his entry of record.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I wish to state at this point that we have purchased and are continually purchasing Indian reservations where the lands are valuable. I think this is a wise bill if it applies only to the public lands of the United States not acquired by purchase. I think there are very few public lands that would be taken up under the bill unless it is applied to Indian lands and Indian reservations that are of value. It seems to me it ought not so to apply, as we are purchasing these lands from the Indians, mainly giving high prices for them, and providing that the lands shall be sold in order that the Government may be reimbursed. If that is made clear and thoroughly understood, I have no objection to the bill.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I do not think settlers could enter, under the provisions of this bill, land purchased from Indians; but during the last session of this body, almost without a dissenting vote, we passed a bill which provided that any person could take any land purchased from Indians under the general provisions of the homestead law. If that bill should pass the other House, these people would then be allowed to enter that class of lands. Therefore, if we should make an amendment especially excluding these people, when that law passed they would be a class by themselves, excluded from making entries upon those lands, which other people might make. If the Senate desire to make that distinction, I do not know that I have very much objection to it, although it seems to me it is not wise and would not make our legislation uniform.

I have no question in my own mind that this bill, as it now stands, does not permit the entry of those reservations which we have purchased from Indians, because the acts purchasing such reservations provide how the land shall be disposed of.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, on the 7th instant I submitted certain amendments to the bill (S. 2369) to establish postal savings banks for depositing savings at interest, with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and for other purposes, which I asked to have laid on the table, the bill being before the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, giving notice that I should subsequently ask to have the amendments laid before the Senate for the purpose of submitting some remarks thereon. I now ask that the amendments be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Carolina? The Chair hears none, and

the amendments heretofore submitted by the Senator from North Carolina will be read.

The Secretary read the amendments intended to be proposed by Mr. BUTLER, as follows:

In section 2, page 2, line 5, after the word "and," insert "invest for or."

At the end of same paragraph insert: "*Provided*, That the Postmaster-General may, if he deems it necessary or more practical, establish at first postal savings banks only at the money-order offices of the first, second, and third classes, and then extend the system as rapidly as practicable to all other post-offices named above."

In section 3, line 4, after the word "offices," insert:

"Deposits of married women, or from a single woman who may afterwards marry, shall be kept as her sole and separate property, same as if she were single: and such deposit shall not be subject to the control nor be liable for the debts of her husband.

"Deposits may be made by husbands payable to their wives or any member of their family.

"Parents may accumulate a fund for their growing children by depositing a sum of money for each, to be paid at some specified date or when each child becomes of age."

In line 12, same section, strike out all after the word "attached," down to and including the word "direct," in line 15, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Especially prepared adhesive postal savings stamps."

Same section, page 3, line 25, after the word "cards," insert "and postal savings stamps of the denomination of 1 cent, 4 cents, 5 cents, and 10 cents."

In line 28, same section, after the word "business," insert "every day (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) during the usual business hours of the town or locality where such bank is located, or between such specific hours as the Postmaster-General may direct."

At the end of section 4 insert "and it shall be the duty of every depositor to see that he receives such acknowledgment. If he does not receive the acknowledgment within twenty days of the time of making his deposit with the postmaster, it shall be the duty of the depositor to notify the Postmaster-General of such fact, and to demand from the Postmaster-General the acknowledgment due him."

In section 5, line 6, strike out the words "five dollars," and insert in lieu thereof "one dollar."

In section 7, line 6, after the word "amount," insert "or may issue an order or warrant on any postal savings bank office."

In line 9, same section, after the word "office," insert "but an order or warrant shall be cashed only at the office on which it is drawn."

In section 18, line 8, strike out the word "paid" and insert in lieu thereof "repaid to depositors or invested for them."

In line 11, after the word "class," strike out the semicolon and insert a comma; and strike out the words "also of all" and insert "and a statement of."

In line 12, after the word "incurred," insert a semicolon and the following words: "also a copy of all regulations made and in force and of all changes made in regulations since his last report and the reasons for such changes."

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President. the amendments which I have offered, while not materially important, yet perfect the details and machinery of the postal savings banks bill which I offered at the last session of Congress and which is now pending before the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

For the past few years I have devoted considerable study to the postal savings bank, postal telegraph, and postal telephone systems now in practical and successful operation in so many other countries. In view of the fact that these important and natural adjuncts of the postal system have long been in successful operation in nearly every other civilized country, in view of the great benefit and convenience to the people accruing from the same, and in view of the fact that we have the machinery already in operation to carry on these important public functions, no less important than the Post-Office Department itself, it is indeed strange that we have so long denied ourselves such important blessings.

I have bills now before Congress providing for the establishment of all of these. I will, however, at this time direct my remarks to the establishment of a postal savings banks system. Such a system was established by Great Britain in 1861; France in 1882; Austria, 1883; Canada, 1868; Italy, 1876; Belgium, 1869; Sweden, 1884; Netherlands, 1881; Sandwich Islands, 1886, etc. In all these countries the plan has worked admirably and is very popular.

Last summer I collected all of the consular reports on postal savings banks that had been published, and secured copies of those which had not been published, and these, together with copies of the laws in other countries establishing their postal savings banks systems, and other information, I had published in a Senate document, No. 154. The demand for copies of this document and copies of my postal savings banks bill was so great that it was necessary to secure the publication of several large extra editions before the last session of Congress adjourned.

Last July the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads referred my bill to the Postmaster-General, requesting him to examine the same and give the committee the benefit of his suggestions and recommendations. He replied that he would take the subject up during the summer, investigate it thoroughly, and transmit to Congress at the next session his views and recommendations. This he has done, and in his annual report has not only strongly indorsed the proposition to establish postal savings banks, but in an admirable argument has favored the establishment of such a system as my bill proposes.

Just before the adjournment of Congress I offered a resolution, which was passed by the Senate, directing the Secretary of State to send out a circular letter to our diplomatic representatives abroad, instructing them to secure from the several Governments to which they are accredited the fullest informatian as to the nature and practical operation of postal savings banks, postal telegraphs, and postal telephones in all countries where the same are in operation. This information will no doubt be transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of State at a very early date. The facts and information which these reports will contain will no doubt convince beyond question a large majority of Congress that our people should be given the benefit of postal savings banks at the earliest day possible.

While the People's Party has from its birth advocated the establishment of postal savings banks, and is the only party that has ever declared for them in its national platform, yet they are to-day advocated by many prominent men in all parties. The popular demand for them has grown until it is no longer a party question.

Seldom, if ever, has there been greater popular interest manifested than has been evidenced during the past summer and fall for the establishment of a system of postal savings banks. The proposition has been discussed by the press from one end of the country to the other, and I think it is safe to say that nine-tenths of the press, if not a larger per cent, heartily favor this proposition. I have noticed carefully for the objections raised against the system. Necessarily they are few, and necessarily they are backed more with opinions and assertions than with arguments and facts.

The objections are, as a rule, from a certain class of bankers who are interested parties and from a certain class of mossback Bourbons, who oppose every step toward progress and every reform, no matter how commendable. The following are the objections which have come under my observation:

First. That postal savings banks smack too much of paternalism. In answer to this we call attention to the fact that the Post-Office Department is paternalism, and that from such paternalism there is not only no harm, but, on the other hand, an incalculable benefit that could not be secured through private enterprise. Government itself is a necessary evil, and postal savings banks, like the Post-Office Department, is necessary paternalism. Any form of government is paternalism. The only question is, How far shall the agencies of government be extended to give the greatest good to the greatest number? In other words, which are proper functions for government and which for private enterprise?

In this connection I wish to quote from the argument in favor of postal savings banks made by the Postmaster-General in his last annual report. In reply to the objection of paternalism, he says:

> Other opponents cry "paternalism." All government is more or less paternal, in that it takes care of the interests of the people. Carrying the mails, excluding disease-infected vessels from the harbors of trade and commerce, preserving the peace, providing for public education, subsidizing agricultural colleges, maintaining agricultural stations, and making Weather Bureau predictions, are all of them paternalistic.

Second. The second objection which I have noticed is that if postal savings banks should be established, that it would be a step in the direction of the Government operating the telegraph and other natural monopolies as public functions. In reply to this alleged objection we say: That it is an admission that postal savings banks would work successfully and be popular, and that their successful operation would be a strong argument for other reforms along the same line. This is an objection only with the monopolists. It is a strong argument in favor of the system with ninety-nine citizens out of every hundred.

Third. That the Government ought to go out of the banking business, and that postal savings banks would put the Government a step further into the banking business. In reply to this objection we say: That none except those who want to control the nation's money and use this powerful instrument of commerce as a means to force the whole producing world to pay tribute to the money changers can consider this an objection. With all who stand on the money question where Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln stood, it is a strong argument in favor of postal savings banks.

Fourth. That the money collected through the savings banks scattered over the country would be concentrated and hoarded at Washington, and thus cause a contraction and congestion of the currency. In reply to this objection, we call attention to the fact that my bill now pending before Congress amply provides against any such danger or contingency, and it might be stated in addition that those who have made this objection, as far as my observation goes, are those who have been striving to contract and congest the currency of the country for the last thirty years. They want the money deposited in private and corporate banks in order that they may congest it at will. A proper postal savings bank system, like the one my bill would establish, will to no small degree prevent the very evils which national banks have been producing.

In this connection I quote again from the report of the Postmaster-General answering the same objection:

> Some affect to see the specter of centralization in the postal savings system. It is true that it operates directly to centralize capital, but only that it may be redistributed and thus put to use.

In another part of his admirable argument, referring to the same objection, he says:

It is claimed that it would take money out of communities already suffering for want of currency. On the contrary, it would gather together the money now hidden and idle in every community, and enable each of them to get the use in bulk, at the shortest possible notice, of all the reserve capital in the community. While the funds thus gathered from the community would probably be sent to the financial centers, they would be returned, through safe and proper channels, to move the crops and to perform their other customary duties.

In this connection I wish also to call attention to the argument made by Postmaster-General Creswell in 1873, advocating postal savings banks and answering the same objection. He said:

If to establish postal savings depositories would be in violation of the Constitution, there is an end of the matter at once. If, on the contrary, such action would not be unconstitutional, then the only question is whether their establishment would on the whole be advantageous for the people and the Government. Since the National Government has assumed to organize and control the banking of the country, and has found warrant of law for undertaking the transmission of the people's money through the mails, it would appear that it is only discharging its whole duty and completing its financial work by providing for the safety of the small savings of the industrious and frugal poor.

If, in addition, it can be shown that postal savings depositories will serve to fortify the national credit, make more equable the financial operations of the country, cultivate habits of thrift among the industrial classes, and illustrate the excellence of our institutions by protecting and augmenting the accumulations of self-denying toil, and thus in time merging the workman into the capitalist, the cry of centralization can not be made to drown the voice of the people in their demand that the Government of the United States shall execute for their benefit the high offices enjoined upon it by the Constitution.

Fifth. The fifth objection I have noticed during the past summer is, that private enterprise can furnish all of the savings banks necessary. In answer to this objection we call attention to the fact that in all of the twelve Northern, Eastern, and Middle States, where population is densest and where private savings banks are greater in number, there are to-day only 620 mutual savings banks and 140 commercial savings banks, 760 savings banks in all, covering a population of over thirty millions of people, which averages 1 savings bank to every 40,000 people.

In those 12 States there are 5,720 money-order post-offices where there are no savings banks of any kind. Surely the people in these States need postal savings banks. In the 13 Southern States there are only 2 mutual savings banks (which are the only real savings banks) and 110 commercial savings banks (which can hardly be called savings banks), 112 in all, covering a population of 18,000,000 people. There are in these States 3,980 money-order offices where there are no savings banks of any kind. And in the 16 Western States there are only 7 mutual savings banks and 420 commercial banks, making 427 in all, covering a population of over 32,000,000 people. There are in these States 6,771 money-order offices where there are no savings banks of any kind. The 4 Pacific States have 20 mutual savings banks, 50 commercial savings banks, 70 in all, covering a population of 3,000,000. There are in these 4 States 862 money-order offices where there are no savings banks at all.

In short, the 33 Southern, Western, and Pacific States have altogether only 609 savings banks, covering a population of over 52,000,000 people, or one savings bank to 84,000 population. Not 1 in 500 of these people do or can deposit in any of these savings banks. Would this be the case if there were postal savings banks at every postal money order office? In Great Britain, where postal savings banks have long been in successful operation, one person out of every eight of their population has a deposit and bank account. That is nearly one depositor for every voter.

Shall we wait fifty years, or one hundred years, or one thousand years, until countless generations are born and dead, until private capital will see fit to establish a sufficient number of savings banks conveniently located to the people? And even if there were a sufficient number of savings banks, what guaranty is there that they would be any safer and less liable to break and squander the hard-earned savings of the people than those that are now in existence?

In this connection I wish to quote again from the admirable argument made by the Postmaster-General on the same point. Replying to the same objection, he says:

It is often urged that whatever can be as well done by private enterprise as by the Government should never be entered upon by the latter, but a century of demonstration has shown that private enterprise can not supply even adequate means of exchange, let alone the great instrument for the collection and increase of the small savings of the people. Private enterprise, aided and sustained by the Government, with its mantle of security thrown about the national banks, has not been able to keep pace with the growth and needs of the country.

While even the frontier settlements of Finland, Algiers, South Africa, India, Ceylon, South and West Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Hawaii, and British Columbia are enjoying the blessings of banks of exchange and of interest-paying depositories, private enterprise in this country has left the people of many old communities, and in a few cases of almost entire States, without any facilities whereby they may protect and invest their hard-earned savings.

Sixth. The sixth objection that I have noticed is that there is no way that deposits in the postal savings banks may be utilized or invested by the Government; and here I might say that the opponents of postal savings banks lay stress on this point as their greatest objection to the bill. In reply we call attention to the fact that England has already solved this by investing the postal savings bank funds in English consols, France has solved it by investing in French rentes, and nearly every other country has solved it in practically the same way.

There are numerous ways that our Government can use advantageously the postal savings bank funds. She might build her own postal cars and save the $3,000,000 which we now pay for the rent of postal cars each year. The postal cars that we pay $3,000,000 rent for each year can be built for $1,500,000, and they will last twenty years. Thus, by this one investment alone, our Government can save $1,500,000 the first year and $3,000,000 each year thereafter, or nearly $60,000,000 in twenty years, the life of the postal cars. The funds can be used in erecting public buildings and save millions of dollars that we are now paying yearly for rent.

The funds might be used to build a postal telegraph system or to purchase the system now in operation. Less than $20,000,000 would equip a system superior in quality to the present Western Union telegraph system, which is capitalized at over $100,000,000. It would not only largely extend the number of telegraph offices, but also enable the people to send telegrams of ten words from one end of the country to the other at 10 cents each, and still make a profit for the Government on the investment.

There are dozens of other ways in which the funds can be used similar to the above. My bill provides that the national debt shall be paid off first, and then provides ample methods for other investments of all additional funds.

In this connection I wish to quote the unanswerable argument of the Postmaster-General in reply to the same objection. In his annual report he says:

The system is pronounced impracticable by some for the alleged reason that this country, fortunately unlike the European examples cited in this report, has not enough of a national debt to absorb the hidden savings of the people. There is enough of a national debt, if it should be used for that purpose, to afford investment for such savings during the next ten or fifteen years, after which the wisdom gained from experience may be safely intrusted with the problem of finding other fields of investment in this great and growing country.

The Postmaster-General has given this matter his closest investigation, and here makes a statement that we have already in the national debt a way to invest advantageously these funds for the next ten or fifteen years; and even if we can see no other way now, we certainly can within the next ten or fifteen years.

It is not necessary to refer to these objections further, because the number of persons making them and with whom they have any weight are extremely small, and probably nine out of every ten who have advanced these objections are interested parties. That is, their private interests are against the common good.

In this connection I might refer to some of the many advantages that the establishment of a postal savings bank system would be to our people. It would furnish, first, a convenient place for small deposits, where the security was absolutely perfect—as good as the Government itself.

We are a money-making people, but we are not a money-saving people. It has been said that extravagance and improvidence is the greatest defect in American character. I do not think that the widespread extravagance and improvidence among our people is so much a defect of character as it is a defect of conditions that surround our people. Our people are energetic, industrious, and resourceful. But the earnings of a majority burn a hole through their pockets as rapidly as received, instead of being accumulated and invested.

The earnings, above necessary expenses, with a large majority are so small from day to day or week to week that there is never enough for a permanent and valuable investment unless it is systematically saved for some length of time. To make it possible for those who desire to save, as well as to encourage those to save who have a tendency toward improvidence, it is absolutely necessary to provide not only a sufficient number of savings banks, conveniently located in every section of the country, but there must be no doubt about the security and stability of such institutions. Nothing can supply this need but postal savings banks. The demand for them in this country, together with the experience of other countries, proves this.

Such a system as my bill provides for would make it possible for one hundred people to save their earnings where one now does, and would make it impossible for any depositor to ever lose a cent. This would encourage and stimulate saving, which would not only be a blessing to every family by laying up something for a rainy day, but it would, besides, make every depositor a better citizen. It would not only mean that there would be more comfort in the homes of our people, but it would mean that a greater per cent of the rising generation would be educated and more imbued with the spirit of patriotism.

I can not present stronger reasons for the establishment of such

a system than the Postmaster-General has stated in his report. He says:

The establishment of a postal savings system would tend inevitably to the cultivation of thrift in a large class of people. Through its instrumentality, those who have been improvident in little things and who have not learned from experience that money makes money, will be educated slowly but surely to save a surplus over and above their living expenses, to the end that a fund may be created which will provide for them when sickness or old age overtakes them. When they realize that their savings may be so utilized under the direction and care of their Government that even small amounts will earn money for them, it is but reasonable to suppose that they will be incited to greater exercise of thrift and industry.

They would soon come to understand the advantage of depositing with the Government their surplus earnings, instead of expending them wastefully and, therefore, uselessly. If but a small percentage of the money a young person expends unnecessarily, in the many ways known to all, could be saved and wisely invested, there would be a competency at hand when old age comes. The battle of life would be less difficult to fight with the knowledge of reserve forces at hand. The habit of thrift thus formed would result in providing ample means for the enjoyment of the real pleasures of life, while laying in store provision for possible future disaster and infirmity.

Mr. President, his general argument is so strong and convincing that I ask consent to incorporate in my remarks several more paragraphs from the Postmaster-General's report:

In my judgment the establishment of postal savings depositories would tend to better citizenship. If the masses of people were thrifty and saving in their habits, they would more likely be contented and happy; and if their hard-earned savings could be placed in the hands of the Government, in the welfare of which they are all so deeply concerned, it is reasonable to believe that they would come to a better realization of the duties they owe to their country, and consequently to each other.

The union of common interest would surely result in a broader, wiser, and more useful citizenship. The successful operation of a postal savings deposit system would bring into closer relationship the Government and its citizens and result in the development of practical and enduring patriotism. The citizen who feels that he has a personal interest in the affairs of government beyond the payment of his share of taxes and the discharge of those other duties common to all is of more value to the community and the nation than one whose conception of citizenship means merely the performance of those duties. * * *

The advantages to result from the adoption of a system so promising in the growth of patriotic sentiment and good citizenship, in my opinion, constitute a powerful appeal to statesmanship to provide by law for the application and the spread of its beneficent consequences. With the multiplication of depositors would come the elevation of the standard of citizenship, the cementing of the ties that bind the people to the Government, the strengthening of the public credit, and the ultimate betterment of all concerned.

The Postmaster-General in another part of his admirable argument says that the establishment of postal savings banks would put life into dead money that is now hoarded in stockings and chimney corners. He might also have said at the same time that it would put life into dead men and comfort into cheerless homes. Every piece of official information from every country where postal savings banks are in operation bears abundant testimony to these facts and others of similar character.

If any further argument were required to show that it is both wise and necessary to establish postal savings banks, and that there is a great business demand for such institutions, a very strong argument can be deduced from the operation of our money-order system. As everyone knows, our money-order system was established for the convenience of those who do not keep bank accounts, and who, therefore, can not draw checks on such accounts for transmission through the mails. The money-order system furnishes an opportunity, at a small fee, for every individual to buy a money order or a Government check. The business of this department has had a wonderful growth. There are now 21,000 offices of this class, and during the current year there were more than 52,000,000 transactions, by which over $200,000,000 was transmitted by money orders.

But the most interesting thing in connection with the operation of this money-order system is the fact that in every section of the country thousands and hundreds of thousands of people buy money orders, not to send through the mails, but money orders payable to themselves, which they keep to be cashed at some future time. They buy them simply to secure a safe deposit for their money. Thus we see that our people are already using the money-order system as a kind of a postal savings bank, and the remarkable thing about it is that they not only do not get any interest, but pay a fee for the privilege of using the Government as a custodian of their small earnings and savings. There is scarcely a money-order office in the United States that has not had this experience.

The postmaster at Chicago, in a recent interview, stated the extent to which these transactions were carried on in that city. It was enormous. The postmaster at Wilmington, the largest town in my State, told me recently that the extent to which persons bought money orders payable to themselves simply as a safe deposit for their money was really burdensome to the office. In the office of the Superintendent of the Money-Order System of the Post-Office Department here in Washington is evidence which will convince the most skeptical that there exists a great demand for postal savings banks.

As everyone knows, the law declares a money order void when not presented for payment in a year. When the money order is retained by the payee beyond that period it can only be renewed by the Superintendent of the system in Washington, and the number of cases where money orders have been retained for two to three and even more years by persons who bought them payable to themselves is indeed surprising. It is reasonable to suppose that nine out of ten, if not a larger per cent, of those who buy money orders payable to themselves (with no other purpose than to deposit their money where they know it will be safe until wanted) have them cashed before they run out of date.

Hence the thousands upon thousands of money orders sent to the Superintendent of the Money-Order System here in Washington to be renewed, or rather to have a duplicate issued where a money order runs out of date, as provided by law, gives some idea of the enormous extent to which the money-order system is used as a means of deposit. If there were a sufficient number of savings banks, and the people had confidence in them, no one would ever buy a money order for a deposit, whereby he not only loses the interest on his money but pays a fee for the privilege; and with postal savings banks established, especially adapted for such a purpose, it is reasonable to suppose that thousands of persons would deposit in postal savings banks where one buys money orders for depositing for safe security.

Having reached the conclusion that it is wise, proper, and necessary to establish a postal savings bank system, the next important consideration is the kind of a bill that should be enacted into law. The bill which I now have pending was carefully drawn after studying the laws of other countries establishing postal savings banks and the operation of their systems under said laws. Some features have been taken from nearly every system in existence, and adapted, where necessary, to the conditions that exist in this country; and besides, a few new features, principally referring to details, have been added.

Since the introduction of my bill last summer I have received hundreds of letters from people in every quarter of the country interested in postal savings banks, including lawyers, business men, bankers, and nearly every class of society, discussing the proposition, criticising or commending the bill, and making divers suggestions. The few amendments which I have offered this morning are the result of a careful digestion of all of these suggestions.

One gentleman with whom I have had considerable interesting correspondence, and who has prepared a bill of his own, is Mr. Bell, a banker in St. Louis, Mo. I notice that his bill was introduced in the House on Monday by Mr. BARTHOLDT of Missouri. Mr. Bell has done me the honor, with my permission, to copy many paragraphs from my bill. I am especially gratified that he has given his indorsement to that provision of my bill which requires the Government, upon the request of depositors, to issue to them postal savings banks bonds in small denominations bearing 2.4 per cent interest in lieu of their deposits. I regret that the Chicago Record bill, which was introduced in the House by Mr. LORIMER on Monday and in the Senate by Mr. MASON on Tuesday, does not contain the same provision. While a number have made objection to this provision, yet no one has given any good reason for objecting, while surely there are many good reasons for its adoption. There are sufficient precedents for this in other countries; and even if there were not, the proposition could stand on its own merits.

Over one-half of the consols of Great Britain are to-day held by the depositors of postal savings banks. In that country anyone wishing to do so can begin to purchase the consols by depositing the sum of 1 shilling, and can continue to purchase until he has accumulated $2,500 worth. Not more than $1,000 worth can be purchased in any one year. My bill makes the same limitations. France has also set us a splendid example in this direction by issuing bonds known as French rentes to depositors for amounts as low as $4. Thus the French debt is held by the masses of her people, and this explains why France, though frequently more heavily in debt than any other country in the world, has yet never been embarrassed by her public debt, but has really seemed to prosper on it or rather in spite of it. There has been no drain abroad to pay interest or principal; but it has all been paid out and continued to circulate among her own people.

In fact, with my bill enacted into law, it would be impossible for there ever to be another bond scandal. Indeed, there would never be another issue of bonds except to our own people, and then they would be sold in small denominations at the postal savings bank offices, provided the Government needed to raise more money than the amount of postal savings bank deposits. If any public debt can ever be a public blessing, then surely it must be this kind of a public debt, which is held by the masses of the people, prevents any drain of interest abroad, and keeps the money paid for interest circulating among our own people.

There are at least two other noticeable differences between my bill and those of the Chicago Record and Mr. Bell, both of which have been introduced in the last few days. Both of those bills provide for only 2 per cent interest on deposits. Why they should put the interest so low I can not understand, and certainly there has been no good reason advanced, so far as I have seen. Besides

there is no precedent for it in countries where the postal savings banks are in successful operation. Germany pays 3 per cent. Canada pays 3 per cent, and until recently paid as high as 3½ and 4 per cent. England pays 2½ per cent, and until recently paid as high as 3 per cent. My bill provides for 2½ per cent interest, and this is the lowest paid in any country, and surely our American people are entitled to that much.

The average rate of interest in countries having postal savings banks is 3½ per cent. The average interest paid by private savings banks in this country is 3½ per cent. With postal savings banks paying 2½ per cent, the private savings banks will have the advantage of 1 per cent interest in their favor. That is, they can offer an inducement of that much higher interest to every depositor, and all the private savings banks would have to do to get all of the deposits of the people would be to place their banks conveniently to the people and establish confidence that they were as safe as the Government banks.

Another marked difference between Mr. Bell's bill and the Record bill and my bill is that they permit no deposits smaller than $1. That is the limit fixed in the Record bill, and I think the same in all the other bills now pending. What reason there is for this limitation, I am unable to comprehend, and they have as yet advanced no satisfactory reasons that I have seen. The report on postal savings banks in other countries shows that the majority of the deposits are less than $1 in amount. In Austria 20 per cent of the deposits are for amounts under 20 cents, and 23 per cent of the deposits are for amounts between 20 cents and $1. Thus we see that 43 per cent of the deposits in that country are for amounts less than $1.

When we take into consideration the fact that it is those who have less than $1 to deposit who are most liable to waste their money, and for whose benefit the system would be especially established, it would seem that there is every reason why the limit should be put extremely low. The bill I have introduced provides for deposits as small as 10 cents, and for a plan of postal savings stamps to be attached to cards by which 1 cent and upward can be saved. No system of postal savings banks should be established that would not encourage the man to deposit his dimes instead of blowing them into dramshops and beer saloons.

In this connection I wish to say that the Chicago Record, though I can not support some features of its bill, has done a valuable service in arousing public interest in the subject of postal savings banks.

The report on postal savings banks in foreign countries shows that a very important feature is the habit of saving inculcated in children, encouraging them to save their pennies, which not only soon accumulate into a considerable sum, but besides, and still more important, inculcate habits of saving that grow through a lifetime and make a valuable and prosperous citizen out of what might have been a worthless spendthrift or vagabond. It is an old adage that if we take care of the pennies the dollars will take care of themselves. The great truth contained in this adage is the corner stone on which postal savings banks should be founded.

To sum up, Mr. President, the advantages which would accrue to the people from the establishment of a system of postal savings banks are many and of very great importance. The indirect benefit would be no less appreciated than that which would arise from giving to the people an absolutely safe depository for their earnings and allowing them interest on the same. It would add to the circulating volume of money; bring out of hiding and put to active work the dead capital now hidden away. In a direct way it would benefit the holders of this dead capital by giving them not only an absolute security for their money, but also a return in the way of interest. It would give to men of small means an incentive to increase their capital. With an account once opened, no matter how small the account might be, the depositor would be encouraged to double his efforts to save, and thus have, in the shape of a bank account, evidence of the fruits of his labor, which he now often in vain endeavors to find traces of.

The American people, it is said, are conspicuous for their ability to earn money, but have not the habit of saving it. This is in a very large measure due to a lack of facilities to the men of small means for saving. Postal savings banks will supply this need. The successful operation of a postal savings bank system would tend to elevate the social, moral, and industrial standard of our people. It would encourage thrift; it would lessen poverty and want; it would rob the almshouses of much of the work with which they are now overburdened; it will educate the young into knowledge of economy and the proper use and value of money; it would result in transferring the whole national debt within a few years from the hands of the bankers and bondholders into the hands of the great masses of our people.

If it accomplished this alone it would be wise and timely legislation. But that is only one of the hundreds of benefits which will accrue to our people from the establishment of such a system.

In conclusion, it would have a widespread and powerful influence in removing one of the greatest dangers that now threaten the very existence of the Republic. Every patriot and every believer in a republican form of government, no matter how much his heart may bleed at the increasing suffering and want caused by unjust and vicious laws, prays that these wrongs and oppressions may be removed and righted by an intelligent use of the ballot. He knows that mob violence or revolution by an overburdened, robbed, and exasperated populace would not only fail to right the wrongs, but would result in bloodshed, loss of property, and possibly the overthrow of the Government. This is the danger.

Now, every man who has a bank account with the Government, however small, would be less liable to join in mob violence or revolution. He would appeal to his neighbors to redeem the Government with ballots, and not to destroy it with bullets. This matter is of no little moment and is worthy of the highest statesmanship. In short, the few flimsy objections to the establishment of such a system pale into insignificance in comparison with not only the many important direct benefits to the depositors, but also the far-reaching advantages that would accrue to the nation as a whole.

I move that the amendments which I have offered be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, which has the bill under consideration.

The motion was agreed to.

REPRINTING OF BOWMAN ACT.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask that 500 copies of the law of March 3, 1883, chapter 116, called the Bowman Act, be printed for the use of the Senate document room. It will cost a very small sum. All the sheet copies of it are gone, and it is a law which we frequently have to use, sending it to claimants.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Are there not some amendments to the law which ought to be printed with the original law?

Mr. COCKRELL. No amendments have been made to the law that I know of. If there have been any amendments, they will be included. Mr. Amzi Smith will prepare the copy for the printer. A few minutes ago I sent to his room for a copy and could not get one, and I ask that the act may be reprinted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection, the printing will be ordered. The Chair hears none.

ADDITION TO THE LOS ANGELES (CAL.) PUBLIC BUILDING.

Mr. WHITE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2074) providing for the erection of an addition to the public building at Los Angeles, Cal., and appropriating money therefor.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to procure a site for and cause to be erected thereon a suitable addition to the public building in Los Angeles, Cal., at a cost not to exceed, for the site and all improvements and additions, complete, $250,000. An appropriation of $100,000 is proposed to be made for the purchase of the site and the commencement of the additional building.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. HARRIET D. NEWSON.

Mr. DAVIS. I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 884) for the relief of Mrs. Harriet D. Newson be now considered.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to pay to Mrs. Harriet D. Newson, widow of Thomas M. Newson, late United States consul at Malaga, a sum of money equal to one year's salary of that consul, together with $197, which was collected from the estate of Thomas Newson by the Government of the United States after his death.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. GORMAN. It is the desire of Senators on this side of the Chamber to make quite a number of changes in the membership of various committees. I have reduced the changes to the form of orders, and I ask for their present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The orders will be considered at the present time, in the absence of objection.

Mr. GORMAN submitted the following order; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Ordered, That Mr. JONES of Arkansas be excused from service as chairman of the Committee on Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia;

That Mr. GRAY be excused from service as chairman of the Select Committee to Investigate the Condition of the Potomac River Front at Washington;

That Mr. GORMAN be excused from service as chairman of the Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress and as a member of the Committee on Commerce;

That Mr. BERRY be excused from service as chairman of the Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians and as a member of the Committees on Patents and Private Land Claims;

That Mr. DANIEL be excused from service as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds;

That Mr. FAULKNER be excused from service as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections;
That Mr. WALTHALL be excused from service as a member of the Committee on the Geological Survey;
That Mr. MALLORY be excused from service as a member of the Committee on Railroads;
That Mr. PETTUS be excused from service as a member of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. GORMAN submitted the following order; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Ordered, That Mr. JONES of Arkansas be appointed chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims;
That Mr. DANIEL be appointed chairman of the Committee on Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia;
That Mr. TURPIE be appointed chairman of the Committee to Investigate the Condition of the Potomac River Front at Washington;
That Mr. BERRY be appointed chairman of the Committee on Woman Suffrage;
That Mr. GRAY be appointed chairman of the Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress;
That Mr. PASCO be appointed chairman of the Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians;
That Mr. DANIEL be appointed a member of the Committee on Finance;
That Mr. MILLS be appointed a member of the Committee on Commerce;
That Mr. FAULKNER be appointed a member of the Committee on the Judiciary;
That Mr. PETTUS be appointed a member of the Committee on the Judiciary;
That Mr. GORMAN be appointed a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia;
That Mr. MALLORY be appointed a member of the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine;
That Mr. WALTHALL be appointed a member of the Committee on Rules;
That Mr. MONEY be appointed a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Forestry, Railroads, Post-Offices and Post-Roads, Public Buildings and Grounds, Geological Survey;
That Mr. TURLEY be appointed a member of the Committees on Private Land Claims, Privileges and Elections, Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, Education and Labor, Patents.

LANDS IN OREGON.

Mr. MCBRIDE. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 746) to provide for the examination and classification of certain lands in the State of Oregon.

The Secretary read the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STEWART. I suggest to the Senator from Oregon, as it is quite an elaborate bill, to let it lie over a day or two, as I should like to look at it. Let that be done without prejudice to the bill. I do not wish to antagonize it, but I desire to examine its provisions. I think that is a fair course to pursue.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nevada object——

Mr. STEWART. I do not object to the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nevada object to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STEWART. I simply suggest to the Senator from Oregon to let the bill lie over for a day or two. I do not want to object, so as to cause the bill to lose its place.

Mr. MCBRIDE. In view of the request of the Senator from Nevada that he may be given a day or two in which to examine the bill, I am willing that it shall lie over if it will not lose its place on the Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will lie over without prejudice.

DONATION OF ORDNANCE TO MILWAUKEE.

Mr. MITCHELL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate joint resolution No. 53.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 112) to amend the immigration laws of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that a joint resolution which he has sent to the desk may be now considered.

Mr. LODGE. Is the unfinished business before the Senate?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is before the Senate.

Mr. MITCHELL. It will take but a moment to pass the joint resolution.

Mr. CHANDLER. Let the title of the joint resolution which the Senator from Wisconsin wishes to have taken up be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the joint resolution (S. R. 53) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the mayor of the city of Milwaukee, for use in ornamenting one of the parks of that city, the Parrott rifled cannon and carriage recently used on the revenue cutter *Andrew Johnson;* and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The joint resolution was reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, in line 4, after the word "authorized," to strike out "and directed" and insert "in his discretion;" so as to read:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion to deliver to the mayor of the city of Milwaukee, for use in ornamenting one of the parks of said city, the Parrott rifled cannon and carriage recently used on the revenue cutter *Andrew Johnson*, but since discarded, and now stored in the yard of the Milwaukee Dry Dock Company.

Mr. LODGE. I make no objection to the consideration of the joint resolution, but I trust that, after it is disposed of, we may proceed with the regular order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported from the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HALE. Regular order.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 112) to amend the immigration laws of the United States; which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, in amendment of the immigration and contract-labor acts, be, and hereby is, amended by adding to the classes of aliens thereby excluded from admission to the United States the following:

"All persons physically capable and over 16 years of age who can not read and write the English language or some other language; but a person not so able to read and write who is over 50 years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over 21 years of age and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent may accompany such immigrant, or such a parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild over 21 years of age similarly qualified and capable, and a wife or minor child not so able to read and write may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent similarly qualified and capable."

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of testing the ability of the immigrant to read and write, as required by the foregoing section, the inspection officers shall be furnished with copies of the Constitution of the United States, printed on numbered uniform pasteboard slips, each containing not less than 20 nor more than 25 words of said Constitution printed in the various languages of the immigrants in double small pica type. These slips shall be kept in boxes made for that purpose, and so constructed as to conceal the slip from view, each box to contain slips of but one language, and the immigrant may designate the language in which he prefers the test shall be made. Each immigrant shall be required to draw one of said slips from the box and read, and afterwards write out, in full view of the immigration officers, the words printed thereon. Each slip shall be returned to the box immediately after the test is finished, and the contents of the box shall be shaken up by an inspection officer before another drawing is made. No immigrant failing to read and write out the slip thus drawn by him shall be admitted, but he shall be returned to the country from which he came at the expense of the steamship or railroad company which brought him, as now provided by law. The inspection officers shall keep in each box at all times a full number of said printed pasteboard slips, and in the case of each excluded immigrant shall keep a certified memorandum of the number of the slip which the said immigrant failed to read or copy out in writing. If in any case, from any unavoidable cause, the foregoing slips are not at hand for use the inspection officers shall carefully and thoroughly test the ability of the immigrant to read and write, using the most appropriate and available means at their command, and shall state fully in writing the reasons why the slips are lacking, and describe the substitute method adopted for testing the ability of the immigrant.

SEC. 3. That this act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port or place in the Island of Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there who have heretofore been inhabitants of that island.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect three months after its passage.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment. If there be no amendment as in Committee of the Whole, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, please have the title of the bill again read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The title will be read.

The SECRETARY. A bill to amend the immigration laws of the United States.

Mr. BACON. I should like to inquire if this is the bill introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] upon the subject of restricting immigration?

Mr. LODGE. It is the bill which passed the Senate and was fully debated at the last Congress, without the House amendments, which caused the last debate, as the Senator will remember—that is, without the Corliss amendment. It is the bill which passed the Senate by a vote of 52 to 10, with some changes which the Senate subsequently desired made and which were made accordingly. The Corliss amendment, which the House put on and which led to the debate, was withdrawn.

Mr. BACON. This is the bill, then, which was finally passed and was vetoed by the President?

Mr. LODGE. It is not the bill which was finally vetoed by the President. It is the Senate bill. It omits the Corliss feature of the proposed legislation.

Mr. BACON. I dislike to plead guilty to inattention, but I confess that I did not know at the time the Secretary was reading the bill that it was a matter of such importance, and therefore I am not in a position to vote intelligently. I have not heard the bill read. It is true, I presume, I did hear it read and I myself read it when

it was before the Senate at a previous Congress, but I dislike extremely to be called upon to vote on a measure of such importance without knowing exactly what is in the bill. I would inquire whether the bill has been printed at the present session?

Mr. LODGE. The bill was reported to the Senate on the 22d day of last March and it has been printed and before the Senate ever since that time. It is the same bill that was read over and over again at the last session of the last Congress. There are no changes except the abandonment of the House amendment.

Mr. BACON. Many things have intervened since then and it is not unnatural that a Senator might not now be fully cognizant of what is in a bill which he might heretofore have known quite thoroughly. I am not myself willing to vote for a bill which I can not determine in my mind at the time is one which should properly command my support. It might or it might not command it. I make this statement because, in justice to myself, I am compelled to vote in the negative.

Mr. STEWART. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts if the bill now before the Senate avoids the questions upon which the veto was based? Are those elements in it?

Mr. LODGE. It abandons absolutely what is known as the Corliss amendment; that is to say, the amendment which affected persons going back and forth across the border, which was the principal ground of opposition in the Senate and the principal ground of the veto. That clause has been entirely abandoned. This is the original Senate bill, which passed the Senate without substantial opposition.

Mr. BACON. The attention of the Senate—certainly not the attention of some of us—was not called to the fact that this is a matter of very grave importance, and we were not giving special attention to what was being read from the desk. I supposed that mere matters of formality were being considered. I therefore ask that the bill be again read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. At the request of the Senator from Georgia, the Secretary will again read the bill.

Mr. PETTUS. If the Senator will permit me, I will ask the Senator from Massachusetts to allow the bill to go over until to-morrow without losing its place on the Calendar.

Mr. LODGE. There is another matter, I am sorry to say, for which I agreed to withdraw this bill to-morrow—the matter of the census. Notice was given last week of the consideration of this bill, and it was agreed that on Tuesday the census bill should be taken up.

Mr. CHANDLER. If the Senator from Massachusetts will allow me, it seems to me that the bill might go over if Senators are not prepared to vote upon it now and would like to read it, if we could have it agreed that at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, or at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the final vote might be taken upon it. Would that suit the Senators who objected on the other side of the Chamber?

Mr. HALE. That would hardly be fitting, as to-morrow has been designated for the consideration of the census measure, and it may be up until the time named.

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not think the Senator in charge of the census bill will object if it can be understood that this bill shall be disposed of to-morrow and voted on at any time to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New Hampshire make that request?

Mr. CHANDLER. I will ask, with the permission of the Senator from Massachusetts, that the bill may be voted upon finally to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that the final vote on the pending bill may be taken to-morrow. Is there objection?

Mr. ALLEN. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is objection.

Mr. LODGE. Then, I suppose, we may as well go on with the discussion.

Mr. BACON. I have asked for the reading of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The reading was ordered.

The Secretary again read the bill.

Mr. BACON. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts if he can conveniently state to the Senate the classes of immigrants which are excluded by the law as it now exists, the act of March 3, 1891?

Mr. LODGE. In order to do so I shall have to send for a copy of the act.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. With the permission of the Senator from Massachusetts, I can give the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] the information he desires. The classes now excluded are Chinese coolies and women imported for immoral purposes, idiots, insane persons, paupers or persons liable to become a public charge, persons with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, persons who have been convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, polygamists, assisted immigrants (unless it is satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that they are found not to belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes), and contract laborers. These are the excluded classes under existing law.

Mr. LODGE. I am much obliged to the Senator.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. The present bill adds a new classification—that is, persons physically capable and over 16 years of age who are incapable of reading and writing in some language are to be excluded, except under certain special circumstances.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, in objecting to fixing the time for taking a vote on this bill I did not have any purpose of obstructing a final vote at an early day. I simply think that it is too early in the session to take up a measure of this importance, and without proper consideration and debate put it on its passage. If the Senator from Massachusetts will fix some convenient day next month, so that we may have an opportunity to reexamine the bill and discuss it, I shall not object.

Mr. LODGE. I certainly did not mean to bring the bill up without proper notice. It was reported to the Senate last March, and it has been standing near the head of the Calendar ever since it came up at the last extra session. It came up in due course on the Calendar at this session, and at the request of the Senator from Connecticut, I think it was, I then let it go over so that it might be examined and looked into.

Mr. ALLEN. Such matters are very apt to pass out of our minds.

Mr. LODGE. I brought the bill up last Wednesday and moved that it be made the unfinished business. It was so done, and it has been the unfinished business since that day. As I say, it has been long before the Senate, and every line and sentence in the bill was hammered over in the Senate for hours at the last session. There is not a new word or syllable in it, and I certainly did not intend to bring a new measure of this importance suddenly before the Senate.

Mr. ALLEN. No, Mr. President, but it is very natural that the provisions of a bill like this, or, for that matter, any other bill, should pass out of the minds of Senators to some extent in consequence of business coming to them during a vacation, and we do not readily take up the Calendar where we left it at the end of a former session. We scarcely have had time to unpack our trunks and get settled. When the Senator from Massachusetts brought up this matter a few days ago, I supposed it was his purpose to make it the unfinished business and have it debated at times which were convenient until some day, probably next month, when we could agree upon a time for a vote. I am perfectly willing now that the Senator should fix some day, say along about the 15th of January, when a vote shall be taken on the bill; but I am not prepared to say, Mr. President—and that is a thing I want time to settle for myself—that an educational test is the true test of the right of an individual to come to this country. As I am impressed at this time, I think we ought to have some restrictions, possibly more, than we now have on the right of immigration; but I can readily conceive that a very honest but possibly illiterate man may come to this country who has all the qualifications of making a good citizen—honest, industrious, peaceable, and well disposed to the Government—and yet his early surroundings may have been such that he was unable to obtain an education in his own country sufficiently to enable him to read or to write. In such a case as that I am not prepared to say that an educated anarchist or criminal is preferable to such an individual as a citizen. That is one of the features of this bill I should like to examine; and I hope the Senator will ask unanimous consent to have the bill brought to a vote at some time next month, after the Senate reconvenes, so that we may have ten days or two weeks to discuss it.

Mr. LODGE. I do not wish to press the bill unduly, Mr. President, and shall be glad to make an agreement; but it seems to me the bill has been so much discussed that we might agree to take a vote this week. We have this entire week before us, and nothing else pressing. If we can make an agreement for a vote some day this week I shall be very glad to do it.

Mr. ALLEN. Let me suggest to the Senator, why not fix the third Monday in January, at a given hour, if the Senate shall be then in session?

Mr. LODGE. What date will that be?

Mr. ALLEN. I do not know what day of the month it will be.

Mr. CHANDLER. Does the Senator know whether or not that would be agreeable to all Senators?

Mr. ALLEN. I do not know; but so far as I am individually concerned, it would be agreeable to me. I believe we should have ample opportunity to discuss the bill in the meantime.

Mr. LODGE. If the Senator can give me the date I shall be perfectly willing to make that agreement, if it is agreeable to the Senate. I have no desire to press the bill unreasonably.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not wish it to be understood that I consider myself in charge of the bill or of any feature of it.

Mr. LODGE. I understand that, of course.

Mr. ALLEN. But, so far as I am concerned, that will give me ample opportunity to express any views I may have and I shall be perfectly willing to vote at that time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that the third Monday in January will be the 17th day of the month.

Mr. LODGE. I am willing that the 17th day of January, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, shall be fixed as the time for taking the vote.

Mr. ALLEN. Or, if the Senate is not in session then, let the vote be taken the next legislative day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] asks unanimous consent——

Mr. ALLEN. No, Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] asks unanimous consent.

Mr. CHANDLER. I make the request upon the suggestion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN. I simply made the suggestion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that the final vote on the immigration bill, so called, and all amendments thereto, may be taken at 3 o'clock on Monday, the 17th day of January next. Is there objection?

Mr. BACON. I desire to suggest to the Senator from New Hampshire that possibly if put in that shape it might prevent any debate whatever. If he will put the request to the effect that the bill be in order, or that it be taken up at a certain time, and that the vote be taken not later than such an hour on a given day, I shall not object.

Mr. LODGE. I will say to the Senator from Georgia that the bill is in order every day at 2 o'clock.

Mr. BACON. If it remains in order then, of course, my suggestion is not pertinent.

Mr. LODGE. It has been made the unfinished business.

Mr. CHANDLER. I understood before I made the request that either the present chairman of the Committee on Immigration, the Senator from Indiana on my right [Mr. FAIRBANKS], or the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] would insist upon having the bill taken up in the meantime in order to afford plenty of opportunity for debate thereon.

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator will permit me, I understand the bill is before the Senate now.

Mr. CHANDLER. Certainly.

Mr. ALLEN. And will remain the regular order until finally disposed of?

Mr. CHANDLER. Yes; and that it shall be finally disposed of on the day named.

Mr. ALLEN. On the day named.

Mr. LODGE. And any Senator can have the bill taken up and proceed to discuss it any day at 2 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will remain the unfinished business unless some other business interposes to take its place.

Mr. ALLEN. Of course it should be understood that we shall have a right to debate the bill.

Mr. FAULKNER. I do not think in my experience in the Senate it has ever been known, where there has been an agreement to vote on any particular bill on any day, that the Senate, by a vote or otherwise, has ever displaced that business. When any Senator desires to debate it at any time between the date of the agreement and the date of the vote, it has always been regarded as having precedence over any other business.

Mr. ALLEN. I presume the only thing that could obstruct it would be appropriation bills, and probably they will not.

Mr. FAULKNER. The appropriation bills will not come in by that time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The experience of the Chair agrees with that of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER], only the request did not include the proposition that the bill should remain the unfinished business. The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that the bill remain the unfinished business until the third Monday in January, the 17th day of the month, when the final vote shall be taken at 3 o'clock.

Mr. ALLEN. On the bill and all the amendments?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On the bill and all the amendments. Is there objection?

Mr. TELLER. Would that prevent the calling up of other bills unless we get the consent of the Senator who has this bill in charge? Is this bill always to be before the Senate and kept there?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be kept before the Senate as unfinished business, but may be informally laid aside by the consent of the Senate.

Mr. TELLER. If it is understood that the bill may be informally laid aside, unless some Senator desires to debate it, I do not object; otherwise I shall interpose an objection.

Mr. LODGE. That is understood, of course.

Mr. TELLER. Very well, then; I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and the order will be made.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I wish to give notice that when the consideration of the immigration bill is resumed after the recess, I shall address the Senate in its support.

ACCOUNTS WITH PUBLIC-LAND STATES.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I ask unanimous consent that to-morrow, immediately after the routine morning business, the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order of Business 18, being Senate bill 361, reported from the Committee on Public Lands, providing for paying to the public-land States 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands. I should like to have the title of the bill stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota asks unanimous consent that to-morrow, immediately after the morning business, there shall be considered the bill the title of which will be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 361) fixing times when, regulating the manner in which, and declaring the character of the accounts between the United States and the several public-land States, relative to the net proceeds of the sales and other disposition of the public lands made and to be made therein by the United States, which shall hereafter be stated and certified to the Treasury Department for payment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask whether the proposed order will interfere with the consideration of the census bill? I should like to know as to that before giving consent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The request is that the bill the title of which has been read be proceeded with in the morning hour. Of course it can not interfere with the unfinished business, which does not come up until 2 o'clock.

Mr. CHANDLER. The unfinished business is the immigration bill, but I understood the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] to give notice that he would endeavor to proceed with the census bill to-morrow. I am not certain whether it has been made a special order or not. I will only say to the Senator from South Dakota that I think the Senator from Montana will insist upon having the census bill disposed of before the bill which he mentions, provided there shall be debate upon the Senator's bill.

Mr. LODGE. When the immigration bill was taken up on Thursday last, the understanding was reached here in the Senate that that bill, if not sooner disposed of, should not be pressed on Tuesday or Wednesday, and that the census bill should be called up by the Senator from Montana.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW]?

Mr. BURROWS. What is the request?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The request of the Senator from South Dakota is that the bill the title of which has been read may be taken up for consideration immediately after the morning business to-morrow.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am afraid that that may interfere with the bill of the Senator from Montana.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire objects.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I should like to ask if there has been any agreement about the census bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is not informed other than the information which the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] just gave to the Senate.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Of course I do not care to obstruct the passage of the census bill. The census bill, however, will lead to discussion and require some amendment, and I presume we shall spend some time upon it. I think the bill to which I have referred will be disposed of in an hour or two to morrow.

Mr. CHANDLER. Suppose, then, the Senator give notice that he will call the bill up to-morrow. If it is not going to interfere with the census bill there will of course be no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the statement of the Vice-President in the matter of the census bill from the RECORD of December 9, 1897.

The Secretary read as follows:

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Montana [Mr CARTER], that on Tuesday next, if not sooner disposed of, the unfinished business, being Senate bill 112, known as the immigration bill, may be temporarily laid aside, in order that consideration may be given to Senate bill 94, to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses? The Chair hears no objection, and that will be the order.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Of course that contemplates taking up the census bill at 2 o'clock and does not interfere at all with the request which I made. Therefore, under those circumstances, I renew my request. I do not care to interfere with the census bill.

Mr. CHANDLER. I shall not object if the Senator is right in his statement that the census bill will come up at 2 o'clock to-morrow and take the place of the unfinished business, the immigration bill, and the Senator from South Dakota desires the benefit of the morning hour.

Mr. PETTIGREW. That is all.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota is undoubtedly right in his statement. The Senator again asks unanimous consent that the bill the title of which has been read may be taken up immediately after the disposal of the morning business to-morrow. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

WILLIAM W. TUMBLIN.

Mr. PASCO. I ask that the bill (S. 383) granting an increase of pension to William W. Tumblin, of Bradford County, Fla., may be taken up for present consideration. A similar bill passed the Senate during the last Congress, and this bill has been unanimously reported from the Committee on Pensions during the present Congress.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to increase the pension of William W. Tumblin, of Bradford County, Fla., a soldier in the Florida Indian war of 1835, and to pay him $20 a month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SITUATION IN ALASKA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of a letter from the mail carrier between Juneau and Circle City, relative to the situation in Klondike, Alaska; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 14, 1897, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *December 13, 1897.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of Friday's proceedings was read and approved.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill (H. R. 4751) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes; which was read the first and second time, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration at this time of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the House 2,000 copies of so much of the hearings before the Committee on Appropriations as relates to the Civil Service Commission, being pages 158-311 of the hearings on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for 1899, as printed for said committee, together with the brief of the principal civil-service examinations arranged alphabetically, which exhibits the subjects, scope, and relative weights of such examinations furnished to said Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BINGHAM. I will state for the information of the House that the Committee on Appropriations has gone exhaustively into the question of the administration of the Civil Service Commission. The report of that commission for the past year will not be printed for perhaps a week or two weeks, and possibly the consideration of this bill by the House will be concluded before their annual exhibit will be made to Congress. This matter which we propose to have printed, which is a part of the report of the general testimony before the subcommittee and the general committee, will embrace about 200 pages of print. One hundred copies of testimony have already been printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations.

As the subject is one upon which it is the purpose of the committee to allow the broadest debate, it has been deemed wise that the House be put in possession of all the information that is now in possession of the committee, the matter being already in print, but not in sufficient quantity, or rather edition, to allow general distribution among members of the House. Hence, the matter being already in print and a part of our report, and as the expense of this proposed printing will be limited, we ask that these 2,000 additional copies be printed for the use of the House.

While on the floor, I desire to give notice that it is my purpose to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the Journal, to ask for the consideration of this bill.

Mr. MCMILLIN. I wish to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania—if he made any statement on this point I failed to hear it—how this evidence came to be taken. Was there a hearing ordered by the House?

Mr. BINGHAM. The appropriations for the Civil Service Commission constitute a part of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. MCMILLIN. So I understand.

Mr. BINGHAM. In the examinations before the subcommittee on appropriations, the testimony of all the heads of the different bureaus of the Government, so far as an examination might throw light upon the provisions of the bill, has been taken. This that I am asking to have printed for the use of the House is simply a part of such testimony.

Mr. MCMILLIN. Does it embrace anything besides the testimony or the statements of the chiefs of divisions?

Mr. BINGHAM. I do not fully understand the gentleman's question?

Mr. MCMILLIN. Does it embrace any other testimony taken before the committee, or only the reports of the commission or the members of it?

Mr. BINGHAM. It embraces all the testimony before the committee, together with all the replies to inquiries of the committee with reference to the points upon which the members of the committee desired information as to the labors and work of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. MCMILLIN. Is it confined to such portions of the investigation as will throw light upon the subjects which will come up here for discussion?

Mr. BINGHAM. This resolution covers about 200 pages of matter already in type. One hundred copies having been printed for the use of the committee, we want the House also to be in possession of this testimony.

Mr. BAILEY. As this matter is already in type, the cost of course will be trifling, and if it were the purpose of the committee to recommend legislation upon the subject, I would think it entirely proper to print this testimony; but as it seems to be the intention of the committee merely to allow the broadest latitude of debate, without any legislation on the subject, it seems to me that this printing may be a waste of money. But I suppose the House and the country would like to know all that can be known about this colossal humbug. I will interpose no objection to the printing.

Mr. PERKINS. I should like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania as to the estimated cost of this work.

Mr. BINGHAM. We have telegraphed to the Public Printer for an estimate. This matter is already in type, and this proposition is simply for an additional number of copies. The small number already printed would not suffice to satisfy members of the House, much less the press of the country.

Mr. PERKINS. You propose to print 2,000 copies——

Mr. BINGHAM. Which would give about 6 copies to each member.

Mr. PERKINS. I understand this would be a document of about 200 pages; and the question with me is whether the cost would exceed the legal limit.

Mr. BINGHAM. I am very sure that the expense will not even approximate $500. I hope the gentleman will not interpose objection.

Mr. PERKINS. I will not.

Mr. MOODY. Does the resolution cover certain matters brought before the committee which are not yet in print?

Mr. BINGHAM. It does.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 28. An act granting to the incorporated town of Valentine, in the county of Cherry and State of Nebraska, certain lands, and for other purposes;

S. 1133. An act to pay to the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works its claim for damages and losses incurred in the construction of the armored battle ship *Texas;*

S. 1270. An act to provide for the erection of a public building at Washington, Pa.;

S. 1462. An act granting an increase of pension to Enoch G. Adams;

S. 1702. An act granting an increase of pension to Nancy G. Allabach;

S. 1581. An act granting a pension to Mary W. C. Burgess;

S. 485. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Martha Frank;

S. 501. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Hanscom;

S. 487. An act granting a pension to Delia Gilman;

S. 499. An act granting a pension to Sarah R. Frary;

S. 496. An act granting a pension to Simpson Everett Stilwell;

S. 482. An act to increase the pension of Margaret Custer Calhoun;
S. 492. An act granting a pension to Ella D. Cross;
S. 943. An act granting a pension to Jane B. Johnston;
S. 483. An act granting an increase of pension to Caroline B. Bradford;
S. 504. An act granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Christine C. Barnard;
S. 941. An act granting a pension to Mary Stuart Lasselle;
S. 489. An act granting a pension to William A. Beckford;
S. 497. An act granting a pension to Betsey B. Olin;
S. 508. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Sanborn;
S. 500. An act granting a pension to Francis H. Staples;
S. 1890. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Tuck;
S. 505. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward F. Adams;
S. 1111. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph V. Bowie;
S. 507. An act restoring to the pension roll the name of Lucia A. Hynes;
S. 493. An act granting a pension to Mary A Wise;
S. 506. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel G. George;
S. 942. An act granting a pension to Louise Van Atter;
S. 484. An act granting an increase of pension to Carlton W. Muzzy;
S. 486. An act granting a pension to Mary M. Macauley, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Daniel Macauley, United States Volunteers;
S. 1110. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Liscom;
S. 116. An act granting a pension to W. L. Faxon;
S. 619. An act to increase the pension of William N. Wells;
S. 618. An act granting a pension to Philip T. Greely;
S. 2100. An act granting a pension to Hepza Hobson Werden;
S. 1704. An act to increase the pension of Mrs. Helen A. De Russy;
S. 1118. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Chamberlin;
S. 670. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Marietta Hayes;
S. 141. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Dodd;
S. 182. An act granting a pension to Hiram H. Palmer;
S. 709. An act to increase the pension of Wesley C. Sawyer;
S. 638. An act granting a pension to Nellie S. Groshon;
S. 1826. An act granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Jane L. Fagg;
S. 2117. An act granting an increase of pension to Fannie Kautz;
S. 1829. An act granting an increase of pension to James H. Kile;
S. 1475. An act granting a pension to Elijah N. Parkhurst;
S. 603. An act granting a pension to Clarissa E. Hobbs;
S. 104. An act to increase the pension of Lucretia C. Waring;
S. 710. An act to provide for the purchase of additional land in the square now occupied by the custom-house in the city of Baltimore, Md., and for the erection of a new public building thereon for the accommodation of the Government service in said city; and
S. 2177. An act for the relief of Mrs. Julia A. Humphries.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 28. An act granting to the incorporated town of Valentine, in the county of Cherry and State of Nebraska, certain lands, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.
S. 1133. An act to pay to the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works its claim for damages and losses incurred in the construction of the armored battle ship *Texas*—to the Committee on Claims.
S. 1270. An act to provide for the erection of a public building at Washington, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
S. 485. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Martha Frank—to the Committee on Pensions.
S. 501. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Hanscom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 487. An act granting a pension to Delia Gilman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 499. An act granting a pension to Sarah R. Frary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 492. An act granting a pension to Ella D. Cross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 504. An act granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Christine C. Barnard—to the Committee on Pensions.
S. 489. An act granting a pension to William A. Beckford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 497. An act granting a pension to Betsey B. Olin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 508. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Sanborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 500. An act granting a pension to Francis H. Staples—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1890. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Tuck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 505. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward F. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1111. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph V. Bowie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 507. An act restoring to the pension roll the name of Lucia A. Hynes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 493. An act granting a pension to Mary A. Wise—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 506. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel G. George—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 942. An act granting a pension to Louise Van Atter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions;
S. 1110. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Liscom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions;
S. 116. An act granting a pension to W. L. Faxon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions;
S. 618. An act granting a pension to Philip T. Greely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions;
S. 670. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Marietta Hayes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions;
S. 141. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Dodd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions;
S. 182. An act granting a pension to Hiram H. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions;
S. 709. An act to increase the pension of Wesley C. Sawyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions;
S. 638. An act granting a pension to Nellie S. Groshon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions;
S. 1826. An act granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Jane L. Fagg—to the Committee on Pensions;
S. 1475. An act granting a pension to Elijah N. Parkhurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions;
S. 603. An act granting a pension to Clarissa E. Hobbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions;
S. 710. An act to provide for the purchase of additional land in the square now occupied by the custom-house in the city of Baltimore, Md., and for the erection of a new public building thereon for the accommodation of the Government service in said city—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
S. 2177. An act for the relief of Mrs. Julia A. Humphries—to the Committee on War Claims.
S. 943. An act granting a pension to Jane B. Johnston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1702. An act granting an increase of pension to Nancy G. Allabach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Appropriations to report the deficiency appropriation bill which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read the title of the bill, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4752) making appropriations to provide for certain deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, this bill covers three items of deficiency for the current year. One is an item of $5,000 for the construction of a temporary building at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which is made necessary by the insecure condition of the present building, which has been condemned, so that they are without a recitation room. The building will be done in about two weeks if this appropriation is made, and it is very urgently recommended by the Secretary.

Another item covers upward of $30,000 for compensation of the temporary employees of this House who were paid during the extraordinary session by resolution. Money appropriated for the current year was utilized by that resolution for the pay of pages, laborers, and post-office messengers.

The other item is for mileage of Senators and Representatives at the present regular session of Congress, the money that ordinarily would have been available at this time having been used to pay the mileage for the extraordinary session. With this statement I ask consent that the bill be considered in the House at this time.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The bill was read.

It was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CANNON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. RAY of New York. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be, and hereby is, authorized to have printed and bound such documents and papers for the use of the said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by that committee during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

CORRECTION.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to have a correction made in the RECORD. On page 67 of the RECORD, in the eighteenth line in the second column, in the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. NORTON, the word "many" has been printed instead of the word "most," which was used by him in addressing the House. I hold in my hand a note of his remarks as furnished me by the reporter immediately after the gentleman had taken his seat, from which I read:

By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made most soldiers either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll.

Attention was called to this language at the time and afterwards, when the manuscript of what the gentleman had said was submitted to him—and I have that manuscript now in my hand—in which the word "most" was written by the reporter. Some one struck out that word and inserted the word "many." I have consulted with a good many members of the House upon this subject, and I find that everyone to whom I have spoken about it distinctly heard the gentleman use the word "most." I think the correction should be made, in order that the gentleman's remarks may appear in correct form in the permanent RECORD.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I regret exceedingly that this controversy relative to the word "many" and the word "most" should have arisen between the honorable gentleman from Iowa and myself. There was no occasion for controversy in the beginning, and there is much less occasion for a continuance of such controversy. Upon the occasion referred to by the gentleman I spoke entirely impromptu and without note or preparation. After delivering my speech I was called to the door by a constituent—a pensioner. On my return to the floor I found the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] addressing the House, and as I was about to take my seat I heard these words attributed to me:

By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made most soldiers either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll.

Thereupon the gentleman from Iowa, after quoting this language, said:

That is the language of the gentleman from Ohio. Will he stand by that?

My answer to that, as I find it in the RECORD, was:

I do, with the exception of one word. I think I used the word "many" for "most."

Then the colloquy proceeded:

Mr. HEPBURN. Ah, Mr. Chairman, the language that I have quoted was the language the gentleman from Ohio used. I have repeated the language that was used by the gentleman without change of a single syllable or word. The gentlemen all around me heard the monstrous statement. No man could be mistaken about it. Words like those will burn themselves into the memories of all honest, patriotic men in an assemblage like this.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Will the gentleman allow an interruption?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Will the gentleman repeat the language he asserts that I used? I could not hear distinctly.

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I will repeat the language, although it ought to be enough to bring the blush of shame to any man to think that language of this kind could be uttered—perhaps even repeated—on the floor of this House. But I will repeat the gentleman's language. The gentleman said:

"By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made most soldiers"——

Mr. NORTON of Ohio (interrupting). Now, change that word "most" to "many"——

Mr. HEPBURN (continuing)—

"either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll."

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Change the one word "most" to "many," and you will have my exact language—the language I intended to use.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have no criticism to make upon the gentlemen who make the stenographic report of these proceedings. I know they are as able men as can be employed, and honorable men with honest intentions, but I do deny that every word that falls from members upon this floor is correctly reported. The gentleman from Iowa seems to have very prompt access to the records, and he reads from them. They are not in my possession or within my reach, and I will thank the gentleman very kindly if, before I take my seat, he will send them to my desk. Meanwhile I say that three times, in connection with his question propounded to me, I have given notice to the House and to the gentleman from Iowa that that was not my word, neither was it the word intended to be used, even though it might have fallen from my lips upon the floor unknown to me.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that ought to have been all that was necessary or could have been demanded in courtesy and fairness to any member on this floor. Twelve long years has the gentleman from Iowa occupied a seat upon the floor of this House and participated in its proceedings, and I venture to assert now, sir, that never, during the whole of these years, a word has fallen from his lips that he has not edited himself before it went into the permanent records of this country.

I venture to say further, that no member upon the floor of this House has ever failed to accord to him the right to make necessary corrections to more clearly express his ideas. There has not been a member who has not accorded him and all who ever occupied a seat upon this floor that right, in dignity and courtesy and fairness, which has always been accorded to the members on this floor. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I have no quarrel whatever with the assertion of the gentleman from Ohio of his rights to state, through corrections in the RECORD, that which he intended to say.

But the controversy between the gentleman from Ohio and myself was this: He has insisted, at all times since this matter has commenced, that he did not use the word which he is quoted as using in the RECORD.

Now, if the gentleman says he intended to use the milder word, the word "many," I am content. That will terminate the controversy so far as I am concerned. But his contention has been all along that he used the word he intended to use; and then he went on to accuse me of a monstrous offense, intentionally, of putting into his mouth the word that he did not use for the purpose of taking an unmanly advantage of him. And when he has made the change he did make it would seem from the RECORD as if I had myself been putting up a man of straw to knock down.

I heard the gentleman use the word distinctly. A dozen men around me have told me that he used the word. Gentlemen on his own side of the House have come to me and said that he used that word. Now, if he says that he did not use the word he intended to use that is all that I care for.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Has the gentleman concluded?

Mr. HEPBURN. I have.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. It is strange, indeed, Mr. Speaker, that a man of so much experience upon the floor of this House as the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] can not understand plain language when it is published in the RECORD of this body. I told the gentleman then, and the RECORD shows it, that that was the word I had intended to use—the word "many"—and that if I did not use that word, it was an unintentional slip of the tongue.

My record upon this question is clear and clean; and there can be no other possible motive on the part of any man to attack that record except it be a personal assault upon myself, or from motives of a mean, beggarly political character that would insult even a comrade on the floor of the House. [Applause on the Democratic side].

I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that my record does not need any vindication with regard to this pension question; and it will be seen in the years to come that that record will be a continuation of my past record in defense of the interests of the old soldiers of this land. [Applause on the Democratic side]. And I say further, sir, that every word uttered in that speech is conclusive of my intent upon that great question. I have not assailed the old soldiers in a line or sentence in any of my utterances, with a line or syllable to which exception could be taken. I have spoken for the old soldier at all times, and I beg such comrades as the gentleman from Iowa to stand by me and put the honest men who stood in the front of the war where they ought to be; give them a chance to get on the roll; take down the barriers that obstruct the way, barriers that the soldier himself can not surmount, and which, if not removed, will do him the injustice of keeping him on the rejected list during the remainder of his life.

I speak passionately and with intensity upon that subject. I have no fault to find with your record, and I want you to find no fault with mine. In August last, before a congregation of veterans, every man of them maimed upon the field, I took occasion to speak of the soldiers' friends who are upon this floor, and the first name that fell from my lips was the honored name of HEPBURN of Iowa. I am sorry for that now, if he has not the courtesy upon this floor to believe the intention of a soldier that stood with him during the war. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I disclaim now, I disclaimed then, that my intent and purpose was to use any such language as that. I disclaim it now. I disclaim it again, and if you put the word "most" in the RECORD, then it is your word and not mine. It becomes your speech and your insult to the soldier, and not my voice and not my speech. I protest against an outrage of that character, and I ask the House that justice may be done me.

If I have been discourteous, I am not aware of it. If by any fault of mine I have offended, the record does not show it. I am standing with veterans upon this floor—men who have been here for years, almost a score of years, some of them—but I want you to understand that although I come young upon this floor, I come with a heart warm and courteous toward you all, and with a hand open and free, and not clinched against my comrades in the field. I come to join you, to join any and all parties and classes of men upon this floor for justice, for right, for equity to the soldier. I have no further word to say. If the gentleman desires to carry this further, then it becomes a matter of personal question between him and me, about which this House and the country at large care nothing, or mighty little at least. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. I do not know, Mr. Speaker, just what the procedure would be in a matter of this kind. I am still insisting upon the fact that the gentleman used the word and that the RECORD does not correctly report him. I am entirely willing, if that is within the limits of parliamentary usage, that the gentleman should re-form his speech, that he should modify and tone it down, if he chooses, that he should relieve himself from the consequences of a wanton, false insult to his own comrades. I thought this was important, because in debates heretofore, times without number, I had heard gentlemen, in connection with this subject, use the word "many."

So indefinite that there was no possibility, scarcely, for rebuke. This gentleman was the first one to give something like specific quality to that very word. If I understand the figures properly, when he made that charge it was to the effect that the vast number of at least 200,000 of his comrades, of whom he now speaks so kindly, had committed the crime of perjury in order that they might go upon the pension rolls. We have never attempted a rebuke of that kind that I thought should be made, and that is what I endeavored to do; and I submit to gentlemen here that all through the explanatory remarks that he made at the time he still adhered to the spirit of his remarks—to the contention that he was not correctly reported by me; that I had attempted to put a wrong upon him that I disclaim now, and that I know those about me knew to be incorrect. If this is the proper way for this word to be corrected, I want it done in the permanent RECORD.

Mr. McMILLIN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to have the gentleman's motion reported.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the permanent RECORD be corrected in accordance with the stenographic reports of the officers of this House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa moves that the RECORD be corrected by substituting for the printed words—the motion consists in substituting the word "most" for "many," does it not? That is, for the word "many," on page 67, the word "most" be substituted, in accordance with the stenographer's report.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Ohio states that it was his purpose to use the word "many," I am content that the RECORD should stand as it is, and will withdraw my motion.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The gentleman has stated that time and time again.

Mr. McMILLIN. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Allow me one moment, if the gentleman from Iowa will be patient, until I look at part of the RECORD. In reply to you on the day when this question was propounded to me by you, among the explanations given you was this:

> Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Change the word "most" to "many" and you will have my exact language—the language I intended to use.

What will you demand now? I have no concession beyond that that I made to you that day upon the floor of the House; that concession of the intent of the heart, the head, and the impulse that inspired me to make the speech I did. It would be beneath the dignity of a man to crawl at your feet and do more, as you ask now, to repeat them. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, that language does not convey the idea. [Expressions of dissent on the Democratic side.] You will remember that my contention was that the gentleman was trying to put a wrong upon me; that he had charged that I had in an unmanly way put words in his mouth that he did not utter. [Applause on the Republican side.] That is my contention. I think I am not hypercritical on this matter. I have been guilty of no offense of that kind. I have been simply insisting all along that he used the word. I contended he did, and he does not deny using that language here. But if you will refer to the whole of the remarks following, you will find that there was an insisting that he did not use the language that I had imputed to him. You will remember the gentleman used this language in that behalf:

> I thought, Mr. Chairman, that the dignity and the ability and the manhood of the gentleman from Iowa gave him sufficient grounds to meet all men in debate upon this floor without manufacturing or insisting upon the use of a word, and that at least when he had the assurance that I had not so pro claimed it.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. The gentleman admitted that he had such assurance?

Mr. HEPBURN. I had not in explicit terms.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. You had in most explicit and most emphatic terms.

Mr. HEPBURN. Not by any manner of means; always words of qualification, and always there has been an attempt in the explanatory language to have a motive imputed to me. A double purpose, a double meaning. The gentleman talks about frankness in this matter, and yet I submit to the House whether he has been either ingenuous or frank, or to the point.

Now, if the gentleman will again explicitly say that he intended to use the word "many," I am content.

Mr. McMILLIN. Will the gentleman from Iowa permit me an inquiry? Has the gentleman any memory of an instance in this House, in his long and eventful experience here, wherein the House, by resolution, or vote, or otherwise, has put into the RECORD as the statement of a member that which the member either said he did not make or did not intend to make?

Mr. HEPBURN. I have no recollection of a question of this kind ever having been raised, but I have no doubt that the motion that I have made is entirely within the limits of parliamentary usage.

Mr. McMILLIN. Even supposing that the gentleman has kept himself within those limits, does he not think that it is an extraordinary and a very dangerous proceeding to go to voting into men's mouths words which they disavow any intention of using on this floor?

Mr. HEPBURN. The gentleman's question is entirely unnecessary. Not only once but oftener I have stated that if the gentleman from Ohio will explicitly say that it was his purpose to use the word "many" instead of the word "most," I shall be content.

A MEMBER. He has said that several times.

Mr. HEPBURN. But I do not want any qualifications with it. I want him to make that statement fairly, and if he does so, I am content.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman permit the Chair to make a suggestion with regard to this matter? The whole difficulty seems to arise from the fact that a change is made in the stenographer's report, for, with that change made, the rest of the debate seems to be absolutely out of order and irrelevant. If the word "most" is not printed as having been used originally, then, of course, all the rest of the debate falls to the ground. If it is printed as having been used, then the subsequent debate explains it fully and completely. What we want and ought to have is a record of what took place. Of course there are a great many difficulties about revising the debates for the RECORD. Every member does revise when he sees occasion and when some other member is not concerned; but the best practice would seem to be that where a debate has taken place and another member is concerned, if a speaker desires to change a word the change should be made with the knowledge of the other gentleman who participated in the debate. Unless that rule is observed, we ought to have the reporters' record unchanged. The Chair submits this as, perhaps, a solution of the difficulty. In this case even if the word "most" is printed as it appears in the stenographer's report, the debate goes right on and explains it: but if the word "many" is substituted for "most," then the subsequent debate seems to be irrelevant. That is one of the difficulties arising from not printing the debate as it occurred, whenever there is any dispute.

Mr. McMILLIN. I have never known an instance in proceedings of the House wherein the language used in debate was not subject to change in revision, where that change did not reflect upon some other member.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Tennessee understand that where there has been a controversy on a particular point it has been the practice for one member to change the reporter's minutes without the consent of the other member or members concerned in the debate?

Mr. McMILLIN. I readily confess, Mr. Speaker, that this case is unique. There is no precedent for this proceeding, and I hope it will not be made a precedent. It strikes me that the difficulty we are in is this: What did occur between the gentlemen concerning the subject of discussion is printed. It all goes to the country and is all understood, as the debate occurred. Then the gentleman from Iowa comes in and, by a motion, seeks to put into the mouth of the gentleman from Ohio words which that gentleman says he never intended to use and which he thinks he did not use at the time.

The SPEAKER. But that is not the question. The question is what language he did use. [Applause.]

The Chair hopes that there will not be any expression of opinion by members. The Chair has no other purpose than to try to get this matter understood with reference to corrections of the RECORD. It has always seemed to the Chair that when the RECORD was to be corrected and when there was a controversy upon a particular point, either the correction should be made with the consent of

the other member or members participating, or should not be made at all. In the latter case, the member who feels aggrieved and desires to change the RECORD has always the right to come to the House and have it changed; but where he changes the stenographer's minutes and prints something else different from what was said, then the subsequent debate will seem to have taken place under an entire misapprehension; which is unfair to the other persons participating in the debate.

Mr. McMILLIN On the other hand, it strikes me, Mr. Speaker, that it is unfair for the House, by a vote, to put into the mouth of a gentleman a sentiment which he says he either never uttered or never intended to utter.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman from Tennessee is mistaken in supposing that the gentleman from Ohio says he never uttered that language. He says he never intended to utter it; and that statement goes into the RECORD. We all know how frequently a wrong word comes to our tongues when we are in the midst of extemporaneous speech, and as long as the changing of any such expression does not affect anybody else the right to correct it ought to be reserved. The only reason for withholding the privilege of making any such correction is when there may arise some such question as the present. The Chair thinks, however, the whole debate in this case explains itself.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. If you will allow me, I will read:

> By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made most soldiers—

Now, if you change the word "most" to "many," it does not change my meaning, but gives the exact meaning I intended:

> By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made many soldiers either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll.

It was "many" I was trying to get at. That was my very idea.

Mr. HEPBURN. I was unable to hear the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio——

Mr. LACEY. If the word "most" is stricken out and the word "many" inserted, that of course confirms the charge made against my colleague that he has misrepresented the record. I suggest that this matter be sent to the Committee on Printing. The charge made against my colleague might then be withdrawn from the record, and at the same time the speech of the gentleman from Ohio be corrected in the way he intended to deliver it. Thus no injustice would be done to either gentleman. If the matter be sent to the Committee on Printing by unanimous consent, the record can be corrected without doing anybody any injustice.

Mr. BAILEY. I think the matter might as well be settled here, if that is satisfactory to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Very well; I have no objection to that.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I regret the manner in which this question has arisen, and it would all have been obviated if the gentleman from Iowa had accepted the statement of the gentleman from Ohio immediately upon the making of it. The gentleman from Ohio was asked by the gentleman from Iowa the specific question whether he would stand by the words which he had that moment read. The gentleman from Ohio promptly responded, "Change that word 'most' to 'many,' and I do stand by it." Now, it seems to me——

Mr. HEPBURN. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him? Will the gentleman from Ohio——

Mr. BAILEY. Allow me to complete my statement. The language of the gentleman from Ohio is:

> I do, with the exception of one word. I think I used the word "many" for "most." I stand by my language in every particular.

Then the gentleman from Iowa, without accepting the disclaimer of the gentleman from Ohio, proceeded to denounce his statement as a "monstrous" one. I think that, with the statement of the gentleman from Ohio that he used "many" instead of "most," the gentleman from Iowa could very well have said, "then I will have no further controversy over the language." But he pursued; he pressed the gentleman from Ohio to the point where, as very properly stated by him, I think, he can not, with proper self-respect, make any other disavowal. So, as far as I am concerned, I prefer to vote upon the resolution to strike out.

Mr. HEPBURN. Right here I should like to ask the gentleman from Ohio whether, of the language that has just been read by the gentleman from Texas, he did not make this correction in his proof:

> I think I used the word "many" for "most."

Is not that a correction?

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. No, sir; it is not.

Mr. HEPBURN. Did you use that word at that time?

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. I did to you, upon this floor.

Mr. HEPBURN. I have the statement of several gentlemen about me that that language——

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. You have my proof sheets in your hand. Will you send them to my desk?

Mr. PAYNE. I was seated in the chair at the time of this controversy, and I heard the reply of the gentleman from Ohio exactly as the gentleman from Iowa states it. But I have been talking with the stenographer during the last few moments, and he says that he sat near the gentleman from Ohio when he made the reply and that, as he was taking his seat, he did, in a lower tone of voice, add the clause "if you change 'most' to 'many,'" which, I presume, the gentleman from Iowa did not hear, as I did not, sitting in the chair, and as gentlemen sitting around him did not. But the stenographer says that as the gentleman was taking his seat he uttered that clause in a lower tone of voice.

Mr. HEPBURN. Gentlemen are mistaken as to the time when the gentleman from Ohio used that language. Later in the discussion the gentleman said: "Now change that word 'most' to 'many.'" But I had used the word "monstrous" before that time.

Mr. BAILEY. The RECORD does not bear out that assertion. Immediately after the reading, when the gentleman from Iowa said, "That is the language of the gentleman from Ohio; will he stand by that?" promptly the gentleman from Ohio rose and responded, "I do, with the exception of one word."

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes, sir; but there he stopped.

Mr. BAILEY (continuing the reading). "I think I used the word 'many' for 'most.'"

Mr. HEPBURN. That language was not used at that time.

Mr. BAILEY. Then, inasmuch as this is controverted, I call for the reading of the reporter's notes.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I think this can be easily settled. I will stand by the stenographer's notes, with the exact corrections made in violet ink. If he has them, let him produce them.

Mr. HEPBURN. I have only that that I have read.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. And I say that there was but that one change made, of "most" to "many," as I disclaimed it upon the floor and so advised you three consecutive times, twice asking you to change it and the second time telling you that that was the language that I intended to use. More concessions than that you will not get from me, because I will not violate the truth to please this House nor any individual member upon this floor. [Applause.]

Mr. HEPBURN. I am glad of that evidence of reformation.

Mr. GROW. Mr. Speaker, while we are waiting for the notes will the gentleman allow me a word?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROW. Of course it has always been customary for members to correct the notes of their speeches; but so far as my knowledge goes, when words spoken involve a controversy between a member on the floor and others the words used must stand. Otherwise personal controversies never would be presented in their true light, as the Speaker well stated. The word "most" in this case, if it were used, and if it be left in the RECORD, is all explained by the discussion afterwards. If the word "most" is stricken out, the discussion appears nonsensical. The noted Pryor-Potter duel resulted from the correction of a word in the notes of the reporter without the knowledge of the other party.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania allow me to suggest to him that I hope the analogy of that will not be carried out in this case. [Laughter.]

Mr. GROW. I am not dealing with analogies. I only state a fact of history, and leave the gentleman to make his own analogy. But all I desired to say was that while members have, by courtesy and universal custom, the correcting of their notes to fit exactly the idea that they desired to express, it could not be allowed for each member to change particular words on which a debate hinges. If it could be allowed, then half of our debates would be nonsense. The retention of the word "most" in this case can do the member no harm, for the discussion after the word explains it; but without it the discussion would amount to nothing.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that we are waiting for certain notes of the reporter, and recognizes the gentleman, subject to that.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, if the House will indulge me a moment, I will make a few remarks upon the RECORD as it is. I take it that it is correct. Of course, if not, then these remarks will be on rather a poor foundation.

The SPEAKER. The question before the House is whether the the word "many" in the RECORD shall be stricken out and the word "most" substituted, in accordance with the reporter's notes.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I believe, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] has well suggested, that this controversy may be determined properly by the RECORD itself. I am assuming that it is correct. Now, let us read again from the colloquy between the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN]. I believe that of itself ought to be decisive of this matter. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] had addressed the House upon the theory that the old soldiers, of whom he is one, are not properly treated under the law and by the regulations of the Pension Office. The whole scope and purpose of his remarks had been to claim more for the

soldiers and to utter denunciations against those who, in his judgment, had not done and are not doing enough for them. In the course of his remarks, in an impassioned burst of eloquence, he made use of the sentence about which occurs this dispute as to whether he used the word "most" or the word "many."

He was not assailing the old soldiers or charging anything against them. He was not endeavoring, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] has stated already, to use any expressions in condemnation of them. After the conclusion of his remarks, when the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] addressed the House, he read a sentence which he understood the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] to have used. Just at that point the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON], who had been absent from the Chamber, reentered it, at the very moment when the gentleman from Iowa was reading the sentence which he criticised. He was reading this. I quote now from the RECORD, page 70; and it seems to me that this ought to be conclusive of the whole matter. I quote from the language of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], who was quoting the expression as he understood it to have been used by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON]. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] said, quoting:

"By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made most soldiers either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll."

That is the language of the gentleman from Ohio. Will he stand by that?

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. I do, with the exception of one word. I think I used the word "many" for "most." I stand by my language in every particular. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Ah, Mr. Chairman, the language that I have quoted was the language the gentleman from Ohio used. I have repeated the language that was used by the gentleman without change of a single syllable or word. The gentlemen all around me heard the monstrous statement. No man could be mistaken about it. Words like those will burn themselves into the memories of all honest, patriotic men in an assemblage like this.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Will the gentleman allow an interruption?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Will the gentleman repeat the language he asserts that I used? I could not hear distinctly.

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I will repeat the language, although it ought to be enough to bring the blush of shame to any man to think that language of this kind could be uttered—perhaps even repeated—on the floor of this House. But I will repeat the gentleman's language. The gentleman said:

"By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made most soldiers"——

Mr. NORTON of Ohio (interrupting). Now, change that word "most" to "many"——

Mr. HEPBURN (continuing)—

"either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll."

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Change the one word "most" to "many," and you will have my exact language—the language I intended to use.

Mr. HEPBURN. Ah, but "most" was the word you used. We have been familiar with the word "many," used in that connection, during a long period of years. You were the first one, to my knowledge, that specified approximately the number of perjuries committed by your old comrades in order to get the pension or to get upon the rolls. I do not wonder, sir, that the gentleman tries to get away from the consequences of his own rash statement.

There, Mr. Speaker, is the dialogue upon this point. There are the first words, according to this RECORD, uttered by the gentleman from Ohio after his attention was called to this word "most" and this word "many." There is a disavowal, distinct and incapable of misunderstanding, of an intention to use the word "most" and a declaration of the intention to use the word "many."

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit me just here?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEPBURN. Now, if you will read the conclusion of the first paragraph of the next column, in Mr. NORTON'S rejoinder, you will find how erroneous your conclusion is.

Mr. DE ARMOND. One moment; I am just coming to that. Mr. Speaker, as I was saying, this was the first remark upon that word. The gentleman from Iowa commented upon the sentence used, as he understood it, by the gentleman from Ohio, the offensive word being the word "most." The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON], being absent from the Chamber when the gentleman from Iowa took the floor and entering just at the moment that the gentleman from Iowa read this particular sentence, at once disavowed the use of the word or intending to use it; and he did it without the slightest particle or grain of offense to anyone. His attention is directed to the matter. The gentleman from Iowa, after quoting the language, says:

That is the language of the gentleman from Ohio, will he stand by that?

A direct appeal to him. Here is the reply:

I do, with the exception of one word. I think I used the word "many" for "most." I stand by my language in every particular.

Then Mr. HEPBURN proceeded with the denunciation, notwithstanding the disavowal. Mr. NORTON of Ohio again remarked:

Will the gentleman allow an interruption?

He does allow it.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Will the gentleman repeat the language he asserts that I used? I could not hear distinctly.

Then comes this:

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I will repeat the language, although it ought to be enough to bring the blush of shame to any man to think that language of this kind could be uttered—perhaps even repeated—on the floor of this House. But I will repeat the gentleman's language.

And it is repeated. Then comes this, again, from Mr. NORTON of Ohio:

Change the word "most" to "many" and you will have my exact language—the language I intended to use.

And yet there seems to be occasion for correcting the RECORD! There seems to be occasion yet for putting into the RECORD the word "most," so that the gentleman from Ohio will be confronted by the record of his own speech, as it will stand in the permanent RECORD of this House, with the word "most" forced into it, after he disavows it, after he says he did not intend to use it and does not think he did use it!

The gentleman from Iowa says that the gentleman from Ohio used language offensive to him after the gentleman from Ohio again took the floor. But, let me say, the first thing that the gentleman from Ohio did was to disavow this word "most;" and the gentleman from Iowa repeats the language, and then goes on to charge that it is a monstrous utterance, an utterance which he insists was made, though the other gentleman has disavowed it. And after that, after the gentleman from Ohio again, without offensive language, without going into the motives of the gentleman from Iowa, without imputing any policy or trying to do anything toward him that is not creditable, but simply confining himself to the issue, again said he used or intended to use the word "many" and not the word "most," the gentleman from Iowa says:

Ah, but "most" was the word you used. We have been familiar with the word "many," used in that connection, during a long period of years. You were the first one to my knowledge that specified approximately the number of perjuries committed by your old comrades in order to get the pension or to get upon the rolls. I do not wonder, sir, that the gentleman tries to get away from the consequences of his own rash statement.

Here is a record, Mr. Speaker, without parallel in this House, without parallel in any legislative body upon the face of the earth. Here, for reasons, I know not what, and I care not what, there is an attempt to hold a fellow-member upon this floor to the use of a word which he disavows, and disavows promptly, disavows respectfully, disavows decorously, and to force it into the RECORD whether he will or not. There is a refusal to accept his statements; there is a charge upon him of having uttered a monstrous thing, when he says he did not utter it or did not mean to utter it; and then there is a repetition of the same charge in a different form, and there is a sneering suggestion that no wonder he is trying to get away from a disgraceful utterance.

Mr. HEPBURN. Will the gentleman from Missouri permit me right here?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEPBURN. The gentleman from Missouri has had much to say about the "disavowal" of the gentleman from Ohio. Now, will he kindly state, from his knowledge of the RECORD, what that disavowal was—whether it was that the gentleman did not use the word "most" or that he did not intend to use it? Because, in the further progress of this debate, the character of that disavowal may have some importance.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, of course I do not pretend to give the exact language used; but my attention was directed to the gentlemen when the controversy arose between them. I was where I think I could hear what they said, and, according to the best of my recollection, the colloquy between them is correctly given in the RECORD.

I do not undertake to repeat the language of the gentleman from Ohio, but I understood him to say, in substance, that he did not think he had used the word "most," and that he knew he had not intended to use it. That is the substance, the nub of it—a disavowal not necessarily confined narrowly to the question whether or not that word slipped from his tongue unwittingly, but a prompt, manly, bold disavowal, and a respectful one, respectful to the House, to the gentleman from Iowa, to the old comrades of both, and to the country; at once a positive declaration that no such word was expressive of his thought and that no such word was intended to be used. There was also his statement that he believed he used no such word.

Now, what is the difference whether he did or did not use the word? What difference does it make whether that word did slip from his tongue without his mind or his heart suggesting it or consenting to it, or whether it did not? He at once, at the first opportunity, interrupting the gentleman from Iowa in order to get the opportunity, disavows the word and proclaims to the House in respectful language that the word attributed to him does not properly express his thought, that he did not intentionally use it, and that so far as he knows he did not use it; that he stands by his general utterance, only substituting the word "many," which he had intended to use, for the word "most," which he had not intended to use. Why ought not that to have put an end to the controversy at that point? Why the necessity for charging that the gentleman's disavowal lacked frankness,

lacked honesty? Why the necessity or the propriety of the suggestion made by the gentleman from Iowa in regard to that disavowal? When he said:

Ah, but "most" was the word you used. We have been familiar with the word "many," used in that connection, during a long period of years. You were the first one, to my knowledge, that specified approximately the number of perjuries committed by your old comrades in order to get the pension or to get upon the rolls. I do not wonder, sir, that the gentleman tries to get away from the consequences of his own rash statement—

it was *not* the statement of the gentleman from Ohio if he did not intend to make it. It was not the statement of the gentleman from Ohio if the word "most" dropped unbidden from his lips, and if "many" was the word he intended to utter.

That statement having been made, and the whole context of the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio showing clearly that his purpose was not to denounce his soldier comrades, but to denounce the law and the practices under the law which he condemned, I say that no reasonable man upon this floor or in this country, with the context before him, if he will calmly and dispassionately consider the matter, if he will allow prejudice to be laid aside, can doubt that the gentleman from Ohio meant to praise the soldiers and to denounce the law and the practices under it. Now, that being the gentleman's purpose, who can doubt that "many" was the word which he used or intended to use, and that "most" was not the word which he intended to use, even though it may have inadvertently slipped from his lips?

But, Mr. Speaker, it is suggested that "most" ought to go into the permanent RECORD, there to stand while time shall last as part and parcel of the utterances of this soldier from Ohio respecting the soldiers by whose side he fought. And why? Because it expresses his thought? Because he stands by it? Because he defends it, asserts it? No. He at once disavowed the expression. He at once said that "many" expressed his idea and that "most" did not express his idea. But it is suggested that "most" should go into the permanent RECORD for another reason—in order that a foundation may be afforded for the speech of the gentleman from Iowa! Ah, Mr. Speaker, let us understand the issue clearly, if this issue is to be presented. The gentleman from Ohio did everything that mortal man could do in honor and in decency to disavow the thought attributed to him; did it promptly; did it in a most courteous way; did it openly, boldly, and frankly, at the first opportunity. He had a right to do what he did. It is his right that "many," if it expresses his thought, shall go into the RECORD, and not "most." The best reason that has been suggested why "most," which did not express his thought, should go into the RECORD instead of "many," which did express his thought, is that it would serve as a basis for the remarks made by the gentleman from Iowa; but the gentleman from Iowa could have promptly accepted the statement of his soldier comrade from Ohio, although of a different political party, and have allowed the matter to drop.

There was the caustic and effective denunciation which was made upon the theory that the word had been used which the gentleman disavowed. It was not necessary to add to it. While considering amenities to old soldiers among old soldiers, it was not necessary to refuse to recognize the statement of the gentleman from Ohio as the statement of a soldier and a gentleman. It was not necessary to insist, as the gentleman from Iowa did and does (and thereby hangs all the tale that we have here to-day), "most was the word you used." Suppose it was. We have the declaration of the gentleman that he did not mean to use it, that "most" does not convey his meaning.

How often in this House in times past, while you, sir, and your predecessors have presided here, and while various gentlemen have presided in the Committee of the Whole—how often, over and over again, when a statement has been made by a gentleman on this floor, as to calling for a division, calling for yeas and nays, or in regard to any other matter then pending—how often have you and your predecessors, and officers presiding in Committee of the Whole under your appointment, said, when such a statement has been made, "Since the gentleman so states, the Chair accepts his statement"? Such a statement among men supposed to be men of honor and honesty of a fact residing peculiarly within a man's own knowledge and information, a fact as peculiarly his own as his own thoughts or intentions—such a statement, when supported by the whole context of the proceeding, will either "go" in this instance or this will be the first instance in the history of the proceedings of this House or of parliamentary bodies among civilized men when such a statement does not go.

The trouble, Mr. Speaker, is that somehow my able friend from Iowa—exceedingly able he is, too—got upon a hot trail after the gentleman from Ohio—I know not why, I care not why—and his zeal overrunning his discretion, was unwilling promptly to accept a statement such as has been always accepted in this House heretofore, with no reason for the exception now. The gentleman from Iowa proceeded to goad the gentleman from Ohio—proceeded to insist that "most" should be there instead of "many;" and then he asks me to read some remarks made by the gentleman from Ohio in reply to him. The remarks of the gentleman from Ohio when he rose and replied, after his statement had been disregarded, after his statement had been treated as though it were not true, after somebody had assumed to know more about what he thought or intended to say than he knew himself, were caustic. And the occasion justified them. If they had been far more caustic they would have been far more appropriate. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

This question is an extraordinary one, and it is worth while to settle it right. Let us understand the effect of what we do. If we put the word "most" into that permanent RECORD, we put it there against the prompt disavowal of the man who is charged with uttering it; we put it there in violation of all the traditions and practices of this House; we put it there in violation of all the principles that obtain among gentlemen; we put it there, as has been suggested, to afford a basis for the remarks made by the gentleman from Iowa; or we put it there for some purpose not yet avowed. In view of the traditions of this body, in view of the practices prevailing everywhere among gentlemen, to take a gentleman's word as to what were his own intentions, I believe, if we respect such traditions and practices in this case, we will not tamper with this record.

It will not do to say, "Put in the word 'most' and let the gentleman from Ohio, with the word 'most' put in his mouth, with the word 'most' put into his record, upon no better ground than that it may have slipped from his tongue" (if that be the fact—I do not know anything about it), "let the word 'most' go into the RECORD, and then let the gentleman carry with him the subsequent proceedings here to-day to track down that word." Is that charity? Is that fair treatment? Is that in accordance with the ordinary decency which obtains among gentlemen or among legislators upon an equal footing? That would be a fine example for the country! Then any man, actuated by malevolent purposes, who might desire to injure the gentleman from Ohio, could read that word "most," could emphasize that word, out of connection with the context; and then, the calumny having been circulated, the wrong done, the gentleman from Ohio may follow the calumny as fast as he is able, and run it down with the truth which appears in the transactions of the day when these speeches were made and here to-day!

There was no foundation for a subsequent speech on this question. There was no foundation in the practices of this House, there was no foundation in that which should obtain among legislative gentlemen here, for a speech on the subject of this word "most" or upon this sentence, after the colloquy between the gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from Iowa. And the purpose now is—I was surprised to hear it suggested by the venerable ex-Speaker, my friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROW]—the purpose now is to put into the permanent RECORD, to carry down into history, a word promptly disavowed by the gentleman from Ohio, a word which he evidently did not mean to use if he did unwittingly use it; because, forsooth, the remarks made subsequently to his explanation and subsequently to his disavowal will not have sufficient basis unless that word "most" is put into the RECORD.

That is a statesmanlike reason; that is a reason to be recognized among gentlemen for the doing of a wrong, a lasting wrong, an inexcusable wrong, to a fellow-member! Why, sir, the offense of the gentleman from Ohio, if he had used that word intentionally and stood by it, would have been the offense of slandering his own comrades in arms; and yet here he is, a man who bore arms in the civil war—a man who has the honorable record of an honorable soldier! How marvelous a spectacle that such a man should be threatened here with the making of a record against him which would be as false as false ever was, as false as anything this side of the very gates of hell—false in spirit and in fact, according to the practice of this House!

Whether he used the word in question or not I do not know and do not care; it is not pertinent. The gentleman from Ohio immediately disavowed the intention to use the word, even if he had used it, and therefore I neither know nor care whether he used it on the first occasion or not. Certain it is that the moment his attention was called to it he promptly disavowed the intention to use it. And he certainly did not intend to use it. Where, then, Mr. Speaker, in decency, in courtesy, under the precedents, in honor, is the propriety of forcing upon him and placing in the permanent RECORD a word that he has so absolutely disavowed? Is this old soldier himself to be made a prominent subject for attack, or are you to attempt to destroy him for no more reason than has been suggested here?

I can not believe, sir, that the House will make such a record as that we are asked to make by putting into the mouth of the gentleman from Ohio a word that he has disavowed openly, boldly, courteously, from the very first moment when his attention was called to it. When the matter came to his knowledge, the charge that he had used the word in question, the House knows how promptly he disclaimed the intenton of using it.

But I say again, sir, in order that there may be no mistake in the issue presented here, I say again that I do not care even to

read what the gentleman from Ohio said later in response to the gentleman from Iowa. It is not a matter of consequence.

He responded in a courteous manner that he did not think he used the word and did not intend to do so. But the gentleman from Iowa was unwilling to accept the statement that disavowed the use of the word, but spurned, contemned, and threw aside the utterance of the gentleman from Ohio and his explanation—an explanation that could have given no offense to the gentleman from Iowa or to any other gentleman. Let there be no misunderstanding or confusion, then, in the minds of gentlemen here, that the remarks to which the gentleman from Iowa now takes exception were made before the provocation was given by him to the gentleman from Ohio. That language was used afterwards, as the RECORD shows.

The colloquy I have read from the RECORD is a complete disavowal of the use of the word; and it is unprecedented in the history of parliamentary bodies and in the history of this House if you undertake, in view of the disclaimer of the gentleman from Ohio, to force upon him the word "most" in place of "many." Whatever may be the accuracy of the reporter's notes, whatever they show—and but little latitude has been used in the correction here—the gentleman has promptly disavowed his intention to use the word, and that disavowal should stand in an assemblage like this, and in all assemblages of honorable men, as a complete and satisfactory explanation of the accidental use of the word, if uttered.

I hope, I may remark, that this matter will not be thrust aside. I agree most heartily with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] that it ought to be disposed of now, and not shoved off upon any committee of the House. If you are to put the word "most" in the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, let it be done now, in the light of day, with all the facts fresh in our memory. If, notwithstanding the gentleman's disclaimer, you insist that this word shall be put in, let it be done now, and the matter cleared up at once. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to have read that part of the notes of the Official Reporter to which attention has been called. They are the same, the Chair will state, that appear in the RECORD.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. I do, with the exception of one word. I think I used the word "many" for "most." I stand by my language in every particular. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, this controversy has an importance beyond the present question. It makes a good deal of difference to every member of this body whether, after a debate is had on a particular thing, or with reference to the use of particular language, the member using that language can then correct the official notes and change the words, making them express an entirely different meaning, leaving a part out or adding another part, and thus makes the member who called attention to the language appear ridiculous.

Now, the language to which attention was called by the gentleman from Iowa was used by the gentleman from Ohio. I have no doubt of that, for I, in common with many other members, heard the language. I was giving attention to it at the time, and was struck by the sweeping charge made by the use of the word "most." I have not any doubt but that he used the language. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] took the precaution to get the reporter's minutes and get the exact language that had been used by the gentleman from Ohio, and then read it and asked him if he stood by that statement. I noticed the gentleman from Ohio as he took the floor to reply to that question, because there was a personal controversy, and being in the chair, I did not know how soon I might be called upon to interfere between the two gentlemen in reference to a point of order. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] did state that "with the change of a single word"—that is all I heard of that sentence. I supposed that was all he said. I am confident that is all the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] heard in regard to that answer; but I am told by the reporter, who stood within a few feet of him, that he added these words that have just been read by the Speaker and appear in the reporter's notes.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] evidently replied with reference to the response to the gentleman from Ohio as he understood it, that with the change of a single word he stood by that language. That gave force and effect to the reply of the gentleman from Iowa. The gentleman from Iowa went on and commented upon the language as originally used, and we all agree that the comments of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], if the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] used that language, were exactly just and right. Now, this is not a partisan controversy. There is no chance for partisan heat. There is no use in talking about falsifying the RECORD, as my friend from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] has just said.

Why, if there is any falsification of the RECORD, who has done it? It is not the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] who is falsifying the RECORD. It is not his motion that is falsifying the RECORD. The RECORD is not in accordance with the reporter's notes. It is not in accordance with the gentleman's language as uttered upon the floor, although I believe it is in accordance with what the gentleman intended to utter when he was upon the floor in the heat of his speech. If there is any falsification, the falsification was done in changing the word "most" to "many" in the reporter's notes and putting it so in the RECORD. What the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] desires to have done is to have the language appear exactly as it was used on the floor of the House. Does this do injustice to anyone? Does it do injustice to the gentleman from Ohio? Why, he has had the advantage of his full explanation, for he has said in the course of the debate that he intended to use the word "many" and not the word "most." He has the advantage of that in the RECORD, and he also has the advantage of this further language, which he used in connection with this matter:

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I am not only surprised, but pained as well, by the language of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN]. I had learned to admire and respect him upon the floor of this House, learned to admire and respect him before I came upon the floor of this House; but I did not know then that there was any man upon the floor of this House who would insist upon putting words into the mouth of any member upon this floor for the paltry, mean, and despicable purpose of getting something upon which to base a reply. I thought, Mr. Chairman, that the dignity and the ability and the manhood of the gentleman from Iowa gave him sufficient grounds to meet all men in debate upon this floor without manufacturing or insisting upon the use of a word, and that at least when he had the assurance that I had not so proclaimed it.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. That is it exactly.

Mr. PAYNE. Now, there is nothing in that sentence that indicates that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] had used a word he did not mean to use. That sentence asserts that the gentleman from Iowa had manufactured a word and had put it into his mouth, which he did not use. How does that leave the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] if you let the RECORD stand as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] has fixed it? Why, it appears in the permanent RECORD that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] had used the word "many" in his original remarks. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] had obtained the reporter's notes, where the word "most" appeared, and after he had told the gentleman that he had the notes of the reporter and that that was the language used, and had talked about that language, then the gentleman from Ohio comes in and accuses the gentleman from Iowa of manufacturing a word and putting it into his mouth. If the RECORD stands as it does to-day, with the word "many" instead of the word "most," the word actually used by the gentleman from Ohio, then the gentleman from Iowa stands convicted of manufacturing a word and putting it into the mouth of the gentleman from Ohio, exactly as the gentleman from Ohio said in the heat of his reply.

Now, it is not fair, it is not right, it is not honest between man and man. What does the gentleman from Iowa offer this morning? He comes here and says if the gentleman will again stand upon the floor and address the Chair in the presence of the House and say to the House that he intended to use the word "many" instead of the word "most" that he will withdraw this resolution and let it go upon the RECORD in that shape.

Now, justice should be done. If the gentleman from Ohio stands upon his pride and says that he will not say that he intended to use the word "many" and not the word "most," then this House ought, by a unanimous vote, to put into the RECORD just what the gentleman said, and put the word "most" in place of the word "many." [Applause on the Republican side.] There is nothing of partisanship in this matter.

Mr. BAILEY. Will the gentleman permit me to interrupt him for a question?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly.

Mr. BAILEY. For information. I have a vague impression that some time during the last two years the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] has changed the RECORD, and when an effort was made to put back the words he actually used his side voted unanimously against doing it. Am I correct?

Mr. PAYNE. I do not recollect, or have any such impression as that. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] But I do recollect that when a gentleman upon the other side of the Chamber had taken some liberties with the notes of the reporter, and had changed the RECORD, and when the chairman of the Committee on Printing, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. PERKINS], sought to have the RECORD express exactly what was said and done, I offered a resolution, if I mistake not, to put into the RECORD exactly what was said and done; and that was done. And the next morning the gentleman whose speech had been corrected said that he had the reporter's notes and changes made in my own remarks and in my own handwriting, and he moved it be corrected. I believe he moved to correct the spelling of one word.

He moved to place a comma instead of a semicolon, and a few other important changes of that kind [laughter]; and then he bitterly complained of the use of one word; and after he had

made his speech he withdrew his resolution. I went to the reporter and asked him to show me the notes which he had furnished the gentleman sitting upon the other side of the Chamber, to see what corrections had been made; and the reporter told me that the changes were made in his own handwriting and not mine. [Applause on the Republican side.] Is that the occasion to which the gentleman from Texas alludes?

Mr. BAILEY. It is not. My impression is that a vote was taken and the Republican side unanimously voted against striking out the word which the gentleman had not used and to insert the word that he did use. That is the kind of transaction to which I referred.

Mr. PAYNE. The correction was made in the remarks of the gentleman on the other side of the House.

Now, this RECORD ought to express the truth, Mr. Speaker, and ought to express the truth from beginning to end. It is the record of our debates, and it should be the record of what we say. Of course, gentlemen sometimes make ungrammatical remarks; or if the reporters do not catch them exactly right, they ought to be corrected. The RECORD of the Congress of the United States ought to be grammatical and words correctly used as nearly as it can be done by the average intelligent gentlemen sent from the respective districts. [Laughter.] That ought to be so in all cases. But where there seems to be any controversy over the use of a word, and debate is had upon it, why, then, that word ought to be retained in the permanent RECORD in order to express the truth; and unless it is the wish of the House to tamper with the RECORD, we will adopt the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. MAXWELL. Mr. Speaker, we come here from all parts of the country. We represent the American people, no matter what political party we represent. Now, I submit that one of the first things to be done in a body of this kind is to be fair—fair to the Speaker, fair to each other, and fair to the country. Now, then, a witness in court, who has testified under oath, may be recalled to correct any statement that he has made. Shall we not show the same courtesy to a fellow-member when he disclaims the use of a word or the intent to use a word? I submit that a mere statement of the case shows that his wish should be complied with when he says that he intended to use the word "many" instead of the word "most." Why should there be any higgling over that? I think we should accept his statement as gentlemen, as members of this House, and not attempt to fasten upon him the use of a word when he disclaims having used it or having intended to use it.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee was recognized. Does the Chair understand that the gentleman from Iowa had the floor?

Mr. HEPBURN. I had the floor, but I am perfectly willing to yield it if I can afterwards be recognized.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I had no idea of taking any part in this matter. I was in my place when the gentleman from Ohio stood here and made his speech. I heard all that passed between him and the gentleman from Iowa. I want to call the attention of my friend from Iowa to one fact in this debate that seems to have escaped him. When it commenced the gentleman from Iowa used this language:

> I want to call the attention of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] to a remark that fell from him. I think perhaps it was not well considered.

That was what was in the mind of the gentleman then.

> I do not believe that any American citizen will dare to stand in the face of the American people and utter a slander, or libel, or foul aspersion upon the honor of good men, as did the gentleman from Ohio.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that is what commenced it. When the gentleman from Iowa proceeded a little further, he said that the gentleman from Ohio had used this language:

> By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made most soldiers either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll.

That is the language which the gentleman from Iowa imputed to the gentleman from Ohio, and then he asked: "Will he stand by that?" The gentleman from Ohio replied:

> I do, with the exception of one word. I think I used the word "many" for "most."

That is what occurred. There is no doubt about it. Members all around heard it. The Chairman presiding at the time has said that he did not hear that statement, but the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] heard the statement, as his next remarks show.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not see how a member could disclaim a word or a sentiment any more clearly than the gentleman from Ohio did. The pith of the speech that he was making was not against the old soldier at all; it was against the Pension Bureau and the laws passed with regard to pensions. The very language that he used was:

> By rules of law, by the regulations of your Pension Office, you have made most [or many] soldiers either stand upon the rejected roll or commit moral and legal perjury to reach the roll.

There was no imputation upon the soldier at all. It was an attack upon the law and the methods of administration, and that was followed by a speech by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], showing how liberal the Republican party had been on the pension question. Now, I do hope that this matter can be settled amicably. I really do not see any reason why there should be so much controversy in regard to it.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, gentlemen on that side of the House have sought to convey the impression that this controversy is a matter without consequence, and have attempted to put me in the wrong position of having, for trivial and inconsequential reasons, attempted first to perpetrate an unjust criticism, and then to inflict further injustice upon a member of this House. Two gentlemen have said that even if there was an offense committed by the gentleman from Ohio, it was a matter of little or no consequence; that he was inveighing against the rules and regulations of the Pension Office and the laws of Congress throwing impediments and difficulties in the way of the petitioning soldier, and that that was all that could be found in the language which he had used.

I think those gentlemen have inaptly read the language which the gentleman from Ohio did use. He said that the soldiers were compelled "either to stand upon the rejected roll or to commit moral and legal perjury to get upon the roll." Is that simply a criticism of the pension laws and rules? Ah, no. Back of that criticism lies the charge that most of those who have got upon the roll have got there by traveling through the devious roads of moral and legal perjury. The making of that charge was the offense committed by the gentleman from Ohio. That is the offense that I tried to rebuke. After careful inquiry among members, and being positive myself as to the language that he had used, I stated with some positiveness that he had used the word "most." Then when asked if he would stand by that language he said:

> I do, with the exception of one word. I think I used the word "many" for "most."

That was his first statement. A little further on he said:

> Now change one word, "most" to "many," and you have my exact language.

Then he goes a little further and says:

> The language that I intended to use.

I had made the statement that the gentleman had used certain language. From this rejoinder what am I to understand? That he stands by the language which he thinks he used, or that he intended to use that language? Here are two propositions in this last statement; one that he used the word "many," the other that he intended to use that word. It makes a great difference, in the light of this debate, whether he used the word "many" or whether he merely intended to use it, because further along he becomes more positive. He says:

> I thought, Mr. Chairman, that the dignity and the ability and the manhood of the gentleman from Iowa gave him sufficient grounds to meet all men in debate upon this floor without manufacturing or insisting upon the use of a word, and that at least when he had the assurance that I had not so proclaimed it.

But prior to this there had been no assurance that the gentleman had not "proclaimed" the word "most." This was the first time he denied it. First he said he thought he had used another word; then that he had intended to use another word; and then that he had used another word. Now, which is it? That question is important for me, because, knowing that the gentleman had used the word "most," and that there was no doubt about it, I had made some remarks based upon that idea, whereupon the gentleman accused me of "manufacturing" language for him and of putting words into his mouth for an ignoble and dishonorable purpose.

Mr. CARMACK. If the gentleman will permit a suggestion, I do not understand the language of the gentleman from Ohio to contain an accusation that the gentleman from Iowa manufactured anything. I understand the gentleman from Ohio to put the case in the alternative, either manufacturing a word or insisting that a particular word had been used, when the gentleman from Ohio stated that he had not used that word, as he believed.

Mr. HEPBURN. That does not change the attitude at all, because the gentleman accuses me of either manufacturing or insisting upon his use of that word, although I had an assurance that he had not used it; when, in fact, I had never, up to that time, had that assurance. The gentleman had said that he thought he had used the word "many," and then, further along, he said that the report, with one change, gave his exact language—the language he intended to use.

Mr. CARMACK. That was the gentleman's opinion about it. As I understand, his opinion was that he had used the word "many."

Mr. HEPBURN. I am not sure whether it was his opinion or not. I will quote him exactly:

> Change the one word "most" to "many" and you will have my exact language—the language I intended to use.

Mr. CARMACK. I understand that to mean that it was his opinion that it was his exact language, or that it was at least the language he intended to use. Now, further on, in the last remarks quoted by the gentleman, I do not understand the gentleman from Ohio to charge that the gentleman from Iowa had manufactured a word. He puts that proposition, as I understand, in the alternative. He says the gentleman had manufactured a word, or insisted upon the use of a word. Those are two different propositions.

Mr. HEPBURN. A word which he said he had proclaimed he did not use.

Mr. CARMACK. Yes, he claimed that he did not use it. He quoted what he said was his exact language, or if not, what was certainly the language he intended to use.

Mr. HEPBURN (reading):

Change the word "most" to "many" and you will have my exact language—the language I intended to use.

Now, is there not a difference between those two propositions?

Mr. CARMACK. Certainly.

Mr. HEPBURN. In view of the fact he had made the statement that he had used the words he says further along he had proclaimed he did not use—the words I have read—I think that is a very great difference, and no amount of hairsplitting will change my opinion in regard to that.

Mr. CARMACK. I think the latter remark of the gentleman is somewhat in the nature of "hairsplitting." If the gentleman will permit me——

Mr. HEPBURN. I do not care to yield further for discussion. I will yield for a question, if the gentleman wishes to put one.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want no injustice done to the gentleman from Ohio. I simply want the RECORD made up so that it will convey the actual facts that transpired here in the House. If the gentleman used that word, I want it in the RECORD. I think it is important. I can not see how any harm can be done him, with the explanations which have been made; yet I can see how, if in the RECORD the word "many" appears, there is a justification given to him for the charge that he makes against me, that I had manufactured a word, or that I had persisted in putting into his mouth a word that he had proclaimed he did not use.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for the previous question upon this resolution.

Mr. FLEMING. I hope the gentleman will withdraw that demand for just a moment.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Iowa yield to the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. FLEMING. I desire only a few moments.

Mr. HEPBURN. It is suggested all around me that I should not yield.

Mr. FLEMING. I should like to press that request upon the gentleman from Iowa for this reason: I may find myself in the position of having to vote against my party comrades on this issue; and I want to put myself right before the House.

Mr. HEPBURN. I will withdraw the demand for the previous question.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, this issue is one of a great deal of importance. It may have bearings in the future which some members perhaps do not fully appreciate now. I know of but one rule for a legislative body to adopt in reference to the record of its proceedings; that is, for the record to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. It is true that the practice of this House has been very liberal in allowing changes in the RECORD. But, Mr. Speaker, every such change in the record of a legislative body is made by sufferance; and whenever the issue is raised, no matter from what side the issue comes, and we are forced to vote, upon what possible principle are we to decide the question, upon what possible principle can all such issues be properly decided, except by ascertaining the facts and letting the record, whenever they are ascertained, speak the facts?

Mr. BAILEY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FLEMING. I will do so gladly.

Mr. BAILEY. If it were true that the reporters are infallible—if it were impossible for them to make a mistake—then it might be well for us to adhere to the hard and fast rule that no man has a right to change a word which the reporters record him as having uttered. But while knowing and asserting that the gentlemen who do the stenographic work in this House are as capable in their profession as it is possible for men to be, I know, and every gentleman on this floor knows, that they do sometimes make mistakes, that they have sometimes recorded one word where the member had used another. The difference between the word "most" and "many" is not very great, and when a gentleman declares that he did not use the word which the reporter's notes show, or, if he did, that he did not intend to use it, the suggestion of the gentleman from Georgia, it seems to me, does not apply.

Mr. McRAE. Especially when we take in consideration the rapidity with which the gentleman from Ohio spoke.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Did not the gentleman from Ohio disavow the language and correct the RECORD before it was finally made up? I understand he did.

Mr. FLEMING. I am glad the gentleman from Texas has asked his question. I was coming to that point. If I were the censor in this House to pass upon the treatment which members should give to one another upon this floor, I would pass my censure upon the gentleman from Iowa for not accepting in good faith the disavowal made by the gentleman from Ohio.

But that acceptance, or refusal of acceptance, by the gentleman from Iowa is not the question before the House at all. That may be a matter of taste, a matter of manners, or whatever you please. The question which is before the House—the question that is being forced upon us—is, Shall the RECORD of this body speak the truth or shall the RECORD not speak the truth? And it raises the issue of fact.

Now, were there any great difference of opinion in the House as to the question of fact with reference to the word used by the gentleman from Ohio, I would certainly give him and the printed RECORD the benefit of the doubt. But I submit, in all seriousness, that the evidence before the House is almost entirely on one side. The gentleman from Ohio, when challenged about his language at the time he used it, says, "That was the language I used or the language I intended to use." The Official Reporters of the House show that the word "most" was used, and not the word "many." Other gentlemen on the floor within reach of his voice heard the language, and said the word "most" was used, that it fell from the lips of the gentleman, and not the word "many," and even this morning the gentleman from Ohio does not insist that he used the word "many" instead of "most." And I therefore must accept the conclusion that the word "most" was used, and every one else must admit that the evidence in the case is overwhelming that the gentleman did use "most" and not "many."

Mr. BLAND. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. FLEMING. Certainly.

Mr. BLAND. Speaking of the reporters, we know that their system is composed of what may be called a sign language, to a certain extent. Our reporters are skilled, it is true, in their profession, and are among the best and most efficient. While I am not versed in the science, I understand that frequently one sign is used to represent many words; and is it not possible that the sign used for the words "many" and "most" would be the same or possibly so near the same as to make it difficult to distinguish them apart, and thus lead to the possibility of making such a mistake? Does the gentleman consider that point?

Mr. FLEMING. I think that question, Mr. Speaker, rather injects a new issue into the debate.

Mr. BLAND. Yes; as to whether the reporters are not mistaken as to the word used by the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. FLEMING (continuing). Because during the entire discussion here up to the time I took the floor I heard no one pretend to maintain that the gentleman from Ohio had really used the word "many" instead of "most." I had understood the gentleman, in view of the force of evidence that has been brought to bear upon the subject by the official records and the statements of members who heard him—I understood the gentleman himself to admit that he must have used the word "most" instead of "many," which he intended to use. But that is not the question at issue. It is not what the gentleman intended to say. That question is not before the House in any case——

Mr. DE ARMOND. Will the gentleman allow an interruption?

Mr. FLEMING. Certainly.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I understood the gentleman to say that the issue was not what was intended, but what the gentleman from Ohio did actually say. I will ask him whether, when the permanent RECORD is made up as corrected, that speech—the language used by the gentleman—if this correction is put into it as proposed, will represent or express the sentiments of the gentleman from Ohio as he desired to express them?

Mr. FLEMING. It ought——

Mr. DE ARMOND (continuing). Another question, with the consent of the gentleman, before he answers. If the gentleman from Ohio meant to say "many" and actually used the word "most," would the RECORD be a correct record if you stick strictly upon the fact that he used the wrong word and you put in another word that does not express his meaning?

Mr. FLEMING. Well, that is special pleading——

Mr. DE ARMOND. Will you answer the question?

Mr. FLEMING. I will. I will explain in this way: That this RECORD is not simply to include what a man intended to say, but is a reproduction of what he does say. The English language is intended to convey the thought in our minds, and if we fail to convey that thought it is our misfortune.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Then, another question: Suppose the roll were called on this question, and a member intending to vote "no" voted "aye," or one who intended to vote "aye" voted "no" by

inadvertence, and asked to make the correction and be placed upon the record as voting as he intended, would it be right to put a man down as voting "aye" who intended to vote "no?"

Mr. FLEMING. If it were an issue that carried importance, it would be proper to let it stand that way. But the question before us is of a very different character. The issue here is what the gentleman from Ohio actually said. The gentleman from Iowa has treated the matter with undue and needless hardship against a soldier and comrade—the gentleman from Ohio. But that is not the issue here.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FLEMING. I will, for a question.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. The gentleman will, perhaps, remember—and I mention it in this connection as showing that sometimes mistakes are made by the reporters—that in the extra session I used language accusing the Speaker of having a "brutal" majority behind him, or something to that effect. The reporters got it down a "frugal" majority. [Laughter.] I again rose the next morning to correct the RECORD, and thought I had corrected it, but when the RECORD appeared they called it a "prudent" majority. It took me three days to get the word that I actually used into the RECORD.

Mr. FLEMING. But you finally got it there.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. This shows that sometimes mistakes are made even by the reporters.

Mr. FLEMING. But the gentleman from Kansas finally got into the RECORD the word that he intended to have go there.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. GAINES. And the Speaker said that the proper place to make the correction was down at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. HANDY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FLEMING. I will.

Mr. HANDY. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] has stated on the floor that if the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] will say that he intended to use the word "many," in that event the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] will withdraw the motion that is pending. I believe that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] has sufficiently indicated his intention to use the word "many." Is not this motion, therefore, pending at this time simply because the gentleman from Iowa wishes to force the gentleman from Ohio to make his declaration in a form to suit the taste of the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, I have already expressed my opinion on that question. I will go further, and say that it seems to me it would be eminently proper at this very stage of the proceedings now for the gentleman from Ohio to withdraw his motion.

Several MEMBERS. The gentleman from Iowa. [Laughter.]

Mr. FLEMING. Iowa! For the gentleman from Iowa to withdraw his motion instead of pressing the correction of the journal upon the gentleman from Ohio; but if, for any purpose of his own, which I have no right to control, he forces this House to a vote, there is but one rule for a member of this House to be guided by when we come to make that journal speak, and that is to let it speak the truth. [Applause.]

Mr. GAINES. But who is to say what the truth is?

Mr. DE ARMOND. The gentleman just now, in speaking of this matter, suggested that it would be appropriate for the gentleman from Ohio to withdraw his motion. He said, "The gentleman from Ohio." Now, ought it not to stand "Ohio?" [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. FLEMING. Not a bit of it. When you gentlemen get done now with your applause, I will take some little gratification to myself in saying that I am glad such an illustration happened just at the moment that it did. The stenographer is taking these words as they fall from my lips, just exactly as I speak them. I have no objection whatever to his printing in the RECORD to-morrow morning the precise words that fall from my lips. [Applause.]

Mr. LACEY. Now, let me ask you——

Mr. FLEMING. You will find that I used the word "Ohio," but instantly corrected it and used the word "Iowa." Now, let both of them go down there and they will speak the truth, and I never will ask this House, now or at any time, to change the RECORD for my benefit and make it vary from the truth.

Mr. LACEY. Suppose you took a blue pencil and struck out the word "Ohio." How senseless this applause would have appeared.

Mr. FLEMING. There would have been no explanation of it at all. Mr. Speaker, I repeat it, and I ask my party friends on this side now, who seem to be applauding opposite sentiments, to remember that this is a double-edged sword. Some day a man on the other side of that aisle will say something which you will be glad he said, and which, perhaps, may inure to your benefit and to his detriment, and you will want to hold him to it.

Mr. BRUCKER. We will not take advantage of it.

Mr. FLEMING. And when the motion is made on this side of the House to make the journal contain the words which the gentleman uttered, and which he will want to strike out, you will find this precedent brought up against you and you will be ruled down on it.

A MEMBER (on the Democratic side). They will make a new rule.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Do you not know from your political experience here that whenever that occasion arises the Republicans of this House, with their majority, will strike out anything they want to? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, I do not take as much satisfaction from the inconsistencies of the Republican party as I do from the consistencies of my own party.

Mr. HANDY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. FLEMING. I will.

Mr. HANDY. Do you believe that the day will ever come when the Democratic members of this House will want to force into the mouth of any Republican Representative, for political or any other purposes, a word which, even if he did unwittingly use it, he wishes to disavow? I believe that day will never come. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. FLEMING. That is another question of taste, Mr. Speaker, with which I have nothing to do. When a member on that side of the House forces the issue, as the issue is being forced now, there is but one principle for us to be guided by. If our comrade on this side, in the heat of debate, used a word that he did not intend to use, and which he has since disavowed, and some member over there wants to hold him to the record and the issue is forced on me, much as I condemn the spirit in which it is done, I will not forget or sacrifice my own manhood by refusing to vote to let the RECORD speak the truth. There is no other safeguard for any parliamentary body. The country has very little confidence now in this CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that we send out, of speeches we delivered here on the floor in five minutes that it takes five hours sometimes to get through with. [Laughter and applause.] And if you set this precedent of coming in here and by a majority party vote striking out words which fell from lips of members in debate and putting other words in their mouths, you will give it less confidence before the people than it has now.

Mr. CARMACK. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. FLEMING. Certainly.

Mr. CARMACK. The gentleman wants to stand by the reporter's notes?

Mr. FLEMING. Not alone.

Mr. CARMACK. One thing I want to suggest. In that very discussion words were put into the mouth of my friend from Mississippi [Mr. SULLIVAN] which would have taken him over five minutes to utter, and he never uttered a word upon the subject—in that very same debate. Suppose that had not been corrected, would the gentleman want to make the gentleman from Mississippi responsible for all that language? That occurred in that very same debate.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, my answer to that is very plain, and certainly a simple one to my mind, and that is, I have never said that the Official Reporters' notes were absolute and conclusive evidence to this House of what a member said; but I do say they are prima facie evidence of what that was, and when there is a difference of opinion, and members are present who heard the debate, we can take them and get their evidence against the official notes or in support of the official notes, if we desire to do so. But that is not now before the House. Not one single member has risen to his feet and stated that the official notes were wrong. On the contrary, the gentleman from Ohio himself practically admits that he must have used the word, the word contained in the official notes.

Now, I know it may be intended by some political enemy of my party comrade from Ohio to go on the stump and use to his disadvantage this extract from this speech without giving the proper explanation of it. I wish to say here, sir, that anyone who would do so would deserve the condemnation of all honest people; and any man who attempts to do that on the stump would be followed by the gentleman or some of his friends with a prompt disavowal and a prompt explanation which would certainly overwhelmingly disgrace any such man before any audience that could be trumped up in the State. I will guarantee if you attempted anything of that kind in the State of Georgia the audience would howl down any man who would attempt to use such an unfair advantage in a political discussion.

Mr. Speaker, I think I have made my position sufficiently clear, and I do hope the gentleman from Iowa will withdraw the motion and let it stop where it is. The gentleman from Ohio has disavowed any intent to use the language attributed to him, and I think that ought to be sufficient. But I must say, in conclusion, for the reasons I have just stated, if this is forced to a vote, I shall stand upon the principle I have announced and vote to let this RECORD speak the truth.

Mr. HEPBURN. I ask for the previous question.
Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker——
Mr. CLARK of Missouri. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.
The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.
Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Is it proper to offer an amendment to this resolution now?
The SPEAKER. Not when the previous question has been demanded.
Mr. WILSON. I ask the gentleman to withdraw the demand for the previous question.
The question was taken; and the previous question was ordered.
The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.
The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.
Mr. BAILEY. Division.
The House divided; and there were—ayes 127, noes 106.
Mr. BAILEY. The yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker.
The yeas and nays were ordered.
The question was taken; and there were—yeas 138, nays 121, not voting 97; as follows:

YEAS—138.

Acheson,	Dolliver,	Kirkpatrick,	Royse,
Alexander,	Eddy,	Knox,	Russell,
Baker, Md.	Ellis,	Lacey,	Sauerhering,
Barber,	Evans,	Landis,	Shattuc,
Barham,	Faris,	Lawrence,	Shelden,
Barney,	Fenton,	Linney,	Showalter,
Barrett,	Fischer,	Lorimer,	Simpkins,
Barrows,	Fleming,	Low,	Smith, Ill.
Barthoidt,	Fletcher,	Lybrand,	Smith, S. W.
Belford,	Gibson,	McCall,	Snover,
Belknap,	Gillet, N. Y.	McCleary,	Southard,
Bishop,	Graff,	McDonald,	Spalding,
Booze,	Griffin,	Mahon,	Sperry,
Boutell, Ill.	Grosvenor,	Mann,	Steele,
Bromwell,	Grout,	Marsh,	Stevens, Minn.
Brosius,	Grow,	Mercer,	Stewart, N. J.
Brown,	Hager,	Mesick,	Stewart, Wis.
Burton,	Hamilton,	Mills,	Strode, Nebr.
Butler,	Harmer,	Minor,	Sturtevant,
Cannon,	Hawley,	Mitchell,	Sulloway,
Capron.	Heatwole,	Morris,	Tawney,
Chickering,	Henry, Conn.	Mudd,	Tongue,
Clarke, N. H.	Henry, Ind.	Northway,	Updegraff,
Codding,	Hepburn,	Otjen,	Van Voorhis,
Connell,	Hilborn,	Overstreet,	Walker, Mass.
Connolly,	Hill,	Packer, Pa.	Walker, Va.
Corliss,	Hitt,	Payne,	Warner,
Cousins,	Hopkins,	Pearce, Mo.	Weaver,
Crump,	Howe,	Pearson,	Weymouth,
Crumpacker,	Howell,	Perkins,	White, N. C.
Curtis, Kans.	Hurley,	Prince,	Williams, Pa.
Dalzell,	Jenkins,	Pugh,	Yost,
Danford,	Johnson, Ind.	Quigg,	Young, Pa.
Davenport,	Johnson, N. Dak.	Reeves,	
Davidson, Wis.	Joy,	Robbins,	

NAYS—121.

Adamson,	Cummings,	Knowles,	Robb,
Allen,	De Armond,	Lamb,	Robinson, Ind.
Bailey,	De Graffenreid,	Lanham,	Sayers,
Baird,	De Vries,	Latimer,	Settle,
Baker, Ill.	Dinsmore,	Lester,	Shafroth,
Ball,	Dockery,	Lewis, Ga.	Shuford,
Barlow,	Driggs,	Little,	Simpson,
Bartlett,	Elliott,	Livingston,	Sims,
Benton,	Epes,	Lloyd,	Slayden,
Berry,	Ermentrout,	Love,	Smith, Ky.
Bland,	Fitzpatrick,	McCormick,	Sparkman,
Bodine,	Fowler, N. C.	McCulloch,	Stallings,
Botkin,	Fox,	McDowell,	Stark,
Brantley,	Gaines,	McMillin,	Stephens, Tex.
Brenner, Ohio	Greene,	McRae,	Strait,
Brewer,	Griffith,	Marshall,	Strowd, N. C.
Brucker,	Griggs,	Maxwell,	Sullivan,
Brundidge,	Gunn,	Meekison,	Swanson,
Burke,	Handy,	Miers, Ind.	Talbert,
Campbell,	Hay,	Moon,	Tate,
Carmack,	Henry, Miss.	Norton, Ohio	Terry,
Castle,	Henry, Tex.	Norton, S. C.	Todd,
Clardy,	Hinrichsen,	Osborne,	Vandiver,
Clark, Mo.	Howard, Ga.	Otey,	Vehslage,
Clayton,	Hunter,	Peters,	Vincent,
Cochran, Mo.	Jett,	Pierce, Tenn.	Wheeler, Ky.
Cooney,	Jones, Wash.	Plowman,	Wilson,
Cooper, Tex.	Kelley,	Rhea, Ky.	Zenor.
Cowherd,	King,	Richardson,	
Cox,	Kitchin,	Ridgely,	
Cranford,	Kleberg,	Rixey,	

NOT VOTING—97.

Adams,	Brumm,	Fitzgerald,	Kulp,
Arnold,	Bull,	Foote,	Lentz,
Babcock,	Burleigh,	Foss,	Lewis, Wash.
Bankhead	Catchings,	Fowler, N. J.	Littauer,
Beach,	Clark, Iowa	Gardner,	Loud,
Belden,	Cochrane, N. Y.	Gillett, Mass.	Loudenslager,
Bell,	Colson,	Hartman,	Lovering,
Benner, Pa.	Cooper, Wis.	Hemenway,	McAleer,
Bennett,	Curtis, Iowa	Henderson,	McClellan,
Bingham,	Davey,	Hicks,	McEwan,
Boutelle, Me.	Davis,	Hooker,	McIntire,
Bradley,	Davison, Ky.	Howard, Ala.	Maddox,
Brewster,	Dayton,	Hull,	Maguire,
Broderick,	Dingley,	Jones, Va.	Mahany,
Broussard,	Dorr,	Kerr,	Martin,
Brownlow,	Dovener,	Ketcham,	Meyer, La.
Miller,	Ray, N. Y.	Stone, C. W.	Ward,
Moody,	Robertson, La.	Stone, W. A.	Wheeler, Ala.
Newlands,	Shannon,	Sulzer,	White, Ill.
Odell,	Sherman,	Sutherland,	Wilber,
Ogden,	Skinner,	Tayler, Ohio	Williams, Miss.
Olmsted,	Smith, Wm. Alden	Taylor, Ala.	Young, Va.
Parker, N. J.	Southwick,	Underwood,	
Pitney,	Sprague,	Wadsworth,	
Powers,	Stokes,	Wanger,	

The following-named members were announced as paired:
Until further notice:
Mr. KULP with Mr. OGDEN.
Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE with Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana.
Mr. DOVENER with Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi.
Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH with Mr. SULZER.
Mr. LOVERING with Mr. BANKHEAD.
Mr. BURLEIGH with Mr. MAGUIRE.
Mr. BINGHAM with Mr. BROUSSARD.
For this day:
Mr. TONGUE with Mr. LEWIS of Washington.
Mr. CHARLES W. STONE with Mr. WHEELER of Alabama.
Mr. PITNEY with Mr. MADDOX.
Mr. FOWLER of New Jersey with Mr. DAVIS.
Mr. CLARK of Iowa with Mr. UNDERWOOD.
Mr. ADAMS with Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama.
Mr. BROWNLOW with Mr. STOKES.
Mr. HENDERSON with Mr. CATCHINGS.
Mr. DAYTON with Mr. MCCLELLAN.
Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin with Mr. BENNER of Pennsylvania.
Mr. MCINTYRE with Mr. BRADLEY.
Mr. BRODERICK with Mr. YOUNG of Virginia.
Mr. ODELL with Mr. MCALEER.
Mr. PARKER of New Jersey with Mr. MEYER of Louisiana.
Mr. LOUDENSLAGER with Mr. LENTZ.
Mr. HEMENWAY with Mr. FITZGERALD.
Mr. HOOKER with Mr. JONES of Virginia.
So the resolution was adopted—ayes 136, noes 121.
The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:
To Mr. PARKER of New Jersey, indefinitely, on account of illness in the family.
To Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin, indefinitely, on account of sickness in the family.

REPORT OF MANAGERS OF SOLDIERS' HOME.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a report from the Committee on Printing.
The report was read, as follows:

Your committee, having had under consideration House concurrent resolution No. 7, to print, in addition to the usual number, 500 copies of the report of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, etc., recommend that the same be agreed to, with the following amendment:
Strike out "House," in the eighth line, and insert "Home."
The Public Printer estimates the cost of the printing under this resolution at $824.

Mr. PERKINS. I call for the reading of the concurrent resolution as it will stand with the amendment.
The concurrent resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed of the report of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in addition to the usual number, 500 copies of the report proper, 500 copies of the report of the assistant inspector-general of the State Homes, and 150 copies of the record of members for the use of the Home.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I may be permitted to say before the question for unanimous consent is submitted that this matter is now in type in the Government Printing Office, but under the law there is no authority to furnish copies of the report for the use of the Home, and the object of this resolution is to provide for printing these additional copies for the Home. By a typographical mistake the word "House" was printed in the resolution for the word "Home."
The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this resolution?
There was no objection.
The amendment was agreed to.
The concurrent resolution as amended was then adopted.
On motion of Mr. PERKINS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the concurrent resolution was adopted was laid on the table.
The House then, on motion of Mr. PAYNE (at 2 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.), adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:
A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter

from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Bagaduce River, Maine—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of facts and conclusions of law in the case of the schooner *Orange*, Samuel Wheaton, master, claimants; James Burdick, administrator of Thomas Lloyd Halsey; The Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, trustee for the Providence-Washington Insurance Company—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Auditor of the Navy Department, submitting a draft of a proposed amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill relating to claims against the United States for "mileage, Navy, Graham decision"—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement as to the compensation of the engineer officer (Maj. C. W. Raymond) detailed as a member of the board of engineers to make examinations and surveys of deep waterways between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic tide waters—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. QUIGG, from the Committee on the Library, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4075) changing the name of the Library of Congress to the National Library, reported the same with an amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 34); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on War Claims was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2219) for the relief of the administrators of Isaac P. Tice, deceased, and others; and the same was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAIRD: A bill (H. R. 4753) to confirm certain cash entries of public lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4754) making an appropriation to close Bougére Crevasse, in Concordia Parish, La.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H. R. 4755) to authorize the Corpus Christi and Padre Island Harbor Company to import free of duty certain materials for the construction of an outer harbor on the coast of Texas—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARRETT: A bill (H. R. 4756) to provide for a complete system of filtration of the water supply of the United States Capitol—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOPKINS: A bill (H. R. 4757) to provide suitable headquarters for boards of pension examining surgeons—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HARTMAN: A bill (H. R. 4758) authorizing a special election to be held by the citizens of the District of Columbia to determine whether the present municipal government shall continue or whether there shall be established in its place a representative form of government—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania (by request): A bill (H. R. 4759) for the incorporation of an association for the mutual benefit of its members—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 4760) authorizing the construction of two bridges across the Choctawhatchee River, a navigable stream, in Dale County, Ala.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 4761) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July 27, 1892—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 4762) to repeal act of January 16, 1883, etc.—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. YOUNG of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4763) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase of a lot of land adjacent to the Gosport (Virginia) Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 4764) relating to the granting of pensions to widows and minor children—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BREWSTER: A bill (H. R. 4765) to authorize the issue of circulating notes by State banks, so called—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HOWE: A bill (H. R. 4766) providing for the early settlement of contested seats in the House of Representatives—to the Committee on Elections No. 1.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 4767) for the erection of a monument and statue of the late Admiral David D. Porter in the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 4768) granting the right of way through the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 4769) to amend an act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 4770) to amend section 997 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 4771) granting the right to the Omaha Northern Railway Company to construct a railway across, and establish stations on, the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 4772) to require prepayment of all first-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. QUIGG: A bill (H. R. 4773) to provide for the extension of letters patent for an "Improvement in insulating submarine cables"—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. BAKER of Maryland (by request): A bill (H. R. 4774) to establish the department of commerce, manufactures, and labor—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HURLEY: A bill (H. R. 4775) to appropriate funds for investigations and tests of American timber—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GROSVENOR (by request): A bill (H. R. 4776) to modify and simplify the pension laws of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 4920) to provide for the revision and adjustment of the sales of the Otoe and Missouria Reservation lands, in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and to confirm the titles under said sales—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MEYER of Louisiana: Joint resolution (H. Res. 99) providing for a survey and report upon the practicability of securing a navigable channel of adequate width and of 35 feet depth at mean low water of the Gulf of Mexico throughout Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. COWHERD: Joint resolution (H. Res. 100) for the relief of Robert L. Lindsay—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELFORD: Joint resolution (H. Res. 101) directing the Secretary of War to prepare and submit plans and estimates for dredging Patchogue River, Long Island, and the approach thereto—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BARTLETT: Resolution (House Res. No. 132) for the relief of Charles R. Crisp—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAIRD: A bill (H. R. 4777) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Mary A. Dennis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4778) granting a pension to Hiram Babcock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARRETT: A bill (H. R. 4779) for the relief of Homer Eugene Sawyer—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 4780) to authorize the presentation of a gold medal to Lieut. Frank D. Webster, for gallant conduct—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 4781) for the relief of William H. Wheatley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4782) to correct the military record of Samuel Presley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4783) for the relief of James Minor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4784) for the relief of Alexander Deotherage—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4785) for the relief of the heirs of W. H. H. Price, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4786) for the relief of Sarah Ann Ray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4787) to grant a pension to Pariade Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4788) for the relief of W. A. Price—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 4789) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of George W. Yuckley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 4790) for the relief of Homer D. McGraw, Lee County, Ala.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CARMACK: A bill (H. R. 4791) for the relief of the La Grange Synodical College of Tennessee—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLARDY: A bill (H. R. 4792) to remove charge of desertion against Benjamin A. Helm—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CODDING: A bill (H. R. 4793) to correct the military record of Charles W. Chapman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4794) to correct the military record of George B. Capwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4795) to correct the military record of David G. Lamb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4796) to correct the military record of Sylvester Bartron—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 4797) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Thaddeus Collard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4798) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Xaver Zeltner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4799) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Reuben Claypool, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4800) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of H. M. Withers, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4801) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Thaddeus Snider—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4802) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Green Luttrell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 4803) to remove the charge of desertion against Phillip Weitz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 4804) granting an increase of pension to J. W. Byers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 4805) for the relief of Frank B. Case, late a midshipman in the Navy of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 4806) granting pension to Bonaventura Heinz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 4807) for the relief of J. W. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 4808) for the relief of Samuel J. Reno—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DANFORD: A bill (H. R. 4809) granting a pension to Margaret Hawthorne—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4810) granting a pension to John Bosley, Company I, First West Virginia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4811) granting a pension to Mrs. Jane E. Zink—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS: A bill (H. R. 4812) for the relief of H. H. Buckman, formerly special United States attorney—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4813) for the relief of Frank Clark, former United States district attorney for the southern district of Florida—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DAVISON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 4814) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Jacob H. Russell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 4815) granting a pension to Gertrude S. Tarlton, of Louisville, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4816) granting a pension to Caroline Commandner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4817) for the relief of the estate of William Campbell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4818) for the relief of Rudolphus Minton, of Louisville, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4819) for the relief of Thierman & Frost—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4820) for the relief of the estate of Stephen Kulp, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4821) granting a pension to Mrs. Annie Trace, of Louisville, Ky.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4822) for the relief of Capt. John W. Neville, of Montgomery, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4823) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of William Thixton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4824) granting an honorable discharge to Alexander Nugent, of Louisville, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FARIS: A bill (H. R. 4825) for the relief of the legal representative of George McDougall, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FISCHER: A bill (H. R. 4826) for relief of Edmund T. Ryan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 4827) granting a pension to Mary M. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4828) to increase the pension of Francis Kittel, late sergeant, Company E, First Regiment Minnesota Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES: A bill (H. R. 4829) for relief of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 4830) for the relief of Maj. Moses Harris, United States Army, retired—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 4831) to authorize B. H. Buckingham, lieutenant-commander, United States Navy, to accept certain books from the Government of Mexico—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4832) to authorize Raymond P. Rodgers, lieutenant-commander, United States Navy, to accept a testimonial from the President of the Republic of France—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4833) to authorize John M. Schofield, major-general, United States Army, to accept a testimonial from the President of the Republic of France—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 4834) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Clark M. Tompkins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUNTER: A bill (H. R. 4835) to increase Elizabeth A. Swan's pension to $17 per month, as widow of Thomas C. Swan, second lieutenant Company K, One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4836) granting a pension to John W. Squires, an army nurse, etc., at $12 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KERR: A bill (H. R. 4837) to pension Bessie Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4838) to pension Elizabeth V. Litzenberg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4839) to increase the pension of James L. Wing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H. R. 4840) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Trinidad Uribe certain money due him, held in the registry of the circuit court of the United States for the western district of Texas, but never paid over to him—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KULP: A bill (H. R. 4841) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas Evans, of Milton, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4842) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Daniel Welsh, of Locustgap, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 4843) granting a pension to Fannie W. Williams—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 4844) granting an increase of pension to John H. Freeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON (by request): A bill (H. R. 4845) for the relief of Charles H. Janney, administrator de bonis non of Joseph H. Maddox—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LOW: A bill (H. R. 4846) for the relief of William F. Wall—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McCLEARY: A bill (H. R. 4847) for the relief of Judson Jones—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 4848) for the relief of Thomas J. Harris and others, heirs of Manning Harris, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MEYER of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 4849) for the relief of Catherine M. Pritchard or her legal representatives—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4850) for the relief of C. Augusta Urquhart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4851) for the relief of Cora A. Di Brazza—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ODELL: A bill (H. R. 4852) to remove the charge of desertion against Edward B. Allen, late Company G, Fifth Artillery, New York Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEARCE of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4853) granting a

pension to Charles E. Keating—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4854) for the relief of James Clarkson, Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Infantry—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4855) to pension Samuel Akins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4856) for the relief of Henry Korzendorfer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIDGELY: A bill (H. R. 4857) granting a pension to D. C. McIntire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4858) to remove the charge of desertion against Josiah Wilcox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4859) granting a pension to Deborah Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4860) granting a pension to Dennis B. Sanford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4861) granting a pension to T. B. Limbocker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4862) granting a pension to William T. Buckner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4863) granting a pension to Isaac N. Cisson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4864) granting a pension to Blanche E. Barlow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4865) granting a pension to Mrs. J. J. Woods—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4866) to remove the charge of desertion against Walter M. Macarty, alias Wallace M. Morton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4867) granting a pension to Henry Gilham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4868) granting a pension to Mary E. Bucklew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4869) granting a pension to Andrew J. Arnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4870) granting a pension to Samuel McKinsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4871) granting a pension to Evan Schriver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4872) granting a pension to James W. Dotson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4873) to remove the charge of desertion against George C. Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4874) granting a pension to Barney Schriver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4875) granting a pension to Patrick Lacy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4876) to remove the charge of desertion against D. W. Light—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4877) for the relief of Issachar J. Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4878) to remove the charge of desertion against David G. Cormack—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4879) granting a pension to Clara M. Keath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4880) granting a pension to Jonathan Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4881) to remove the charge of desertion against Henry C. Putty—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4882) to remove the charge of desertion against John Spruens—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4883) granting a pension to Rebecca A. Kirkpatrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBB: A bill (H. R. 4884) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph Lacomb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4885) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James D. Dellinger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 4886) for the relief of the legal representatives of Joseph A. Mower—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4887) granting a pension to Annie W. Coit—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SETTLE: A bill (H. R. 4888) for the relief of James Miller, of Bourbon County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 4889) granting a pension to Mary Pollock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4890) granting an increase of pension to John G. W. Book—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4891) granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Freeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4892) granting a pension to Sarah A. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4893) granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. McCabe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 4894) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary D. England—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4895) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of David Coats and restore him to the pension roll of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4896) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Broden—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4897) granting an increase of pension to Silas Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4898) granting a pension to Harry W. Kelly and Augustus Kelly, minor children of H. P. B. Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4899) granting an increase of pension to Hutly M. Hutchasen—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 4900) to correct the military record of Peter V. Copp—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4901) to correct the military record of William Nicholson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4902) to correct the military record of Harlow M. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4903) to correct the military record of Leonard Huck—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4904) to correct the military record of William B. McCloy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4905) to correct the military record of Stephen P. Choate—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4906) to increase the pension of Merritt Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4907) for the relief of Miss Marcella Dewey, of Orion, Mich.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4908) for the relief of Sarah Springer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4909) granting a pension to Catherine Wyckoff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4910) for the relief of Phebe S. Hunt, foster mother of Armenius Hunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4911) to increase the pension of George W. Mower—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4912) to increase the pension of R. R. Huntington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4913) to correct the military record of Richard H. Marsh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 4914) granting a pension to Frances E. Pease—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 4915) granting an increase of pension to Josiah D. Fye, of Aurora, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UPDEGRAFF: A bill (H. R. 4916) granting a pension to Virginia C. Fleanor—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VEHSLAGE: A bill (H. R. 4917) for the relief of Mrs. Edward H. Little—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WALKER of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4918) for the relief of J. Henry Rivers—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: A bill (H. R. 4919) granting a pension to Miss M. Jennie Miles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Resolutions of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, asking for the early passage of certain proposed amendments to the interstate-commerce law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: Petition of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, protesting against the passage of Senate bill No. 2041, to amend section 4386 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, of New Orleans, La., L. Graham, president, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARROWS: Sundry petitions of the Young People's Christian unions of the First Universalist Church, of Canton; All Souls' Universalist Church, East Boston; Broadway Universalist Church, South Boston; First Universalist Church, of Cambridge; Church of the Saviour, Waltham; Universalist Church, Haverhill; Universalist Church, of North Adams; First Universalist Church, Lynn; Murray Universalist Church, Attleboro; Universalist Church, Brockton; Uphams Corner Universalist Church; the Universalist Ministers' Association, of Boston; Grove Hall Universalist Society; Young People's Christian unions of Braintree, Chatham, Mansfield, and Amherst, all in the State of

Massachusetts, and the National Young People's Christian Union, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. BARRETT: Papers to accompany House bill No. 4601, to place Lieut. Henry C. Keene, United States Navy, retired, on the retired list of the United States Navy, with the rank of lieutenant-commander—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Petition of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, asking for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolutions of George H. Thomas Post, No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE: Petition of J. A. Thornhill and 160 other citizens of the State of Texas, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill, or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CANNON: Petition of the American National Institute, of New York City, for an appropriation for the erection of a permanent national memorial—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa (by request): Petition of Le Grand Byington, of Iowa, for retrenchment in public expenditures to the extent of 50 per cent of the appropriations of the last Congress—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also (by request), petition of Le Grand Byington for the repeal of the national-bank act—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also (by request), petition of Le Grand Byington for the unlimited coinage of gold and silver into standard money—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. DALZELL: Resolutions of the Republican League of Luzerne County, Pa., in favor of the modification of civil service—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. DANFORD. Papers to accompany House bill to grant a pension to Jane E. Zink—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVEY: Sundry petitions of W. J. Gunnison and 52 others, Will Moss and 52 others, C. H. Rockford and 52 others, St. Clair Adams and 52 others, E. L. Veirs and 40 others, F. W. Castleman and 52 others, Charles G. Peters and 53 others, H. Roever and 52 others, E. Finnegan and 52 others, Peter J. Little and 52 others, Walter Naigle and 50 others, M. H. Rothschild and 51 others, W. R. Nobles and 52 others, A. S. Barnes and 52 others, F. B. Sullivan and 52 others, J. W. Kiralfy and 52 others, N. S. Hensley and 52 others, F. F. Hamond and 52 others, Charles L. Pullen and 51 others, Thomas Leach, jr., and 51 others, Thomas V. Murphy and 54 others, Phil. C. Jacobs and 52 others, E. J. Hart & Co. and 52 others, A. M. and J. Tolari and 51 others, Crescent Photo Company and 52 others, H. Morris & Co. and 52 others, Pinski Bros. and 52 others, W. R. Irby Cigar and Tobacco Company and 50 others, John F. Aleverson, of the Rooks Specialty Company, and 52 others, all citizens of the State of Louisiana, protesting against the passage of the so-called antiscalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Petition of the American Ticket Brokers' Association, protesting against the passage of the so-called antiscalpers bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Sundry petitions of D. Olin Leach and 52 others, C. T. Humphrey and 18 others, George Smith and 18 others, Fred Johnson and 18 others, Jack Foisi and 18 others, James M. Malambre and 19 others, Charles W. Frush and 18 others, Henry Ralph, jr., and 38 others, Kaufman & Bowers and 19 others, all citizens of the District of Columbia, in opposition to the so-called antiscalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FOSS: Protest of the Chicago Building Trades Council, against the passage of the bill prohibiting ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of Lake Seamen's Union, of Chicago, Ill., favoring the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GROW: Petition of citizens of Susquehanna County, Pa., for mail route from Royal, via Clifford, Susquehanna County, Pa., to Herrick Center, in said county—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HANDY: Petition of a mass meeting of citizens of Newark, Del., favoring the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Newark, Del., for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of citizens of Newark, Del., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of Newark, Del., for the passage of a bill to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of a public meeting of citizens of Newark, Del., for the passage of a bill to enact a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HENDERSON: Resolutions adopted at the twenty-third annual encampment of Iowa Grand Army of the Republic, urging the establishment of the national military park at Vicksburg, Miss., and naming a committee to present the same to Congress—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, affidavit of Dr. L. C. Kern, in respect to the condition of Rev. David N. Thompson, to accompany House bill No. 777—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: Resolutions of members of the Grand Army of the Republic of Hayward, Wis., and vicinity, asking for the independence of Cuba—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: Resolution of the Washington Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, favoring a national military park at Vicksburg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAMB: Petition of W. S. Johnson and 150 other citizens of Henrico County, Va., for a more rigid restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MERCER: Petition of numerous citizens of Boyd County, Nebr., favoring the passage of a bill known as the free-homestead bill—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany House bill No. 4279, for the relief of Timothy S. Hixon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4284, for the relief of John V. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ODELL: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against Edward B. Allen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OTEY (by request): Petitions of W. P. Dupuy, George P. Watkins, and sundry other citizens of Roanoke, Va., and vicinity; also petition of the Travelers' Protective Association, of Richmond, Va., protesting against the passage of a bill to abolish railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROBB: Papers in support of a bill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph Lacomb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Petition of Henry Ramey, of Louisville, Ky., for a pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Elizabeth A. McDonald, of Litchfield, Ky., to be restored to the pension rolls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Phœba S. Hunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Marcella Dewey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for pension to Merritt Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for an increase of pension to R. R. Huntington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to correct the record of William R. McCloy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Peter V. Copp—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to correct the military record of Harlow M. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to correct the military record of William Nicholson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STRODE of Nebraska (by request): Petition of S. M. Benedict, of Lincoln, Nebr., for free coinage of silver and the repeal of the national banking laws—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TODD: Petition of 48 citizens of Olivet, Mich., in favor of the postal savings bank bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Columbia Typographical Union, of Washington, D. C., protesting against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill, or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: Papers relating to the claim of Josiah Springer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of John D. Tanner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Lewis Hyde, of Colbert County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Eli Compton, of Cherokee County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Margaret J. Parks—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Robert Kent—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of George Howell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Mrs. M. E. Hall, administratrix of John W. Hall, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Mrs. J. J. Flanagan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of May H. McReynolds and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Robert D. Nelson, agent—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of C. McDonald—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Ann E. Stevenson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of James G. Porter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Nancy Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Martha A. Streets, administratrix of Reuben Streets, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Jane C. Vandiver—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of James Thompson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Oscar Thompson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of George M. White—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of George T. Hudson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill No. 4573, to increase the pension of Wiley R. Reeves—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4742, to pension John McIntyre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *December 14, 1897.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. KYLE, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

PUBLIC BUILDING IN ST. PAUL, MINN.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, in response to a resolution of the 9th instant relative to the changes required in the construction of the post-office, court-house, and custom-house building at St. Paul, Minn., that the matter is now receiving the attention of the Department; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

OCCUPATION OF STREETS, ETC., IN WASHINGTON.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to the requirements of section 1818 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relative to the improper appropriation or occupation of the public streets, avenues, squares, or reservations in the city of Washington belonging to the United States, etc., stating that on the 10th day of September, 1897, he transmitted to the Attorney-General the affidavits of citizens of Washington, D. C., calling attention to the fact that the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company had forfeited its rights through nonuser to the tracks laid on New York avenue between Fifth and Seventh streets NW., in that city, and that on the 11th instant he also submitted to the Attorney-General affidavits of citizens of Washington, D. C., complaining of the illegal occupancy by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of a triangular plat of ground in that city, and in each instance recommending the institution of proper proceedings against the corporation to compel the removal of its tracks from the lands in question as a public nuisance or purpresture; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the establishment of a department of commerce and industry; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for an increase in the heavy artillery of the United States Army by the addition of not less than two full regiments; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing a specific appropriation for the maintenance of a branch hydrographic office in that city; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying that the money now in process of collection from the overland railway companies be set aside as a fund for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; which was referred to the Select Committee on the Construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., relative to the value to commerce and industries of the temporary weather bureau station on Mount Tamalpais, California, and praying that it be made a permanent station; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PASCO presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Jacksonville, Fla., praying for the establishment of a department of commerce and industry; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MCMILLAN presented a petition of 200 citizens of Owosso, Mich., praying for the passage of the so-called Lodge immigration bill, providing for the exclusion of illiterate immigrants; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of 200 citizens of Owosso, Mich., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented memorials of Wilbur L. Wright and 18 other citizens; of J. M. Malambre and 19 other citizens; of Kaufman & Bowers and 19 other citizens; of George Smith and 19 other citizens; of D. Curry and 19 other citizens; of W. T. Darden and 19 other citizens; of E. C. Thompson and 19 other citizens; of Henry Ralph, jr., and 38 other citizens; of D. Curry and 18 other citizens; of C. P. Humphrey and 18 other citizens; of G. W. Cole and 52 other citizens, and of C. H. Maginnis and 74 other citizens, all in the District of Columbia, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. WHITE presented a memorial of the Federated Trades Council of Sacramento, Cal., remonstrating against the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 347) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Tacoma, in the State of Washington, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2770) granting a pension to Belinda D. Beal; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 2771) for the relief of certain enlisted men of the Marine Corps; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2772) for the relief of Daniel Rowan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GORMAN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2773) for the relief of Virginia I. Mulian, of Annapolis, Md. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2774) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John Clemson and John C. Cookson;

A bill (S. 2775) for the relief of Susan S. Alexander, widow and executrix of George W. Alexander, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2776) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to reexamine and resettle the accounts of certain States and the city of Baltimore growing out of moneys expended by said States and the city of Baltimore for military purposes during the war of 1812.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 2777) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint and confer the rank of first lieutenant of marines upon the leader of the United States Marine Band; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2778) to improve the Severn River, State of Maryland, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GORMAN. In connection with the bill just introduced for the improvement of Annapolis Harbor, I present certain resolutions of the mayor, counselor, and aldermen of the city of Annapolis, with accompanying communications, which I move be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KYLE introduced a bill (S. 2779) establishing additional regulations concerning immigration into the United States; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. KYLE. Mr. President, I will say just a word with reference to this bill.

At the proper time I shall offer it as a substitute for the bill now pending before the Senate. It does not differ materially from the bill pending except in one feature. It provides that all persons intending to come into the United States shall make their test and pass their examination before the consuls of their respective districts prior to going on board a steamship. I regard it as a hardship, and frequently it would be a very great hardship and inconvenience, that intended immigrants should come across the water and pass their examination only to fail at the port of New York or at another port in this country. Very frequently a person has what is called stage fright, and stage fright is sure to come when a person is called upon to read the Constitution of the United States after having reached the end of that long journey and in fear that he is going to fail. Let them make their tests before the consuls in their respective countries, within a few miles of their own homes.

I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Immigration.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2780) for the relief of Agnes W. Hills and Sarah J. Hills; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CAFFERY introduced a bill (S. 2781) to amend section 4440 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the licensing of mates on river and ocean steamers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2782) for the relief of Charles H. Janney, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Joseph H. Maddox, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 2783) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of Joseph McGraw, of Lincoln, Nebr.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. RAWLINS introduced a bill (S. 2784) to provide for holding terms of court in the district of Utah; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 2785) for the relief of Blanche T. Hunton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2786) granting a pension to Martha E. Huddleston; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present, to accompany the bill, the petition of Mrs. Huddleston, verified by affidavit and supported by the affidavits of G. M. Howell and John L. Paul. I also present a letter from the Record and Pension Office of the War Department giving the military record of her deceased husband. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2787) granting a pension to Oscar F. Renick; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present, to accompany the bill, Pension Office letters of May 8, 1894, June 23, 1894, and June 30, 1894, and a memorandum, typewritten, signed by Cyrus Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, in regard to the payments made to Dr. Renick and the pension certificate which was issued to Dr. Renick and afterwards recalled. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 2788) for the erection of a public building in Reno, Nev.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a bill (S. 2789) providing for deepening and widening the Pasquotank River and Croatan Sound, in the State of North Carolina; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill (S. 2790) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Haley, alias John Lynch; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. CHANDLER. I present a statement of Mr. Haley in support of the bill and the petition of Marshall S. Rossiter and 49 other citizens and ex-soldiers of Claremont, N. H., praying for the passage of the bill. I move that the bill be referred, with the accompanying papers, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CAFFERY introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 74) authorizing the appropriation of $25,000 out of the unexpended balance of $250,000 appropriated for closing Pass a Loutre Crevasse, in pursuance of an act approved February 26, 1897; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PAPERS WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. CAFFERY, it was

Ordered, That the papers relating to the refunding by the Secretary of the Treasury of certain moneys collected by the United States be withdrawn from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Claims of the Senate, to accompany S. 978, first session Fifty-fifth Congress.

DEATH OF MRS. NANCY ALLISON M'KINLEY.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, all Senators are aware that a great calamity has overtaken the household of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The funeral of his mother is to take place at about this time. As a token of sympathy and respect for him, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 15, 1897, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December 14, 1897.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to state that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, had promised that he would give me notice and allow me a few minutes' time during the consideration of the deficiency bill which passed yesterday and which includes additional mileage for Senators and Representatives. I was absent from the Hall, in the room of the Committee on Appropriations, at the time the bill was considered. I had gone there at the instance of my friend from Pennsylvania, General BINGHAM, to get the statistics on the civil service to which he had just referred, and I simply desire to say that I can not under any circumstances accept that money for my personal use on account of the position that I took in the campaign of 1894, after the Democrats had passed a similar measure which I publicly denounced.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 1462. An act granting an increase of pension to Enoch G. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 496. An act granting a pension to Simpson Everett Stilwell—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 483. An act granting an increase of pension to Caroline B. Bradford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1118. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Chamberlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1704. An act to increase the pension of Mrs. Helen A. De Russy—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 484. An act granting an increase of pension to Carlton W. Muzzy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 486. An act granting a pension to Mary M. Macauley, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Daniel Macauley, United States Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 619. An act to increase the pension of William N. Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1829. An act granting an increase of pension to James H. Kile—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 104. An act to increase the pension of Lucretia C. Waring—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 2117. An act granting a pension to Fannie Kautz, widow of August V. Kautz, late brigadier-general, United States Army—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CORRECTION.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I desire to correct the RECORD. On page 122 the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] is reported to have used this language:

> But the controversy between the gentleman from Ohio and myself was this.

That is not a correct report of what the gentleman said. What the gentleman did say was this:

> But the controversy between the gentleman from Ohio and I was this.

Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt that the gentleman from Iowa intended to use the language as it appears in the RECORD, and if

he will now state publicly on the floor that it was his intention to say "myself" instead of "I," I shall be content; otherwise I will move that the permanent RECORD be corrected in accordance with the fact. [Laughter.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the gentleman I would say that if there is a print of something other than what I said upon the floor, I am not responsible for it, because I expected just some such claptrap as this from some such gentleman [laughter], and therefore, when the manuscript of the reporter was submitted to me yesterday, I refrained from making a single change in it.

Mr. BAILEY. Was any change made in it?

Mr. HEPBURN. I do not know, sir, whether there was any change made or not. None was made by me, and none to my knowledge, because, as I have said, I was anticipating something of this character. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCMILLIN. Does the gentleman from Iowa charge that it is claptrap to propose to change the RECORD to correspond with what was said?

Mr. HEPBURN. No, sir; but the purpose of the gentleman from Kentucky is quite apparent to the House, and if I have improperly characterized his motion I will withdraw the objectionable word.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. I am not surprised, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Iowa should speak of "claptrap," because he has demonstrated on this floor that he is a past master in the art of claptrapping. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Kentucky desire the deliberation to proceed? [Laughter.]

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. The gentleman from Iowa has indicated that it was his purpose to use the language as it appears in the RECORD, and therefore I will not press my motion.

TRIBUTES TO HON. ASHLEY B. WRIGHT.

Mr. LAWRENCE, by unanimous consent, submitted the following resolution; which was read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That Saturday, January 8, 1898, be set apart for paying tribute to the memory of the Hon. ASHLEY B. WRIGHT, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Massachusetts.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BINGHAM. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. BROSIUS. Before that question is put, I should like to make an inquiry of my colleague [Mr. BINGHAM] with relation to the time which he proposes to allow for discussion of the clause relating to the civil service.

Mr. BINGHAM. While I hardly think this is the time to enter upon that question, I will state to the gentleman that so far as I am concerned, and so far as the Committee on Appropriations is concerned, there is a disposition to allow the most unlimited debate within reasonable bounds upon that subject.

Mr. BROSIUS. That is all right.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. BINGHAM, it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. HOPKINS in the chair) and proceeded to the consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask unanimous consent that the first or formal reading of the bill be dispensed with.

There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I wish to submit briefly a general statement in connection with this bill, the details of which will be found exhibited in the report.

The estimates which have been submitted by the Departments for the next fiscal year aggregate $22,343,286.65, while the appropriations recommended in this bill amount to $21,562,425.65. The appropriations for the same purposes for the current fiscal year aggregate $21,719,566.90, being $157,141.25 more than is recommended in the present bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. The total amount recommended in this bill is $780,861 less than the aggregate estimates submitted. The whole number of salaries specifically provided for in this bill is 10,000, being 198 less than the number estimated for and 25 less than the number provided for in the bill for the current year.

As we progress in the consideration of this bill, I will submit to the House an amendment which came to the committee after our report had been sent to the printers. This amendment embraces a reduction which we suggest shall be made in the clerical force of the Pension Office. The Commissioner of Pensions has submitted to us a statement showing that he can adequately meet the responsibilities and labors of his office for the next fiscal year with a reduction of 95 clerks, whose salaries aggregate $115,500. So that the exhibit which should go to the country in connection with this bill, taking into consideration this reduction, should show appropriations aggregating $21,446,925.65, including specific provisions for 9,905 clerks, being a reduction of $896,361 upon the sum total of the estimates and of 293 in the whole number of subordinates specifically estimated for.

As compared with the appropriation act for the current year, this bill, with the amendments which I will submit at the proper time, will make $272,641.25 less and provides for a reduction of 120 in the number of clerks or salaries.

Your committee, in the course of its investigation, consulted with some interest and care a report made to the Fifty-third Congress from the Department of Labor. It covers the number and per cent of employees in the classified service of the United States in Washington receiving from $1,000 to $1,800 per annum.

Number and per cent of employees in the classified service of the United States receiving from $1,000 to $1,800, inclusive, per annum.

Departments.		Number and per cent of employees receiving per annum—																			
		$1,000.	$1,001.60.	$1,060.	$1,100.	$1,110.	$1,140.	$1,200.	$1,250.	$1,252.	$1,300.	$1,320.	$1,400.	$1,440.	$1,500.	$1,560.	$1,565.	$1,600.	$1,650.	$1,700.	$1,800.	Total.
Executive Office	Number	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	16
	Per cent	6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	.....	.....	31.25	100.00
State Department	Number	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	11	44
	Per cent	11.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.09	.....	.....	25.00	100.00
War Department	Number	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	701	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	98	1,307
	Per cent	14.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.65	.....	.....	7.50	100.00
Treasury Department	Number	223	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	416	1	4	.....	.....	370	1	3	1	1	314	2	.....	220	1,557
	Per cent	14.32	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.72	.07	.26	.....	.....	23.76	.06	.19	.07	.06	20.17	.13	.....	14.13	100.00
Post-Office Department	Number	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	35	380
	Per cent	13.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.52	.....	.....	9.21	100.00
Department of Justice	Number	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9	34
	Per cent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.47	.....	.....	26.47	100.00
Navy Department	Number	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	2	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	29	137
	Per cent	11.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.44	.....	1.46	.....	.....	14.60	.....	.....	21.17	100.00
Interior Department	Number	431	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	696	.....	.....	150	.....	517	.....	.....	.....	.....	229	.....	.....	231	2,254
	Per cent	19.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.88	.....	.....	6.65	.....	22.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.16	.....	.....	10.25	100.00
Agricultural Department	Number	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	1	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	16	196
	Per cent	28.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.84	.....	.51	.....	.....	15.31	.....	.....	8.16	100.00
Labor Department	Number	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	5	58
	Per cent	17.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.96	.....	.....	8.62	100.00
Civil Service Commission	Number	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	13
	Per cent	23.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.38	.....	.....	15.38	100.00
Fish Commission	Number	12	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	11	53
	Per cent	22.64	.....	7.55	.....	.....	.....	26.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.32	.....	.....	11.32	.....	.....	20.75	100.00
Government Printing Office	Number	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	5
	Per cent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	40.00	100.00
Library of Congress	Number	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	24
	Per cent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.34	8.33	.....	.....	.....	8.33	.....	.....	8.33	100.00
District of Columbia	Number	98	.....	176	3	6	31	67	.....	.....	5	9	17	.....	23	.....	.....	8	.....	1	10	454
	Per cent	21.59	.....	38.77	.66	1.32	6.83	14.76	.....	.....	1.10	1.98	3.74	.....	5.07	.....	.....	1.76	.....	.22	2.20	100.00
Grand total for all Departments.	Number	1,097	1	180	3	6	31	2,181	1	4	155	9	1,286	3	35	1	1	849	2	1	686	6,532
	Per cent	16.793	.015	38.77	.046	.092	.475	33.389	.015	.061	2.374	.138	19.688	.046	.536	.015	.015	12.998	.031	.015	10.502	100.00

I am of the opinion that as a general proposition every subordinate officer of this Government in any of the Departments, in fact, throughout the entire work of the Government, is liberally, generously, and perhaps extravagantly compensated for the work which he performs. Certainly, if this remark applies to no other divisions of Government work, it applies forcibly to the Departments of this Government located at Washington. The exhibit I submit, recapitulated for 1893, shows that 10½ per cent of the subordinate force in Washington receive $1,800 each; nearly 13 per cent, $1,600 each; nearly 20 per cent, $1,400 each; 33 per cent, $1,200 each; 16 per cent, $1,000 each. This force numbers to-day, carried in this bill, 9,905 subordinates, instead of 6,532, as shown by the report of 1893, and the appropriation for the support of these subordinates is $21,446,925.65.

I believe that upon a thorough examination of the work of this clerical force in the Departments here and covered by the present bill there could be made, without any injustice, a reduction from one million to one million and a half of dollars. Therefore, in the preparation of this bill, we have deliberately refused our assent to every suggestion from the Departments for increased compensation of the subordinate force, save in the case of one clerk, as will be explained when we come to the appropriate amendment, in which case there has been an increase of $400. The expenditures for the additional force asked for by the respective Departments, together with the increases in compensation which were asked for, would, if conceded, have involved an additional expense of almost $1,000,000. We have given only an increase in one case of $400, but have cut down the force to the extent that the committee believe is practicable to reduce it to at this time.

Gentlemen will observe, on pages 2, 3, and 4 of the report, which is accessible, I believe, and printed for the use of the members of the House—gentlemen will observe that we go into the details as to the changes made in the Departments. We have found running in the Departments a privilege which has been conceded to the heads of the Departments for a long time; that is, for the transfer of any one on the clerical force from one bureau to another, and in the course of time these transfers have become permanent under the operation of the system, and hence, while allowing so much to this or so much to another bureau for clerical service, in effect it is not receiving the allowances pointed out in the appropriation, but the detail is in another bureau, where there is no actual exhibit of the force employed. Last year we adjusted in this respect the Navy Department; this year we have made provision for the Treasury Department, the Post-Office Department, and the State Department (the War Department having been already provided for), and the only one of the Departments which has not yet been taken into consideration is the Interior Department, and we may be able to adjust that before this bill becomes a law.

Gentlemen will find, on pages 4, 5, and 6, by reference to the report, a series of amendments which, under the bill as made up, the House will doubtless approve, because all are in the line of better administration of the Departments. The first, with regard to the Library, will be found on reference to the report, page 4. That amendment I will discuss in detail, should there be any necessity for it, when we come to the paragraphs of the bill. It is sufficiently explanatory now, for the general information of the House, to submit that we have given current law to the administration of the Library work and an increase of $500 to contingent expenses. None of the propositions contained in the report of the Librarian of Congress has been acceded to by the committee.

We have reached the conclusion after careful examination that the current law is ample, and that when Congress, at the last session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, increased the 43 subordinates doing the work in the old Library here in this building, and appropriated $55,000, to 108 subordinates for the new Library, and appropriated $128,000 to them, that it was ample and sufficient. The Library to-day is not exactly in the condition in which we would desire to see it placed; and so far as that is concerned, there has been as yet no broad general scheme submitted where it shall become in the future what Congress desires the great Library of the nation to be.

We have concluded, therefore, that in the present condition of affairs, with no catalogue completed or partially available for the use of students, or all others who may have occasion to visit the Library who are not students, there is ample appropriation given in the bill for the purposes of that establishment as now organized and subject to the rules established and the field of usefulness that it covers.

I call the attention of the committee also to the further fact that the Committee on Appropriations has generally qualified the law and limited the appropriations to the various Departments of the Government where there are maintained libraries in the respective Departments under existing allowances.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, I will call the attention of members, because I desire at this time that they shall have an opportunity of examining it, to page 5 of the report, which embodies an elaborate provision which we ask to be incorporated in the law, with reference to the leaves of absence in the various Departments of the Government here in Washington. I invite the attention of gentlemen to the fact that that is an amendment which clearly expresses the intent with which it was framed.

To-day the Departments in Washington grant leaves of absence of thirty days with pay, which is called "vacation absence." It next takes up those cases of sick—sick because of contagious diseases in the family or individually sick—and may allow in such cases an additional thirty days. Besides that, when a case is specially meritorious, it is allowed thirty days more. You will find in the appendix to the report of the committee, on page 24, the correspondence with all of the Departments of the Government, wherein we have asked them to submit to what extent this leave-of-absence privilege has been carried, and the report shows in a table on page 24—and I need not go into details—the extent to which it has been carried.

There seems to have been a lack of care in the administration of this privilege under existing law. There has been a general acceptance, perhaps an unreasonable availing, on the part of subordinate officials of the Government, of the privileges of the law; but all we desire at the present time is to make this limitation of thirty days, as now provided by the law, and thirty days under specific restrictions, in meritorious cases, for the prevalence of obnoxious and contagious diseases in the families of the departmental employees, or where the clerk or subordinate is personally ill.

Leaves of absence.

Department or bureau.	Employees authorized.	Number in classified service who availed of sick leave in addition to 30 days' annual leave.	Average number of days of sick leave granted to each in preceding column.	Employees who were granted additional sick leave in "exceptional and meritorious" cases.	Average number of days of additional sick leave granted in each "exceptional and meritorious" case.
Department of State	79	41	9.12	7	36.43
Department of War	1,158	581	10.96	12	23.30
Department of the Treasury *	2,745	1,486	14.32	29	14.27
Post-Office Department	649	232	16.30	10	15.47
Department of Justice	131	40	10.66	4	16.25
Department of the Navy	401	227	13.30	17	20.36
Department of the Interior	3,410	2,383	14.76	119	19.79
Department of Agriculture	695	170	14.73	9	21.33
Department of Labor	104	42	13.48	1	23
Civil Service Commission	62	26	9.88	2	22.25
Fish Commission	183	79	9.43	1	22.50
Interstate Commerce Commission	125	29	20.89	5	19.40
Government Printing Office	3,087				
National Museum	185	55	15.66	10	9.40
Bureau of International Exchanges	14	2	6		
National Zoological Park	36	1	11		
Astrophysical Observatory	5	2	1.62		
Bureau of American Ethnology	21	4	15.75		

* Does not include the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

And as the Government is generous not only in its compensation to its subordinate force, of seven hours of labor, but generous in a thirty-days leave of absence, the twelfth of a year, generous in its recognition of physical distress in family, or disease or inability by sickness on the part of the subordinate to perform work, to the extent of thirty days more, we claim, as was exhibited to us in our every investigation, that the Departments of this Government are behind in their work; and the logical conclusion is that they are behind in their work because of the thirty days' leave of absence, one-twelfth of a year, to the entire subordinate force.

The exhibit will also show an exceedingly large percentage, in some cases running to 60 per cent, of the entire subordinate force of a Department on sick leave during the fiscal year. As a compensation to the Government for its generosity in the administration of the work given to the subordinate force, we call upon the heads of bureaus to make monthly reports and give to the head of a Department the privilege of calling upon the subordinate force of any bureau for work over the seven hours fixed, at the discretion of the Secretary, and without compensation.

Further, we call upon the Departments to make report to the President every quarter, so that the Executive of the Government may have full knowledge as to how the Departments under him are doing their work. We consider that this provision, if rigidly observed and adhered to by the heads of Departments, will in the course of a year bring up the work of almost every bureau, so that in the next fiscal year we can enter upon the consideration of this proposition with a knowledge that the bureaus in the Departments of this Government are even and normal in their condition as to work.

Mr. STEELE. Is it not construed now that employees may have ninety days' leave?

Mr. BINGHAM. Virtually ninety days. They can have that.

There is another matter concerning which we shall ask a change. The provisions of the law are such now that there can be no detail in the Departments here from what is called the general service, as I will illustrate. We discovered that the Post-Office Department had detailed men from the Railway Mail Service. They are not clerks of that Department, and under the statute can not be detailed. We took up in the Post-Office Department the number of clerks that they had detailed, and made it possible for the Department, without injury to its business, either to appoint these men who are there now or others that might be referred to them under the civil-service rules. We make emphatic by amendment a prohibition in the future of a transfer from the general service, either in that Department or in any other Department.

Now, gentlemen, with one or two other amendments, which the committee will submit as they go along, I can safely commend this bill to the good judgment of the House, as we have thoroughly examined the bureaus of the Departments critically, and at the same time are desirous of in no way crippling the public service. The bill presents an exhibit of almost $1,000,000 below the estimate, and a large sum below the current expenses. Instead of increasing the clerical force, we have largely reduced it.

We have refused the increase of any compensation to the subordinate force, believing that under the law as it now exists and under the generous allowances of the various bills of Congress, every subordinate of the Government covered by the details of this bill is amply and generously compensated for his seven or eight hours of daily work during the year, less the annual holidays, six or seven, the thirty days' privilege of absolute recreation on leave, and the larger privilege accorded in cases of contagious disease in family or disease of self, the privilege of thirty days' leave of absence under certificate of physician.

Mr. DOCKERY. I desire to ask——

Mr. BINGHAM. I would state to the House now, before reaching the paragraph which pertains to the civil service, as it is a part of this bill, that we allow in that paragraph the provisions of current law. I shall go into no debate now upon the subject beyond this statement, and when we reach that paragraph in the bill, I shall ask the House to pass it over without prejudice and proceed with the consideration of the bill until its conclusion.

Mr. DOCKERY. Let me suggest to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that he submit at this time a request for unanimous consent that when the committee reaches the paragraph relating to the civil service its consideration under general debate and five-minute debate be postponed until the conclusion of the bill shall have been reached.

Mr. BINGHAM. I will make that request.

Mr. DOCKERY. And determine something about the general debate.

Mr. BINGHAM. I will state it is the purpose of the Committee on Appropriations, when we reach that paragraph, to allow the greatest limit of debate and liberality as to time. It is a subject that has engrossed and is engrossing the attention of the House at this time. It is a subject of legitimate debate on the provisions of this bill, and therefore there is no antagonism on the part of the committee to a full, free debate, covering perhaps several days, if it is desired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The purpose, if I understand the gentleman, is that the general debate is to be had as it usually is.

Mr. BINGHAM. Not as it usually is. When that paragraph is reached I shall ask for its postponement until the conclusion of the bill, and then have general debate.

Mr. DOCKERY. Let me suggest to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that it is important to have an understanding in respect to the matter now, because this matter is submitted for unanimous consent, and if objection is made now, of course the debate will have to go on at this time. I concur fully in the views of the gentleman in charge of the bill. The purpose, as well stated by him, is to conclude the undisputed portions of the bill, and then, when we shall have reached the conclusion of the bill, to return to the paragraph relating to the civil service and have general debate and the five-minute debate on that paragraph. Therefore I ask the gentleman to submit his request.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, when we shall have reached the paragraph of the bill that covers the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission, I will ask that it be laid aside or postponed without prejudice until we reach the conclusion of the bill, having covered the preceding paragraphs, and then that we may agree, at that time, upon the length of debate in reference to that paragraph.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I want to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania one question, though I think I get his idea. Is it the intention or expectation of the gentleman that this bill shall pass the House before the holiday recess?

Mr. BINGHAM. Oh, yes. Should the House determine to take a recess on the coming Saturday, I think that we would have great difficulty to get through this bill, especially that part which relates to the civil service.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I understand it is the intention that the House shall adjourn on Saturday, if possible.

Mr. BINGHAM. However, if the time agreed upon should run to the recess, should the House determine to take it on Saturday next, the debate could run over until after the holidays. I want to impress upon the House the fact that there is no objection on the part of the committee to allowing time for debate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I understand that. I want to know whether the gentleman expects there will be much debate on the other portions of the bill?

Mr. BINGHAM. Of course we do not know what may arise.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Of course, then, it is difficult to set a day in advance when he expects we will reach the conclusion of the bill, excepting the civil service.

Mr. BINGHAM. To-day, or certainly to-morrow, all the provisions, with the exception of the civil-service provision, ought to be completed.

Mr. BROSIUS. Just one inquiry. I think I understand my friend, and his very frank and candid statement. The debate that he proposes will be general debate.

Mr. BINGHAM. General debate.

Mr. DINGLEY. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania will permit a single suggestion in reference to the recess? Saturday next has been set apart for eulogies. It is the intention of the Committee on Ways and Means to report a concurrent resolution for the holiday recess to commence on Saturday at the close of those eulogies, and hence discussion on this bill would necessarily end on Friday night. I merely make that suggestion in order that gentlemen may measure the time.

Mr. BINGHAM. In view of the statement of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means as to their purpose to submit to the House to-morrow, or whatever day it may be, a resolution for the holiday recess, that the agreement be such that at the recess, if in connection with the general debate on the paragraph covering the Civil Service Commission a time longer than Friday night should be needed, there will be, so far as I am concerned, no objection that the general debate run after we meet again.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. That ought to be very satisfactory.

Mr. BINGHAM. I should like to see this bill go through. While I believe this House has not accomplished sufficient in these intervening days, the committees having been organized, and while we should be glad that two of the general appropriation bills should have been gotten out of the way, we recognize a desire that this legislation shall be fully debated, and it will meet with no opposition on my part.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. That should be satisfactory to everybody.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that debate be postponed on the civil-service provisions of the bill until the bill is in all other respects completed.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I should not like to give a false impression to the House should I remain silent before this question is submitted. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has already agreed, as I understand it, to allow me twenty minutes to discuss this bill this morning. During that twenty minutes, as I leave this city this afternoon to be gone during the holidays, I may refer in a way to the question of civil service, and I understand, according to this provision, I shall be allowed to occupy my twenty minutes in general discussion.

The CHAIRMAN. Is objection made to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I do not understand the request.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will suspend for a moment. The request made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is that general debate on the paragraph relating to the appropriation for the civil service be postponed until in other respects the bill has been completed.

Mr. BARRETT. I wished the House to hear me before the request is granted, so that there may be no misunderstanding on the matter.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I desire to say that the subject-matter about which this colloquy has taken place is one of a good deal of interest, whether of importance or not; but if the debate proceeds now, naturally members of the House will not be vigilant in their attendance here, knowing that the holiday recess is to come very soon. For myself, I want to make this explanation: I am compelled by an engagement which I can not modify or change to leave the city this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and I think it would be very unfortunate if the House should not have an opportunity to know my views on this question. [Laughter.] I believe that in the long run the time of the House will be saved and the interests of the House better subserved if this bill is not pushed to final

passage until after the holidays. The subject is one in the discussion of which the country is now taking a deep interest, and while I do not either contemplate or favor any attack on the appropriation in the bill, I think it is a proper field and a proper occasion for the full discussion of the subject, and I believe that a day or two can be advantageously devoted to that discussion immediately after the holidays.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania a question.

Mr. BINGHAM. What is the question of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I want to ask, purely for information, if the proposition referred to for leave of absence applies to all the Departments?

Mr. BINGHAM. To all the Departments in Washington.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I had understood that heretofore the rule had not applied to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. BINGHAM. There they have a specific leave under specific law, according to my understanding.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. And they are paid by the Government for the time?

Mr. BINGHAM. I am not positive as to the length of the leave that the employees in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are allowed, whether it is thirty days or fifteen days, but I will say to the gentleman this provision does not apply to that Bureau.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I ask the attention of my colleague on the committee for a moment. The suggestion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] is—and it appeared to meet with a good deal of favor in the committee—that the debate upon this bill should continue until after the holidays. I have no objection to that, because I think a broad debate upon this subject is essential; but it seems to me that if the debate is to continue beyond the holidays, it would be unwise in the extreme to begin it before the holidays, for this reason: After the rest of this bill is disposed of there will be nothing to keep members here, if they can have the privilege of speaking upon this subject indefinitely after the holidays. The result will be that we shall occupy with this debate one or two days before the recess which might be used for other public business. Therefore, if the debate on this subject is to continue beyond the holidays, I think it would be wise to dispose of the rest of the bill and then defer the whole of the debate on this subject until after the holidays.

Mr. BINGHAM. I would say to my colleague, as the result of some experience in the House, when there is a general debate upon any proposition the members specially interested are generally quite anxious to be number one, two, or three on the list, rather than number eight, nine, or ten. There is a good deal of anxiety on the part of gentlemen engaged in the discussion that from them shall emanate the arguments upon which the debate turns. The gentleman knows that when the list of members who desire to debate is put into the Speaker's hands, or into the hands of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, men are generally urgent to know just when their turns will come. Now, I think we can dispose of all the other paragraphs of this bill in two days, and I do not think the time between that and Saturday will be wasted.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I defer to the greater experience of the chairman of the committee. Probably the question will settle itself as we progress.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] for unanimous consent. Is there objection?

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, I do not understand the scope of the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. When we return to this paragraph, will opportunity be given to amend the paragraph?

Mr. BINGHAM. My proposition is simply this: I ask consent at this time that when the paragraph relating to the Civil Service Commission is reached it be postponed, without prejudice, until the other paragraphs of the bill have been passed, and that then, having under consideration only that paragraph, an agreement be reached as to the time for general debate upon it, or that we allow the debate to run on for a reasonable length of time and then try to reach an agreement as to the limit.

Mr. BLAND. My question was, what latitude will be given for amendment of the paragraph?

Mr. BINGHAM. The rules limit the latitude.

Mr. BLAND. Can any amendments be offered to the paragraph?

Mr. BINGHAM. As I understand the rules, there is only one possible line of legislation operative—that is, to move to strike the paragraph out, or to move to reduce the appropriation which it carries.

Mr. BLAND. Then we can not change the law?

Mr. BINGHAM. We can not change the law upon this bill.

Mr. BLAND. For what purpose, then, do we prolong the debate?

Mr. BINGHAM. That is for the Committee of the Whole to determine. The committee is to pass upon the proposition. That is a matter for the House; and we all know that the House is going to debate the proposition.

Mr. DOCKERY. I suggest to the gentleman that he should not divulge executive secrets of the other side.

Mr. BINGHAM. If the gentleman from Missouri desires to make any statement to the House——

Mr. DOCKERY. I do not wish to do so. Has the proposition of the gentleman been agreed to?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands there is no objection to the proposition.

Mr. BINGHAM. I suggest that we now fix some time for general debate on the other paragraphs of the bill.

Mr. DOCKERY. Suppose we fix one hour and a half.

Mr. BINGHAM. To be equally divided.

Mr. DOCKERY. Or so much thereof as may be necessary. That will be agreeable, I believe, to the gentlemen on this side.

Mr. BINGHAM. I then ask unanimous consent that the general debate on the other propositions in this bill continue for an hour and a half, to be equally divided between the two sides.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that general debate on the other provisions of the bill be limited to one hour and a half, to be equally divided between the two sides, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] to control the time on his side of the House and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] to control the time in opposition. Is there objection? [A pause.] The Chairs hears none.

Mr. MAXWELL. Does that order apply to the whole bill?

The CHAIRMAN. To all the provisions of the bill excepting that relating to the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. MAXWELL. It seems to me the time suggested is too short.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule there will be what is called the five-minute debate on each paragraph as reached. The present order applies only to the general debate.

Mr. MAXWELL. I hope the debate will not be limited upon an important measure of this kind.

The CHAIRMAN. The order requested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania has been made. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] is recognized.

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BARRETT] is desirous of giving attention to other important business almost immediately after the present hour has expired. I therefore yield to him fifteen minutes, which I will extend if necessary.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, on Tuesday last the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] made some remarks in reference to the civil-service law, during which he was asked in regard to the position of the Massachusetts Republicans. In the course of that debate some things which were and some things which were not said appeared in the RECORD. According to the RECORD, it appears that the Massachusetts Republicans on this floor were taunted why they did not make answer to the statements made by the gentleman from Ohio.

As I was in my seat at that time, and did not hear the remarks which were afterwards put in the RECORD, no one may criticise the absence of a reply at that time; but I wish now to say a few words in regard to the statements made by my friend from Ohio, undoubtedly to be much more ably followed by remarks to be made later in the debate by other gentlemen from Massachusetts, which will in a measure explain the feeling of Massachusetts Republicans upon the proposed movement against the civil-service law.

Mr. Chairman, I was present in yonder gallery on the 4th of January, 1883. I remember how this room was filled with the representatives of the people. They had come into office with a Republican majority in the election which placed James A. Garfield, of Ohio, in the Presidential chair. Mr. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, brought in on that morning the bill which has since been known as the civil service reform law. When he rose in his place to present it, there was a general cry all over the House, "Vote!" "Vote!" and a general disinclination to debate the subject. The Republicans, who formed the majority, felt that they were in duty bound by their platform and their pledges to pass the bill; and a considerable number of Democrats, headed by Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, sided with them in favor of the measure.

There was hardly any debate.

The bill passed this House by a vote of 155 to 47. It is still on the statute book. It has never been changed. As a matter of curiosity, I have examined the list of those present and voting on that day who are now members of the House. I find that of the 47 who voted against that bill, only 3 are members to-day. I am grieved to find that one is a Republican, and I should not quote his name in this connection except that the record must be made intact. The three gentlemen who voted in that hopeless minority were Messrs. BLAND of Missouri, MCMILLIN of Tennessee, and

STEELE of Indiana; and the gentlemen who voted to put this bill on the statute books, which has not been changed in one iota, included, of those who are now members, Messrs. BINGHAM of Pennsylvania (who has the pending bill in charge), Mr. CANNON of Illinois, Mr. DINGLEY of Maine, Mr. GROUT of Vermont, Mr. HARMER of Pennsylvania, Mr. HEPBURN of Iowa, Mr. HITT of Illinois, Mr. UPDEGRAFF of Iowa, Mr. WADSWORTH of New York, and Mr. REED of Maine, as well as the present Chief Executive, Mr. McKinley, of Ohio.

Since that time, Mr. Chairman, no effort has been made to change the civil service reform law, except in 1890, when this appropriation bill was under consideration and a motion was made to strike out the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. STEELE. If the gentleman will allow an interruption, inasmuch as my name has been used, it is proper for me to say that I never yet had occasion to apologize for my vote against that bill. [Applause.]

Mr. BRUMM. If the gentleman from Massachusetts will allow me, I think I also was one of those who voted against the bill at that time, together with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MARSH].

Mr. BARRETT. I omitted to use the gentleman's name in that connection, and take pleasure in including him with Mr. BLAND and Mr. STEELE——

Mr. BRUMM. I am very proud to be included with them on that vote. [Applause.]

Mr. MARSH. If the gentleman from Massachusetts will allow me to decorate his speech with my name, as one gentleman who voted against that bill, I will be glad to have the opportunity of so expressing myself. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARRETT. I should be very glad indeed to have the name of the gentleman from Illinois included.

Mr. MARSH. And allow me to say, in the presence of this House, that there is no service I have ever rendered in this body and no vote which has given me more satisfaction and gratification than my vote on that occasion. [Loud applause.]

Mr. BARRETT. I do not reflect, Mr. Chairman, upon anybody in that selection, when I mention the names either of Mr. STEELE, Mr. BRUMM, Mr. MARSH, or Mr. BLAND. I simply state a matter of record, which is accessible to all, and in doing so have cited the names of those who appear on the roll call on either side of the question, leaving it to the House and to the country to decide——

Mr. CANNON (interrupting). Will the gentleman allow an interruption just there?

Mr. BARRETT. Certainly.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman will permit me, I did not catch exactly his remarks, but understand that my name is mentioned as voting for the enactment of the original civil service law, in 1883, I believe it was.

Mr. BARRETT. Yes, in 1883, January.

Mr. CANNON. My recollection is that I did vote for it.

But, Mr. Chairman, I want to say further, with the consent of the gentleman, in that connection, that at the time I was in favor of a civil-service law, as I am now, covering real civil service reform. [Applause.] I did not dream then that by orders of the Executive the civil service would become in many respects an uncivil service. [Applause.]

I am and have been a true friend of civil service reform. I believe it should run to every employee of the Government whose skill is required and who does not exercise an administrative function involving a discretion and affecting a policy. But where administrative functions are exercised involving the use of a discretion, then the Administration charged with the conduct of affairs and responsible to the people should be at perfect liberty to have its administrative officeholders in harmony with its policy.

Mr. BINGHAM. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts allow me a single moment here? I will give him additional time.

Mr. BARRETT. Certainly.

Mr. BINGHAM. My name has been given first in connection with the remarks the gentleman has been submitting, because, I presume, it is in the alphabetical order of those who voted on that occasion.

That bill was brought into the House by Mr. Kasson, then a member from Iowa—the bill to which the gentleman from Massachusetts refers—in 1883, Senate bill No. 133. I know it was brought in by him, and he at once called the previous question upon it. Under our rules then there were allowed but twenty minutes' debate on a side, and therefore there was literally no debate upon it. The civil-service debate was exclusively in the Senate, and during that debate not once on the part of Mr. Pendleton, in charge of it, and Mr. HAWLEY, but frequently was the declaration made—all through the entire discussion—that the effect of the legislation then proposed was to cover only about 10,000 subordinate employees of the Government, and was simply a tentative or temporary proposition.

Mr. PEARSON. And did not touch tenure of office.

Mr. BINGHAM. As the gentleman from Massachusetts has stated. it has not been changed from that day to this, and as he has cited the names of those who voted for it as originally proposed, when it was stated at the time it embraced only about 10,000 subordinate officers of the Government, with forty or fifty officials—I wish to say that if that policy had been carried out as originally intended there would have been no criticism of the extension of that service as a result of the order of the President of the United States on May 6, 1896, and there would have been no occasion for provoking the debate on the part of the House that will follow in connection with the appropriation for that bureau. [Applause.]

I merely desired to place myself straight on this question. I voted for the act in 1883, covering, as it was supposed to cover, 10,000 subordinate officers; but if there had been an idea, I imagine, in the minds of anybody that this would have been extended by Executive order to embrace some 87,000 subordinate officers of the Government, I for one would have voted against it. [Loud applause.]

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. TAWNEY. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BARRETT] allow me——

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] suspend for a moment? The gentleman from Georgia states that he rises to a point of order.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I insist on the point of order, Mr. Chairman, that under the discussion of this bill it is not proper to open up this matter to the apology of our Republican friends who years ago voted for the civil-service law. If that is to be done, I want the order of debate suspended, so that it may become general.

Mr. BINGHAM. No; I will suggest to the gentleman that had his name been mentioned, had he had the good fortune to have been with us that long, I do not know how he would have voted, but I am very sure that if he had changed his position with reference to the original law and the application of it to-day the House would have allowed him to be heard.

Mr. DOCKERY. I understand the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON] to ask leave that those on that side who voted for the law may file general apologies for it. [Laughter.]

Mr. TAWNEY. Now, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BARRETT] will allow me, I desire, in order to corroborate the statement which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] has just made with regard to the original intent of the law, to read what Mr. Pendleton himself said as to the scope and purpose of the law. Mr. Pendleton in the Senate at that time said:

> There has been great misapprehension as to the methods and scope of the bill. The bill simply applies to the Executive Departments of the Government here in Washington and to those offices throughout the country, post-offices and custom-houses, which employ more than 50 persons—35 offices—and applies to not more than 10,000 employees.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, as I was saying when interrupted a moment ago by gentlemen desiring to "correct their record," the only attempt ever made to strangle this law was in 1890, when a motion was made in this House not to appropriate for the maintenance of the Civil Service Commission. In that debate the following utterance was made by a Republican:

> If the Republican party of this country is pledged to any one thing more than to another, it is to the maintenance of the civil-service law and its efficient execution; not only that, but to its enlargement and further application to the public service. The law as it stands upon our statute books to-day was put there by Republican votes. It was a Republican measure. Every national platform of the Republican party since its enactment has declared not only in favor of its continuance in full vigor, but in favor of its enlargement, so as to apply more generally to the public service.

A MEMBER. Who said that?

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, that utterance was made by William McKinley, of Ohio, and William McKinley has never taken back one word of that utterance up to to-day. In 1890 this House of Representatives, being Republican, voted down the proposition to strike out that appropriation, and it has been made with unerring certainty every year since then, whether this House was under Republican or Democratic control.

Now, a good many people seem to think that this law is something new, and that Grover Cleveland found new intricacies in it. He extended it for partisan and political purposes in the most unprecedented way. How that abuse may be corrected I will show later on. Just now I desire to show that the law is Republican and always Republican.

In the inaugural addresses of President Hayes, of Ohio, and of James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and of William McKinley, of Ohio, the three illustrious statesmen of that Commonwealth whom the Republicans of this country have made President—in the inaugural addresses of those three distinguished men civil service reform has not only been indorsed, but has also been recommended for enlargement and extension.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BINGHAM. How much more time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. BARRETT. I think I will get through in about the time I indicated.

Mr. BINGHAM. In five minutes?

Mr. BARRETT. In six or eight minutes.

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield ten minutes longer to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BARRETT. The Republican party of Massachusetts has accepted these declarations, based in every case upon the utterances of Republican national conventions upon which our Presidents have been elected, in good faith. The Republican party of Massachusetts in every State convention has affirmed its loyalty to civil service reform. The Republican party of Massachusetts, this very autumn, in spite of the fact that my friend from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] says he does not know it, expressed its indorsement of civil service reform and urged its extension.

Now, my friend from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] has stated, as showing the uprising of public sentiment upon this matter, that the Toledo convention of 1897 denounced civil service reform in the bitterest language.

I have taken pains to look up the Republican declaration in Ohio in 1897 as adopted on June 24 at Toledo.

This is what the Republicans of Ohio said. Remember that it had been mooted about for weeks before that convention that when the Republicans of Ohio met the civil-service law would be strangled at their hands. But here is the declaration of the Republicans of Ohio:

> We denounce the violation of the spirit of the civil-service act by President Cleveland in those orders which extended its operation beyond its purpose and intent, and demand such revocation of orders or modification of the law as will accomplish its manifest purpose.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it would appear that the Republicans of Ohio, supposing that they meant what they said, did not demand anything except such revocation of orders as would counteract the effect of Mr. Cleveland's sweeping Executive order of last spring, or, failing in that, a "modification" of the law. Is it not fair to insist that the Republican members of Congress, whether from Ohio or elsewhere, should leave to the person authorized by law to make them such "revocation of orders" as he may deem wise—to our own President, Mr. McKinley?

So far as that is concerned, Mr. Chairman, the Republicans of Massachusetts go hand in hand with the Republicans of Ohio in demanding that the sweeping orders of last spring issued by Grover Cleveland shall be modified and amended by the wisdom of William McKinley, so that the dishonest, the incompetent, and inefficient shall be weeded out of the public service and civil service reform be not used as a blanket to keep in place men in high positions not clerical, who should, by every principle of good government, be in close political harmony with the Administration.

But, in my judgment, this House is not called upon to take any steps to accomplish that result.

Mr. McKinley has the power to revoke or amend any order issued by his predecessor, and we have Mr. McKinley's assurance, in his message, read here one week ago yesterday, that he proposes to observe the law. Says he:

> During the past few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstatement in deserving cases has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examinations for admittance to the service enlarged and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical, and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials in any of the Departments. This order has been made to give to the accused his right to be heard, but without in any way impairing the power of removal, which should always be exercised in cases of inefficiency and incompetency, and which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil service reform system, preventing stagnation and deadwood, and keeping every employee keenly alive to the fact that the security of his tenure depends not on favor, but on his own tested and carefully watched record of service.
>
> Much of course still remains to be accomplished before the system can be made reasonably perfect for our needs. There are places now in the classified service which ought to be exempted, and others not classified may properly be included. I shall not hesitate to exempt cases which I think have been improperly included in the classified service or include those which in my judgment will best promote the public service. The system has the approval of the people, and it will be my endeavor to uphold and extend it.

Let me say to the Republicans of this House, the country is watching us with jealous eyes. It expects, and has the right to expect, some great pieces of legislation. The body politic is waiting upon our action. With eager lips the people who won the victory of 1896 are asking us to remedy the defects in our currency system, are asking us to provide for the completion of the Nicaragua Canal, for the annexation of Hawaii, and they are asking us for much important legislation whose consideration engrosses the public mind, to which the Republican party is irrevocably pledged. Yet we are told that the Republicans of this House are proposing to put ourselves and President McKinley in the unfortunate position that we propose to take a part in the steps he is taking for the reform of the civil service and the correction of Grover Cleveland's orders.

We are furnishing to the other side the very material which they most desire, in order that they may go before the country another year and say we have broken our pledges, that we have not had faith in our President, and that we have been paltering and bickering over these offices which are of small account in comparison with the great problems over which the nation throbs.

Mr. Chairman, we Republicans of Massachusetts are pledged to civil service reform as every Republican of the country is, especially my friend from Ohio, General GROSVENOR, who is one of the few members of the House who, being a member of the last convention at St. Louis, active and potent in every way, remained in that body while the platform was adopted without opposition, thus, according to the ethics of Massachusetts Republicanism, committing himself without shadow of turning to stand by the principles therein set forth.

Mr. BROSIUS. If the gentleman will allow me, I will state what may have escaped his memory, and that is, that the honorable Senator from his own State, Senator HOAR, said in the debate in the Senate when this measure was originally before that body, that it was tentative, that it was at the start made applicable to a part of the service, and that if it proved useful it would be extended and developed until it covered the entire service.

Mr. TAWNEY. By legislative enactment or by Executive orders?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The law contains within itself provisions for subsequent extension, which is notice to everybody who voted for it that it might be extended to other Departments, and it is a little late in the day to pretend that the original bill was passed through Congress by subterfuge.

Mr. BARRETT. What is this proposition here to-day?

William McKinley is the Republican President of the United States.

He has given his word, in his message, no longer ago than a week, that he proposes, after due examination, study, and investigation, to make such remedies in the execution of the law as in the judgment of the Executive are proper and wise.

Do the Republicans of this House propose to take issue with President McKinley? Do they propose to bring this up as a matter for legislative enactment, and thereby cripple his hands? I tell my friend from Ohio and every other Representative upon this floor who is chafing under the execution of the civil-service law as practiced by Grover Cleveland that further legislation attempting to change the statute will simply tie the hands of the President, who has already promised to do what is right and proper under the circumstances.

The Republicans of Massachusetts did not originally sustain Mr. McKinley as the nominee for the Presidency. We had no prophets who prophesied his nomination. We had no managers who went through the country bringing it about. [Laughter.] But when he was nominated and when the election came we gave him the largest majority ever given in Massachusetts for any candidate for the Presidency.

Now that he is President and is standing upon the Republican platform, now that we have his own solemn statement that he proposes to make such changes in the rules and in the administration of the law as are fit and proper, I answer all inquiring friends who want to know the position of the Republicans of Massachusetts that we stand for letting this matter alone in Congress, leaving it where it belongs, in the hands of the Republican President, William McKinley. I think I voice the sentiment of every Massachusetts Representative on this floor when I say that we propose, so far as our strength goes, to contest every proposed change in the law, which at this time could only redound to the benefit of our Democratic adversaries and hamper the President of the United States in bringing about the reforms which he has already promised.

We are Republicans. We helped to make the St. Louis platform. It is in line with every declaration of the Republican party on this subject for the past quarter of a century, and we propose to stand right there, and not to give any aid or encouragement to the common enemy by introducing or supporting new legislation whose only effect, if it goes beyond what the President can already do without legislation, will be to incur his veto, to divide the Republican ranks, and to give our Democratic friends such an advantage as they so eagerly welcomed a week ago when a member on this side of the House declared his approval of that plank in the Democratic platform which proposes to hand over the civil service to the spoilsmen. [Applause.]

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY].

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I should not occupy the attention of the committee at this time had it not been for the fact that my colleague [Mr. BARRETT] has done so at some length. He appears to have chafed under the injustice of an accusation that he has been silent hitherto when the subject of the civil service has been in debate. I confess that that accusation troubles me very little. I confess it did not seem to me very important that the position

of the Republicans of Massachusetts should be stated in a thirty-minutes debate upon the question whether some parts of the President's message should be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency or should be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

I had occasion to know, from my committee service, that this whole subject would be up for debate at large at a later period in the session, and I preferred to reserve whatever remarks I should have to submit upon the subject for an appropriate time. Everyone knows that there is no question about the general position of the Representatives from the State of Massachusetts upon this subject. Some of them will state their views themselves, as I shall do later. But, Mr. Chairman, this question is broader than the limits of the State of Massachusetts, broader than the limits of the State of Ohio, and I for one am ready to listen with deference to the suggestions and opinions of Representatives from all parts of the Union, and I do not propose to control my action in advance before I have heard debate upon this or any subject. One other point as to the reference which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] made to Massachusetts in his speech upon Tuesday last. I confess, Mr. Chairman, that I have been here long enough to have become rather tired of the personal controversies that occur upon this floor as the result of a good-natured reference by some member to the delegation from some other State. I understood the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] the other day, when he replied to my colleague on the other side of the House, to say that Massachusetts was "a little better than the other States in this Union." I was not certain whether it was only the final prevailing of the truth in his mind [laughter] or a good-natured fling, and I did not care very much, because I was quite confident that my friend from Ohio had no hostility either to the State of Massachusetts or to its Representatives, and I did not propose to occupy the attention of the House on the subject, and should not have done so now merely to reply to a good-natured reference of that sort.

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR].

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I like to have these kindergarten exercises of statesmanship forced upon the House occasionally [laughter], and I am delighted to have an opportunity to be mustered in as a friend and admirer of nearly everything that Massachusetts has ever done, and of nearly all the men that she has sent to Congress—not quite all; I hold a reservation in my own mind. [Laughter.] It is a great thing for a State of the magnitude of Massachusetts to be able to communicate with the country in a speech of only ten or fifteen minutes, to be able to state the sentiments of the entire State by the voice of a single man and to have that utterance taken as the voice of Massachusetts and of her magnificent delegation on this floor.

I heard somebody say, "What about the Republicans of Massachusetts?" and I hardly recognized where the inquiry came from. I did not know until afterwards who it was that had said it. I replied, "Massachusetts is always a little better than the rest of us." Well, she is in a great many respects; but I did not intend to admit it, and I do not propose now to admit it. I intended it as a good-natured answer to an interruption which was intended, as I suppose, to be good-natured.

Mr. MOODY. And I so understood it.

Mr. GROSVENOR. So gentlemen around me understood it. If I am called upon occasionally to testify, I will testify that there is no State in this Union excepting one—Ohio—that I have a higher regard and respect and admiration for than I have for the State in which my mother was born and in which my ancestors are buried.

Now, then, when the proper time comes in this debate, I hope gentlemen on both sides of the question will debate upon their judgment and not upon the question of what somebody else has said. Statesmanship that can only repeat what somebody else has said is the same statesmanship that the parrot indulges in very often in the course of his morning ablutions. [Laughter.]

Now, just one other word, for I will not discuss now the civil-service question. When we come to debate the question who it is that has forsaken the St. Louis platform and has gone off and erected new idols, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BARRETT], to whom I commend this suggestion, will allow me to call his attention to this plank in the platform adopted at St. Louis, which I stood by and did not protest against. I plead guilty to that; neither did the gentleman.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. Just let me read this plank of that platform, and then I shall be through.

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSVENOR (reading):

CUBA.

From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

[Applause.]

Mr. BARRETT. I think I ought to take up——

Mr. BINGHAM. I desire to state—I think I have been very accommodating——

Mr. BARRETT. The gentleman from Ohio has called my attention to a plank of the Republican platform, and I think I have a right——

Mr. BINGHAM. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. BARRETT. One minute.

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield with pleasure.

Mr. BARRETT. I am proud, Mr. Chairman, to appear as the humble defender of the President of the United States against the Representative from Ohio. If I could find the plank which the gentleman has read from the St. Louis platform—but I can not in this book—I would quote it. That plank says that when Spain is unable to control——

Mr. GROSVENOR. No, no; it does not say any such thing.

Mr. BARRETT. Let me find it; I should like to read it.

Mr. GROSVENOR. It says that Spain has lost control of the island.

Mr. BARRETT. Let me read it. Under the head of "Cuba" this declaration is made:

The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States—

And so forth.

Mr. MAHON. Go on and finish the reading.

Mr. GROSVENOR. The "and so forth" is the main part.

Mr. BARRETT (continuing the reading):

we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

A MEMBER. Read it all.

Mr. BARRETT. That is the end of it.

Now, we have the assurance of President McKinley that under this new administration the Government of Spain seems in a way to exert——

Mr. GROSVENOR. Then the conditions have changed.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. BARRETT. I ask further time. I was obliged to wait until this extract was found.

Mr. BINGHAM. Go on.

Mr. BARRETT. We said that unless Spain protected the lives of American citizens we would interfere.

Mr. GROSVENOR. No, sir; we did not say any such thing.

Mr. BARRETT. President McKinley says that Spain has released American prisoners and that our rights in Cuba are being carefully protected. I declare, as against the implication of the gentleman from Ohio, that that plank of the Republican platform is being maintained and that William McKinley is doing his duty in that respect, as he is in respect to the civil-service law. Both matters can be safely left by the Republicans in this House to his judgment and prudence.

Mr. GROSVENOR. So do I. Conditions have changed; and the position of the Executive has changed. Conditions have changed; and the position of the legislative department may change. [Applause.]

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I shall not emulate the example of gentlemen on the other side, who, with hot haste, have sought to precipitate a discussion upon civil service reform, although the consideration of that paragraph has been postponed until we shall have concluded the other paragraphs of the bill. I will content myself at this time with the remark that our Republican friends—at least a great number of them—seem to be eager to begin the assault upon the civil-service law, to which the Republican party is committed by the declarations of its national platforms. Nor shall I trench upon the Cuban question.

I may say, however, that the platform of the Republican party pronounced in favor of Cuban independence; the platform of the Democratic party was emphatic in the tender of the sympathies of the American people to the struggling patriots of Cuba. I have only to regret that when it comes to action here, we find the Democratic side solidly arrayed in behalf of the patriots of Cuba, while our friends on the other side, led by the Chief Executive, favor a policy of delay and procrastination. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

But, Mr. Chairman, I propose to come now to the bill under consideration. The expenditures of the Government exceed its income. This is the present condition of the Treasury, and has

been its condition for a number of years past. The original Treasury deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, was $69,803,260.58; the year following it dropped to $42,805,223.18, and then to $25,203,245.10 during the fiscal year 1896, and again in 1897 there was a further decrease to $18,052,454.41. The deficiency in income from July 1, 1897, to the 1st of the present month was $46,101,493.93.

The deficiency under the operation of the Dingley law from the 1st day of August to the 11th day of this month amounted to $36,300,732.49. So that it is obvious that the income of our Government is unequal to the task of meeting its current liabilities. That is the situation which now confronts us.

In this connection I desire to call attention to other facts. The expenditures of the Government during the last decade have been rapidly and abnormally increasing. The total ordinary expenditures from 1882 to 1889, inclusive—and I am not dealing with the question of appropriations, but with actual expenditures—the ordinary expenditures of the Government from 1882 to 1889, inclusive, a period of eight years, excluding only the sinking fund, aggregated $2,509,203,988.29.

The total ordinary expenditures from 1890 to 1897, inclusive, another period of eight years, excluding only the sinking fund, amounted to $3,509,055,254.45.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, the actual expense of conducting the various branches of the public service, exclusive of payments on the public debt, during the last eight fiscal years exceeded the expenditures of the eight preceding fiscal years exactly $999,851,266.16. I desire to repeat that statement in substance, so that its importance may be fully appreciated. During the past eight fiscal years the ordinary expenditures exceeded the expenditures for the eight prior years in round numbers by one billion of dollars. This stupendous increase should challenge the thoughtful attention of all taxpayers.

Again, Mr. Chairman, the average actual outlay from 1882 to 1889, inclusive, amounted to $313,650,498.53 each year.

The average actual outlay from 1890 to 1897, inclusive, was $438,631,907.92 yearly; or, in other words, the average annual increase in the demands upon the Treasury from 1890 to 1897 over the period from 1882 to 1889 was $124,981,409.39.

This is not all, Mr. Chairman. I desire to present another exhibit. The total actual cost of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, excluding only payments on the public debt, was but $320,938,374.36. The total cost for 1897 leaped to $459,861,401.95. That is to say, Mr. Chairman, at the end of a single decade the annual expenses of the Government were increased by $138,938,027.59. The per capita cost was $5.47 in 1887 and $6.24 in 1897, an increase of 77 cents for each one of our population.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it is obvious, in view of these startling Treasury exhibits, that we can only extinguish the existing deficiency by either one of two methods, or, it may be, by the employment of both. Congress must either increase taxation or reduce expenditures, or increase taxation and also reduce expenditures. I believe I voice the sentiment of Representatives on this side of the Chamber when I insist that we should limit expenditures. Our friends on the other side have hitherto pursued the other policy, and tried to meet the deficiency by increasing taxation, as was done by the Dingley Act. Confronted, however, with a deficiency under that act amounting at this time to $36,300,732.49, a policy of economy is suggested by the leaders of the Republican party. The Executive urges economy. All the chieftains proclaim it. Shall it be practiced by the committees having appropriations and this House?

I desire to say in reference to this bill, which has been prepared under the leadership of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM], that in my judgment he has given to the preparation of its paragraphs ample care and exacting scrutiny, and is entitled to credit for reporting a bill so nearly in harmony with the policy of this side of the Chamber.

But, Mr. Chairman, if we are to curtail the cost of Government, it can not be done solely by this branch of Congress. If there is to be a satisfactory reduction of Government expenses, the Senate must concur, the Executive should be in harmony, the Departments must be in thorough sympathy. Mr. Chairman, notwithstanding the concluding paragraph of the President's message, wherein he suggests that there should be no increases, and decreases wherever possible, the Executive Departments submit estimates exceeding current appropriations by $26,787,453.92, thus compelling an estimated deficiency for the ensuing fiscal year of $21,647,885.85. The Departments submit these increases in excess of the amount of the current law.

I desire to be absolutely fair. These excessive estimates of the Departments are not without precedent. It has been their custom under all Administrations—under Mr. Cleveland, under Mr. Harrison, under this Administration—to submit estimates which largely exceed the demands of the public service. I make this criticism as supplemental to what was so well said by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] a few days since. If there is to be retrenchment of public expenditures, the Executive Departments must heartily cooperate and bring down their estimates.

The Departments have usually asked for twenty-five to thirty-five million dollars more than Congress has appropriated. It follows, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that the President, the Departments, the Senate, and the House of Representatives must all cooperate to properly curtail Government liabilities.

Now, Mr. Chairman, just one word in conclusion, because I do not desire to detain the committee. Some of our Republican friends at this time advocate economy because the condition of the National Treasury forbids extravagance. On this side of the Chamber we urge economy because, as Jefferson stated, we believe taxation burdens labor, and we desire to lighten the burdens of labor. Therefore we reduce appropriations, and in that way only are we enabled to reduce taxation.

I shall not detain the committee further, but will yield——

Mr. BINGHAM. Has the gentleman finished?

Mr. DOCKERY. Yes.

Mr. BINGHAM. I would ask how much time remains on each side?

The CHAIRMAN. Fourteen minutes remain under the control of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM], and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] has occupied sixteen minutes of his time. There remain twenty-nine minutes on one side and fourteen on the other.

Mr. BINGHAM. Then, Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HOPKINS, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4751) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. STOKES, for ten days, on account of important public business.

To Mr. WHITE of North Carolina, for two days, on account of important business.

FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S MOTHER.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, it is well known that the funeral of the mother of the Chief Magistrate of the nation is to take place at about this hour; and conforming to the action of the Senate, and as a token of our sympathy and respect for the President, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, relating to the alleged improper occupation of certain streets by the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company—to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Benjamin E. Gambill against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of J. Garland Hurst, administrator of John T. Henkle, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate as submitted by the Secretary of War of appropriation for Watertown Arsenal—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. HULL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. Res. 87) authorizing transfer of $85,000 of the unexpended balance of appropriation "Pay, etc., of the Army, 1896," to "Pay, etc., of the Army, 1897," to meet deficiencies in last-named appropriation, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 36); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 266) referring to the Court of Claims the claim of William E. Woodbridge for compensation for the use by the United States of his invention relating to projectiles, for which letters patent were ordered to issue to him March 25, 1852, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 37); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4411) for the relief of James H. Birch, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 38); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. OVERSTREET, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 285) for the relief of David D. Smith, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 39); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1932) for the relief of the trustees of Carson-Newman College, at Mossycreek, Tenn., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 40); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4255), reported in lieu thereof a bill (H. R. 4936) for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883, and commonly known as the Bowman Act, and for other purposes, accompanied by a report (No. 41); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. COOPER of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3246) for the relief of Capt. Francis A. Beuter, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 42); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HENRY of Mississippi, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the resolution of the House (House Res. No. 136) for the relief of the estate of Abel Casper, deceased, late of Hinds County, Miss., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 43); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the resolution of the House (House Res. No. 137) for the relief of Fannie J. Johnson, of Hinds County, Miss., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 44); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the resolution of the House (House Res. No. 138) for the relief of the estate of William O. Mosely, late of Hinds County, Miss., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 45); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the resolution of the House (House Res. No. 139) for the relief of the estate of Warren R. Dent, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 46); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 937) for the relief of James Sims, of Marshall County, Miss., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 47); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. OVERSTREET, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 261) for the relief of Henry J. Hewitt, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 48); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. COOPER of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1106) for the relief of Cumberland Female College, of McMinnville, Tenn., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 49); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 560) for the relief of the trustee of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, at Martinsburg, W. Va., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 50); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 249) for the relief of St. Charles College, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 51); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 536) for the relief of the trustees of the German Evangelical Church, of Martinsburg, W. Va., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 52); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

By Mr. GRAFF, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2219) for the relief of the administrators of Isaac P. Tice, deceased, and others, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 53); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

By Mr. MINOR, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 628) to pay the heirs of the late John Roach, deceased, $330,151.42, for labor and material, dockage and detention, and occupation of yards and shops for the gunboats *Chicago*, *Boston*, and *Atlanta*, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 54); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

By Mr. BRUMM, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 706) for the relief of the Erie Railroad Company, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 55); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

By Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2921) for the relief of Pardon Worsley, his heirs or assigns, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 56); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

ADVERSE REPORT.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 250) for the relief of Charles P. Chouteau, survivor of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 57); which said bill and report were laid on the table.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 3538) authorizing and directing the repayment to Josiah B. Orbison, of Donegal Township, Butler County, Pa., the sum of $300, with interest, that he paid to avoid the draft in 1863—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2760) for the relief of George Henderson—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4677) to increase the pension of Mrs. Rebecca McMullen—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2935) for the relief of Isaac Davenport and others, citizens of Virginia—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 1296) for the amendment of the record of James Johnson, late an enlisted man in the United States Navy—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 4445) for the relief of Arulus C. Parkhurst—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 1196) for the relief of P. B. Monell—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 320) for the relief of William G. Mayer—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 4921) to provide for the settlement of accounts with certain railway companies—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 4922) to authorize appointment of a military storekeeper in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 4923) for the construction of a dry dock at the navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 4924) to provide for the restatement, readjustment, settlement, and payment of dues to army officers in certain cases—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARHAM: A bill (H. R. 4925) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Santa Rosa, in the State of California—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 4926) to increase the limit of cost of the public building at St. Paul, Minn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SULLOWAY (by request): A bill (H. R. 4927) extending the benefits of the act of June 27, 1890, to certain persons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARHAM: A bill (H. R. 4928) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Eureka, in the State of California—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LITTAUER: A bill (H. R. 4929) extending the time for the completion of bridge across St. Lawrence River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 4930) providing for the compensation of fourth-class postmasters for issuing money orders—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4931) relating to compensation of fourth-class postmasters—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 4932) to finally adjust the swamp and grants, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. YOUNG of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4933) relating to the pay and retirement of mates in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 4934) permitting the building of a dam between Coon Rapids and the north limits of the city of Minneapolis, Minn., across the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BERRY: A bill (H. R. 4935) amending section 1 of an act passed August 5, 1892, entitled "An act granting pensions to army nurses"—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 4937) to amend section 1225 of the Revised Statutes so as to provide for the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in the State normal schools and in the public schools—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4938) to amend the laws relating to American seamen—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4939) concerning tonnage tax—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 4940) to amend sections 3242 and 3281 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAYERS: A bill (H. R. 4941) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the State of Texas the sum of $101,113.27, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: A bill (H. R. 5009) to fix the rate of pension of sailors and soldiers in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 5010) to amend section 4696 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAKER of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 5011) making an appropriation for the erection of new buildings for the proper accommodation of the United States Naval Academy, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DE VRIES: A bill (H. R. 5012) to examine, determine, and report the facts necessary to the establishment of free public highways into the Yosemite National Park, and appropriating moneys therefor—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BARHAM: Joint resolution (H. Res. 102) directing the Secretary of War to examine and submit estimate of cost to prevent the peninsula at Crescent Bay, California, from washing away—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. COONEY: Resolution (House Res. No. 133) asking for certain information from the Secretary of the Treasury—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: Resolution (House Res. No. 134) of inquiry directed to the Secretary of the Treasury—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BULL: Resolution (House Res. No. 140) for the payment of Joseph H. Johnson, Thornton S. Alexander, and J. M. Saltsman for services performed in the Clerk's document room—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARHAM: A bill (H. R. 4942) granting a pension to Charles W. Emmell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4943) removing the charge of desertion from the record of Louis W. Mayer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4944) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Jacob Rothenbucher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4945) granting a pension to C. B. Goodwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4946) for the relief of Philip Loney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOZE: A bill (H. R. 4947) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John Clemson and John C. Cookson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 4948) for the relief of Jeremiah McCarthy and Bartholomew Shea, and for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Patrick J. Sullivan and John B. Dillon—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 4949) to pension David T. Nuttle, Company I, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4950) for the relief of George Francis, Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 4951) to correct and amend the military record of Stephen Helton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 4952) to place John J. Brewer on pension roll, soldier, late war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4953) to grant an honorable discharge to T. J. Murphy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 4954) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Christopher Mullen, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4955) for the relief of Eliza Percival—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FENTON: A bill (H. R. 4956) for the relief of John McNaughton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4957) to increase the pension of John H. Prather—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GROUT: A bill (H. R. 4958) to grant a pension to Valencourt C. Johnston, of West Berlin, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 4959) for the relief of G. Yerger Stewart—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUNTER: A bill (H. R. 4960) to pension James Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4961) to pension George W. Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4962) to pension William D. Foot—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H. R. 4963) granting a pension to Patrick O'Donnell—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KULP: A bill (H. R. 4964) for the relief of William D. Moyer, Bloomsburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 4965) granting a pension to Mary Elizabeth Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 4966) granting a pension to M. E. P. Bennett—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 4967) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James H. Harle, of Memphis, Mo.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4968) granting a pension to Martha Bruce, of Laplata, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4969) to correct the military record of John T. McKee, of Kahoka, Mo.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARSH: A bill (H. R. 4970) to grant an honorable discharge to Peter Hoots—to the Committee on Millitary Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4971) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to adjudicate the claim of Milton S. Cabell, executor, and to remove the bar of the statute of limitations therefrom—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4972) for the relief of Isaac N. Strickler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4973) granting a pension to Mary J. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 4974) for the relief Joshua Fairclough, alias Joseph Whittle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MEEKISON: A bill (H. R. 4975) granting a pension to William R. Cosgrove—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOODY: A bill (H. R. 4976) granting a pension to Harriet Coan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4977) granting a pension to Mary Hannah Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 4978) granting a pension to Martha A. Cornish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4979) granting a pension to Charles A. Foster, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4980) granting a pension to Newell F. Osterhout—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4981) granting an increase of pension to William D. Seamans, late a private Company L, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4982) granting a pension to Harriet Tubman Davis, late a nurse in the United States Army—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PLOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 4983) for the relief of the widow and minor children of Harry M. Emmons, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 4984) to pay to the Mount Vernon Avenue Association, as assignee of the State of Virginia, the amount loaned by said State to the General Government, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBBINS: A bill (H. R. 4985) granting a pension to Margaret E. Guthrie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4986) for the relief of Daniel Foust—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4987) for the relief of Mary A. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4988) granting a pension to James Wolf—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4989) granting a pension to Margaret Abbott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4990) granting a pension to Mrs. Jane Von—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4991) granting a pension to Agnes Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4992) granting an increase of pension to Nelson M. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4993) to pension Peter Lapoleon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4994) granting a pension to Lydia C. Arthurs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4995) granting a pension to W. Scott King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4996) granting a pension to John B. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 4997) granting an increase of pension to John S. Stanger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4998) granting a pension to Mrs. Susan A. Minnis, widow of Charles M. Minnis, late captain Company A, Sixty-fifth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPALDING: A bill (H. R. 4999) to pension Miss Lucy Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5000) for the relief of Mathew T. Lewis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5001) for the relief of Thomas J. Sheppard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5002) to correct the war record of George W. McBride—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5003) to increase the pension of M. M. Comstock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 5004) to place Edward Simonton on the retired list of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 5005) granting a pension to Mary E. Dickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARNER: A bill (H. R. 5006) to increase the pension of Edward Starr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHICKERING: A bill (H. R. 5007) for the relief of Charles Lamar—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 5008) for the relief of William Call—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: Appeal of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Oreg., in behalf of the imperiled miners of the Yukon—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, statement of the Building Trades Council of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the passage of a bill to forbid railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARLOW: Papers to accompany House bill No. 93, for the relief of Peter L. Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4238, for the relief of James W. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON: Resolutions of Socialer Turn-Verein of Cleveland, Ohio, remonstrating against restrictions upon immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CASTLE: Petition of the San Diego (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Republic—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DRIGGS: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Eliza Percival—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4954, to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Christopher Mullen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Petition of W. H. Anthony, of Allentown, Pa., in support of the Nelson bankruptcy bill, and asking for its immediate passage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Portland (Oreg.) Chamber of Commerce, asking Congress to give immediate relief to the miners of the Yukon—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of Orin R. McDaniel, for an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS: Petition of sundry citizens of Louisville, Ky., who are pensioners, asking that the rate be increased from $8 per month to $12 per month for a certain class of pensioners—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GROUT: Petition of A. L. Hewitt and 16 other residents of West Berlin, Vt., in behalf of granting a pension to Valencourt C. Johnston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, testimony to accompany House bill No. 2634, relating to the record of Charles F. Sanborn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HILL (by request): Petition of John Coombs and other inmates of the Soldiers' Home, Noroton, Conn., asking for a service pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL: Petition of citizens of the State of Washington, asking for the establishment of a national park at Vicksburg, Miss.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LACEY: Resolutions of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Iowa, in favor of a national park at Vicksburg, Miss.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCALL: Papers to accompany House bill No. 497, for the relief of Joshua Fairclough, alias Joseph Whittle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Papers to accompany House bill No. 289, for the relief of E. G. Fugate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Resolutions of the First Connecticut Light Battery Association, favoring a service pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPALDING: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Mathew T. Lewis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Petition of numerous citizens of Duncan, Ind. T., favoring the opening of the Comanche and Kiowa Indian reservations, in Oklahoma Territory, to accompany House bill No. 2917—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 3214, for the relief of John W. Harlan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: Petition of soldiers of the late war residing in Bradford, Pa., in favor of the passage of a per diem pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARNER: Petition of William T. Edwards and other citizens of Bloomington, Ill., in behalf of Edward Starr for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *December 15, 1897.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

WORK OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Civil Service Commission, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 13th instant, a statement, by fiscal years since 1890, showing the total number of persons examined, the total number passed, and the total number appointed in the several branches of the Government service, as classified by the commission, and also the total number of persons on the eligible list of the several branches of the civil service at the beginning of each of these fiscal years; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4752) making appropriations to provide for certain deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution providing for the printing of extra copies of

the report of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of the Baptist Preachers' Meeting of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to substitute legal separation for absolute divorce, except in cases of adultery, in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WELLINGTON presented a petition of 118 citizens of Baltimore, Md., praying that an appropriation be made to pay the depositors the full amount of money lost by them through the failure of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., praying that an appropriation be made to deepen the channel of the Delaware River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the interstate-commerce law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. BURROWS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Detroit, Mich., and a petition of the Evening Congregation of the Fountain Street Baptist Church, of Grand Rapids, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented the memorial of S. Jacoby and 105 other citizens of Michigan, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Detroit, Mich., and a petition of the Evening Congregation of the Fountain Street Baptist Church, of Grand Rapids, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories and the interstate transmission of the materials of the same; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TURNER presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., praying for an increase in the artillery force stationed on Puget Sound; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PERKINS presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal., remonstrating against the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the establishment of a department of commerce and industry; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. VEST presented a memorial of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of St. Louis, Mo., remonstrating against the removal of the internal-revenue tax on alcohol; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., remonstrating against the adoption of any amendment to the interstate-commerce law looking to the legalization of pooling of freight or earnings; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HOAR presented sundry petitions of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of Newton, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented sundry petitions of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of Newton, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the interstate transmission of lottery matter by telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented sundry petitions of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of Newton, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and also the interstate transmission of materials of the same; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Young People's Christian Union of Salem, Mass., and a petition of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of Franklin, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the Lake Seamen's Union of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Hon. R. J. Smith, of Chicago, Ill., and the petition of Hon. Eugene Cary, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the adoption of certain changes in existing Territorial laws relative to insurance companies; which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington, praying for the opening to settlement of the north half of the Colville Indian Reservation, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., praying for an increase in the artillery force stationed on Puget Sound; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present in behalf of Senate bill 2157, granting a pension to Fielding L. Rutherford, affidavits of Dr. N. B. Hocker, Dr. M. Taylor, O. N. Hoshaw, Joseph K. Mathews, W. K. Gillett, and W. F. Holland. I move that the affidavits be referred to the Committee on Pensions to accompany that bill and to be considered in connection with it.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MASON. I present a petition in favor of the passage of the Chicago Record's postal savings bank bill. It is accompanied by an affidavit showing that 662,257 signatures of citizens of the United States have been attached to these particular petitions. I should like to have the petition and accompanying statement made a part of the RECORD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois?

There being no objection, the petition and accompanying paper were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *County of Cook, ss:*

Albert G. Beaunisne, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is business manager of the Chicago Record, a daily newspaper published in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, and that he has caused to be circulated throughout a large part of the United States copies of a petition urging on Congress the passage of a certain bill for the establishment of postal savings banks identical with the copy hereto attached, and that said copies have been returned to him, and that they contain a total of 662,257 signatures, which signatures are, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the genuine signatures of citizens of the United States.

ALBERT G. BEAUNISNE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1897.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL R. WELLS,
Notary Public.

THE CHICAGO RECORD'S POSTAL SAVINGS BANK BILL.

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States of America, residing in ——, ——, respectfully and earnestly petition the National Congress to enact into law at its earliest opportunity the following bill:

A bill to establish a postal savings bank system and to provide for the conduct and regulation of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to make the Post-Office Department available for the protection of small savings, with the pledge of the National Government for the due repayment of the same, there is hereby established a postal savings bank system, with a central bank and branch banks, under the direction and supervision of the Postmaster-General. There shall be established at the seat of Government as a branch of the Post-Office Department a chief office, to be known as the "central bank." And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to designate such money-order post-offices as he may select for that purpose as branch postal savings banks, to receive small deposits and repay the same, subject to regulations made by him in conformity with the provisions of this act. The system provided for in this act shall be known as the "postal savings bank" system, and the moneys received by, transferred to, or in any wise appertaining to said bank as "postal savings funds," which moneys shall be deemed and taken to be public moneys and moneys in the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. That any person may become a depositor under this act. Married women may make deposits and control the same as if they were sole. Minors above the age of 12 years may make deposits and control the same as if they were adults. Holders of trust funds may deposit the same as trustees. No deposit for a less amount than $1 shall be received and all deposits of more than $1 shall be in multiples of $1. The deposits of any one individual provided for in this act shall not exceed $300 in any one year ended June 30, and when the amount of deposits standing to the credit of a depositor shall exceed $1,000 no interest shall accrue on the sum in excess of said $1,000.

SEC. 3. That every deposit received by any postmaster designated for that purpose shall be entered by him at the time in the depositor's book, and the entry shall be attested by the postmaster and by the dated stamp of his office; and the amount of such deposit shall upon the day of such receipt be reported by such postmaster to the Postmaster-General, and the acknowledgment of the Postmaster-General signified by the officer whom he shall designate for that purpose shall be forthwith transmitted to the depositor, and it shall be the duty of every depositor to see that he receives such acknowledgment. If he does not receive the acknowledgment within twenty days of the time of making his deposit with the postmaster, it shall be the duty of the depositor to notify the Postmaster-General of such fact, and to demand from the Postmaster-General the acknowledgment due him.

SEC. 4. That the Postmaster-General shall furnish and keep for sale at branch postal savings bank offices adhesive savings stamps of the denominations of 5 cents and 10 cents, to be known as "postal savings stamps," and shall also furnish for the use of purchasers of such stamps cards upon which such stamps when sold shall be affixed, said cards to be known as "postal savings cards." Postal savings cards with stamps affixed to the amount of $1 shall be received by postmasters as deposits of $1. The Postmaster-General shall provide by regulation for the redemption and cancellation of postal savings stamps of $1 or less in amount when properly affixed to postal savings cards. In no case shall ordinary postage stamps be used as postal savings stamps.

SEC. 5. That on demand of a depositor or person legally authorized to claim

on account of a depositor, made in such form as prescribed for repayment of deposits or any part thereof, the authority of the Postmaster-General for such repayment shall be transmitted to the depositor forthwith and the depositor shall be absolutely entitled to receive such sum with the least possible delay after making demand at the post-office.

SEC. 6. That interest shall be paid on deposits at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, which said interest shall begin the first day of the calendar month following the date of deposit and shall cease on the last day of the calendar month preceding the date of withdrawal. Interest accrued shall be added to principal on the 30th day of June of each year. No interest shall be computed on any fractional part of a dollar standing to the credit of a depositor.

SEC. 7. That every depositor shall forward his pass book to the Postmaster-General in an envelope, which will be furnished him at the post-office for that purpose, once in each year, namely, on the anniversary of the day on which his first deposit was made, for examination and for entry of interest standing to his credit.

SEC. 8. That the Postmaster-General shall cause to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or with an assistant treasurer of the United States, or with a national bank designated as a depository of public moneys under the provisions of section 5153, Revised Statutes, or with such post-offices of the first and second classes as he may have designated as depositories of postal savings funds, to the credit of said Treasurer, all postal savings funds, except money necessarily held in reserve to pay withdrawals and to meet the current expenses of the business; and said Treasurer shall cause an account to be opened with the Postmaster-General, to be called the "Postal savings bank account," upon which shall be credited all funds received from or on account of said bank; and sums transferred to postmasters by draft of the Postmaster-General upon said Treasurer, to meet the withdrawal demands of depositors or the current expenses of the business, shall be charged to said account; and at the close of each calendar month the Secretary of the Treasury shall transmit to the Postmaster-General a summary of said account for such month and of all transactions by his Department under the operation of this act.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to invest in interest-bearing bonds of the United States, or in bonds the principal and interest of which are guaranteed by the United States, funds arising from the operation of this act in excess of what shall be deemed by the Postmaster-General necessary to keep on hand as reserve for redemption purposes and for expenses of administering this act. Whenever it may be found impracticable to secure United States bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, invest such funds in State bonds and in the bonds of municipalities and counties in the United States, subject to the restrictions hereinafter provided:

First. The Secretary of the Treasury may invest such funds in State bonds and in the bonds of municipalities and counties guaranteed by the State in which such municipalities and counties are located. If, for any reason, any State shall fail to make payment of principal or interest on bonds in which postal savings bank funds are invested, or shall fail to make good its guaranty of municipal or county bonds, the Postmaster-General shall refuse to receive deposits at branch postal savings banks within that State, and shall also refuse to pay interest on deposits standing to the credit of depositors at savings-bank offices within that State, accruing from and after the date he shall have set for refusal to accept any further deposits at branch postal savings banks in said State.

Second. Without such State guaranty the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, invest said funds in the bonds of municipalities having not less than 2,000 inhabitants according to the last preceding decennial census of the United States, or in the bonds of counties having not less than 40,000 inhabitants according to the last preceding decennial census: *Provided*, That the total bonded indebtedness of such municipalities or counties in whose bonds investment is made is not in excess of 5 per cent of the taxable valuation in such municipalities or counties: *Provided further*, That in all cases of investment in municipal or county bonds without State guaranty the bonds in which investment is made shall be approved by a commission composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General as safe and secure investments.

Third. *Provided further*, That in no case shall the amount invested in State bonds and the bonds of municipalities and counties of any State exceed twice the amount of deposits standing to the credit of depositors in that State.

SEC. 10. That the postmasters and other officers engaged in the receipt or repayment of deposits shall not disclose the name of any depositor or the amount of his deposit or withdrawal, except to the Postmaster-General or to such of his officers as are appointed to assist in carrying into operation the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. That no sum of money deposited under this act shall at any time be liable to demand, seizure, or detention under any legal process against the depositor. Deposits and pass books shall not be transferable. Money deposited under this act shall not be subject to taxation by the United States or by any State.

SEC. 12. That the Postmaster-General may in his discretion require an additional bond of any postmaster whose office is designated a branch postal savings bank office.

SEC. 13. That the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Treasury, respectively, shall designate such officers and subdivisions of their Departments to take charge of business in connection with the postal savings bank as may be necessary. If the business of the postal savings bank shall require it, the Postmaster-General may appoint, subject to provisions of existing law, a "general superintendent of the postal savings bank," whose compensation shall be the same as that of the Superintendent of the Money-Order System; and whenever the business of said bank may require their services, he may appoint likewise one clerk of class 4, five clerks of class 1, and two laborers. Likewise the Secretary of the Treasury may, when in his opinion necessary for the keeping and settling of accounts of the postal savings bank, appoint in the office of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department the requisite clerks, in all not to exceed six, to wit, one clerk of class 4 and five clerks of class 2. And to provide for the compensation of said superintendent, clerks, and laborers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money not otherwise appropriated. The Postmaster-General may provide for such clerical service in branch postal savings banks at post-offices of the first and the second classes as may be necessary, in accordance with the provisions of existing law applicable to the Money-Order System. At post-offices of the third and fourth classes the compensation for work in connection with the savings-bank service shall be such as the Postmaster-General shall by general regulation determine. The Postmaster-General may cause to be paid out of the proceeds of the postal savings bank business the expenses of administration, including the cost of the books, blanks, stationery, stamps, and printing. The provisions of the act of March 3, 1883, regarding blanks, blank books, and printed matter of the Money-Order Service shall apply in carrying out the provisions of this act. For the preliminary expenses of putting this act into operation and for meeting any deficit that may arise during the first year the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 14. That the Postmaster-General shall make the necessary rules and regulations for carrying into effect this act, including regulations regarding deposits by children under the age of 12 years and by trustees, and the final disposition of deposits of deceased persons; and such regulations shall be binding on all persons to the same extent as if they formed a part of this act; and the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, as may be found necessary to secure the best administration of this act, change such regulations; and the Postmaster-General shall transmit to Congress, on the first day of each session, a copy of all regulations made and in force, and of all changes made subsequent to his last report, and the reasons for such changes.

SEC. 15. That the Postmaster-General shall as soon as practicable after the close of each month make a report of all moneys received and paid during such month and the total amount of deposits at the end of such month, and such report shall be given publicity as soon after the close of the month as is practicable. The Postmaster-General shall make an annual report showing the amount of deposits received, the amount repaid to depositors, and the total amount due depositors for each year ending June 30; also of all expenses incurred and such other particulars and recommendations as he shall deem necessary. Such annual report shall be transmitted to Congress upon the first day of each regular session.

SEC. 16. That all statutes and parts of statutes now in existence or which may hereafter be enacted defining crimes and misdemeanors in the postal service, whether as burglary, larceny, embezzlement, forgery, counterfeiting, or misappropriation of funds, postal, money-order, or otherwise, and providing punishment therefor, be, and the same are hereby, extended and in all respects made applicable to the commission of and punishment therefor of all such crimes and misdemeanors in connection with the postal savings bank system or in connection with postal savings funds or any funds that may arise or be received under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 17. This act shall take effect and the system herein provided for shall go into operation at such time, within six months after its passage, as the Postmaster-General shall designate.

Signatures to the postal savings bank bill, by States and Territories:

Illinois (including Chicago)	239,231	Connecticut	501
Ohio	127,661	West Virginia	606
Wisconsin	55,840	Maine	372
Indiana	50,214	New Jersey	371
Michigan	36,560	Idaho	588
Minnesota	30,836	Georgia	370
Iowa	18,920	Wyoming	359
Missouri	15,596	Alabama	351
Nebraska	11,213	Arizona	328
Kentucky	7,824	Virginia	323
Colorado	5,947	Tennessee	317
Pennsylvania	4,589	Arkansas	304
California	3,142	Vermont	289
Washington	2,906	North Carolina	278
New York	2,837	South Carolina	209
Kansas	2,104	Louisiana	159
Florida	1,741	Maryland	102
Texas	1,332	Indian Territory	150
Montana	1,328	Mississippi	143
South Dakota	1,154	District of Columbia	141
Oregon	1,082	Oklahoma	134
New Hampshire	745	Delaware	82
Utah	714	Nevada	39
North Dakota	635	Rhode Island	55
Massachusetts	626		
New Mexico	540	Total	662,257

Mr. MASON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Green River, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation providing a safe, convenient, and beneficial plan for systematic saving through postal savings banks; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of J. E. Ebby and 15 other citizens; of J. F. Thorwath and 20 other citizens; of S. F. Schmitt; of W. H. Hanley and 8 other citizens; of F. Davis and 4 other citizens; of L. Wallerstein and 17 other citizens; of C. H. Crane and 31 other citizens; of Goldsten & Co. and 51 other citizens; of D. Ettleson and 52 other citizens; of J. W. Bryan and 52 other citizens; of R. L. Creacy and 52 other citizens; of George Fisher and 52 other citizens; of B. F. Harper and 52 other citizens; of C. E. Sherwood and 17 other citizens; of Prof. O. Kohler and 18 other citizens; of L. Wise & Co. and 18 other citizens; of E. E. Davis and 18 other citizens; of H. C. Miller and 18 other citizens; of R. S. Green and 18 other citizens; of E. B. Williamson and 18 other citizens; of S. Friedman and 18 other citizens; of H. E. Green and 18 other citizens; of E. Johnson and 18 other citizens; of A. Burr and 18 other citizens; of E. C. McVey and 19 other citizens; of G. M. Hallbrook and 19 other citizens; of E. Smith and 19 other citizens; of M. Kraus and 19 other citizens; of J. I. Landey and 19 other citizens; of S. R. Pettibone and 19 other citizens; of J. P. Whitmore and 19 other citizens; of E. Morris and 19 other citizens; of M. Wright and 19 other citizens; of E. Kincead and 19 other citizens; of J. B. Hicks and 19 other citizens; of W. E. Cromie and 19 other citizens; of C. Seegers and 19 other citizens; of C. Ritter and 19 other citizens; of H. Boerkentoff and 19 other citizens; of L. F. Baer and 19 other citizens; of A. McMillan and 19 other citizens; of H. A. Sterling and 19 other citizens; of S. Fishel and 19 other citizens; of H. A. Paxon and 19 other citizens; of A. Rosenthal and 19 other citizens; of George M. Lee and 19 other citizens; of W. Litzen and 19 other citizens; of E. Marrow and 19 other citizens; of R. L. Morehead and 19 other citizens; of J. B. Whitely and 19 other citizens; of E. H. Hood and 19 other citizens; of E. Maro and 19 other citizens; of E. Hauseman and 19 other citizens; of E. J. Hoody and 19 other citizens; of L. B. Nichols and 19 other citizens; of B. E. La Dow and 19 other citizens; of W. Dilly and 19 other citizens; of F. Reily and 19 other citizens; of W. Jack and 19 other citizens; of A. R. Pettner and 19 other citizens; of J. T. Shay and 19 other citizens; of A. B. Monroe and

19 other citizens; of S. Robinson and 19 other citizens; of Murphy Bros. and 19 other citizens; of W. Jehutz and 19 other citizens; of N. S. Wenple and 19 other citizens; of H. D. Newhouse and 19 other citizens; of A. L. Logan and 19 other citizens; of A. L. Felsenthal and 19 other citizens; of C. P. Hanson and 19 other citizens; of S. M. Russell and 19 other citizens; of B. W. Gumport and 19 other citizens; of J. C. Carr and 19 other citizens; of J. Bayan and 19 other citizens; of J. J. Keating and 19 other citizens; of H. Lamkan and 19 other citizens; of H. M. Faulkner and 19 other citizens; of J. D. James and 19 other citizens; of J. P. St. John and 14 other citizens; of J. Adder and 15 other citizens, and of H. Katz and 16 other citizens, all in the State of Illinois, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

HATTIE A. PHILLIPS.

On motion of Mr. WARREN, it was

Ordered, That the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of S. 851, for the relief of Hattie A. Phillips, and the papers accompanying said bill be referred to the Committee on Claims, to be considered with S. 2013, of the same title, now pending before the latter committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1640) for the relief of Mrs. Emma D. Larsh and Charles M. Larsh, of Denver, Colo., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the bill (S. 2315) for the relief of Mrs. Emma D. Larsh, of Denver, Colo., and the bill (S. 2314) for the relief of Charles M. Larsh, of Denver, Colo., reported adversely thereon, and they were postponed indefinitely.

Mr. WARREN subsequently said: I move that the bill (S. 1640) for the relief of Mrs. Emma D. Larsh and Charles M. Larsh, of Denver, Colo., which was reported this morning by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] from the Committee on Public Lands, be referred to the Committee on Claims.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2013) for the relief of Hattie A. Phillips, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

STATUE OF THE LATE ADMIRAL PORTER.

Mr. CHANDLER. From the Committee on Naval Affairs I report favorably without amendment the bill (S. 1610) directing the Secretary of the Navy to consider and report on the subject of a statue of the late Admiral David D. Porter. I ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill; and the Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider it as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of the Navy to consider the subject of the erection in the city of Washington of a suitable statue of David D. Porter, lately the Admiral of the United States, and to report to Congress concerning the general design, reasonable cost, and appropriate location of such a statue.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SURVEY OF FOREST RESERVES.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. WILSON on the 7th instant, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is directed to send to the Senate a full and complete report of the operations of the Geological Survey in carrying out the provisions of that portion of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1897, providing for the survey of the public lands that have been or may hereafter be designated as forest reserves by Executive proclamation, under section 24 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal the timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," and including public lands adjacent thereto which may be designated for survey by the Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT ON LABOR LAWS.

Mr. LODGE. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution providing for printing additional copies of the Second Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor, to report it without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution; which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That there be printed 8,000 additional copies, in cloth binding, of the Second Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor, comprising the labor laws of the United States and of the State and Territorial governments, being a report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, submitted July 20, 1892, and revised and annotated in accordance with concurrent resolution adopted March 5, 1896, 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 copies for distribution by the Department of Labor.

Mr. COCKRELL. Is it a fair distribution to give the Senate only 1,000 copies? That will be only about 10 copies apiece. The Commissioner of Labor is given 5,000 copies. It is an important publication, and there may be a considerable demand for it.

Mr. LODGE. It is an important publication.

Mr. COCKRELL. Ten copies will amount to very little. I observe that in the distribution of publications the number given to the Senate has been largely reduced. Take the Ethnological report and other reports; the number for the Senate has been cut down about two-thirds, and it is impossible for any one to keep up a continuous set of the publications.

Mr. LODGE. I will say to the Senator that this publication is entirely exhausted and there is great demand for it, especially a great demand to the Bureau directly, from labor organizations particularly all over the country.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move to amend the resolution so as to give the Senate 1,500 copies and the House 3,000 copies, which will make 4,500 copies, giving the Commissioner of Labor 3,500 copies.

Mr. LODGE. I entirely agree to that amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution as amended was agreed to.

PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

Mr. LODGE. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution providing for printing extra copies of the Report of the Special Commissioner of the United States to the International Exposition to be held in Paris in 1900, to report it favorably with an amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution; which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 30,000 extra copies of the report of the Special Commissioner of the United States to the International Exposition to be held at Paris, 1900, 10,000 copies to be for the use of the Senate, 15,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 copies for the use of the Department of State.

The amendment of the Committee on Printing was to increase the number from 30,000 to 35,000 copies, and to add to the resolution:

And 5,000 copies for the use of the special commissioner.

Mr. COCKRELL. This is simply a preliminary report?

Mr. LODGE. It is merely a preliminary report of the special commissioner, who was there last summer. It is a very brief report.

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution as amended was agreed to.

REPORT ON ITALIANS IN CHICAGO.

Mr. LODGE. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution to print additional copies of the Ninth Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor, to report it without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution; which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That there be printed and bound in cloth 8,000 additional copies of the Ninth Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor, relating to the Italians in Chicago, 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 5,000 copies for distribution by the Department of Labor.

Mr. LODGE. I suggest that the same amendment be made which was proposed to the first resolution.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move to amend the resolution so as to give to the Senate 1,500 copies, the House 3,000 copies, and the Commissioner of Labor 3,500 copies.

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution as amended was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FAULKNER introduced a bill (S. 2791) to incorporate the Cooks Inlet, Tanana and Yukon Railroad Company and grant it a right of way over the public lands of the District of Alaska, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. GEAR introduced a bill (S. 2792) for the relief of Julius Stahel; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2793) for the purchase or construction of a vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service on the Yukon River, Alaska; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. FRYE. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce without printing, as immediate action is necessary.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MARTIN (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2794) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase of a lot of land adjacent to the Gosport Navy-Yard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 2795) to authorize the acquisition of certain real estate in the city of Washington, D. C., and providing for a hall of records, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 2796) granting a pension to Mrs. Carrie B. Thomas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2797) for the relief of Lieut. Col. Edward Simonton; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2798) to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act to punish the carrying or selling of deadly or dangerous weapons within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved July 13, 1892; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2799) to redeem outstanding certificates issued by the board of audit and the board of public works of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. THURSTON introduced a bill (S. 2800) to provide law books for use of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Nebraska; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2801) to provide for the revision and adjustment of the sales of the Otoe and Missouria Reservation lands, in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and to confirm the titles under said sales; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 2802) to provide for the retirement of certain army officers, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 2803) for the relief of Robert Spaugh; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LINDSAY introduced a bill (S. 2804) to extend Fort Thomas, in Campbell County, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, Ohio; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TURNER introduced a bill (S. 2805) for the relief of Thomas Waterworth; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a bill (S. 2806) to repeal in part and to limit section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 2807) granting a pension to Benjamin L. Nolan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2808) for the relief of Winslow Warren; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DEBOE introduced a bill (S. 2809) for the relief of Robert Langston; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 2810) for the relief of William A. Grogan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2811) to place on the retired list of the Navy Louis V. Housel, late lieutenant of the Regular Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2812) for the relief of James McManemin; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2813) granting a pension to Barney Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2814) granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Taber, of Fort Dodge, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2815) granting a pension to James Richardson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2816) granting a pension to J. W. Phillips (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2817) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Irwin, of Hays City, Kans. (with accompanying papers).

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 2818) to amend sections 4948, 4956, and 4959 of the Revised Statutes, relating to copyrights; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2819) to examine, determine, and report the facts necessary to the establishment of free public highways into the Yosemite National Park, and appropriating moneys therefor; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2820) authorizing the Alaska Railway and Transportation Company to construct, operate, and maintain a railroad, tramway, and telegraph line in the District of Alaska, and granting said company a right of way through Government lands in said District; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2821) to provide a home for aged and infirm colored people; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill (S. 2822) for the relief of Frank Clark, former United States district attorney for the southern district of Florida; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2823) for the relief of H. H. Buckman, formerly special United States attorney in the southern district of Florida; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 2824) to amend chapter 67, volume 23, of the Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2825) granting a pension to Jacob J. Morningstar; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2826) granting a pension to Charles S. Scott; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2827) for the relief of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2828) to remove the charge of desertion now existing on the records of the War Department against John Scanlan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2829) for the relief of George Francis, who served as Harmon Francis in Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the war of the rebellion; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2830) authorizing the Postmaster-General to refund a certain sum of money to the Balfour Publishing Company, of Philadelphia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2831) to correct the military record of Perry J. Knoles; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2832) for the relief of the estate of Eliza Breckenridge, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. COCKRELL. In connection with the bill, I present the petition of James Breckenridge, administrator of the estate of Eliza Breckenridge, deceased, and a copy of his letters of administration and bond. I move that the petition and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Finance, to accompany the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 2833) to segregate and return to the unreserved public domain mineral lands upon a reservation for the use of the Metlakahtla Indians, in Alaska; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 2834) authorizing the placing of the name of Joseph Hooker Wood upon the retired list of the United States Army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 2835) to amend section 766 of the Revised Statutes, relating to proceedings in habeas corpus; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LINDSAY introduced a bill (S. 2836) for the relief of the estate of George Denny, sr.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2837) to increase the pension of Frances P. Trumbull, widow of Matthew M. Trumbull; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2838) to amend an act entitled "An act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona," approved February 18, 1895; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2839) to pension Theodore Harris,

Company C, Sixty-ninth Illinois Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 2840) for equipping the League Island Navy-Yard, Pa., for a repairing station; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 2841) for the relief of Arthur W. Kelley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

Mr. TELLER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to transmit to the Senate the report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson upon "The introduction of domestic reindeer into the District of Alaska for 1897."

DEPUTY COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate, at the earliest date practicable, a copy of all the correspondence between the Treasury Department and any other Executive Department, between the Treasury Department and the Office of Internal Revenue, and between any subordinate officer of internal revenue and the Department or the Office of Internal Revenue; between the Solicitor of the Treasury and that Department, and between the Treasury Department and the Civil Service Commission, in regard to the legal right and authority of collectors of internal revenue to appoint their official deputies either from or outside of the so-called "eligible list," and either with or without a competitive examination; and also all communications received by the Department asserting or relative to the right of the Civil Service Commission to review or reverse the action of the Department concerning appointments or removals from office, and the replies of the Department thereto.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Mr. ALLEN. I submit a resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested, if he does not deem it incompatible with the public interest, to send to the Senate a copy of his instructions to the special commissioners sent to Europe during the current year, to negotiate the holding of an international bimetallic monetary conference, their report or reports to him, and all such correspondence relating to the subject as he may have.

Mr. HOAR. Let the resolution be read again.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. MORRILL. I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ALLEN. I trust that will not be done, and that the Senate will be permitted——

Mr. WOLCOTT. I wish we could hear what the Senator says. I am extremely anxious to hear.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. ALLEN. I was proceeding to say that I hope the resolution will not be sent to the Committee on Finance. There is no reason why the instructions to the commissioners should not be laid before the Senate, and if they have reported to the President, as the act of Congress required them to report, I can not see any reason why we should not have that report.

I trust there will be no attempt to bury this resolution or keep out of sight any instructions given or reports that may have been made.

Mr. HALE. I suggest to the Senator from Nebraska that he let the resolution go over a day, and perhaps he can make some arrangement in regard to the matter.

Mr. ALLEN. I have no objection. If it is objected to, let it go over, of course, so that it will come up to-morrow morning.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that no objection is made to the resolution lying over until to-morrow, and that is the order.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HALE. I should like to take from the table the bill that came from the House. I ask that it be laid before the Senate.

The bill (H. R. 4753) making appropriations to provide for certain deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was read twice by its title.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HALE. No; I should like to have it passed at the present time. It consists of only a few items, mainly the mileage item. I ask for the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read at length.

The Secretary read the bill; and the Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider it as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed of the report of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in addition to the usual number, 500 copies of the report proper, 500 copies of the report of the assistant inspector-general on the State Homes, and 150 copies of the record of members, for the use of the Home.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution providing that when the two Houses adjourn on Saturday, the 18th day of December, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock m. on Wednesday, January 5, 1898; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that the resolution just received from the House be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CHANDLER. Before the resolution is referred, I ask to have it read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays the resolution before the Senate, and it will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *December 15, 1897.*

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn on Saturday, the 18th day of December, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Wednesday, January 5, 1898.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa moves that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

COURTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The Committee on Indian Affairs at the last session reported favorably Senate bill 2365, which provided for the suspension of a certain clause in the Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897. I am now directed by that committee to move that the House be requested to return the bill to the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Arkansas, that the House be requested to return to the Senate Senate bill 2365.

The motion was agreed to.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. MILLS. I ask unanimous consent to have published in the RECORD to-morrow morning a speech made by Hon. Samuel Sullivan Cox on civil-service reform March 12, 1878.

Mr. HAWLEY. It has been impossible to hear the Senator from Texas.

Mr. MILLS. I am simply asking to have reprinted in the RECORD to-morrow morning a speech on civil-service reform delivered in the House of Representatives March 12, 1878, by Samuel Sullivan Cox, of New York.

Mr. COCKRELL. I suggest to the Senator from Texas to ask to have it printed as a separate document.

Mr. MILLS. I will ask to have it printed as a separate document also.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the request made by the Senator from Texas?

Mr. HAWLEY. I do not wish to object unnecessarily or unkindly, but I can hardly see the necessity to go back twenty years to republish a speech already in the RECORD. There must be some extraordinary necessity or emergency to justify it.

Mr. MILLS. It is a very able discussion of the subject. My friend knows that I can take the speech and have it read as part of my remarks. I do not wish to make any remarks on the subject, but I should like to have the speech again printed that we may read it in connection with the discussion now going on.

Mr. GALLINGER. I should like to ask my friend the Senator from Texas who made the speech?

Mr. MILLS. Samuel Sullivan Cox, of New York.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest to the Senator that if it should be printed in document form——

Mr. MILLS. I have made that request.

Mr. GALLINGER. We could then have access to it as a document. I should like to read it. I think there will be no objection to having it printed as a document.

Mr. MILLS. Then I ask to have it printed merely as a document.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the request to have the speech referred to printed as a document?

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not make any objection to the request in that form.

There being no objection, the order was reduced to writing, and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That so much of the speech of Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, made in the House of Representatives March 12, 1878, as relates to the civil service

of the United States, beginning near the bottom of the second column on page 1707, volume 7, part 2, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, and ending on page 1714 of said RECORD, be printed as a document.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. Res. 103) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1897, on the 17th day of said month; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

RECOMMITMENT OF BILLS.

Mr. MILLS. I ask the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE] to consent that two bills reported back by the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, which were introduced by myself, being the bill (S. 1246) to change the boundaries of the collection district of Galveston, Tex., and make Sabine Pass a port of entry and create a new collection district, and the bill (S. 1113) to establish a marine hospital at Sabine Pass, Tex., may be recommitted to that committee. I want to have some investigation regarding the bills. They were not, as I understand, investigated by the committee at all.

Mr. FRYE. They were investigated, and reports were made by the Department in relation to them; but as the Senator has recently become a member of the Committee on Commerce, I shall interpose no objection to his request for a recommittal of the bills.

Mr. MILLS. I did not know that the Department had made a report in those cases. That is the very thing that I wanted to have them recommitted for.

Mr. FRYE. The Senator will be obliged, then, to ask unanimous consent that the action of the Senate by which the bills referred to were indefinitely postponed may be reconsidered and that they be recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MILLS. I make that request.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas, that the action by which the two bills referred to by him were heretofore indefinitely postponed may be reconsidered and the bills recommitted to the Committee on Commerce? The Chair hears no objection, and that order will be made.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS IN THE VALLEY OF THE YUKON.

Mr. MCBRIDE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of joint resolution (S. R. 72) for the relief of American miners and other sufferers in the valley of the Yukon and its tributaries.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. MCBRIDE. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the joint resolution in line 15, after the words "United States," by inserting:

And to purchase and import reindeer, and to employ and bring in reindeer drivers not residents of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I have something to say on this general subject. A resolution was presented the other day, and passed, covering substantially the whole of that ground, and the Committee on Military Affairs has already begun an inquiry. I did not catch the full details of this joint resolution, but the one adopted the other day contemplates relief to sufferers, and possibly the sending of some military force to convoy provisions to some place within the reach of miners, etc.

There are two resolutions already before the Committee on Military Affairs, one directed especially toward immediate relief and the other to a more general consideration of what the Army can do to keep the peace, protect settlers, and so forth. The subject, I think, is all now before the Military Committee. Does the Senator contemplate referring the joint resolution or having it passed now?

Mr. MCBRIDE. I desire the immediate consideration and passage of the joint resolution, in view of the report made to the Senate by the Secretary of War, showing that there is immediate and great danger of privation, and probably starvation, among our fellow-countrymen in the Yukon Valley.

Mr. HAWLEY. I think the committee will report to the Senate both resolutions for the action of the Senate as soon as possible. We had an interview yesterday with the General of the Army and the Assistant Secretary of War. The Secretary of War will return to duty to-day. We are collecting some information we desire to print. That is all I have to say. I should like to have the joint resolution again read, if the Senator proposes immediate action.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Unanimous consent has been given for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution. Does the Senator from Connecticut desire to have it re-read?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be again read.

The Secretary read the joint resolution as amended, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the Secretary of War be authorized to purchase food and supplies, and to transport and distribute the same and food and other supplies furnished by or under the direction of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oreg., and by other like organizations and by individuals or corporations, for the relief of American miners and other sufferers in the valley of the Yukon River and its tributaries; and a sufficient sum of money, not exceeding $250,000, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution; and the Secretary of War is authorized, in his discretion, to use the military forces of the United States, and to purchase and import reindeer, and to employ and bring in reindeer drivers, not residents of the United States, and to employ private persons and such means of transportation as he may deem necessary to carry the purpose of this joint resolution into effect.

Mr. COCKRELL. Is there any more of the report than that?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. This is the joint resolution itself.

Mr. COCKRELL. I thought the Senator from Connecticut called for the reading of the report.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is the joint resolution as amended which has been read. There is no report accompanying it.

Mr. HAWLEY. I will say to the Senator from Missouri that there is no report. The joint resolution has not been before a committee.

Mr. COCKRELL. I beg the Senator's pardon, there is a report—Senate Document No. 14, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, a letter from the Secretary of War.

Mr. HAWLEY. Oh, yes: I understand there is a communication from the Secretary of War, but there is no report of a committee.

Mr. COCKRELL. No.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that the joint resolution may be again read as amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the request of the Senator from Iowa, the joint resolution will be again read as amended.

The Secretary again read the joint resolution as amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no further amendment, the joint resolution will be reported to the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. One moment. Before the joint resolution is reported to the Senate, I desire to say a word as to the question of gifts. I see the Senator seems to have paid no attention to the last part of the report of the Secretary of War, where he says:

The only possible routes by which supplies can be transported into the mining district at the present season would be either by the Chilkoot or White Pass through Lakes Linderman and Bennett, and down the Lewis and Yukon rivers over the ice, or through the Chilkat Pass and over Daltons Trail, approximately 700 miles and 550 miles, respectively, from Juneau, requiring from thirty to thirty-five days' travel from Juneau, a most hazardous and perhaps impossible trip, although it is believed it can be accomplished. From the best information that can be obtained it is believed that the use of reindeer will be the means by which these supplies can be gotten through, if at all. It is therefore recommended that reindeer be purchased in Lapland to the number of 500 and permission granted to bring reindeer drivers from that country; this upon the information that it requires much skill to manage these animals.

It is believed that supplies taken into that country need not, to any great extent, be furnished as a gratuity, but that many of the miners will be able to pay the cost of such supplies.

As we are going to send supplies and to furnish them to the miners there for the next year or two gratuitously, without any compensation, when they are able to pay for them, it seems to me rather strange.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I did not hear all that the Senator said, though I ought to have done so, but those who have been considering this subject say that there are a great many men in Alaska, or a large number, who do not ask to have anything given them; but it would be a very great relief indeed if the United States could send into that country commissary stores, such as are furnished to the Army, and sell them at a reasonable price, perhaps at a little trifle of advance to cover transportation, or sell them at the ordinary rate, if you choose, and also provide that in cases where there is destitution the United States may grant some relief gratuitously. It need not all be a gratuity.

Mr. COCKRELL. The joint resolution as it now stands makes this proposed relief a gratuity. It is a gift. Rich and poor alike take all they want; and all that will be carried there, as matter of course, will be taken in that way. It may support them probably for six months or a year, and by the time another season rolls around they will be asking another donation.

Mr. HAWLEY. If the Senator from Missouri will move to refer the joint resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs, where two or three similar resolutions have already been sent, and will come to the meeting to-morrow morning, we may perhaps be able to put the resolution in a little better shape than it is now.

Mr. COCKRELL. I have no doubt the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, one of the distinguished leaders of this Senate, can make that motion himself just as easily as a subordinate of the committee can make it.

Mr. HAWLEY. I move that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and promise that a speedy report shall be made.

Mr. CARTER. It certainly will come to pass that this joint resolution, properly prepared to the satisfaction of the Committee on Military Affairs, will pass the Senate unanimously, without any dissenting voice. The same action will unquestionably obtain in the other branch of Congress, I assume. I take it that no motion at this time to refer is necessary, because of the keen anxiety, participated in by all, to send necessary relief to our citizens in the Klondike country; and I am sure the Senator from Oregon will readily appreciate the fact that progress will be made by consenting to the reference of this joint resolution to the committee now having the matter under consideration. The Acting Secretary of War and the General of the Army, as was well stated by the chairman of the committee, were yesterday evening consulted. The General of the Army has to-day transmitted to the chairman of the committee a full detailed statement of what the Army will require in the form of support from Congress in order to render the desired assistance. In the light of his suggestions, guided by an experience of over twenty years with reference to that Alaskan country, the committee can present to the Senate to-morrow morning a resolution that will cover all the details embodied in the joint resolution here presented, together with the necessary machinery for the proper execution of the resolution when transmitted to the War Department.

I suggest, therefore, that time will be saved, a more effective resolution will be passed, and the object in view be more thoroughly and effectively obtained by the Senator from Oregon consenting to the reference of the pending joint resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McBRIDE. Mr. President, the pending joint resolution was presented to the Senate on the 9th day of December. Upon objection made by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], the joint resolution went over, in order that the Senate might obtain official information with reference to the actual condition of the American miners in the Yukon Valley. That information has been obtained in response to a Senate resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for such information, and it is upon the desks of Senators, printed as Senate documents numbered 14 and 15. In my own judgment, those documents conclusively establish the fact that relief is needed, and needed immediately; and that there ought to be no unnecessary delay either in legislation for that relief or in the equipment of an expedition in order to carry out the objects of that resolution.

With reference to the suggestion that this joint resolution should have been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, I desire to call attention to the fact that within the life of the present Congress, during the last session, three similar resolutions for relief of sufferers were introduced into the Senate and passed without objection, and without reference to a committee, upon the same day and in the same session in which they were introduced. So that, in asking for the immediate consideration of this joint resolution upon the reports of the Secretary of War which lie upon the desks of Senators, I have not exceeded or gone beyond the precedents which have been established within the life of this Congress.

On the 23d day of March, 1897, Senate joint resolution No. 18, directing the Secretary of War to furnish tents to the sufferers from the floods in the Mississippi River, was presented in the Senate, read three times, and passed without reference to any committee. On the 5th day of April, 1897, Senate joint resolution No. 27, first session Fifty-fifth Congress, for the relief of the flood sufferers of the Mississippi Valley, was introduced and likewise passed without reference to any committee. On the 7th day of April, 1897, Senate joint resolution No. 29, appropriating $150,000 for the purchase and distribution of stores to assist destitute persons in the Mississippi Valley, was introduced and passed without a reference to any committee.

So, Mr. President, I believe these precedents fully establish the fact that it has been the practice of the Senate in cases of emergency of this kind, where our fellow-countrymen were suffering or were in a condition of destitution or in danger of privation or starvation, not to await the usual processes of committee consideration and the slow processes of legislation which prevail here in many instances.

But, Mr. President, in view of the evident reluctance of Senators of experience here to go on with the consideration of the joint resolution at this time, in view of the very practical suggestion of my friend the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER], that real progress will be made in this joint resolution by its reference to a committee, and in view of the sentiment expressed on this floor, and as I concur with him in that practical judgment, I shall not oppose the reference to the committee, especially in view of the assurance of the Senator from Montana that a report may be expected, perhaps, to-morrow morning, so that really no serious delay may be occasioned by the reference of the joint resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY] to refer the joint resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

ACCOUNTS WITH PUBLIC-LAND STATES.

Mr. PETTIGREW. On the day before yesterday the Senate granted unanimous consent for the consideration of what is known as the 5 per cent bill, to reimburse certain of the public-land States. I now desire to ask that that bill may be made the unfinished business, not to interfere with the census bill or the immigration bill, after the Senate reconvenes in January.

Mr. COCKRELL. What bill is it?

Mr. PETTIGREW. It is Order of Business No. 18, Senate bill 361, known as the 5 per cent bill, to reimburse certain of the public-land States. I ask that it may be made the unfinished business, not to interfere with the consideration of the immigration bill and the census bill, immediately upon the reconvening of the Senate on the 5th of January.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I think there is no objection to the request, except as to its form. I do not understand that we can have more than one matter of unfinished business. I suppose the Senator can ask unanimous consent that after the two bills referred to have been disposed of, which it is understood should be acted upon in their order, then the Senator's bill should have the right of way in preference and be considered next. I suppose that is the substance of the request. To that I do not object. I do not, however, see how we can make anything the unfinished business after two bills shall have been disposed of.

Mr. PETTIGREW. My purpose was to make the bill the unfinished business after the immigration bill and the census bill were disposed of. But I made the request in the form I did for this reason: The immigration bill is to be voted upon on the 17th day of January. Probably in the meantime it will be but little considered, and there will be plenty of time before that date to dispose of this bill as well as the census bill. Therefore I ask to have the bill made the unfinished business, not to interfere with the consideration of those two measures.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, while I think it is a vicious habit that the Senate has got into of making certain bills the unfinished business several months in advance, I do not rise to object to the request made by the Senator from South Dakota, but simply to say that during the last Congress, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, I reported unanimously a bill for the further prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia. Upon solicitation from several Senators, saying that they were receiving letters from their constituents protesting against the passage of the bill, I allowed it to drift along and did not ask for the consideration of it. On the 13th day of May, 1897, the bill was again reported and is on the Calendar. I simply rise to say that, while I shall not object to the request of the Senator from South Dakota—because I never object to his requests—at an early day I shall move to take up that bill, which is Senate bill 1063, Calendar No., 136. I trust that when I ask the consideration of the bill it may not be objected to, but that that matter, which to my mind is extremely important—and a controverted matter, I will say, on the part of physicians, scientists, and humanitarians—may have a fair discussion and that we may have a vote of the Senate deciding whether or not that bill shall pass this body. That is all I care to say.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any further objection to the request of the Senator from South Dakota? The Chair hears none, and that order will be made.

PROTECTION OF FUR SEALS.

Mr. DAVIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2612, which I regard as the unfinished business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The title of the bill will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2612) prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have no objection to the consideration of the bill, and I think it proper to be considered at this time; but it is not the unfinished business, as I understand.

Mr. DAVIS. It is my understanding that it was made so by order of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill has heretofore been read three times.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, this is a matter which, in the opinion of the Departments of State and the Treasury, demands immediate attention, and I send to the desk and ask to have read letters from the Secretaries of those respective Departments.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The letters referred to will be read, in the absence of objection.

The Secretary read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, December 6, 1897.*

SIR: By direction of the President I desire to bring to your attention the subject of the prohibition of citizens of the United States from engaging in the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, with a view to such action by Congress as the subject may require.

The accompanying letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose Department the administration of the seal islands pertains, sets forth the reasons which, from an administrative point of view, call for the legislation requested. In addition to these, there are strong diplomatic reasons why immediate action should be had. For the past three years, during which representations have been made by this Department to the British Government, protesting against the continuance of the indiscriminate slaughter of the seals by pelagic sealing, which was resulting in the destruction of a valuable industry of the United States, the answer has been made that British subjects were not the only participants in this practice and were not solely responsible for the decrease of the herd.

The Secretary of the Treasury has pointed out the effect of the award of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration in nullifying the laws of the United States in their application to the high seas, and in making it lawful for citizens of the United States to engage in pelagic sealing. Since the regulations of that tribunal have been in force a comparatively small number of American vessels have engaged in killing seals at sea, but there is evidence to believe that a considerable American interest has been invested in the sealing vessels which sail from Canadian ports under the British flag. This condition of affairs has made it very embarrassing to the Government of the United States to press its demands upon Great Britain for a further restriction or the abolition of pelagic sealing.

A convention has recently been signed between the United States, Japan, and Russia providing for a joint prohibition of pelagic sealing for the coming season, on condition that Great Britain shall adhere to it.

The convention has in view the initiation of negotiations between the four powers for an agreement upon measures for the adequate protection of the seals and the restoration of the herds to their normal condition. These negotiations will be facilitated by the speedy passage of a law prohibiting American citizens from engaging in pelagic sealing. In view of these pending negotiations, and of the fact that another sealing season will begin toward the last of the present month, I urgently recommend that a bill to accomplish the purpose set forth in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury may, if possible, be enacted into law before the holiday recess.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

Hon. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS,
Chairman Committee on Foreign Relations,
United States Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1897.

SIR: I desire to bring to your attention the subject of the killing of fur seals as pursued by American citizens in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. The practice is, in my opinion, inconsistent with the duty which the Government of the United States has assumed respecting the fur seals resorting to the Pribilof Islands.

Soon after the acquisition of Alaska, laws were enacted making it unlawful to kill any fur seal, either on the islands or in the waters of Alaska, except under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the killing of female seals was absolutely prohibited. When the privilege of taking seals on the Pribilof Islands under strict supervision was granted to the lessees for a valuable consideration, it became both the duty and the interest of the Government to afford all reasonable protection to the seal herd not only while on the islands, but as far as possible when absent therefrom The laws enacted for that purpose were construed to apply to all the waters of Bering Sea east of the line laid down in the treaty of cession from Russia, and for many years they afforded protection to the seals when on their migrations. When pelagic sealing began, the British Government questioned the power of the United States to enforce these laws beyond the 3-mile limit, and the Tribunal of Arbitration of Paris sustained the position of Great Britain.

That tribunal, however, recognizing the duty of the Governments concerned to protect and preserve the herd, adopted regulations respecting pelagic sealing which it thought would be adequate for the protection of the seals. Under these regulations it became lawful for American citizens and vessels to engage in pelagic sealing. The first year's experience in the application of the regulations proved that they would be entirely inadequate for the protection of the seals, but that, on the contrary, if pelagic sealing continued under them, the herd would be rapidly diminished and very soon be commercially exterminated. Each subsequent year has more fully demonstrated this conclusion. In the statement of facts recently agreed upon between the American, British, and Canadian experts it is shown that the herd has been diminished to about one-fifth of its normal condition and that it has already become so depleted that it is neither profitable to the lessees nor the pelagic sealers.

It is humiliating to have to acknowledge that American citizens and vessels have been active participants in this ruinous and shameless slaughter. In the judgment of our experts and those most competent to devise a remedy for this state of affairs, the continued decrease of the herd can be stopped and restoration to its normal state be brought about only by the total suspension of pelagic sealing. In this opinion I fully concur, and as the first step in the direction it should be made unlawful for citizens of the United States to engage in the business. Dr. David Starr Jordan, the accomplished naturalist, who, under appointment of the President, has during the past two years visited the Pribilof Islands and made a thorough study of the condition of the seals, has recommended the abolition of pelagic sealing as the only adequate means of protecting the herd. And he adds: "It would be well for America to lead the way in stopping pelagic sealing by restraining her own citizens, without waiting for the action of other nations. We can ask for protection with better grace when we have accorded unasked protection to others."

My predecessor, in recommending action by Congress, said: "I firmly believe the United States Government should prohibit pelagic sealing by its own citizens. I think it ought to go into this controversy with clean hands. It is an immoral pursuit; 75 per cent of the seals killed at sea are females; 75 per cent of the females killed are heavy with young or have pups on the islands. Their young thereupon die with them or starve on the islands. It is an inhuman butchery, and I believe it is the duty of the United States to stop it as regards at least its own citizens."

In accordance with the foregoing views, I have caused to be drafted a bill for enactment into a law by Congress, which, if it meets with your approval and does not in your opinion conflict with pending or prospective negotiations, I have to suggest may be brought to the attention of the proper committees of Congress for consideration and action. I have to add that in view of the fact that the next sealing season begins the last of December or early in January, it is of urgent importance that prompt action be taken, as otherwise American sealing vessels will have put to sea and they will participate in the further slaughter and destruction of the herd.

Respectfully, yours,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I desire to say but a few words upon this subject. The bill, as it appears from the correspondence just read, is in aid of pending negotiations to bring about restraint by international action upon the slaughter of the seal herd which has proceeded from year to year to such an extent that we are now upon the verge of the extinction of the herd. I understand the State Department feels great confidence that, in due process of time, with the aid that this bill, it is supposed, will give, it can bring about an international agreement among the four powers named in the correspondence which will subserve the desired result.

Mr. President, the situation in which our legislation upon this question has got, and which has made the passage of the pending bill necessary, is somewhat peculiar and not uninteresting. By section 1956 of the Revised Statutes it is provided that—

No person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal within the limits of Alaska Territory or in the waters thereof * * * and all vessels, etc., shall be forfeited.

Section 3 of the act to provide for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, approved March 2, 1889, provides:

That section 1956 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby declared to include and apply to all the dominion of the United States in the waters of Bering Sea; and it shall be the duty of the President, at a timely season in each year, to issue his proclamation and cause the same to be published * * * warning all persons against entering said waters for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section.

Now, Mr. President, those two articles of legislation were for a long time construed by the United States to have force and jurisdiction anywhere east of the marine line which was supposed to divide the waters of Bering Sea between the United States and Russia, and under that conception those statutes were enforced by seizures both of American and English vessels. They were enforced by admiralty decrees of the United States courts. Great Britain protested, and, without going into detail upon the subject of the Paris Tribunal, without stating or attempting to state in detail the conclusions to which that tribunal came, except to say that it utterly nullified and set aside our claim to property in the seals or jurisdiction over that portion of the broad seas as we claimed it, that tribunal held that we had no right to object to the taking and killing of seals outside of the 3-mile limit. The consequence was that in the case of *La Ninfa*, 75 Federal Reporter, page 513, the circuit court of appeals of the ninth judicial circuit held:

By the award of the arbitrators under the treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain (27 Stat., 948) it was settled that the United States have no exclusive jurisdiction in the waters of Bering Sea outside the ordinary 3-mile limit and no right of property in or protection over the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States when found outside of such 3-mile limit. Therefore the act of March 2, 1889, declaring that Revised Statute, paragraph 1956, which forbids the killing of fur-bearing animals in Alaska and the waters thereof, shall apply to "all the dominion of the United States in the waters of Bering Sea," must be construed to mean the waters within 3 miles of the shores of Alaska.

As by the terms of the treaty of arbitration "the rights of the citizens and subjects of either country" were involved in the decision of the arbitrators, citizens of the United States have the same right to rely upon the award as to their rights under the statute as the citizens and subjects of Great Britain.

An award by arbitrators under a treaty between the United States and another nation, by which the contracting nations agree that the decision of the tribunal of arbitration shall be a final settlement of all questions submitted, becomes the supreme law of the land, and is as binding on the courts as an act of Congress.

Without endeavoring to discuss those legal propositions or to criticise or support the decision, it is enough to say that by a decision of the court, which is probably the court of last resort, the citizens of the United States, who before the award of the Paris Tribunal were prohibited from taking fur seals anywhere within the so-called and then thought territorial waters, are now by virtue of that award fully empowered and authorized to do so. So we have no statute, as this court has held in an admiralty case brought to condemn a vessel for violation of the provisions of the supposed statute, which prohibits the taking of fur seals by our own citizens.

Mr. SPOONER. What court is that?

Mr. DAVIS. The circuit court of appeals for the ninth judicial circuit.

That being the case, we are in the midst of negotiations wherein we are asking foreign powers, especially Great Britain, to put the seal of their condemnation upon the inherent immorality of this practice, and yet our own courts have decided favoring its legality. It is shameful to be obliged to confess it, the Department has been obliged to communicate to us information that our own citizens to some degree, perhaps as much as those of any other nation, for aught I know, are engaged in these very transactions which it is the end and scope of pending diplomatic negotiations to endeavor to stop.

That, I think, Mr. President, presents tersely the situation as it

appeared to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which reported the bill.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, I should like to ask whether the Committee on Foreign Relations has any information with regard to the condition of the seal herds during the year 1897? Can the chairman of the committee give me any information?

Mr. DAVIS. In what particular respect? That is putting a broad inquiry.

Mr. PETTIGREW. With regard to the number of seals, the number of young seals that starved, the number of seals killed in the open sea by Canadian poachers.

Mr. DAVIS. I am not able to give the Senator a bill of particulars upon the subject. It is a notorious fact that the seal herd is decreasing from year to year, and that extermination will follow unless we by legislation and we with other nations by diplomatic arrangement put a stop to the killing and slaughter of seals outside of the 60-mile limit, and within it, for that matter.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, with a certain amendment I am not opposed to the passage of the pending bill, but it does seem to me that the bill sent here by the State Department is a remarkable production after all that has occurred in connection with the seal business.

From 1870 to 1890 the Government of the United States received $6,000,000 of revenue from the seal herd of the Pribilof Islands. Since 1890 we have received but $300,000, and have paid out to protect those seals nearly $2,000,000. We have received no revenue at all since 1892, because the lessees of the islands refused to pay the rent for the reason that their catch has been reduced so enormously by the killing of the seals in the water by the Canadian fishermen.

In view of these facts, it is now proposed that the Canadians shall have a monopoly of destroying the seals and that we shall sit by and make it a criminal offense if our own people take any of the profits. We have tried to negotiate; we have constantly presented to Great Britain during the last three years the immorality of killing the mother seals at sea and allowing their young to starve to death, and yet she refuses to do anything whatever to remedy the difficulty. She refuses to negotiate with us even. She is insulting, evasive, according to the letter of the Secretary of State, which in more ancient times would have furnished sufficient cause for war, and we would have protected our property without waiting for negotiations.

On those islands in 1874 there were more than 4,000,000 seals, in 1890 there were 1,000,000 seals, and in 1896 there were 300,000 seals. In 1893, when we had a modus vivendi by which poaching was not allowed, 1,000 of the young seals starved to death upon the islands; but in 1894, when the splendid provisions of the Paris Tribunal came in force, 30,000 pups starved to death upon the islands while their mothers were killed at sea. The herd had recuperated a little during the year in which pelagic sealing was not allowed, so that in 1894 a greater number of female seals were killed at sea and a greater number of pups starved to death upon the islands.

Of course the first year proved the inefficiency of the provisions of the Paris Tribunal, and it proved conclusively that our commissioners were utterly ignorant of the habits of the fur seal, and that, although they filled the newspapers with loud acclaim as to the great skill with which they had outwitted Great Britain and secured provisions that would protect seal life forever and make those islands a wonderful nursery for the production of seals, still they had consented to provisions which were absolutely useless, as useless as though men could fish within the 3-mile limit. But it was found afterwards that the fishing banks were beyond the 60-mile limit and that the seals had to go beyond the 60-mile limit in order to secure food. In 1895, 21,000 pups starved to death upon the islands; in 1896, 27,000 pups starved to death upon the islands. Something like 600,000 female seals were killed at sea by the poachers.

Now, is this inhuman business to go on? Is it not humiliating enough that it has gone on so long, and is it not time that the United States Government stopped it, and stopped it at once? If we have got into a position by agreement, by the arbitration at Paris, by which we can not protect our property, the thing for us to do is to take the property ourselves, kill the seals as fast as they land upon the islands, and dispose of this question and of international complication.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. WILSON] asks me why not brand the seals. I think his allusion is in jest. It is true that an eminent scientist proposed that we should brand the seals. I wonder what success he had in 1897? I have tried to inquire at the State Department; I have tried to ascertain, but I can get no data as to the condition of the herd in 1897, nor as to his success in branding seals. It is absurd, silly, foolish, impractial, and impossible. How would the poacher know the seal was branded?

If he saw him in the water he would spear him and find out afterwards that he was branded. Further than that, the seal skin is not destroyed by branding. It is simply reduced in size. They spear the seals. The spear cut is sewed up, and if a furrier should obtain a skin whole, he would cut it and sew it in order to make it firm, in order to make it stay in shape. So with the brand. He would simply cut it out and sew it up. The fur would not be injured one particle. I have in my committee room two pieces of seal skin where that has been done, and any Senator can see that the fur is not injured one particle and would not be injured one particle. The skin is simply a little smaller. However, we hear no more about branding. The State Department have not proposed an appropriation for branding. They have evidently abandoned that absurd and ridiculous position.

It is agreed on all sides that the herd will entirely disappear—I think it has practically disappeared now—if pelagic sealing is continued. Professor Jordan last year said the only possible way to preserve the herd was to stop, absolutely, sealing in the water, because 75 per cent of the seals taken were female seals.

It seems to me we ought to provide an amendment to the pending bill by which, if Great Britain does not, by the 1st of next June, enter into an agreement to stop pelagic sealing, we will take the life of every seal that lands upon the islands. Some one says that is inhuman. But, Mr. President, we kill 30,000 seals on the islands every year. We have a statute to regulate the killing. It is inhuman business. It is rather revolting. It is not a very good business for the Government of the United States to be engaged in.

I would rather see the herd destroyed and have this great Government go out of the killing business; but it is no more inhuman—in fact it is less inhuman—to kill all the seals than to kill 30,000 and let twenty-five or thirty thousand young seals starve to death upon the islands. These young seals, according to the report, live from three to five weeks, moaning and wailing, hunting over the rookeries for their mothers, who are gone forever, and finally die. What can be more humiliating for this country than that?

I therefore offer the amendment which I send to the desk, to come in as an additional section at the end of line 7, page 3.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from South Dakota will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert, after line 7, on page 3, the following, as a new section:

SEC. 10. That if Great Britain shall not enter into an agreement with the United States which shall be effectual in the judgment of the President for preserving the Alaskan seal herd on or before June 1, 1898, then the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to take and kill each and every fur seal, male and female, as it may be found on the Pribilof Islands, the skins of said seals to be sold by him to the best advantage with regard to time and place of sale as he may elect, and the proceeds thereof covered into the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That all needful expenses incident to the thorough performance of this work of killing seals, preserving and transportation of skins, erection of necessary buildings, employment of labor, care of the seal island and Pribilof natives, incurred by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be paid by him out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated: *Provided also*, That nothing in the Revised Statutes, sections Nos. 1960 and 1961, contained shall prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from exercising the authority herein conferred upon him to take and kill said seals, but otherwise said sections shall remain in full force and operation.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I desire here under existing conditions to enter my protest against the conception or the execution of the amendment proposed by the Senator from South Dakota. That Great Britain or her subjects propose or are engaged in a course of extermination of this most interesting animal which shocks humanity is no reason or justification why this great Government should sink below the worst we can conceive of Great Britain from what she has done and enter upon an act of atrocious butchery of animal life unexampled in history. Because a foreign nation or its subject is doing wrong, shall we, in our collective capacity as a nation, commit a crime? Let us stand through all this business with clean hands, and when we are assured by two Departments of this Government that there is a prospect of negotiations which will result favorably in arresting the wholesale extermination by a concert of measures among four great powers, which in ten years will restore the herd to its pristine numbers, I think it is unwise, to say the least, to endeavor to embarrass those negotiations by any threat in terrorem such as that proposed in the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota.

He proposes the entire annihilation of the herd, killing in one season, I think, 170,000 seals, by or under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, with no means provided as to how the terrible execution shall be inflicted. It would take an enormous force of butchers to do it. It would take an enormous force of skilled men to cure and provide and care for the skins, and after all that had been done one of the most interesting animals in creation would have been obliterated entirely.

Mr. President, it deeply concerns, from a business, practical point of view, this Government, that every means shall be resorted to for the purpose of protecting the herd. We gave Russia $7,200,000 for Alaska. We have received as compensation growing out of the seal business over $6,000,000 and we have received in revenue from seal skins, cured and dressed, mostly in London, and thence imported into this country, over $11,000,000, and we are told by scientific men, we are told by the Department to whom negotiations of this character are intrusted, that there is a probability

that this long and distressing difficulty between the nations and their subjects will be brought to an end by negotiation.

I send to the desk an extract from a letter of Professor Jordan, of which I desire the Secretary to read the part marked.

The Secretary read as follows:

Within the past two years it has several times been proposed that we should settle the fur-seal question once for all by the slaughter of the entire herd on its breeding grounds. It is scarcely necessary to point out that this course of action would not accomplish the desired end. As the animals are never all present at one time on the islands, a remnant would be left, which in time would revive the herd, and with it the whole question. In the meantime every objection which has been urged against pelagic sealing would be justly chargeable against such a slaughter. It would be necessary to lie in wait for the gravid females and kill them as they came on land to give birth to their young or to provide them with nourishment. The young must be slaughtered wantonly or else left to starve. The whole proposition is an abominable one, without a single redeeming feature.

The fur seal is the noblest of all the mammals of the sea. From the naturalist's point of view it is one of the most interesting forms of life on the earth. From the commercial point of view it is one of the most valuable. Unlike the buffalo, the elk, the stag, and like animals, it occupies territory that can not be used for any other purpose. Where the former animals once roamed great cities have grown up, but the haunts of the fur seal would be deserted for all time if their inhabitants were destroyed.

Though sadly reduced in numbers, a nucleus of the fur-seal herd is still left. Under favorable conditions it can be restored. The Pribilof herd once yielded 100,000 skins annually, worth $2,000,000 or more, and without injury to itself. This would represent a cash value of $25,000,000. If properly protected it will again reach this value. These figures represent a sum too great to be thrown away in childish spite. To slaughter the fur-seal herd ourselves because its preservation is beset with diplomatic difficulties, in which the fault has not all been on one side, would be a confession of impotence unworthy of a civilized nation. It would transfer to the United States alone and for all time the odium for the destruction of the fur-seal herds.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I do not care to go into any discussion concerning the Paris Tribunal, or to make any remarks, except to say that our country was most ably and patriotically represented before that great court. That the results of its decision have not been all that could be expected is not the blame of the United States. We are dealing here at this moment with a practical and immediate question concerning which no recrimination as to what has taken place or has not taken place in the past can do one particle of good. The Department of State and the Treasury Department, dealing immediately with this question, deem legislation of this character advantageous and most propitious for our interests. Let us give it to them in the way that it is asked, and the responsibility will be on them.

I do not think it is wise to insert in legislation of this character a threat to Great Britain or a limitation upon our diplomatic agencies, under the influence of which any self-respecting foreign power would do as I think Great Britain would do in the presence of such a threat, simply refuse to accede to the beneficial negotiations and results for which we all so earnestly long.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, I hope the amendment proposed by the Senator from South Dakota will not prevail. To my mind it would be a confession on the part of this Government of great weakness and impotence to say that because we can not control pelagic sealing, and the Government of Great Britain has not yet consented to do that which it should do in cooperating with us to prevent pelagic sealing, we will exterminate the whole herd of seals.

It is unbecoming, in my opinion, for this great nation to place such a law upon our statute book, and I for one should be ashamed to see it there. Let us by negotiation, by diplomacy, and by all the arts of fair dealing known to business men, continue to do as we have been doing.

Only a few weeks since a commission represented by Russia, Japan, and this Government met in this city. England was invited to participate with us, and at the last moment she sent a representative here. In that conference this whole question was discussed, and it is under consideration now by the proper department of our Government.

There is in the communication which has been read here to-day sufficient evidence to my mind to show that it is our duty to pass the bill without amendment and wait for further developments. As well might my friend from South Dakota, if he were engaged in the business of raising cattle or sheep, because the Indians had run away with a part of his drove and he had lost a portion of them, and because he could not prevent the Indians from doing so, plead in his own legislature for the extermination of his cattle and sheep. I do not believe the Senator from South Dakota is in earnest when he proposes such an outrageous proposition as this suggests itself to my mind to be.

After we acquired the Pribilof Islands, from 1870 to 1890 we received over $9,000,000 in revenue from those islands for the skins of fur seals. Since then we have received some two or three million dollars, and the last contract was awarded to a commercial company of California. I wish to say parenthetically that it is as substantial and reliable financially as any commercial company in this country. There has been some question as to their liability. They were to pay, I believe, $60,000 per annum and $9 per head for each seal skin taken. There has been some question as to their liability for the number of seals taken, as the maximum fixed by the Treasury Department was not that which they had been led to believe by the proposal would be given. But that question is under consideration by the courts. Two Attorneys-General of the Government, Attorney-General Olney and Attorney-General Harmon, gave different opinions, and it was deemed wise to certify it to the courts, there to be decided. The Attorney-General has advanced it upon the calendar, and at an early date this question will be adjudicated, and whatever is due the Government will be adjusted and paid.

It is not a fair proposition to say that it cost us last year $2,000,000 or any other sum particularly to control the Bering Sea. We have revenue cutters that are manned and supported by the Government to protect the revenues of the Government. The revenue cutters the *Rush*, the *Bear*, the *Corwin*, and one other cutter would necessarily be engaged on the Pacific coast. They are plying their vocation. It is their mission to guard the ports and patrol the coast of California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, and their expenses would not have been one dollar less had they not patrolled Bering Sea to guard against pelagic sealing.

But I shall not weary the Senate by discussing this proposition. I am charitable enough to believe that my friend from South Dakota does not want to have his amendment adopted. If he does, I am sure that a majority of the Senate does not, and that we will pass the bill as it is presented to us by our Committee on Foreign Relations, with full confidence that the future will develop a plan by which the seals of the Bering Sea will be preserved to commerce and to our people, and there will be no stain upon this Government's honor by placing upon our statute book a confession that we are unable to control this industry of our country.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, the Senator from California is certainly very much mistaken if he thinks I am not in earnest in pressing this amendment. I believe it should be adopted, and I believe if adopted it will result in the preservation of the seal herd. But if England will refuse after the passage of the amendment to make the necessary regulations for the preservation of seal life, then we shall dispose of the whole question. It is no more inhuman and but little more trouble to kill the 175,000 seals than to kill the 30,000 which we will kill under the contract with the Alaska Commercial Company. It is less inhuman to take the life of every seal.

The proposition is not that we shall kill the pups, for we will take the lives of the seals as fast as they will land. Otherwise we allow them to land, their pups are born, and we sit as a Government, as we have sat for the last three years, and see their mothers killed at sea and their children starved to death, and then Senators rise here and say that this is an inhuman proposition. Is it more inhuman to kill the mother and thereby prevent the starvation of the pup than to wait until the child is born and then kill the mother and let the child starve to death, living for three or four weeks? Professor Jordan worked himself into a tremendous passion over the question of killing the seals, leaving out of consideration altogether his own report that 27,000 pups starved to death upon the island in 1896.

If I had a herd of sheep 4,000,000 in number in 1874, and they had shrunk to 1,000,000 in 1890, and 175,000 last year, and I was absolutely powerless, without receiving any revenue from them at all, to prevent the Indians or the Canadians or anybody else from destroying the mothers, allowing the lambs to starve to death on my hands, I would exercise good business prudence by killing the whole herd and get the little benefit there was to be had out of them. So would any man who has business common sense. If we want to apply to this proposition——

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator from South Dakota allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I shall be very glad to hear the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. SPOONER. Does the Senator regard an agreement with Great Britain on the subject as desirable, if practicable?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I do not think it is practicable. I do not believe we will secure it.

Mr. SPOONER. That does not answer my question.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Do I regard it as desirable?

Mr. SPOONER. Yes.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. Has the Senator the remotest notion that any self-respecting government would enter into a negotiation on the subject with the United States if Congress should adopt this amendment declaring that if Great Britain did not enter into a specific agreement with us by a certain date we would destroy the subject-matter of the proposed convention?

Mr. PETTIGREW. We have tried for four years, presenting the subject in every phase possible, to secure an agreement from Great Britain to preserve this seal life. In the face of the barbarity and the starvation of the young seals, Great Britain absolutely refuses even to enter into negotiations upon the subject, refusing to participate this year in the conference of the three nations that was held. Therefore I say if there is no hope of Great Britain entering into an agreement, we should dispose of the whole question, which is one of international irritation, by taking the

property which belongs to us, and taking it at once. This is the position I take with regard to the subject.

It is rather interesting that the three nations—Russia, Japan, and the United States—met here in conference upon this subject and agreed to stop pelagic sealing provided Great Britain was willing. We have got to a point where we sent a commission to Europe where it spent the summer to have Great Britain become willing to let us manage our own financial affairs. Now Great Britain comes in again, and we are to wait until Great Britain is willing before we can take care of our own property.

We are waiting for Great Britain to be willing before we accord justice to the murdered patriots of Cuba. Mr. President, the only reason why the Administration does nothing with regard to Cuba is because the moneyed interest not of this country, for we owe everybody and nobody owes us, but the moneyed interest of Lombard street has the Spanish bonds, and they will not be quite as valuable if we should interfere. Therefore they are able to reach this Government, and therefore we will not interfere and we will do nothing for Cuba until Great Britain is willing. So it is that we are governed from the other side of the water. We can not form a financial system necessary to the preservation of the prosperity of the toiling masses of this country until Great Britain is willing, and we send a commission to fawn at her feet and beg of the crooked-nose Jews of Lombard street for a chance to govern ourselves on that subject. And now we can not have our property in Bering Sea until Great Britain is ready. I do not know that anyone will come down with a message from any of the Departments saying we shall not interfere with Cuba until Great Britain is willing, but that is the reason why we do not interfere, and all there is to it.

In 1896 the House of Representatives passed a bill to provide for doing just what my amendment proposes.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator from South Dakota allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. PETTIGREW. Certainly.

Mr. WHITE. Am I correct in my memory that the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations of this body in the last Congress reported a bill somewhat similar to the provision now offered as an amendment by the Senator?

Mr. PETTIGREW. That is just what I was coming to.

Mr. WHITE. Very well.

Mr. PETTIGREW. In 1896 the House of Representatives passed a bill to provide exactly what my amendment calls for, in order to kill the seals then. I will read what the House report says:

> If, however, we fail in this, as we have failed under present conditions, notwithstanding we have been urging Great Britain for more than a year to unite with us in measures to preserve seal life, then considerations of mercy as well as of economy and justice demand that we should stop the further cruel starvation of thousands of seal pups by taking what seals are left and disposing of their skins and covering into the Treasury the proceeds, which would probably reach $5,000,000.

Now the seal herd has shrunk to 175,000.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock has arrived, and it becomes the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business, which is Senate bill 112.

Mr. FRYE. I ask that the unfinished business may be laid aside informally and that the Senator from South Dakota may be allowed to proceed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection made to the request of the Senator from Maine?

Mr. ALLEN. What is the request?

Mr. FRYE. That the unfinished business be laid aside informally in order that the Senator from South Dakota may proceed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to laying the unfinished business temporarily aside? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from South Dakota will proceed.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask the Senator from South Dakota to yield to me for just a moment.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I will conclude what I have to say in five minutes, and then the Senator from Nebraska can be heard, I presume.

Mr. ALLEN. Very well.

Mr. PETTIGREW. The House passed a bill in 1896 providing for the killing of the seals and making a saving of $5,000,000. We have run along ever since and our herd has been reduced to 175,000, according to the statement of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. By next summer, if pelagic sealing is permitted, there will be practically no seals whatever left, for of the 175,000 only a few are females and very few are young seals. Very large numbers of them die of old age. To save the disgrace and the shame of this performance by allowing the pups to starve to death in those islands the bill was passed by the House, and it came to the Senate March 4, 1896. It was reported by Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, who submitted a report, which says:

> The Committee on Foreign Relations have considered House bill 3206, and report that the bill ought to pass.
>
> The reasons given for favorable action by the House Committee on Ways and Means commend themselves to your committee, and are hereto annexed.

I therefore ask the Secretary to read the House report.

The Secretary read as follows:

> The Committee on Foreign Relations have considered House bill 3206, and report that the bill ought to pass.
>
> The reasons given for favorable action by the House Committee on Ways and Means commend themselves to your committee, and are hereto annexed.
>
> [House Report No. 451, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]
>
> The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3206) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska, and for other purposes," have considered the same, and beg leave to report:
>
> In order to prevent the extermination of fur seals, which will soon take place unless prompt measures can be taken to prevent pelagic sealing, this bill authorizes the President to invite Great Britain, Russia, and Japan, or any of them, to unite with the United States in the appointment of a joint commission to investigate the present condition and habits of the fur-seal herd in the North Pacific Ocean and in the Bering Sea, and the method of slaughtering the same, with the result of such slaughter, and report what further regulations, if any, are necessary for its preservation, with a view to their adoption and enforcement by the countries uniting in creating such commission.
>
> Pending this investigation, the President is authorized to conclude a modus vivendi with said Governments, or any of them, providing for such new or additional regulations as may be deemed expedient for the preservation of the fur-seal herd, said modus vivendi to terminate January 1, 1898.
>
> If, however, the President finds himself unable to secure the cooperation of Great Britain, especially, in securing the modus vivendi authorized by this bill, so as to protect and preserve the Alaskan seal herd for this year's sealing season, then the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to take each and every fur seal on the Pribilof Islands and to sell the skins of said seals as he may elect, and to cover the proceeds into the Treasury.
>
> The necessity for this course arises from the fact that the Alaskan fur-seal herd is being rapidly exterminated by pelagic sealing vessels—mainly Canadian—which follow the seal herd as it moves along our Pacific coast in the spring and enter Bering Sea at the end of the close season in August, when they are free, under the ineffectual regulations adopted by the Paris Tribunal, to use the spear—more deadly than the shotgun—in killing, outside of the 60-mile zone, the seals that frequent these waters in pursuit of food. As these seals are mainly females that have brought forth their young on the Pribilof Islands, the killing of the mother seals results in the starvation of the young upon the land and the inevitable rapid extinction of the fur-seal herd.
>
> The rapidity of the decline of the valuable herd which annually resorts to the Pribilof Islands of Alaska, mainly on account of pelagic sealing, will be seen when it appears that in 1874 this herd numbered about 4,693,000. In 1890 the herd had been reduced to 1,039,000, and at the close of the season in 1895 to about 175,500—44,000 seals, mostly females, having been killed during the last season by pelagic sealers, and about 30,000 pups having died of starvation in consequence of the killing of the mother seals.
>
> One year ago it was the estimate of experts that if all killing of seals had been stopped then it would take five years to restore it to its former numbers. It is now estimated that if regulations can be secured before the next season opens, the herd can be restored in ten years. If, however, the pelagic sealers are permitted to avail themselves of another season's opportunities for slaughter under the ineffectual regulations of the Paris Tribunal, it is believed by experts that the herd will be so nearly exterminated as to make it very difficult to restore it; and that if pelagic sealing continues, within five years not only the Alaskan herd, but also the Russian and Japanese herds, will be well-nigh extinguished.
>
> When it is borne in mind that our Government received almost $6,000,000 between 1870 and 1890 from the lessees who were given the exclusive privilege of annually killing 100,000 male seals above 1 year of age, and in 1890, under the new lease, $299,673, but in 1891 only $46,749, in 1892 only $23,972, and since 1892 it has received nothing (notwithstanding $550,000 is due) because of a claim of the lessees for a reduction of rental which awaits determination by the courts, it will be seen that the Treasury is being deprived of a very valuable source of revenue by the operations of the pelagic sealers.
>
> Not only this, but the Government expended in 1894 about $450,000 in a vain attempt to prevent the killing of seals in Bering Sea by enforcing the inefficient regulations of the Paris Tribunal.
>
> It will be seen, therefore, that unless Great Britain can be persuaded to unite with this country in so modifying and enlarging the regulations adopted by the Paris Tribunal—for Russia and Japan are ready to join us—the Canadian pelagic sealers will, within five years, completely exterminate not only the Alaskan, but the Russian seal herds, and deprive this country of a valuable source of revenue and the world of a great boon. And inasmuch as all these seal skins go to London to be prepared and dyed, giving employment there to nearly 50,000 persons, even Great Britain herself will be deprived of a valuable source of income for her own people.
>
> It is believed that it is Canada that is standing in the way and holding back Great Britain from cooperating with us in the preservation of the seal herd, and that when Canada sees that we propose to take summary measures to end not only the inhumanity that consigns thousands of young seals to slow starvation, but also the farce by which we are expending large sums of money to police Bering Sea, practically to aid her pelagic sealers in the work of exterminating seals, she will no longer endeavor to prevent England from uniting with us in efficient measures to save the seal herds to the world.
>
> If, however, we fail in this, as we have failed under present conditions, notwithstanding we have been urging Great Britain for more than a year to unite with us in measures to preserve seal life, then considerations of mercy as well as of economy and justice demand that we should stop the further cruel starvation of thousands of seal pups by taking what seals are left and disposing of their skins and covering into the Treasury the proceeds, which would probably reach $5,000,000.
>
> Your committee therefore unanimously recommend the passage of the accompanying bill.

Mr. PETTIGREW. It is my opinion that if we had passed the House bill two years ago, we would have settled this entire seal controversy. If we should pass the amendment now, I believe it would be a settlement of the controversy. I believe that the thousands of people engaged in London in handling the skins will demand to be heard the very moment they find that the industry is to be absolutely destroyed unless proper preservation of seal life is accorded on the part of the British Government.

I do not think that we are in a position to urge Great Britain longer to negotiate. We have reached a point in this controversy where it is a sacrifice of national pride and national honor to again approach them on the subject.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I have not, perhaps, given the

particular act proposed the attention which its importance merits, but there are some matters about it that I think ought to receive perhaps a little consideration.

We were in a position a short time ago something like this: Great Britain claimed that we had no right to interfere with the pelagic enterprises of her subjects. Our own people were taken in the act of capturing seals, and vessels were libeled in our courts. Afterwards it so turned out that we paid or are to pay Great Britain heavy damages for doing the very acts which are thereby shown to have been valid, and for which we provide for the punishment of our own citizens.

I thoroughly agree that it is inhuman to provide for the slaughter of the seal herd. It may not be of particular importance as to how that slaughter is to be effected, although, speaking from a humanitarian standpoint, perhaps death should be made as easy as possible. It may be that the Senators from New York would favor electrocution, in which Ohio probably joins, and the Senators from Wisconsin would be in favor, no doubt, of imprisonment for life.

However this may be, our position at this date can be thus stated: England declines to do anything to prevent the slaughter of the seal herd. We are about to pass a law prohibiting our citizens from engaging in that pastime hereafter, so that it will be illicit for American citizens and entirely virtuous for English subjects.

If the Senators in charge of the bill can show the Senate that the passage thereof will facilitate the bringing about of a condition of things which will compel Great Britain to enact similar laws and the Dominion to adopt similar regulations, I shall favor it. If not, why not let us preserve the status quo? Why can we not agree with Great Britain that we will legislate, making the taking of seals under the conditions designated in this bill penal, but that we expect of her a similar regulation and are compelled to wait until she enacts it?

It is not important as to the order in which the bills are passed. If an agreement of any character is made between the powers looking to that end, we will, of course, conclude, as we should, that Great Britain will act in good faith, and we can proceed at once to pass such a measure. But I do not understand that there is anyone authorized to say that negotiations have reached such a point as to justify the conclusion that an act of this sort is contemplated on the part of Great Britain, and until that condition of affairs is reached, it seems to me that we ought not to legislate at all upon this topic.

Now, Mr. President, it is true, as the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW] has stated, that the Committee on Foreign Relations at the last session brought in a bill in favor of destroying the seal herd; but it must not be forgotten that the Committee on Foreign Relations during the last session was more bellicose than that same committee is at the present session. Now we have a modified and, it seems to me, a more proper proposition here; but I object to passing any bill, as I have said, covering the subject at all, unless the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS], or some other equally advised Senator upon this floor, can inform us that there is at least reasonable ground for the belief that our legislation will be followed by similar enactments abroad. Otherwise the passage of this bill will retard instead of accelerating foreign legislation, because the British Columbia sealers will say, "It is a crime for an American to engage in this enterprise; the individuals who may participate in it are restricted practically to our own subjects, and let us enjoy the benefit of that which the American people are not allowed to enjoy."

Under these conditions, Mr. President, I think we ought to look at this matter with considerable care—I have no doubt the distinguished Senator in charge of this bill has stated here fully all that he is advised of in the matter—and for that reason I think the subject ought not to be taken up at this time. Whenever we are informed by reliable or authoritative sources that this is but one step in the several that are to be taken to prevent the destruction of the seal herd, I am in favor of acting. To pass this bill, however, would not save seal life, but it would turn over its destruction, and the enjoyment of whatever profits may arise from such destruction, to a single nation. We ought to hesitate, it seems to me, Mr. President, before we legislate against our own people in that way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). The question before the Senate is on the adoption of the amendment submitted by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW].

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. WHITE. It appears to me that this is a bill of a character requiring the presence of a full Senate. I do not care to ask for a roll call if it will interfere with anything else.

Mr. FRYE. The Senator can ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WHITE. That is just what I suggested, if it will not disclose the want of a quorum.

Mr. FRYE. The call of the roll will disclose a quorum, I think.

Mr. WHITE. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. WHITE. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY], but my impression is that if present he would vote for this bill, as it comes from the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which he is a member. I will, therefore, take the liberty of voting, and vote "yea."

Mr. JONES of Arkansas (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. In his absence, I withhold my vote.

Mr. MALLORY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. PENROSE (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. KENNEY], who is absent. Were he present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. RAWLINS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. HANNA]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. TURPIE (when his name was called). I inquire whether the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont has not voted.

Mr. TURPIE. Then I withhold my vote, as I am paired with that Senator.

Mr. WELLINGTON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BUTLER]. In his absence, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CAFFERY. I have a general pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BURROWS]. I do not know how he would vote on this question, but I should vote "yea" if he were present.

Mr. LINDSAY. I inquire whether the Senator from Michigan [Mr. MCMILLAN] has voted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has not voted.

Mr. LINDSAY. I have a general pair with that Senator, and therefore withhold my vote. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I inquire if the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] has voted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has not voted.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I am paired with that Senator, and therefore withhold my vote. I should vote "yea," if he were present.

Mr. MARTIN. I have a general pair with the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANTLE]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. BACON. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. WETMORE]. Under our agreement, either has the right to vote, in his discretion, upon matters not political. This not being political, I exercise that discretion, and vote "yea."

Mr. GALLINGER. I am requested to announce the pair of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MCLAURIN]. Both are absent.

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 14; as follows:

YEAS—37.

Allen,	Deboe,	Lodge,	Roach,
Allison,	Fairbanks,	McBride,	Sewell,
Bacon,	Faulkner,	Mason,	Shoup,
Carter,	Frye,	Mills,	Spooner,
Chandler,	Gallinger,	Mitchell,	Stewart,
Chilton,	Gear,	Morgan,	Vest,
Clay,	Harris,	Nelson,	Wilson.
Cockrell,	Hawley,	Perkins,	
Cullom,	Hoar,	Platt, Conn.	
Davis,	Kyle,	Quay,	

NAYS—14.

Bate,	Money,	Teller,	Warren,
Berry,	Pasco,	Turley,	White.
Cannon,	Pettigrew,	Turner,	
Heitfeld,	Pettus,	Walthall,	

NOT VOTING—38.

Aldrich,	Gray,	McMillan,	Rawlins,
Baker,	Hale,	Mallory,	Smith,
Burrows,	Hanna,	Mantle,	Thurston,
Butler,	Hansbrough,	Martin,	Tillman,
Caffery,	Jones, Ark.	Morrill,	Turpie,
Clark,	Jones, Nev.	Murphy,	Wellington,
Daniel,	Kenney,	Penrose,	Wetmore,
Elkins,	Lindsay,	Platt, N. Y.	Wolcott.
Foraker,	McEnery,	Pritchard,	
Gorman,	McLaurin,	Proctor,	

So the bill was passed.

RAILWAY ACROSS OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO RESERVATIONS.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask permission to call up for present consideration Senate bill 2508.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska asks unanimous consent of the Senate, without displacing the unfinished business, except temporarily, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a bill the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2508) granting the right to the Omaha Northern Railway Company to construct a railway across, and establish stations on, the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes.

Mr. ALLEN. I will state for the benefit of Senators that this bill grants the right of way to construct a railway across the Omaha and Winnebago reservations.

Mr. HOAR. I merely wish to ask one question. Was this bill unanimously reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir; and the bill is in the form adopted by that committee for the protection of the Indian rights.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill the title of which has been read?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment in section 1, line 5, after the word "its," to insert "successors and;" so as to make the section read:

That there is hereby granted to the Omaha Northern Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Nebraska, and its successors and assigns, the right of way for the construction of its proposed railroad through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations, in said State. Such right of way shall be 50 feet in width on each side of the center line of said railroad, and said company shall also have the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of said railroad material, stones, and earth necessary for the construction of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed in amount 200 feet in width and 3,000 feet in length for each station, to the extent of three stations within the limits of said reservations.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PAYMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYEES.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the joint resolution from the House of Representatives (H. Res. 103) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1897, on the 17th day of said month; which was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives etc., That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and instructed to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the Capitol police, their respective salaries for the month of December, 1897, on the 17th day of said month.

Mr. ALLISON. That is the usual resolution passed by the two Houses preceding the holidays. I think it hardly necessary to refer it to the Committee on Appropriations, unless some Senator desires that that shall be done.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope the joint resolution will be now considered.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from Missouri is familiar with the practice in regard to such resolutions.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. ALLISON. I hope it will be considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TWELFTH AND SUBSEQUENT CENSUSES.

Mr. QUAY. I move, if there is no pressing legislative business before the Senate, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. LODGE. I hope the Senator will withdraw the motion. I understood from the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] whom I do not see here that he was going to call up the census bill; and on that I desire to make a few remarks. The arrangement is all made.

Mr. QUAY. I have no objection to withdrawing the motion for the purpose of accommodating the Senator from Massachusetts, if he desires me to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania withdraws the motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. QUAY. I give notice that I shall renew my request immediately upon the expiration of the remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is the bill (S. 112) to amend the immigration laws of the United States.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I agreed with the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] whom I saw a moment ago but do not see now that that bill should be temporarily laid aside in order that the census bill might be taken up.

Mr. WHITE. If the Senator from Massachusetts will permit me, I understood that an arrangement had been made of the character stated by the Senator from Massachusetts, that the census bill, having been considered during the time occupied by the Senator from Massachusetts, thereafter we should proceed to the ordinary business of the Senate, and put over the census matter until after the holidays. The Senator from Montana, I observe, is in his place, and he will no doubt state the agreement.

Mr. CARTER. It was understood, I believe, that the census bill, Senate bill No. 94, would be taken up at present for the purpose of permitting the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] to submit certain remarks which he desires to submit at this time. The understanding was that thereafter the matter should go over until after the holidays, as stated by the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana asks unanimous consent that the bill (S. 94) to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses may be taken up, temporarily displacing the unfinished business, which is the immigration bill. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. PETTUS. Taken up when?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At present, for the purpose of enabling the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] to make some remarks upon the bill, when it will be postponed until after the holidays.

Mr. PETTUS. I understood the Senate had voted to go into executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUAY] withdrew the motion.

Mr. PETTUS. I did not know that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 94) to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to say a few words in regard to the third section of the census bill, which, in the report of the committee, it is proposed to strike out. The third section of the bill as introduced provided for the appointment of the officers created by the bill under the existing civil-service law; that is, that they should be taken from the existing registers of the civil service. The present amendment proposes to do away with that, and leave the appointment to the director of the census after such examination as he may choose to prescribe.

Mr. HOAR. I suggest to my colleague that he read the amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I have the amendment here, and at the request of my colleague I will read it. It is proposed to strike out the section putting these various officers under the act of 1883 and instead of that provision to insert:

SEC. 3. That the chief clerk, disbursing clerk, and the chief statisticians provided for in the preceding section, and all other employees authorized by this act below the assistant director of the census, shall be appointed according to the discretion of the director of the census, subject to such examination as said director may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, prescribe, and not otherwise.

That is the amendment which is proposed. As I have said, that is making the appointments for the coming census on the same plan as that by which they were made under the last census.

I am quite aware, Mr. President, that just at this stage of existence it is not fashionable to say anything in behalf of the civil-service system as it exists under the act of 1883. On the contrary, the fashion at present is to assail it on all possible occasions; but I have always been a friend of that system, and I do not think it is any less desirable now than I have considered it in past years.

Mr. Cleveland, at the close of his term, made an enormous extension of the classified service, putting, I think, some 40,000 places within the classification. Those places had all been filled without examination—I think practically all—by members of Mr. Cleveland's party, and then they were put under the civil-service law, and protected to that extent against change.

The result of that action is naturally to put a great strain upon the law when the opposite party comes in immediately after the extension.

The present President of the United States, however, always a friend of the law, has adhered to it strictly and has dealt with it at the beginning instead of at the end of his Administration, as has been the practice of his predecessors, and in so doing I think he

has shown both wisdom and courage. I do not propose to enter now into the general reasons which seem to me make the reformed system of the civil service very essential to good government.

The chief reasons which I have always found for this reform are the degradation which the patronage system brings to politics, the injury it causes to public life, and the enormous burden it puts upon public men, imposing duties which do not properly belong to them and which impair their public usefulness. All these are arguments with which everyone who has considered the subject is familiar, and I do not mean to dwell upon them now. Nor do I undertake to defend the merit system as an ideal or absolutely perfect system. Very few things of human manufacture, I think, are perfect. Certainly the reform system of the civil service is not, and the argument which is usually made against it is apparently based on the idea that its defenders consider it absolutely perfect.

The real proposition in regard to the present system—the merit system, as it is called—is that it is a great deal better than the patronage system, and that to return to the patronage system would be a very retrograde movement. The real vice of the old system is the utter irresponsibility of appointments. If the head of a bureau or of a Department could select his own subordinates, there would be little or no need of competitive examinations or of any artificial system to select them for him, but as a matter of fact no head of a Department or bureau does select his own subordinates, when it is left to him to do so, without civil-service examination. They are selected for him by Senators, by members of the House, and by other persons not responsible for the work of the bureau or the Department. If the man responsible for the work of the bureau or the Department selected his own subordinates, he would certainly select good ones, for his own credit and reputation would be bound up in the success of his administration.

But when they are forced upon him from outside, then we have the anomalous and injurious condition of one set of persons selecting subordinates and another being responsible for their work. Into these general considerations, quite sufficient in themselves to justify and more than justify the present system, I shall not enter further.

In what I have to say about this section in the census bill I desire to place my argument purely on the ground of business, and show that it is a better and a cheaper method of administration—cheaper to the people and more economical in the expenditure of the people's money—to take the clerks and subordinates from the registers of the civil service, under such examinations as the director of the census may request, than to have them appointed as the amendment proposes, which would result in making them subjects of patronage. I think this is a proposition susceptible of proof, and I desire, first, to ask the attention of the Senate to the statement of the superintendent of the last census, Mr. Robert P. Porter. He has an article on this subject in the current number of the North American Review, and I wish to read one or two extracts from what he says. He enumerates the faults of the present system, and one of them, he says, is—

> Placing upon the shoulders of the Superintendent, whose mind should be fully occupied with his experts in planning the work, the responsibility of the appointment of an office force of several thousand clerks.

He then inquires how those defects may be remedied, and says:

> First, by making the census a permanent office of the Government, and applying to it precisely the same rules and regulations as to the employment of clerical help as are in vogue in other Departments. If this were done, special civil-service examinations might be held for the work prior to the time the clerks would be needed, and the Census Office would then have a sufficiently large eligible list to draw from. In 1890 I accepted civil-service examinations of the higher grades, but that did not do away with the necessity of examining 2,700 clerks in the office; and this, with the work of appointment, literally took up all the time of the Superintendent, whose mind should have been free for his purely statistical duties.

Then lower down on the same page he says:

> It will be better, in my opinion, to draw the clerks for the Twelfth Census from the classified service, but chiefly because by so doing it will strengthen the faith of the public in the census.

And then again—

He says—

> why transform the Census Office at its busiest season into an examination department for clerks, and the director of a vast scientific investigation into a dispenser of political patronage? It is simply unjust to such an official. Having passed through the ordeal once, I am satisfied that the other way is more practical, and in the end will be better for all concerned.

Then, at the conclusion of the article, Mr. Porter says:

> If Congress expects an intelligent census it must not compel its director to chase all over the United States after mortgages on the one hand, and on the other to be chased morning, noon, and night by applicants for office.

That is the testimony of the Superintendent who carried on the last census.

I have here a letter from Colonel Wright, the Commissioner of the Department of Labor. I saw him quoted as having said that the work of taking the last census cost $2,000,000 more than it would have cost if the appointments in the Census Office had been made under civil-service rules, and I wrote to ask if he had made the statement; and if so, on what facts he had based it. He has replied in a communication which I shall ask leave to print in full at the end of my remarks; and I merely desire now to call attention to some of the statements he makes. He says:

> I should have very much preferred that the statement made relative to the saving of at least $2,000,000 could have rested as a matter of opinion, but as you have called for the data on which I base this opinion, I shall furnish them. In doing this I am obliged to make comparison between the work of the Department of Labor and that of the Eleventh Census Office, and thus place myself in an attitude which may subject me to some captious criticism. The comparison I make is one between systems and not between administrations under the two systems, for in the case in hand, while at the head of the Department of Labor, I was for four years in charge of the Federal Census Office. Thus whatever comparison is made involves in some degree my own administration of the Census Office as well as that of the Department of Labor.
>
> The work of this Department—

That is, the Department of Labor—

> and that of the Census Office is of the same general grade. The facts on which reports are based are gathered by enumerators or special agents in both cases, correspondence, as a rule, being used simply for purposes of explanation or verification when needed.

Then he goes on to show how the cost of production in the Department of Labor and the census can be compared, and he gives a table which is the basis for the statement he made. The cost per thousand nonpareil ems of printed matter, exclusive of printing, engraving, and binding, was $17.22 in the Department of Labor and $47.97 in the census. The total disbursements, exclusive of printing, engraving, and binding, in the Department of Labor were $1,369,777.26—that is, from April 1, 1889, to June 30, 1897—and for the census it cost $10,016,677.68. The total disbursements, exclusive of the salaries and expenses of the field force and of printing, engraving, and binding, were $875,000 for the Department of Labor and $5,670,000 for the census.

Colonel Wright says:

> There are two basic comparisons in the foregoing table. The first relates to the total cost in the two offices per 1,000 nonpareil ems of matter, the cost of printing, engraving, and binding being excluded. Under this comparison the cost of production in the Census Office was 178.57 per cent greater than in the Department of Labor. The objection may be raised that this comparison includes the great cost of the force of enumerators and special agents employed in the census; so another comparison, the second one in the table, has been made, showing the cost per 1,000 nonpareil ems of matter, exclusive of the total cost of collecting the material in both offices and of the cost of printing, engraving, and binding the results; in other words, this comparison is based purely on the cost of compiling the material after it was collected. By this comparison it is seen that the cost per 1,000 nonpareil ems of matter was 146.68 per cent greater in the Census Office than in the Department of Labor.

Then he goes on to analyze the figures in detail, and quotes from Mr. Porter some of the passages I have just read. The only other point to which I wish to call attention is what he writes about his own personal experience in the office. He says:

> As a matter of personal experience in the Census Office, and as substantiating the opinion which is the subject of this communication, I would say that the total amount expended under the administration of Mr. Porter, from April 20, 1889, to the date of his resignation, July 31, 1893, was $9,380,223.80; under Mr. James H. Wardle, acting superintendent, from August 1, 1893, to October 4, 1893, $253,001.52, and under my own administration, from October 5, 1893, to October 5, 1897, $987,488.65. I do not hesitate to say that one-third of the amount expended under my own administration was absolutely wasted, and wasted principally on account of the fact that the office was not under civil-service rules. If this proportion holds good, here is direct substantiation of the opinion I have expressed relative to the saving of $2,000,000 in the census had the force been under civil-service rules.
>
> You may ask why I express this opinion relative to the amount expended under my own administration. The answer is, that in October, 1893, when I took charge of the Census Office, there was an office force of 1,092. There had been a constant reduction for many months, and this was kept up without cessation till the close of the census. There was never a month after October, 1893, that the clerical force reached the number then in office. Nevertheless, while these general reductions were being made, and in the absence of any necessity for the increase of the force, 339 new appointments were made.

That is, under that old system, while the force was being steadily reduced, new appointments were continually being made in the office when they were not needed, when they replaced experienced clerks and filled the office with beginners at the close of the work. Those figures, Mr. President, seem to me to show conclusively that it will cost a great deal more money to carry on the census under the system proposed by the committee's amendment than by placing it under the civil-service law.

We have on this point the direct testimony of the Superintendent who carried on the last census, and of the head of the Department of Labor, who succeeded him, and in my judgment there is no escape from the figures they give. Therefore the question is, whether we shall deliberately place that great work under this special provision, at an increased expenditure of many hundred thousand dollars of the public money, in order that there shall be a few places here in Washington to which appointments can be made on the personal request of members of the House and of the Senate. That is what it amounts to. It seems to me, in these days when economy in our public expenditures is so much preached, that here is a large economy which might well be made. The people have a right to demand a good census and that no money shall be wasted in multiplying political appointments.

We have just had an example of the other system in regard to the National Library, the Library of Congress, where the offices were carefully excluded from the civil service. I find that for the

108 offices within the gift of the Librarian there were 2,872 applicants. They are given in full in a paper which I shall submit, and I have only to add to it that I inquired of the Librarian as to how much of his time was taken up with the matter of applicants for positions in the Library. He said:

I have given from eight to fourteen hours a day to the library business and very largely to applications for office. Other work, such as writing my report and attending to a large correspondence, was done at my home in the early morning or late in the evening.

In other words, the time of the superintendent of this great Library, which is housed now so appropriately and so well in the noble building on the other side of the square, the time of the man in charge of that important work was given up to listening to applicants for these offices, petty offices for the most part, twenty-eight for every place, and to trying to settle in that scramble who should have the places.

Mr. President, the duty of the superintendent to the people who pay him and put him in there and charge him with this great work was the moving of the books, organizing the Library, drawing his report, and giving his attention to that important department of the Government, and not in deciding what applicants for places in the cloakrooms should be selected, or in listening to the appeals of various members of the House and Senators and others who desired to get places for friends and constituents.

The moment such places are excluded from the civil service the only way my constituent or your constituent can get a position is by our going and trying to get it for them. We are obliged to do it—every one of us—and it is the same with members of the House. I had nearly 150 applications for places in the Library, all of which I was obliged to submit for the consideration of the Superintendent. It seems to me it would have been a saving of the people's money and a great saving of time to their officers if he could have taken persons for those clerical positions from the registers already prepared and open to him. Some of the principal places I know of my own knowledge have been filled by experts—most admirable choices—but I have heard complaint about some of the other small positions that they were not properly filled, and I understand that the Superintendent, almost in desperation, was forced at the last to fill them as rapidly as possible in order to be able to attend to the work with which he is charged. I do not make that statement on his authority. He never said anything about it to me. That is merely what I was told. If there is any truth in the statement, it is due to the system of which the Superintendent was the victim.

Mr. GEAR. I will state, for the benefit of the Senator from Massachusetts, that he took two months to make the selections for the Library.

Mr. GALLINGER. His own time.

Mr. GEAR. He took his own time; fully two months.

Mr. LODGE. I understand that at the end the places were pretty rapidly filled here. I may be mistaken.

Mr. GEAR. When he made up his mind to make them, he made them pretty rapidly.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly, I do not think he is to be blamed in the least if satisfactory choices were not made. I think it is a wonder that he has done as well as he has and has succeeded in moving the books and organizing the Library as well as he has, when he has been loaded up with this mass of business which never ought to have been put upon his hands.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator from Massachusetts allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. Was it not within the power of the officers to take the appointees from the civil service if desired?

Mr. LODGE. I have not the terms of the act here. The provision in the census bill is "not otherwise" than as there prescribed. I do not know what were the terms of the appropriation act. The Senator from Colorado would be more likely to know than I.

Mr. TELLER. I am speaking of the Library.

Mr. LODGE. I understand, but I do not know whether phraseology similar to that of the proposed census act was used in the appropriation act. I can not tell without referring to the statute.

Mr. TELLER. I think not; but if the Librarian could not, the Executive could. It was quite within his power.

Mr. LODGE. I have not the act here, but my impression is that its provision was such that the officers of the Library, the clerks, etc., could not be placed under the civil service; that it was worded in that way.

Mr. GEAR. Except by Executive order. They could have been placed there by Executive order.

Mr. TELLER. I think they could. Undoubtedly, the men who had the appropriation in charge did not intend to prevent the Librarian or the Executive from exercising the power they had under the statute to put the clerks under the civil service if they wanted to.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. ALLISON. In view of the implication which the Senator from Massachusetts has made that a portion of the Library employees are not suited to their work, I think it ought to be stated that the Librarian in making his selections uniformly stated to those who applied for places, as I was obliged to do, that he would select no one as respects the Library who did not come with approved knowledge and expert experience in other libraries. So I do not think that as a rule his employees are unsuited to their work. I am not antagonizing the Senator from Massachusetts at this moment, but I think under the civil service we now and then find an employee who is not exactly suited to the particular work which he is required to do, although he may have passed a very good examination as respects the particular questions propounded to him.

Mr. LODGE. Let me say to the Senator from Iowa——

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. Allow me to answer the Senator from Iowa. I have no knowledge of my own that all the employees of the Library are not excellent. I have heard that criticism made by others. So far as I know anything personally about any of the appointments there, which happens to be as to some of the heads of departments, they struck me as being admirable. I merely heard the criticism made by others that in some departments the appointees to the smaller places had not been satisfactory. Of that I have no personal knowledge, but I think the Librarian, under the conditions, has done admirably in getting the Library moved and into the condition it now is. It is very far from my intention to criticise him in any way. On the contrary, I think he has done wonderfully well.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator from Massachusetts allow me?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. CHANDLER. Before he passes from the subject, I wish he would be explicit on one point. He has partially answered the question I was about to ask. Has he any reason to believe, from facts within his knowledge, that the Library force as it is now organized, by the Librarian exercising his discretion in the selection of his appointees, is inferior to what it would have been if those appointees had been selected under the civil-service rules?

Mr. LODGE. It is impossible to say what it would have been. I do not know, and no one can know, what might have been.

Mr. CHANDLER. Has the Senator any fact tending to show that it is an inferior force to what it would have been if the Librarian had acted under the civil-service rules?

Mr. LODGE. I do not know what the condition of the force is. The point I made in regard to the Library was that we had put a burden on the Superintendent which interfered with the performance of his proper duties, and which ought not to have been placed on him. He may have the best force in the world; I have not knowledge that he has not. I will come to the question of the force in other places where I have statistics.

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not want to interrupt the line of the Senator's argument. I merely want the Senator from Massachusetts to understand——

Mr. GEAR. I understood the Senator from Massachusetts to say that it would have been better, perhaps, in the Library, to resort to the eligible list in order to get the appointees?

Mr. LODGE. I think it would have saved a great deal of time and labor to the Superintendent, at least.

Mr. GEAR. I so understand the Senator. Does the Senator think the appointees would have been better if selected from the eligible list?

Mr. CHANDLER. That is the point.

Mr. LODGE. I do think so.

Mr. GEAR. What are his reasons?

Mr. LODGE. I think so simply from analogy with other branches of the service. There is no possibility of comparison with a body never appointed. That would be a mere hypothesis.

Mr. GEAR. Does the Senator think the examination required by the Civil Service Commission is better adapted to secure good employees than appointments at large?

Mr. LODGE. I do, very much; and that is the point I am endeavoring to prove by examples where the service has been in operation long enough to give proof. It is impossible to give proof as to the Library.

Mr. GEAR. Will the Senator pardon me if I give an example of a friend of mine? I desire to impress upon the Senator the character of the questions asked by the Civil Service Commission.

An old soldier in my State made application for a position. He was asked civil-service questions, and then when his average was footed up, it was only 34½. He wrote me, feeling very much aggrieved. I went to the Civil Service Commission. He was examined, bear in mind, for the position of copyist, which simply requires a man to copy what matter is set before him. The first question they asked this old soldier was, What was the cause of the difficulty between the colonies and Great Britain? He was not

very well up in history, and he said it was about a dispute in regard to territory. One of the other questions, I recollect very well, was, What citizens of foreign birth distinguished themselves during the Revolutionary war of 1776? He probably forgot Lafayette and Kosciusko and that class of men, and he said "George Washington," and of course they did not mark him high. That man since has taken six examinations, and, having finally been able to pass the examination of the Civil Service Commission, he occupies the position of copyist in the Pension Office.

Mr. GALLINGER. I wish to add my testimony here in a few words. I may have something to say on this subject later on.

My colleague and I—my colleague will pardon me for suggesting it—made application for a place in the Library, and Librarian Young informed us that he wanted none but the most competent men—men with technical knowledge. New Hampshire has but one place in the Library, filled by a man who has been librarian of the State of New Hampshire, and who, in my judgment, is one of the most efficient librarians in the entire United States. He came here bearing the indorsement of Mr. Dewey and other great librarians of the country. That was the requirement which was made of us in getting one single place for our State in the Library. I think the Senator from Massachusetts ought to know the exact facts in regard to the matter before uttering a general criticism.

Mr. LODGE. I have made no criticism of the Library. I say I have heard criticisms made. So far as my knowledge goes, I do not believe there is foundation for them. I believe, so far as I have knowledge, that it is an excellent force.

All I wanted to say was that if the criticisms were made and there was foundation for them, it was not, in my judgment, the fault of the Librarian. I do not see how any man could possibly make the best selections for the subordinate places under the pressure to which Mr. Young has been subjected; and if he has made mistakes, it would be almost impossible that he could avoid them.

Mr. TELLER rose.

Mr. ALLISON. If the Senator will allow me to interrupt him a moment, I wish to call attention to the language of the statute.

Mr. TELLER. That is what I rose to do. I am glad the Senator from Iowa is about to do it.

Mr. ALLISON. The statute providing for employees for the Library reads as follows:

For the following, selected by the Librarian of Congress by reason of special aptitude for the work of the Library, etc.

So there was enjoined upon the Librarian the duty of selecting people who were specially adapted to library work.

Mr. HOAR. Are these men civil employees, may I inquire of the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. ALLISON. The chairman of the Judiciary Committee ought to be able, perhaps, to give a better answer than I could possibly give.

Mr. HOAR. No man could give a better answer than the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. ALLISON. I take it they are officers and employees of the Government as clerks and employees in the Departments are. They are under the Librarian of Congress, who is at the head of the department.

Mr. HOAR. But the officers in the Departments are appointed by the head of the Department under constitutional authority. Those persons are merely employees, are they not?

Mr. ALLISON. They are employees under the Librarian of Congress, and all the construction that we have given hitherto makes the Library of Congress an independent department. We have had that debated up and down in this body.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. LODGE. Of course.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Since the matter of the status of the clerks in the Library has been suggested, I want to say that I do not understand they are civil officers. I do not understand that the Librarian is the head of a Department. I understand that he is simply an employee or an agent of Congress.

Mr. GEAR. He is appointed by the President.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. He is appointed by the President. That is very true.

Mr. HOAR. He is not the head of a Department.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. He is not the head of a department. The Library is not a Department. It is an institution which has been established by Congress, and all the persons there, in my judgment, employees and all, are simply agents of Congress.

Mr. HOAR. I am sorry to interrupt my colleague, but the point of my question to the Senator from Iowa has been met. One Senator stated that the officers in the Library might be put under the civil-service rules by a mere Executive order. I think that statement was made by the junior Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GEAR. I so stated.

Mr. HOAR. If these persons are civil officers, that is true. If they are civil officers, however, they can only be appointed by the President, by the head of a Department, or in special cases by Congress, or by the Supreme Court. Perhaps there is some clause which has not been brought to my attention, but I did not suppose that the employees in the Library were anything technically but agents, as you would hire a surveyor, as you would hire a draftsman, as you would hire an architect to make a public building. I have not examined to see, and it may be that the Senator from Iowa is right, that they are civil officers under the Constitution, and that the head of the Library is the head of a Department in the constitutional sense and entitled to appoint civil officers. I did not know it.

Mr. ALLISON. If the junior Senator from Massachusetts will allow me to say a word further, I will state that it was purposely to avoid the contention which has arisen that I endeavored not to enter upon the discussion of that question. We had this whole subject up by and large when the Library was reorganized. It was contended here and in the other branch of Congress that the Library of Congress was not a part of the two Houses of Congress, but was a separate and distinct affair; that the Librarian, therefore, must be appointed by the President; and if so, he was of course at the head of a separate and independent department. That was the contention.

Now, the Senator says that would not be true. Thereupon we finally consented in this body that the President should appoint the Librarian of Congress and that the Librarian should select his own employees, believing that he had the right so to do. Then in the law restrictions were placed upon him that he should select all persons because of their special fitness for the duties imposed, and we not only did that in the beginning but we added a proviso.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator read the proviso?

Mr. HOAR. Let me ask a question.

Mr. ALLISON. Wait a moment.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator read the statutory proviso?

Mr. ALLISON. We provided as follows:

That all persons employed in and about said Library of Congress under the Librarian or the superintendent of the Library building and grounds shall be appointed solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties.

That was the proviso.

Mr. HOAR. I will not say that there are hundreds, but there are numerous public officials appointed by the Presidents who are themselves undoubtedly civil officers, who are not heads of Departments, who employ agencies of their own under acts of Congress, but who can not appoint civil officers, that power being confined by the Constitution to the enumerated powers.

Mr. ALLISON. Undoubtedly.

Mr. HOAR. One of them was the old Commissioner of Agriculture before he was made a Cabinet officer. Another is the Architect of the Capitol, if I am not mistaken, and the Librarian of Congress before the new arrangement. There are a great many. At any rate, whether in the particular instances that I name they were in all cases appointed by the President or not, the fact will not be questioned that a public office is frequently created by law, the head of which is made a public officer. It has a separate and independent function, but the head of it does not become the head of a Department in the constitutional sense. Now, my question to the Senator from Iowa was whether he claims that among the heads of department is the Librarian of the National Library. I do not understand that he is among them. If he be not, then this office can not be put under the civil-service rules by the President without a change in the statute.

Mr. STEWART. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts before he leaves that subject whether there is anything in the Constitution which requires all heads of Departments to be members of the Cabinet? Would not the fact of assigning powers to a person appointed to discharge the duties make him to all intents and purposes the head of a Department for that purpose?

Mr. HOAR. It never has been the practical construction or the understanding in this country, as I understand it.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not wish to enter into a discussion as to the legal effect of the statutes or as to who is or who is not the head of a Department. It is perfectly certain, however, that if the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to appoint a $1,200 clerk in his Department, that clerkship under the general meaning of the statutes is an office.

Mr. HOAR. The clerk takes an oath of office.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator says it is not possible for the President to exercise this power under the law of 1883. I am rather inclined to agree with him; but in the presence of the junior Senator, the special advocate of the civil service, I remember that the Public Printer is a public officer, and has under him a vast number of employees, two or three thousand. Now, the blanket of the civil service has been spread over that entire establishment, although that is not a Department of the Government.

When the statute was passed it was the intention at least of some of those who favored its passage that the Librarian should himself be an expert in library work and that no employees in the

Library should be other than those especially fitted to the particular work in hand. Therefore we gave to the Librarian the employment of the few people who were employed. There were not 58 to be employed, because there were carried over, I believe, in all 36 employees who had been in that Library for many years, and whether they had taken a civil-service examination or otherwise, they were supposed to know something about the Library under Mr. Spofford.

That being so, I believe there were only twenty or thirty additional persons to be employed, and we supposed that it would be wiser and better for the Librarian of this great Library to select from all the libraries that were in the country—from Boston, New York, Chicago, and elsewhere, wherever there were great libraries—competent men to go into the Library. I have been told, without knowing the details, that the Librarian has done so. If he has failed to do so, he has failed to execute the statute under which the Library was reorganized.

Mr. LODGE. Now, if I may go back a moment to the argument which I was trying to make before the Constitution intervened, I should like to state again the point that by the testimony of the two heads of the census I think it is proved that it is a cheaper, more economical, and better service to put the routine officers of the census under the civil service.

I alluded to the Library merely to illustrate the point that by forcing the Superintendent to make those appointments we put on him an undue amount of work when his time should be given to something else. I did not mean to bring into the controversy the quality of the force. So far as I know from my personal knowledge it is excellent; and if it is defective it is certainly not owing to any fault of the Superintendent, in my judgment, and it can only be so in some of the minor and routine places.

Mr. CHANDLER. Then I understand the Senator to admit that the present force of the Library is just as good as if it had been appointed under civil-service rules?

Mr. LODGE. I do not admit anything of the kind. Nobody can know what the force would have been under civil-service rules, because they were not appointed that way. You can not compare an existing force with a force that never has existed. That is roaming in the region of hypotheses. I dare say it is as good a force as can be got; for aught I know it is.

My only point in alluding to the Library was to show the burdening of the Librarian with duties which I think he should have been spared.

Mr. HALE. Before the Senator goes on, if he will allow me to interrupt him—I do not want to discuss the Library; that is only incidental—but I understood the Senator to say he believes, from his observation and from information which has come to him, that in taking the census the best force could be supplied to that work under the civil-service rules. That is legitimate, and that is the subject under discussion. That is the point of the proposition. I wish to ask the Senator where under the sun he has got that idea?

Mr. LODGE. The Senator was not here when I went into that subject. I have got that idea from the statements of Mr. Porter, the Superintendent of the last census, in the current number of the North American Review, in which he makes that proposition precisely as the one thing that is needed, and from Mr. Carroll D. Wright, the head of the Department of Labor, who proves by figures, beyond a doubt—I am going to print the whole letter in the RECORD—that it involves a much greater cost to carry on the census as it is proposed and as it was carried on the last time. So both he and Mr. Porter testify directly on that point, and that was what I introduced as proof.

Mr. HALE. I am familiar with the utterances of both those gentlemen.

Mr. LODGE. I do not believe the Senator from Maine has read this letter.

Mr. HALE. I had either the good or bad fortune to be chairman of the Committee on the Census which finished the work of 1880 and matured and completed the entire work of 1890. The result of my observation is that the work of the census can be much better done, more cheaply done, brought to an end much more quickly without the interposition of the civil service. That is my experience, and it is my judgment.

Mr. LODGE. The statement of both the Superintendents is the direct contrary, and I know that was also the opinion, as my colleague reminds me, of General Walker. He stated to me, and I have heard him state it over and over again, that it would be an immense saving of time to take the census clerks from the civil-service registers. Mr. Wright gives all the figures here and an analysis of all the expenses. All those three Superintendents agree as to a saving of time and a saving of expense.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Wright had very little to do with the great work of the census. I remember very distinctly that when the work of the census of 1890 began a determined pressure was made by the Civil Service Commission to put that entire work under the charge of the Civil Service Commissioners. They appealed to the President. I was in constant communication with the Superintendent then in charge, Mr. Porter, and neither he nor I believed that the work could be so well done under the Civil Service Commission as outside of it. His entire attitude was in that direction. If he has written any letter since which controverts that position——

Mr. LODGE. The letter is published in the North American Review.

Mr. HALE. Whatever he has said is in entire antagonism with the position he took at that time; and President Harrison, who was not unfavorable to civil service, after considering the matter carefully and deliberately, decided that the work could be better done outside of the civil-service rules.

Mr. GEAR. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. I should like to answer that at once.

Mr. GEAR. May I say one word?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. LODGE. I should like to answer the Senator from Maine.

Mr. GEAR. I just want to state that Mr. Porter made an examination of each and every person who was admitted to that work.

Mr. LODGE. I am aware of that, and it is all set out in his article here. He says:

> The faults of the present system—

He enumerates three, and then he says:

> 4. Placing upon the shoulders of the superintendent, whose mind should be fully occupied with his experts in planning the work, the responsibility of the appointment of an office force of several thousand clerks.

And he goes on to say:

> It will be better, in my opinion, to draw the clerks for the Twelfth Census from the classified service, but chiefly because by so doing it will strengthen the faith of the public in the census. The examinations of the Eleventh Census were much stiffer than those of the civil service for the same grade clerks, yet, because they were left to the discretion of one man, they have been called a "debauch of the public service." And then, again, why transform the Census Office at its busiest season into an examination department for clerks, and the director of a vast scientific investigation into a dispenser of political patronage? It is simply unjust to such an official. Having passed through the ordeal once, I am satisfied that the other way is more practical, and in the end will be better for all concerned.

Then at the end he says:

> In other words, if Congress expects an intelligent census it must not compel its director to chase all over the United States after mortgages on the one hand, and on the other to be chased morning, noon, and night by applicants for office.

There is no doubt what his opinion is now. I have Mr. Carroll D. Wright's paper, in which all the expenses are elaborately given, in which he says that during the four years he had charge, to close up the work, money was wasted. It could not be otherwise, because while the force was in process of reduction there were 339 new appointments made. I do not want to go over that again. It is getting late, and I should like to go on and finish what I have to say.

Mr. STEWART. Will the Senator yield for just a short question?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. STEWART. The Senator designated the former system previous to the adoption of the civil-service system as the patronage system and the civil service as the merit system.

Mr. LODGE. I did so merely for convenience. I do not care what names you call them by.

Mr. STEWART. I have heard that phrase used for convenience so long that I have observed it very carefully, and I am not in favor of it. If I had time I could show that the present system is more emphatically a patronage system than the other. There may be a difference of opinion about that; but when they discharged three or four hundred people from a department for want of something to do, and then filled in again within the next two or three months with a new lot, it looked as if it was a patronage system by the wholesale. Somebody consents to it. My observation for the last ten years, and I have been watching the matter pretty closely, is that the present is more emphatically a patronage system than the other. I do not like the designation.

Mr. LODGE. Now, Mr. President, I return to the point which I am trying to make, that under the present system—I can not say merit system if it jars on the feelings of the Senator from Nevada—but under the existing system there is an absolute improvement in business. There is a service where we can make the exact test. It is the Railway Mail Service. The highest point ever reached by the Railway Mail Service under the old system was one error to 5,575 pieces of mail. That was in 1885. The next year there was the usual general change of clerks under that old system. It went on, and the number of pieces to one mistake sank to 4,228.

The next year it went down to 3,364. Then, as that set of clerks was gradually getting into harness, it began to improve, and it went up again to 3,954. Then came 1890. Half the force was changed, and the number sank again to 1 error in 2,834. Since then the Railway Mail Service has been a permanent force drawn

from the civil-service register. There has been a steady rise in the number of pieces correctly handled, until to-day, the year 1897, there is only 1 error in 11,960 pieces of mail.

Mr. HALE. Now, let me ask the Senator a question——

Mr. LODGE. That is from the report of the Postmaster-General.

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator suppose that there is a single large business establishment with permanent business in this entire country where the same increased efficiency will not be reported and proved, although it is not under civil service? Of course duration of time, superior faculties, the improvement that comes from long service, apply just as much in any establishment of civil life outside of Government service. It is not the civil-service examination that does it.

Mr. LODGE. If the Senator had attended to my figures he would have seen that after each Presidential election the number of errors increased because of the change in the men. You can not take a new man and make him assort letters as well as a trained man, of course. You change your whole service or half your service and get in untrained men. The work of assorting letters in a car is work involving a great deal of dexterity and practice. After each Presidential election, when the men were changed as formerly, the number of errors increased immediately, and when they stop making the political changes in clerks the number of errors is steadily diminished, until to-day it is only 1 in nearly 12,000 pieces of mail.

Now, Mr. President, so much for that. Here I have an extract from the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1897. Speaking of the force used in the inspection of meat products, he says:

[From the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1897, page 15.]

The force now used in the inspection is competent and efficient, and it should be extended sufficiently to meet the intent of the law looking to the inspection of all the meat entering into interstate and foreign trade. The persons obtained by certification from the eligible list of the civil service, as a rule, have been more competent and efficient than those obtained before the force was brought within the classified service.

[Report of Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, page 185.]

The meat-inspection force is now a very competent and efficient one. The inspectors and assistant inspectors are veterinarians, many of whom have passed a rigid examination under the Civil Service Commission, and the greater part of the nonprofessional members of the force have had such long experience that their services are extremely valuable. The persons obtained by certification from the eligible list of the Civil Service Commission have, as a rule, been more competent and efficient than those obtained before the force was brought within the classified service, and it has been possible to maintain much better discipline than was the case when a considerable proportion of the force believed that they had influence which made them more or less independent of the head of the Department and the chief of the Bureau.

Now I come to another point, referring to the economy brought by the reformed system, which I believe is characteristic of good business methods. A certain number of places which were formerly excepted have been put under the civil service by the late extension. On the change of Administration, as those appointments were political, the incumbents were largely dropped, and as they could only be filled from the eligible lists the places were found to be needless. In the immigrant department and in the enforcement of the alien contract laws there has been a saving, by simply giving up unnecessary places, of nearly $80,000 a year. They had an immigrant inspector down here at Alexandria at a pay of $8 a day to inspect immigrants who came there.

Mr. GEAR. Was it not the fault of the appointing power that created those places? Was it not the fault of the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. LODGE. No; these were officers not under the civil service at all. I use that office merely as an illustration. There were many like it. The office was held by political appointment. When the civil service came in, the incumbent was dropped. No immigrant inspector was needed in Alexandria. There was no longer any object in keeping him, because nobody was interested in putting a man there from the eligible list.

Mr. GEAR. Permit me to say that perhaps he was not dropped by virtue of the civil service.

Mr. LODGE. The place was wiped out.

Mr. GEAR. But he was dropped simply because the Secretary of the Treasury thought it was better not to have an appointee there, and, of course, in that case he dropped him right away.

Mr. LODGE. He was dropped by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Civil Service Commission had nothing to do with it. But as long as the place could be filled by gift it was kept; when it could not be filled by gift it was not kept.

Mr. GEAR. There is no analogy between that case and cases under the civil service.

Mr. LODGE. There is this analogy: The moment it was put under the civil service it disappeared. As long as it was an excepted place, to be filled on request, it was kept, although it was not needed.

Mr. WILSON. Now may I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. WILSON. The Senator is giving us some interesting statistics. Has he any statistics relative to the reason why at Boston, Mass., it costs nearly $300,000 more to collect the customs, with perhaps 100 employees, the collections amounting to $11,000,000, than it does to collect $15,000,000 at Philadelphia, under civil service?

Mr. LODGE. Both custom-houses are under the civil-service system.

Mr. WILSON. Yes, both custom-houses are under the civil-service system.

Mr. LODGE. And have been during the same period. So that has no bearing on the question.

Mr. WILSON. While the Senator is speaking about that, I will say that at Frenchmans Bay, on the coast of Maine, we collect the enormous sum of $420, and have seven employees under civil service. You have thirteen collection districts in the State of Maine, similarly located with the State of Washington, while we have but one collection district in the State of Washington, where we are known as spoilsmen.

Mr. LODGE. That has absolutely nothing to do with the question, if the Senator will pardon me.

Mr. WILSON. It is in the line of the Senator's argument.

Mr. LODGE. That merely goes to prove what I have long known, that the customs districts of this country ought to be revised. There are too many separate districts in my State, I think; in all the older States there are too many. But the civil-service system has nothing to do with the establishment of customs districts. It can not establish an office.

Mr. HALE. I suppose the Senator understands perfectly about the Massachusetts districts, as I do about those in Maine. The sole use for a customs force is not to collect revenue, but to prevent infractions of the revenue. The line of custom-houses running from New Jersey to the British provinces, aside from Boston and New York, do not collect much revenue.

Mr. LODGE. I understand that.

Mr. HALE. But they prevent smuggling and infractions of the revenue, and send all the importations into the great ports. So the Senator from Washington ought to, if he does not, understand that the uses and benefits of a custom-house do not depend at all upon the amount of revenue it collects.

Mr. HOAR. With the permission of my colleague, I desire to ask the Senator from Washington a question. What is the population of the most populous town on the seaboard in the district of which he speaks?

Mr. WILSON. In your State?

Mr. HOAR. No, in the Senator's State.

Mr. WILSON. Does the Senator mean the population on the seaboard of Puget Sound?

Mr. HOAR. I do not ask the population on the seaboard; I ask what is the most populous town on the seaboard.

Mr. WILSON. On the seaboard of the Pacific Coast?

Mr. HOAR. No. The Senator said in his State it took a very much less sum to collect a certain amount of revenue than it did on the Massachusetts and Maine coasts. I asked him if he would state the population of the most populous town on the seaboard in his State.

Mr. WILSON. Seattle, which has a population of about 70,000.

Mr. HOAR. On the eastern line of coast which the Senator mentions we have a dozen harbors and a dozen towns with a population nearly equal to that.

Mr. WILSON. Oh, yes; and I will say to the Senator, if I may interrupt the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] just a moment——

Mr. LODGE. The Senator does not interrupt me more than other Senators.

Mr. WILSON. I appeal to the good nature of the Senator from Massachusetts. I did not intend to bring up this matter. But the fact is true that while we have a State similarly located to the State of Maine, on the border, where we are classed somewhat as spoilsmen and against the civil service, we have only 57 employees in a district which collects more revenue than all the 13 districts in Maine, where they have 130 employees. At Frenchmans Bay and at Saco you collect no revenue. Why do you require so many employees where you collect no revenue? One man would be sufficient.

Mr. HALE. No, he would not, because on that coast, which is open on every bay and every inlet to what is called smuggling, you have got to keep a force that will prevent fraudulent importation.

Mr. WILSON. Under the same conditions as exist in Maine and Massachusetts we have but 57 employees.

Mr. HALE. You do not have such conditions on the Pacific coast.

Mr. WILSON. On the border we are situated exactly similarly.

Mr. HALE. The importations do not come to you as they come to us.

Mr. WILSON. They are greater with us than in your State.

Mr. HALE. If you abolish the force of the custom-houses along the bays of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine, if you

strike it out on the score of economy, certainly one-quarter of the importations that come into Boston would come into these small places.

Mr. LODGE. I did not intend to wander off over a discussion of the customs districts when I spoke of the Boston customs district. I simply stated that I thought some of them might be consolidated with advantage and the work done by deputies in a great many places where now you have collectors. Of course, along the coast you must have deputies at all points where imports can be made.

Mr. CHANDLER. I should like to have the Senator permit me to make a point in connection with his suggestions.

Mr. LODGE. If it will not interrupt me.

Mr. CHANDLER. It is in connection with the legitimate argument from which the Senator has been diverted by the Senator from Washington [Mr. WILSON]. I understood the Senator from Massachusetts to be reciting the discharges of immigration inspectors under the present Administration as a proof of the efficacy of the civil-service system, did I not?

Mr. LODGE. I was going to expand that, if the Senator will allow me.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will let the Senator expand it after I have made a suggestion to him. If the Senator will allow me to say so, I do not see that the economies which are being practiced by the present Secretary of the Treasury in discharging Democrats whom he does not deem necessary has anything whatever to do with the merits or demerits of the civil-service system. There is no reason why every head of a Department should not discharge Democrats who are not needed for carrying on the Government under a Republican Administration; but it requires very great ingenuity on the part of the Senator from Massachusetts to make the performance of that duty an argument for filling the offices by civil-service examination.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the point is a very simple one, if I may answer the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. WILSON. One moment. I want to appeal to the Senator, if he will permit me. Has he been any more diverted by my argument than the argument of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER]? [Laughter.]

Mr. LODGE. They have both been diverting arguments.

I quote further from the report of the supervising special agent in regard to the customs and immigrant inspection. He says:

> During the past six months the cost of maintaining this division has been reduced $55,102.50 per annum without detriment to the efficiency of the force, the services of 19 special inspectors of customs and 10 Chinese inspectors having been discontinued.

The Senator from New Hampshire asked how I connect that with the civil-service system. Very simply. These offices were excepted places; men were appointed to them without examination. They were not abolished, although they were unnecessary, because some desirable person was provided for in them. When this Administration came in there was no political reason for keeping the incumbents, and therefore they were dismissed. Nobody was then interested in filling the places, because they had passed into the great mass of the classified civil service. Then the absolute needlessness of the office came into play, and it was abolished. These were the first special inspectors, appointed for a temporary purpose, and kept on in that way. I will print all the figures at the end of my remarks.

I only desire to say now, in conclusion, that the points I have brought forward have been with a view of showing that you get a greater efficiency under the civil-service system, and that you get a great relief to the heads of Departments who are charged with the work.

I am quite familiar with the argument that business houses do not select their clerks and employees by competitive examinations. That is undoubtedly true. It is equally true that they do not select them on the recommendations of Senators and Representatives, however excellent those recommendations may be; neither do they discharge them on a change of Administration. We can not run the public business as private business, because it is public business and not private business. You will have to apply other methods to it, and competitive examination takes the offices out of politics and brings the conduct of Government business as nearly as possible to that of successful private business.

My whole contention is that the method now in vogue, the present system of the civil service, is a great deal better than the old system. That there are defects in it, that there have been wrong classifications, I am perfectly aware from the investigations made by the Committee on Civil Service, of which I am a member. Those errors can all be cured by an Executive order. There is no need to legislate on them. They should be left to the President to deal with.

I believe also, in regard to the census, that the best opinion of the experts, with all the figures and detailed examination of expenses, which I shall print with my remarks and to which I invite attention, point to the fact that it is in the interest of the public service to take the most of the routine offices out of the hands of the director, or rather not take them out of his hands, but let him select his subordinates from the eligible list and save himself from the political pressure and the labor imposed by dispensing political patronage.

Mr. President, I have here a speech which was made in the House of Representatives on the 24th of April, 1890. It puts the argument, as it occurs to my mind, better than I can put it. I think, indeed, that it puts the whole argument on the general question. Mr. McKinley said:

[Congressional Record, House, April 24, 1890, page 3803.]

> Mr. MCKINLEY. Mr. Chairman, in the single moment that I have I desire to say that I am opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HOUK] to strike from this bill the appropriation for the execution of the civil-service law. My only regret is that the Committee on Appropriations did not give to the commission all the appropriation that was asked for for the improvement and extension of the system. If the Republican party of this country is pledged to any one thing more than another it is to the maintenance of the civil-service law and its efficient execution; not only that, but to its enlargement and its further application to the public service.
>
> The law that stands upon our statute books to-day was put there by Republican votes. It was a Republican measure. Every national platform of the Republican party since its enactment has declared not only in favor of its continuance in full vigor, but in favor of its enlargement so as to apply more generally to the public service. And this, Mr. Chairman, is not alone the declaration and purpose of the Republican party, but it is in accordance with its highest and best sentiment—aye, more, it is sustained by the best sentiment of the whole country, Republican and Democratic alike. And there is not a man on this floor who does not know that no party in this country, Democratic or Republican, will have the courage to wipe it from the statute book or amend it save in the direction of its improvement.
>
> Look at our situation to-day. When this party of ours has control of all the branches of the Government, it is proposed to annul this law by withholding appropriations for its execution, when for four years under a Democratic Administration nobody on this side of the House had the temerity to rise in his place and make a motion similar to the one now pending for the nullification of this law. We thought it was good then, good enough for a Democratic Administration; and I say to my Republican associates it is good enough for a Republican Administration; it is good and wholesome for the whole country. If the law is not administered in letter and spirit impartially, the President can and will supply the remedy. Mr. Chairman, the Republican party must take no backward step. The merit system is here, and it is here to stay, and we may just as well understand and accept it now and give our attention to correcting the abuses, if any exist, and improving the law wherever it can be done to the advantage of the public service.

Since then the maker of the speech I have just read has come to be President of the United States, and he holds firmly and consistently, as appears from his message and his acts, the same position as President that he held when he was a member of the House of Representatives. It seems to me that in his remarks in 1890 are well summed up all the arguments for the law as a whole, and I think if we apply it in this particular to the census we shall give the people of the country a better census, that we shall be enabled to relieve the superintendent of a great deal of unnecessary work, and, as Mr. Porter says, the people will put more faith in the census when it is made.

APPENDIX A.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Washington, D. C., December 11, 1897.

MY DEAR SIR: In response to your note inquiring whether I had made the statement that the work of taking the last census cost $2,000,000 more than it would have cost if the appointments in the Census Office had been made under the civil-service rules, and, if I had made such statement, on what data I had based it, I have to say that the statement was made by me in an official report on a plan for a permanent census service, made in accordance with "joint resolution relating to the Federal census" approved March 19, 1896. The report was submitted December 7, 1896, and is known as Senate Document No. 5, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session. The statement alluded to is on page 9 of this report, and is as follows:

"The absolute necessity of bringing the whole census force into the classified service, in accordance with the act of January 16, 1883, and the amendments thereto and rules thereunder, seems to me perfectly apparent. Had this been the rule in the Eleventh Census, there would have been, in my opinion, a saving of at least $2,000,000 and more than a year's time."

I should have very much preferred that the statement made relative to the saving of at least $2,000,000 could have rested as a matter of opinion, but as you have called for the data on which I base this opinion, I shall furnish them. In doing this I am obliged to make comparison between the work of the Department of Labor and that of the Eleventh Census Office, and thus place myself in an attitude which may subject me to some captious criticism. The comparison I make is one between systems, and not between administrations under the two systems; for in the case in hand, while at the head of the Department of Labor, I was for four years in charge of the Federal Census Office. Thus, whatever comparison is made involves, in some degree, my own administration of the Census Office as well as that of the Department of Labor.

The work of this Department "and that of the Census Office is of the same general grade. The facts on which reports are based are

gathered by enumerators or special agents in both cases, correspondence, as a rule, being used simply for purposes of explanation or verification, when needed."

The quality of the work performed by the Census Office and by this Department need not be brought into comparison beyond this, that all the investigations conducted by the Department of Labor are quite as difficult as the most difficult investigations conducted by the Census Office; but the cost of securing results may be compared. The facts exist for a fairly just comparison of the cost of production under two systems, the Department of Labor operating under civil-service rules and the Census Office being exempt therefrom.

The cost of production can be ascertained by learning the time and money cost of specified units of production. The efficiency of labor in production can be determined by the same method. To ascertain the cost, and thus the efficiency, of production under the two systems like elements must be brought into comparison. A statement of the cost of production under the two systems will enable you to determine whether the opinion I expressed in the official report on a permanent census office is fairly well substantiated. To this end I submit the following table, which covers the productive period of the Census Office and embraces the total production of that office and of the Department of Labor for the same period.

I have not included in the following tabular statement the bulletins nor the compendium published by the Census Office, nor the bimonthly bulletin and a large amount of material prepared by the Department of Labor for a report on the wages of the commercial countries of the world. The bulletins and the compendium of the Census Office are transcripts to a large extent, the material being drawn from the tabulations made for the final reports. The comparative table is as follows:

Comparative statement of the work and its cost in the Census Bureau and in the Department of Labor from April 1, 1889, to June 30, 1897.

Items.	United States Department of Labor.	Eleventh Census of the United States.
Nonpareil ems of matter per page	4,602	9,744
Number of pages of matter prepared	17,285	21,428
Number of 1,000 ems of matter prepared	79,546	208,794
Total disbursements, exclusive of printing, engraving, and binding	$1,369,777.26	$10,016,677.68
Cost per 1,000 nonpareil ems of matter, exclusive of printing, engraving, and binding	17.22	47.97
Total disbursements, exclusive of the salaries and expenses of the field force and of printing, engraving, and binding	875,982.44	5,670,847.15
Cost per 1,000 nonpareil ems of matter, exclusive of the salaries and expenses of the field force and of printing, engraving, and binding	11.01	27.16

There are two basic comparisons in the foregoing table. The first relates to the total cost in the two offices per 1,000 nonpareil ems of matter, the cost of printing, engraving, and binding being excluded. Under this comparison the cost of production in the Census Office was 178.57 per cent greater than in the Department of Labor. The objection may be raised that this comparison includes the great cost of the force of enumerators and special agents employed in the census; so another comparison, the second one in the table, has been made, showing the cost per 1,000 nonpareil ems of matter, exclusive of the total cost of collecting the material, in both offices, and of the cost of printing, engraving, and binding the results; in other words, this comparison is based purely on the cost of compiling the material after it was collected. By this comparison it is seen that the cost per 1,000 nonpareil ems of matter was 146.68 per cent greater in the Census Office than in the Department of Labor.

Bringing this comparison to a concrete and quantitative statement, it is seen that had the cost of preparing the matter by the Eleventh Census Office been at the same rate per 1,000 nonpareil ems as was the cost of preparing like matter in the Department of Labor, the total cost under the first comparison—that is, exclusive of printing, engraving, and binding—would have been $3,595,432.68 instead of $10,016,677.68, a saving of $6,421,245, while under the second comparison, that excluding the cost of the field force in collecting the material as well as that of printing, engraving, and binding, it would have been $2,298,821.94 instead of $5,670,847.15, a saving of $3,372,025.21.

The above statements more than justify the opinion which I expressed in the report on a plan for a permanent census service, for instead of an extra cost of $2,000,000, to which I guardedly limited myself, it is apparent that under the first comparison there was an extra cost of $6,421,245, and, under the second comparison, of $3,372,025. The magnitude of the census work, the lack of time for preparation, the temporary nature of the force, etc., may properly, and perhaps sufficiently, account for the extraordinary expense above the $2,000,000, which I have attributed to the absence of civil-service rules.

The figures which I have given thoroughly justify the opinion Mr. Porter expressed to me several years ago, that it would have been much better had the Eleventh Census been taken in accordance with civil-service rules, an opinion he has now given to the public in an interesting article in the North American Review for the current month, in which he gives as one of the faults of the system under which censuses have been taken "the placing upon the shoulders of the Superintendent, whose mind should be fully occupied with his experts in planning the work, the responsibility of the appointment of an office force of several thousand clerks."

Mr. Porter graphically sums up his views relative to the civil service in these words:

> If Congress expects an intelligent census it must not compel its director to chase all over the United States for mortgages, on the one hand, and, on the other, to be chased morning, noon, and night by applicants for office.

If it be necessary to further substantiate the opinion about which you have done me the honor to make inquiry, I would submit the following statement relative to the work and its cost in the Tenth and Eleventh censuses, respectively:

Comparative statement of the work and its cost in the Tenth and Eleventh Censuses of the United States.

Items.	Tenth Census of the United States.	Eleventh Census of the United States.
Nonpareil ems of matter per page	9,744	9,744
Number of pages of matter prepared	19,298	21,428
Number of 1,000 ems of matter prepared	188,040	208,794
Total cost	$5,862,750.24	$11,545,713.97
Cost per 1,000 nonpareil ems of matter	$31.18	$55.30

Unfortunately, with the data at hand I am unable to make a comparison between the cost of production of results in the Tenth and Eleventh Censuses, excluding the cost of collection of material and of printing, engraving, and binding. The foregoing table is based entirely upon the total cost, and by this table it is seen that in 1880 the cost per 1,000 nonpareil ems of matter was $31.18, and in 1890, $55.30, being an increase in cost of 77.36 per cent per 1,000 ems. Had the cost of production of results at the Eleventh Census been the same as at the Tenth, the total cost of the Eleventh would have been $6,510,196.90, instead of $11,545,713.97, a difference of $5,035,517.05.

Relative to this comparison, the point may be raised that the Census Office was not under civil-service rules in 1880 any more than in 1890. This is true; but in 1880 no office of the Government was under civil-service rules, and there was, therefore, a diffusion or distribution of attempts to secure positions, while at the Eleventh Census the Bureau was probably the only one in the Executive Departments in Washington not under civil service, so that the concentration of applications was upon the Census Office.

As a matter of personal experience in the Census Office, and as substantiating the opinion which is the subject of this communication, I would say that the total amount expended under the administration of Mr. Porter, from April 20, 1889, to the date of his resignation, July 31, 1893, was $9,380,223.80; under Mr. James H. Wardle, acting superintendent, from August 1, 1893, to October 4, 1893, $253.001.52, and under my own administration, from October 5, 1893, to October 5, 1897, $987,488.65. I do not hesitate to say that one-third of the amount expended under my own administration was absolutely wasted, and wasted principally on account of the fact that the office was not under civil-service rules.

If this proportion holds good, here is direct substantiation of the opinion I have expressed relative to the saving of $2,000,000 in the census had the force been under civil-service rules.

You may ask why I express this opinion relative to the amount expended under my own administration. The answer is that in October, 1893, when I took charge of the Census Office, there was an office force of 1,092. There had been a constant reduction for many months, and this was kept up without cessation till the close of the census. There was never a month after October, 1893, that the clerical force reached the number then in office; nevertheless, while these general reductions were being made, and in the absence of any necessity for the increase of the force, 339 new appointments were made.

One other reason, to answer your question, is found in the fact of the very large number of individual appointments during the existence of the Census Office. The largest number on duty as an office force at any one time was in April, 1891, when there were 3,119 employees carried on the census pay roll. Ordinarily it would seem that as before and after this date this number was never exceeded, the total number of appointments in the Census Office, barring a few emergencies, would not have exceeded 3,119; as a matter of fact, the total number of individuals, not including special agents, upon the rolls of the office force during the existence of the Bureau was 4,465, nearly 50 per cent more than the

highest number employed at any one time. This statement indicates the constantly shifting nature of the personnel of the Census Office, a condition which would not have existed had the force been under civil-service rules.

Trusting I have fully answered your kind inquiry,

I am, very respectfully,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
Commissioner.

Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE,
United States Senate.

APPENDIX B.

THE CENSUS OF 1900.

[By the Hon. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Eleventh Census, in North American Review, December, 1897.]

One of the first acts of Congress on convening in December should be the passage of a preliminary law for the purpose of putting in motion the machinery for taking the Twelfth Census. The work of preparation for a census such as that of the United States is as vast and important as the actual enumeration itself. The demand for exact statistics is constantly increasing, and the importance of greater accuracy and care in securing statistical data of all kinds would seem to indicate that as soon as the volumes of one census are published the preparatory work of another should commence. Under the present system it is impossible to keep the avenues of information open, and the skilled statisticians, experts, and trained clerks become scattered. Unless Congress acts immediately there is great danger of repeating mistakes and attempting costly experiments.

Those who have examined into the subject know that, whatever the mistakes of the Tenth and Eleventh censuses, they were the result of imperfect laws, and not the result of inefficient management. Those who for partisan or even more unworthy motives criticise the results of either of the last two enumerations of the population of the United States seem to forget that the best available statistical talent in the country was employed. Of the 30 statistical experts in charge of the several branches of inquiry on the Eleventh Census, 25 were capable experts who performed similar work for the Tenth Census.

Of the five or six new men brought into prominence by the Eleventh Census, one is to-day the Statistician of the Agricultural Department, another is his first assistant, a third occupies one of the highest places in the Labor Department, a fourth is chief of an important division of the Geological Survey, and a fifth was called to occupy a place of great statistical responsibility in the Treasury Department. Every one of these experts, appointed by the alleged partisan management of the Eleventh Census, stepped from the Census Office into the several Departments referred to during the last Democratic Administration.

Of the other men in charge of the several divisions of both Tenth and Eleventh censuses may be mentioned Dr. John S. Billings, now in charge of the public library of New York, and known throughout the world as the best authority in the United States on all matters appertaining to vital statistics; Henry Gannett, not less distinguished in geographical research and geographer of the United States Geological Survey; Dr. Fred H. Wines, secretary of the State board of charities of Illinois, the recognized authority of the country on all questions relating to the dependent, defective, and delinquent classes; Dr. David T. Day, the well-known mining expert of the Geological Survey; S. N. D. North, of Boston, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, a statistical expert of wide experience and recognized ability; Prof. Henry C. Adams, statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a dozen other men whose names are not so well known publicly, but who in statistical circles have reputations for as thorough and as honest statistical work as any critic of either the Tenth or Eleventh Census.

When, therefore, ungenerous critics are clamoring for an "honest census" for 1900, and an "accurate census" for the "last decade of the century," and thereby insinuating that the work heretofore was neither honest nor accurate, they overlook the fact that the Superintendent or director of the Twelfth Census, if he performs his duty, must organize his office on precisely the same lines as his two immediate predecessors did, if he hopes to attain an equal degree of success.

There was absolutely no partisanship in the narrow spirit about the Eleventh Census. It was organized from beginning to end, as such a great work should be organized, on the broadest possible plan, and the best known statisticians and experts were invited to take part in the work, irrespective of their political or economic faith. The Eleventh Census, however, needs no defense, for the 25 volumes speak for themselves, and they have been separately and collectively indorsed by those best qualified to pass judgment on such work.

The methods of tabulation which were inaugurated in 1890 have been subsequently adopted by nearly all the principal European countries, and M. Troinitski, the eminent statistician of Russia, is using precisely the same system in the tabulation of the Imperial census of that country. Indeed, the machines for the Russian census were made in the United States, and some of the identical devices used in the Eleventh Census are at this moment doing duty in St. Petersburg.

The defects of the Eleventh Census—and no one realizes them more keenly than the writer—did not arise from the direction of, nor could they have been remedied by, the capable corps of experts. They were, in fact, the result of delayed legislation, hasty preparation, and an overburdening of the office with inquiries irrelevant and unnecessary. In his testimony before the House Committee on Census, when the question of a permanent Census Office was under consideration, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, in referring to the Eleventh Census, said:

"I believe the present census to be as good a one as anyone could take under the present system. I know Mr. Porter has done as well as anyone could have done under the faulty system."

The faults of the present system may be thus enumerated:

1. Inadequate time for preparation.

2. A hard and fast law, rushed through the day before the adjournment of Congress, calling for innumerable statistical investigations and inquiries, many of which are useless and impracticable, and some of which are impossible.

3. Supplemental questions for the 20,000,000 or more schedules called for by Congress ninety days prior to the actual enumeration.

4. Placing upon the shoulders of the Superintendent, whose mind should be fully occupied with his experts in planning the work, the responsibility of the appointment of an office force of several thousand clerks.

If Congress in its wisdom will remedy these defects there will be no trouble with the Twelfth Census, beyond those complaints which arise from too great local expectations in the way of population, and here and there defective enumerations necessarily incident to the employment of an army of 60,000 persons. How can these defects best be remedied? First, by making the census a permanent office of the Government, and applying to it precisely the same rules and regulations as to the employment of clerical help as are in vogue in other Departments.

If this were done, special civil-service examinations might be held for the work prior to the time the clerks would be needed, and the Census Office would then have a sufficiently large eligible list to draw from. In 1890 I accepted civil-service examinations of the higher grades, but that did not do away with the necessity of examining 2,700 clerks in the office, and this, with the work of appointment, literally took up all the time of the Superintendent, whose mind should have been free for his purely statistical duties.

The examinations of the Eleventh Census were fair and just, and conducted by a man whose partisanship was of so inoffensive a nature that he was retained through the Cleveland Administration, while the appointment clerk of the Census Office—a Democrat, by the way—was promoted by the same Administration, and still occupies a responsible Government office. The clerical force thus gathered together proved most efficient and the work accomplished greater in quantity and superior in quality than that of any other bureau of the Government.

It should be remembered that hundreds of these people were engaged in addressing envelopes, numbering cards by machinery, punching cards, working electrical machines, and in work that practically had to be learned after the clerk came into the office. As a matter of fact, some of the most expert of these men and women, "record breakers," as they were called, were those appointed as laborers, who were unable to pass the examination, but whose manual dexterity made up for inability to fill out technical examination blanks.

There was a great deal more money lost to the Government in consequence of insufficient time for planning the work and the inability to secure expert and well-trained division chiefs than in consequence of the lack of ability of the clerical force. It will be better, in my opinion, to draw the clerks for the Twelfth Census from the classified service, but chiefly because by so doing it will strengthen the faith of the public in the census. The examinations of the Eleventh Census were much stiffer than those of the civil service for the same grade clerks; yet, because they were left to the discretion of one man, they have been called a "debauch of the public service."

And then, again, why transform the Census Office at its busiest season into an examination department for clerks and the director of a vast scientific investigation into a dispenser of political patronage? It is simply unjust to such an official. Having passed through the ordeal once, I am satisfied that the other way is more practical and in the end will be better for all concerned.

It is not necessary to dwell on the advantages of a permanent Census Office; for the subject has been thoroughly investigated by both committees of Congress. In 1893 the House Committee on Census, after having the matter laid before them by the Superintendent of the Eleventh Census, and hearing the testimony of many

experts, including the late Gen. Francis A. Walker, reported in favor of a permanent bureau, and submitted a bill for that purpose.

It was shown in this inquiry that in all branches of census work, but especially in preparing for the important work of enumeration, great injury necessarily results, both as regards accuracy and economy, from the hurried and hastily considered methods incident to a system where sufficient time for careful and deliberate work is not given. A permanent census bureau would result in great economy as well as better work.

At least $2,000,000 can be saved by abolishing certain inquiries, such as those relating to mortgages, indebtedness, and those which can be more satisfactorily conducted by other Departments of the Government. Note the following:

ESTIMATED COST OF ELEVENTH CENSUS.

Farms, homes, and mortgages	$1,500,000
Veterans of the war	100,000
Fish and fisheries	150,000
Transportation	150,000
Insurance	75,000
Indians (condition of)	75,000
Total	2,050,000

The first two of these inquiries will not be called for again. The Fish Commission is abundantly able to take care of the statistics of that industry. The Interstate Commerce Commission gives all the statistical information the Government requires on steam railways. The several States of the Union prepare annually elaborate reports in relation to insurance, and, aside from the bare enumeration, there is no necessity for the Census Office to make elaborate reports on the conditions of the Indians.

Yet the act of March 3, 1889, made all these inquiries mandatory upon the Superintendent of Census. For this reason, I believe the Superintendent should be appointed first by a preliminary act, and that he, in conjunction with certain experts, should frame a simple, practical bill and submit it, with accompanying report setting forth in full the reason for its adoption, to Congress. The measure which then became a law would be carried into effect by its originators, and not by a superintendent suddenly called upon to administer an act loaded with impracticable schemes for statistical inquiry, many entirely foreign to the census.

In conclusion, let us hope not only that the special inquiries will be limited in the Twelfth Census, but the schedules simplified, and such investigations, outside of population statistics, as may be necessary taken out of the hands of the enumerators and given to the special agent. The census of 1900 should be, first of all, a scientific and accurate count of the people of the United States. To accomplish this it is absolutely necessary to discard such inquiries as I have indicated above and, as far as practicable, relegate the "special investigations" or inquiries that do not require a house-to-house canvass to special agents.

The schedules must be brief and simple and not be burdened as heretofore, by act of Congress, with inquiries relating to the individual indebtedness, chronic diseases, and other inquisitorial questions. In other words, if Congress expects an intelligent census, it must not compel its director to chase all over the United States after mortgages on the one hand, and on the other to be chased morning, noon, and night by applicants for office.

Remove these obstacles to efficient work, give the Bureau time enough to perfect its plans, and opportunity to secure division chiefs capable of training the office force, and the census of 1900 will be all that can be reasonably hoped for by the most exacting statistician.

APPENDIX C.

Number of places in new Library		108
Number of places old Library	48	
Old employees dropped	5	
		43
Appointments made by Librarian Young		65
Number of applications filed with Librarian Young		1,412
Number of applications filed with Librarian Spofford		1,460
Total		2,872

CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES.

Librarian		1
Chief assistant librarian		1
Reading-room service:		
Superintendent	1	
Assistant librarians	12	
Assistants, collecting and distributing books in stacks	10	
Watchmen	2	
		25
Heads of minor departments: Music, art, maps, manuscripts, periodicals, Congressional reference library, Law Library, Toner collection, Washingtonian collection		9
Department assistants (collating, etc.):		
Music	3	
Art	3	
Manuscripts	2	
Periodicals	3	
Maps	2	
Congressional reference library	2	
Law Library	3	
		18
Cataloguers:		
Chief	1	
Assistants	16	
		17
Attendants:		
Senate reading room	1	
House reading room	2	
Cloakroom	2	
Stamping room	1	
Packing room	1	
		7
Copyright department:		
Register	1	
Clerical assistants	29	
		30
		108

RECAPITULATION.

Librarian	1
Chief assistant librarian	1
Reading-room service	25
Heads of minor departments	9
Assistants in departments	18
Cataloguers	17
Attendants	7
Copyright force	30
Total	108

APPENDIX D.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1897.

MEMORANDA.

Saving effected in salaries of * contingent force, being the difference between that prevailing on March 4, 1897, and on November 30, 1897, in connection with the buildings, eighteen in number, under course of erection at the dates indicated:

Aggregate amount prevailing—		
March 4, 1897		$88,157.50
November 30, 1897		80,262.50
Total		7,895.00
Amount of compensation for 6 inspectors of public buildings, 1 heating inspector, and 1 vault, safe, and lock expert on March 4, 1897	$17,520	
Amount of compensation for 4 inspectors of public buildings, 1 heating inspector, and 1 vault, safe, and lock expert on November 30, 1897	13,140	
		4,380.00
Total reduction		12,275.00

	Salaries,—	
	March, 1897.	November, 1897.
New York, pay roll	$11,123.32	$7,856.75
Boston, pay roll	718.29	733.45
Philadelphia, pay roll	980.55	896.00
Baltimore, pay roll	974.50	603.60
Quebec, Canada, pay roll	540.60	414.20
San Francisco, pay roll	296.70	296.55
Vancouver, pay roll	393.35	355.45
Total	15,027.31	11,156.00

Decrease in pay rolls at all ports for one month	$3,871.31
Decrease in salaries of inspectors for one month	868.00
Total decrease in salaries payable from im. fund	4,739.91
Total decrease in salaries payable A. C. L. L.	1,637.30
Total decrease	6,377.21

RECAPITULATION

Decrease in salaries, November, 1897, compared with March, 1897.

Immigrant fund	$4,739.91
Alien contract labor laws	1,637.30
Total decrease	6,377.21

NOTE.—It is difficult to show the exact reduction of expenses in each account, but it is about in the same proportion as the reduction in salaries.
Total amount annual decrease in salaries, $76,526.51.
Traveling expenses reduced $5,000.

*Superintendents of construction, foremen, clerks, and watchmen.

APPENDIX E.

[Report of Postmaster-General, 1896.]

The Railway Mail Service has been steadily advanced by the addition of post-office cars, an increase of clerks, and a marked improvement in the speed and accuracy of working the mails. The separation of not only all first-class matter, but of almost all the newspaper mail before reaching the cities, makes possible an immediate delivery by carriers after the arrival of trains.

On the 30th of June, 1896, mails were carried on 172,794 miles of railroad, and 6,779 postal clerks were employed on 152,825 miles, including steam, electric, and cable cars.

The number of pieces of ordinary mail matter distributed by the Railway Mail Service during the year was 11,166,323,240, an increase over the previous year of 788,448,200, while there was a decrease in the number of errors made of 32,270. But 1 error was made for each 9,843 pieces distributed, as against 1 in every 2,834 in the fiscal year 1890 and 1 in every 8,894 last year.

"In this connection I beg leave to call attention to the following table, giving the number of pieces distributed, the number of errors in distribution, and the number "correct to each error" for each year from 1884 to 1896, inclusive, not only to show the steady improvement in the service, but to show how constant and marked that improvement has been since the clerks were put under civil-service rules. It will be recalled that wholesale discharges of postal clerks were made on political grounds near the close of the fiscal year 1889, the effect of which appears in an increase of nearly 1,000,000 errors in 1890 and the large falling off in the number "correct to each error." In no branch of the postal service has civil-service reform shown such good results as in the Railway Mail Service.

Year ended June 30—	Pieces distributed.	Increase.	Errors.	Increase of errors.	Decrease of errors.	Correct to each error.
1884	4,519,661,900	538,145,630	1,167,223	208,745	.....	3,872
1885	4,948,059,400	428,397,500	887,704	.....	279,519	5,575
1886	5,329,521,475	381,462,075	1,260,443	372,739	.....	4,228
1887	5,834,690,875	505,479,398	1,734,617	474,174	.....	3,364
1888	6,528,772,000	694,081,185	1,765,821	31,204	.....	3,694
1889	7,026,837,150	498,065,070	1,777,295	11,474	.....	3,954
1890	7,847,723,600	820,886,470	2,769,245	991,950	.....	2,834
1891	8,546,370,090	698,646,490	2,005,973	.....	763,272	4,261
1892	9,227,816,090	681,446,000	1,658,457	.....	347,516	5,564
1893	9,772,075,810	544,259,720	1,367,880	.....	290,577	7,144
1894	10,093,973,790	321,897,980	1,281,094	.....	86,786	7,831
1895	10,377,875,040	343,901,250	1,166,682	.....	114,412	8,894
1896	11,166,323,240	788,448,200	1,134,411	.....	32,270	9,843
1897	11,571,540,680	.....	967,538	.....	166,873	11,960

[Report of Civil Service Commission, 1896.]

The General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, in his last annual report, says:

"In several preceding annual reports I have expressed appreciation of the substantial benefits of the civil-service methods of selecting new appointees for the Railway Mail Service by competitive examination."

In this report it is shown that while the number of pieces of mail matter distributed per clerk has increased from 1,222,762 in 1885 to 1,779,759 in 1896, the ratio of errors to the number of pieces distributed correctly has decreased from 1 error to each 5,575 pieces distributed correctly in 1885 to 1 error for each 9,843 pieces distributed correctly in 1896. He adds:

"I have purposely selected the year 1885, because it shows the highest per cent distributed correctly to each error previous to the placing of the Railway Mail Service under the jurisdiction of the civil-service laws and regulations."

The table published on page 5 of the report of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service is a conclusive argument of the evils of the old system.

As shown in the report, the highest efficiency ever attained under that system, after years of practice, was 1 error in every 5,575 correct deliveries. There was a change in the Administration, and the errors increased to 1 error in every 3,364 correct deliveries, but before the close of that Administration the service had gradually improved until 3,954 correct distributions were made to each error.

Then came another change of Administration, followed by the usual removals, and the efficiency immediately fell to 1 error in every 2,834 pieces correctly distributed. Since the classification of the service, however, the elimination of political removals (and appointments based purely upon ascertained fitness) has been followed by continuously increasing yearly efficiency, until now the maximum efficiency has been reached, as shown by the record above quoted, of nearly 10,000 correct distributions for each error.

Like evidence could be given from the reports of the various officers of the Government and from the statements of the heads of bureaus and divisions who have been longest in the service and who have best knowledge of the workings of the Executive Departments.

APPENDIX E.

[Page 4, Report of General Superintendent Railway Mail Service, 1897.]

MAIL DISTRIBUTED.

There were 6,059,769,680 pieces of first-class mail matter handled during the year just closed, and 5,511,771,000 pieces of second, third, and fourth class matter, making a total of 11,571,540,680 pieces, exclusive of registered matter. Of the latter class of matter there were handled 14,640,832 packages and cases, 984,093 through registered pouches, and 631,738 inner registered sacks, making in all 16,256,663 pieces of registered matter.

There were also handled 462,469,640 pieces of city mail. The increase of ordinary mail handled over last year was 405,217,440 pieces, or 3.7 per cent; a decrease of 329,943, or 2.2 per cent, in the number of single pieces of registered matter, and an increase of 150,436, or 10.2 per cent, in the number of through registered pouches and inner registered sacks handled, which explains the decrease in the number of single packages handled. The amount of city mail handled exceeded that of last year by 54,402,440, or 13.3 per cent.

The following table will show the number of clerks assigned to lines, the amount of mail handled, the number of errors in distribution, with the per cent of increase or decrease, for a period of ten years:

Year ended June 30—	Number of clerks.a	Per cent of increase in clerks.	Pieces of mail matter distributed.	Per cent of increase.	Errors in distribution.	Per cent.		Pieces correct to each error.	Per cent.	
						Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
1888	5,094	.....	6,528,772,000	.....	1,765,821	.....	.....	3,694	.....	.....
1889	5,448	6.95	7,026,837,150	7.63	1,777,295	.66	.....	3,954	7.04	.....
1890	5,836	7.12	7,847,723,600	10.26	2,769,245	55.81	.....	2,834	.....	28.33
1891	6,032	3.36	8,546,370,090	8.90	2,005,973	.....	27.56	4,261	50.35	.....
1892	6,417	6.38	9,227,816,090	7.97	1,658,457	.....	17.32	5,564	30.58	.....
1893	6,645	3.55	9,772,075,810	5.90	1,367,880	.....	17.53	7,144	28.40	.....
1894	6,852	3.10	10,093,973,790	2.62	1,281,094	.....	6.34	7,831	9.62	.....
1895	7,045	2.82	10,377,875,040	3.43	1,166,682	.....	9	8,894	13.57	.....
1896	7,408	5.15	11,166,323,240	7.60	1,134,411	.....	2.76	9,843	10.67	.....
1897	7,573	2.23	11,571,540,680	3.63	967,538	.....	14.71	11,960	21.51	.....

a Acting clerks not included in this table.

From this it will be seen that while the amount of mail handled has increased 77.2 per cent in ten years the working force required to do the work has increased but 48.6 per cent, and the pieces of mail matter handled correctly to each error in distribution has increased from 3,694 to 11,960.

The above table also shows that there were 967,538 errors in distribution charged against postal clerks during the year, as against 1,134,412 for last year, a decrease of 14.7 per cent. There were 722,276 errors in distribution checked against post-offices, a decrease, as compared with last year, of 80,295, or a little over 10 per cent.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, it seems appropriate at this time to briefly indicate what the pending measure proposes. This Senate bill No. 94, to which the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has just addressed his remarks, does not in and of itself provide for the taking of the Twelfth Census. It merely provides the skeleton of a preliminary organization, the chief purpose of which, we hope, will have been subserved before the 1st day of February, if this bill shall pass with the promptness that we hope it will.

The total number of employees, including the director, to be engaged under and in conformity with the provisions of this bill

will not exceed 32 in number. The first will be the director of the census, to be appointed, according to the terms of the bill, by the President. It will not be contended, I believe, with any seriousness, that it would be well to attempt a civil-service examination to select the executive officer to be charged with this important work.

Second, the assistant director. The person selected for this second place should certainly be agreeable to the director, and would more properly be chosen by the exercise of the judgment of the Chief Executive of the country than could possibly obtain by or through any sort of civil-service examination.

The director, as is aptly suggested to me by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], and the assistant director are to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Third. We are to have five thoroughly competent statisticians, who are to operate under the direction of this Bureau. I assume as a fact that the Senator from Massachusetts would not, if he could, compel the director, who is to be held responsible before the country for the prompt and satisfactory execution of this census work, to select these five principal statisticians on the certification of the Civil Service Board.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly not. I did not contend that. Of course the heads of departments, the men to whom great subjects are intrusted, must be selected as they were before, when experts were selected in every case without reference to politics or to recommendations.

Mr. CARTER. Then the Senator so far would not, as to this particular measure, have any objection to the existing provision?

Mr. LODGE. What I was after, if the Senator will allow me, was the 2,700 clerks which have been alluded to.

Mr. CARTER. But what I desire to make clear to the Senate at this time is that the remarks addressed by the Senator from Massachusetts apply to a bill not now before the Senate—a bill contemplated, it is true, by this preliminary measure, but to be adopted in its proper time and on its own merits. There are some few assistants to be employed by the director of the census in this preliminary work under the provisions of this bill, thirty-two in number.

Mr. LODGE. That is what I referred to. Those thirty-two will not, of course, come within the scope of my remarks. But this refers to clerks of classes 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Mr. CARTER. Then we have in this bill, which will have served its purpose within sixty days, save as to the director and the chief statistician, refused to consider anything but the question whether the director appointed by the President to prepare a plan for the next census shall first halt in his work to select, through the civil-service scheme, a few people who may be essential to the performance of this act.

The terms of these employees thus to be selected, thirty-two being the maximum named, will have expired within sixty days from the time of their designation. This bill does not provide for their employment permanently in connection with the census, but only to serve for the purposes of the bill now under consideration. For instance, a selection is made through the civil-service system. From the distant State of California comes forth a man who is certified as one of the thirty-two to perform sixty days' service in the city of Washington. Does anyone pretend that for fifty or sixty or seventy-five dollars a month and sixty days' employment a citizen of California could be expected to pay railroad fare across the continent and come to the city of Washington for such a job? Think of a man coming from Colorado or any distant State under such circumstances!

Mr. TELLER. I should like to ask the Senator where he finds in this bill any provision that the term of appointment shall expire in sixty days?

Mr. CARTER. I find it in the necessary condition to be brought about by the bill itself. That will be manifest from a consideration of the measure and the purposes it is intended to serve.

Mr. TELLER. Does the Senator expect that the commissions of the director and assistant director will expire in sixty days?

Mr. CARTER. Not at all, because the director is required by the terms of the bill to prepare a plan and to submit it to Congress at the earliest practicable date.

Mr. TELLER. This bill provides for a permanent census bureau, does it not? If that be so, there is no reason for saying that these people will not continue to hold office under the bill.

Mr. CARTER. But there is reason for saying that this bill contemplates another bill, under which the permanent census work is to be conducted; and it is for the purpose of providing a plan, devising the method, and enlightening Congress upon the breadth and width and extent of the scheme to be employed that this preliminary bill is projected.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to say that it is not a preliminary bill.

Mr. HOAR. Is it not expected that the new bill will provide for the continuance of the force to be employed under this bill?

Mr. CARTER. Not necessarily, because it will devolve upon Congress to say precisely what conditions shall apply, to be fixed by future legislation.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator allow me to read from the bill?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. CHANDLER. It provides that the clerical force, to which the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] desires to apply the civil-service system, shall consist of thirty-two clerks as a temporary office force. I call the attention of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] to that.

Then section 4 provides:

That it shall be the duty of the director of the census to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury, on or before October 1, 1897—

Which date will be altered—

estimates for such classified force as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

So the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] is right in saying that this force of thirty-one clerks is merely a temporary force, and that the whole organization of the census is to be provided for by a future bill.

Mr. CARTER. Undoubtedly it is to be.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire if he expects the thirty-two clerks to be discharged at the end of sixty days?

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not; but so far as this proposed law is concerned, they are notified that they are temporary employees.

Furthermore, if the Senator from Montana will allow me—and he has anticipated much of what I intended to say—this whole contention, which is now as to thirty-one clerks, which is the maximum force under this bill, is as to the clerks who are hereafter to be employed when the permanent office force shall be authorized by Congress. No one pretends that the enumerators engaged in carrying out the census work are to be employed according to the civil-service rules. There will be 30,000, more or less, of those, and they are not to be employed, nobody recommends that they shall be employed, as the result of a competitive civil-service examination. If the Senator from Massachusetts is right as to the injury that will be done by the exercise of the discretion of the director of the census in his selection of his clerical force, what woe and misfortune is to come to the census and to the country by the selection of 32,000 in the same manner!

The Senator will allow me to say in conclusion that, while I shall vote to apply the existing civil-service rules of the Government, under suitable conditions, to the clerical force of the Government, I think the civil-service system has been extended far beyond reason and to an extent which needs curtailment.

It seems to me to be absurd, Mr. President, to undertake to raise this question on this bill, which only provides for employing some thirty-six selected gentlemen to inaugurate the business of taking the next census.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire has so well and with such force elucidated this point that it seems needless to go further than to say that one of the most serious difficulties encountered by the superintendent of the last census, one of the most prolific causes of difficulty in the taking of the census arose from the fact that an organization was not in existence when the director was appointed. The director was not appointed until a very brief time before the actual work of enumeration was required. In consequence, within an incredibly short period of time Superintendent Porter was called upon to organize out of raw material, selected at random over the country as best it could be selected, a force of 50,000 people, to do a technical work of very great moment to the country, provided it was accurately taken and promptly reported.

Whether it was accurately performed is a question which can probably never be settled, but that the results have been tardy in reaching the country is so notorious as not to admit of any question at all. A portion of the results of the census taken in May, 1890, are to-day wrapped up in the musty records of the Census Office and have not seen the light of day in print. Statistics, in this rapid age of ours, ten years old are of no practical value whatever.

Now, it is the purpose of the committee having this matter in charge to-day—and upon that the committee is unanimous—that we should as a matter of ordinary economy provide in due season for the organization of this force in a regular, prudent, substantial, and intelligent manner, so that the great haste, the wasteful haste, which attended the last census may not be inflicted upon the country and the force in the present case.

This preliminary bill merely contemplates the establishment of a bureau, the appointment of a director, an assistant director, a few statisticians, and such clerical force as may be essential to assist them temporarily in projecting a plan to be submitted to Congress during, we hope, the present session. When that plan shall have been submitted, by the very terms of the bill the right

is reserved in Congress to prescribe the method of taking the census, the field the inquiry shall cover, the manner in which the questions shall be propounded, and the general work, without any limitation whatever because of the pending bill.

Mr. BERRY. Will the Senator from Montana permit me to ask him a question in this connection?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. BERRY. If I understand the Senator, the bill does not propose to deal with the extent of the inquiry or the subjects upon which the census is to be taken?

Mr. CARTER. It does not so propose; and, fearing that some such construction might be placed upon it, it is expressly provided by the terms of the bill that Congress reserves the right exclusively unto itself to determine the scope of the census.

Mr. BERRY. The reason I asked the question is that I received a letter in which it was stated to be the purpose of the Census Committee to prevent an investigation by the next census similar to what was known as the home and farm inquiry in the last census. I desire to ask the Senator if there is anything in the bill which would in any way prevent or prohibit Congress from directing that inquiry to be made when the matter comes before it hereafter?

Mr. CARTER. There is nothing whatever in the bill which would prevent that inquiry.

Mr. BERRY. It does not undertake to deal at all with the subjects upon which the inquiry shall be made?

Mr. CARTER. It does not undertake so to deal.

For the purpose of enabling Congress at the present session to legislate upon this subject and provide by appropriate enactments for the taking of the census, the organization of the bureau in the manner indicated, it is hoped that the pending bill may receive consideration and be passed at an early date. Upon analysis of its provisions it will be clearly perceived that as to the civil-service proposition it does not involve any elementary principle, nor does it commit Congress to the special examination indicated in the bill, to the selection through the civil service, or to any other method of selecting the employees. That can be disposed of in the bill which finally provides for taking the census.

This leads me to suggest that immediately after the holidays I will endeavor to secure prompt consideration of the bill, and I will say to such Senators as desire to address themselves to the civil-service feature, which seems to be a prolific source of discussion, that when the main bill comes forward the subject will be properly before the Senate covering the entire census operation, and remarks can then be submitted without detaining the initiatory movement for the census.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. QUAY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, December 16, 1897, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 15, 1897.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Clifton R. Breckinridge, resigned.

Archibald J. Sampson, of Arizona, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Ecuador, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James D. Tillman, resigned.

William R. Finch, of Wisconsin, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Paraguay and Uruguay, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Granville Stuart, resigned.

Laurits S. Swenson, of Minnesota, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Denmark, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John E. Risley, resigned.

George H. Bridgman, of New Jersey, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Bolivia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas Moonlight, resigned.

W. Godfrey Hunter, of Kentucky, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Guatemala and Honduras, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Macgrane Coxe, resigned.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Luther W. Osborn, of Nebraska, to be consul-general of the United States at Apia and Nukualofa, Tonga, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William Churchill, resigned.

John L. Bittinger, of Missouri, to be consul-general of the United States at Montreal, Canada, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Wendell A. Anderson, resigned.

Charles M. Dickinson, of New York, to be consul-general of the United States at Constantinople, Turkey, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Luther Short, resigned.

Hezekiah A. Gudger, of North Carolina, to be consul-general of the United States at Panama, Colombia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Victor Vifquain, resigned.

Eugene Seeger, of Illinois, to be consul-general of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William T. Townes, resigned.

James T. Du Bois, of Pennsylvania, to be consul-general of the United States at St. Gall, Switzerland, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Irving B. Richman, resigned.

William R. Holloway, of Indiana, to be consul-general of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John Karel, resigned.

Frank C. Partridge, of Vermont, to be consul-general of the United States at Tangier, Morocco, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice David N. Burke, resigned.

CONSULS.

Frank M. Brundage, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Aix la Chapelle, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William C. Emmett, resigned.

Chester W. Martin, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States at Amherstburg, Ontario, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John Patton resigned.

Samuel A. Macallister, of Delaware, to be consul of the United States at Barbados, West Indies, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice George T. Tate, resigned.

W. Irvin Shaw, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Barranquilla, Colombia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John Bidlake, resigned.

Talbot J. Albert, of Maryland, to be consul of the United States at Brunswick, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edward W. S. Tingle, resigned.

Daniel Mayer, of West Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edward L. Baker, deceased.

John Howell Carroll, of Maryland, to be consul of the United States at Cadiz, Spain, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles L. Adams, resigned.

Edward Bedloe, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Canton, China, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles Seymour, resigned.

Rafael Madrigal, of Maryland, to be consul of the United States at Cartagena, Colombia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Clifford Smyth, resigned.

Charles E. Monteith, of Idaho, to be consul of the United States at Chatham, Ontario, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edwin F. Bishop, resigned.

William Wallace Mills, of Texas, to be consul of the United States at Chihuahua, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Richard M. Burke, resigned.

Charles P. Snyder, of West Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Samuel M. Simmons, resigned.

William Martin, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Chinkiang, China, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Alexander C. Jones, resigned.

John A. Barnes, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Cologne, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Ferdinand W. Neumann, to whom the German Government declined to issue an exequatur.

John C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Copenhagen, Denmark, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Robert J. Kirk, resigned.

Julian Phelps, of Iowa, to be consul of the United States at

Crefeld, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Peter Victor Deuster, resigned.

Leonard B. Smith, of Maine, to be consul of the United States at Curaçao, West Indies, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Jervis Spencer, resigned.

Edward C. Cramer, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Florence, Italy, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles Belmont Davis, resigned.

George B. Anderson, of the District of Columbia, to be consul of the United States at Grenoble, France, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Samuel H. Keedy, resigned.

Henry S. Culver, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at London, Ontario, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William H. Jacks, resigned.

Joseph I. Brittain, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Nantes, Frances, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Clement J. Dietrich, resigned.

Charles B. Harris, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Nagasaki, Japan, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William H. Abercrombie, resigned.

James Franklin Darnall, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Nogales, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice R. Hughs Long, resigned.

Oscar F. Williams, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Manila, Philippine Islands, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Isaac M. Elliott, resigned.

William A. Prickitt, of New Jersey, to be consul of the United States at Rheims, France, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Henry P. du Bellet, resigned.

William B. Sorsby, of Mississippi, to be consul of the United States at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas O'Hara, resigned.

John E. Kehl, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Stettin, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Frederick W. Kickbusch, jr., resigned.

Augustus G. Seyfert, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Stratford, Ontario, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Luther M. Shaffer, resigned.

Mifflin W. Gibbs, of Arkansas, to be consul of the United States at Tamatave, Madagascar, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edward T. Wetter, resigned.

Percy McElrath, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Turin, Italy, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William E. Mantius, resigned.

Abraham B. Jones, of Alabama, to be consul of the United States at Tuxpan, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John Drayton, resigned.

Alvin Smith, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Trinidad, West Indies, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Philip C. Hanna, declined.

Joseph T. Hoke, of West Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Windsor, Nova Scotia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edward Young, resigned.

DÉBRIS COMMISSION.

Maj. William Henry Heuer, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate, to be a member of the California Débris Commission.

MISSOURI RIVER COMMISSION.

Maj. William Louis Marshall, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate, to be a member of the Missouri River Commission.

ARMY.

Adjutant-General's Department.

Col. Samuel Breck, assistant adjutant-general, to be Adjutant-General, with the rank of brigadier-general, September 11, 1897, vice Ruggles, retired from active service.

Capt. Henry O. Sheldon Heistand, Eleventh Infantry, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major, September 11, 1897, vice Hall, promoted.

Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. John Baxter, jr., Ninth Infantry, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, October 15, 1897, vice Jones, promoted.

Subsistence Department.

Col. William Hemphill Bell, assistant commissary-general of subsistence, to be Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of brigadier-general, November 14, 1897, vice Sullivan, retired from active service.

First Lieut. John Henry Duval, Eighteenth Infantry, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, November 15, 1897, vice Smith, promoted.

Adjutant-General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, September 11, 1897, vice Breck, appointed Adjutant-General.

Maj. William Preble Hall, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, September 11, 1897, vice Ward, promoted.

Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. James Gilliss, deputy quartermaster-general, to be assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of colonel, October 15, 1897, vice Robinson, retired from active service.

Maj. Charles Frederick Humphrey, quartermaster, to be deputy quartermaster-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, October 15, 1897, vice Gilliss, promoted.

Capt. Francis Bacon Jones, assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster, with the rank of major, October 15, 1897, vice Humphrey, promoted.

Subsistence Department.

Lieut. Col. William Anthony Elderkin, assistant commissary-general of subsistence, to be assistant commissary-general of subsistence, with the rank of colonel, November 15, 1897, vice Bell, appointed Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Maj. John Francis Weston, commissary of subsistence, to be assistant commissary-general of subsistence, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, November 15, 1897, vice Elderkin, promoted.

Capt. Oskaloosa M. Smith, commissary of subsistence, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of major, November 15, 1897, vice Weston, promoted.

Medical Department.

Maj. Peter Joseph Augustine Cleary, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, November 15, 1897, vice Waters, retired from active service.

Capt. Junius Levert Powell, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, October 1, 1897, vice Brown, retired from active service.

Capt. Charles Richard, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, November 15, 1897, vice Cleary, promoted.

Capt. William Fitzhugh Carter, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, November 30, 1897, vice Corson, retired from active service.

Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Dan Christie Kingman, to be major, July 31, 1897, vice Gregory, deceased.

First Lieut. Henry Clay Newcomer, to be captain, July 31, 1897, vice Kingman, promoted.

Second Lieut. James Postell Jervey, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1897, vice Newcomer, promoted.

Cavalry arm.

Maj. Charles Delavan Viele, First Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, November 21, 1897, vice Jackson, First Cavalry, retired from active service.

Capt. Allen Smith, Fourth Cavalry, to be major, November 21, 1897, vice Viele, First Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles Henry Grierson, Tenth Cavalry, to be captain, November 6, 1897, vice Davis, Tenth Cavalry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Harry Coupland Benson, Fourth Cavalry, to be captain, November 21, 1897, vice Smith, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles Wendell Fenton, Seventh Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, August 5, 1897, vice Adair, Fifth Cavalry, resigned.

Second Lieut. Edward D. Anderson, Fourth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, November 6, 1897, vice Grierson, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George Philip White, Third Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, November 19, 1897, vice Jackson, Ninth Cavalry, deceased.

Second Lieut. Louis Charles Scherer, Fifth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, November 21, 1897, vice Benson, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.

Artillery arm.

First Lieut. Henry Leavenworth Harris, First Artillery, to be captain, August 26, 1897, vice Cotton, First Artillery, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. William Lassiter, First Artillery, to be first lieutenant, August 26, 1897, vice Harris, First Artillery, promoted.

Second Lieut. George Le Roy Irwin, Third Artillery, to be first lieutenant, September 23, 1897, vice Gallup, Fifth Artillery, deceased.

Infantry arm.

Maj. Abram Alexander Harbach, Eighteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, August 8, 1897, vice Lacey, Third Infantry, retired from active service.

Maj. Daniel Webster Burke, Twenty-third Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, December 2, 1897, vice Bennett, Eleventh Infantry, retired from active service.

Capt. William Henry Clapp, Sixteenth Infantry, to be major, August 7, 1897, vice Pollock, Twenty-fourth Infantry, retired from active service.

Capt. Charles Keller, Second Infantry, to be major, August 8, 1897, vice Harbach, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Casper Hauzer Conrad, Fifteenth Infantry, to be major, October 6, 1897, vice Rogers, Eighth Infantry, retired from active service.

Capt. William Fletcher Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantry, to be major, December 2, 1897, vice Burke, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. William Lassiter, Sixteenth Infantry, to be captain, August 7, 1897, vice Clapp, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. William Allen Mercer, Eighth Infantry, to be captain, August 7, 1897, vice Wells, Eighth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Charles Gould Morton, Sixth Infantry, to be captain, August 7, 1897, vice Thibaut, Sixth Infantry, deceased.

First Lieut. Abner Pickering, Second Infantry, to be captain, August 8, 1897, vice Keller, Second Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, Tenth Infantry, to be captain, September 7, 1897, vice McConihe, Fourteenth Infantry, deceased.

First Lieut. James Allison Maney, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captain, October 6, 1897, vice Conrad, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Harry Lee Bailey, Twenty-first Infantry, to be captain, December 2, 1897, vice Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles Miller, Eleventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant, August 7, 1897, vice Lassiter, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John R. Seyburn, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, August 7, 1897, vice Mercer, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Jules Garesché Ord, Eighteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, August 7, 1897, vice Morton, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Albert Decatur Niskern, Twentieth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, August 8, 1897, vice Pickering, Second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Truman Oscar Murphy, Nineteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, September 7, 1897, vice Eldridge, Tenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis Henry Schoeffel, Ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, September 16, 1897, vice Normoyle, Fifth Infantry, appointed regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieut. William Harry Bertsch, Fifteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, October 6, 1897, vice Maney, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ross Leonard Bush, Fifteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, November 15, 1897, vice Green, Twenty-fifth Infantry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Joseph Lavialle Donovan, Twenty-first Infantry, to be first lieutenant, December 2, 1897, vice Bailey, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Cavalry arm.

First Lieut. George Henry Sands, regimental quartermaster Sixth Cavalry, to be captain, December 3, 1897, vice Baird, Sixth Cavalry, retired from active service.

Infantry arm.

First Lieut. John Skinner Mallory, Second Infantry, to be captain, December 3, 1897, vice Kinzie, Second Infantry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. John Bradbury Bennet, Seventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant, December 3, 1897, vice Mallory, Second Infantry, promoted.

Medical Department.

To be assistant surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenant:

Henry Page, of Maryland, November 6, 1897, vice Benham, retired from active service.

Bailey Kelly Ashford, of the District of Columbia, November 6, 1897, vice Banister, promoted.

Henry Allen Webber, of Massachusetts, November 6, 1897, vice Cabell, retired from active service.

Jere Black Clayton, of California, November 6, 1897, vice Appel, promoted.

Brainard Spencer Higley, jr., of Ohio, November 6, 1897, vice Jarvis, resigned.

George Rauchfuss, of New York, November 6, 1897, vice Powell, promoted.

To be post chaplains.

The Rev. David Haddington Shields, of Pennsylvania, August 16, 1897, vice Irish, retired from active service.

The Rev. Edward Henry Fitz-Gerald, of Missouri, October 27, 1897, vice Scott, retired from active service.

The Rev. Bernard Kelly, of Kansas, October 27, 1897, vice Lowell, retired from active service.

To be chaplain of the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.

The Rev. William Thomas Anderson, of Ohio, August 16, 1897, vice Weaver, retired from active service.

NAVY.

Commander Royal B. Bradford, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment in the Department of the Navy, with the relative rank of commodore, for the term of four years.

Medical Director William K. Van Reypen, United States Navy, to be Surgeon-General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Department of the Navy, with the relative rank of commodore, for the term of four years.

Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy, to be Chief Constructor and Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Department of the Navy, with the relative rank of commodore, for the term of four years.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Henry B. Wilson, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 16th day of September, 1897, vice Lieut. William H. Driggs, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) George P. Blow, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 16th day of September, 1897, vice Lieut. Charles A. Clarke, retired.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Spencer S. Wood, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 16th day of September, 1897, vice Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, retired.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Hugh Rodman, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 13th day of July, 1897, vice Lieut. Wainwright Kellogg, promoted.

Ensign Andrew T. Long, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 13th day of July, 1897, vice Lieut. (Junior Grade) Hugh Rodman, promoted.

Lieut. Albert G. Berry, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 21st day of July, 1897, vice Lieut. Commander Walton Goodwin, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John A. Hoogewerff, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 21st day of July, 1897, vice Lieut. Albert G. Berry, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Albert Ross, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of August, 1897, vice Commander John C. Morong, retired.

Lieut. John A. Norris, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of August, 1897, vice Lieut. Commander Albert Ross, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward E. Capehart, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 28th day of August, 1897, vice Lieut. John A. Norris, promoted.

Commander Caspar F. Goodrich, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 16th day of September, 1897, vice Capt. George W. Coffin, retired.

Lieut. Commander Richardson Clover, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 16th day of September, 1897, vice Commander Caspar F. Goodrich, promoted.

Lieut. William H. Driggs, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 16th day of September, 1897, vice Lieut. Commander Richardson Clover, promoted.

Lieut. Commander James M. Miller, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1897, vice Commander James D. Graham, retired.

Capt. John C. Watson, to be a commodore in the Navy, from the 7th day of November, 1897, vice Commodore Rush R. Wallace, retired.

Commander French E. Chadwick, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 7th day of November, 1897, vice Capt. John C. Watson, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Frederick M. Wise, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 7th day of November, 1897, vice Commander French E. Chadwick, promoted.

Lieut. Commander John V. B. Bleecker, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 5th day of December, 1897, vice Commander Zera L. Tanner, retired (subject to the examinations required by law).

Medical Inspector George A. Bright, to be a medical director in the Navy, from the 19th day of October, 1897, vice Medical Director Newton L. Bates, deceased.

Surg. Paul Fitzsimons, to be a medical inspector in the Navy, from the 19th day of October, 1897, vice Medical Inspector George A. Bright, promoted.

P. A. Surg. Frederick J. B. Cordeiro, to be a surgeon in the Navy,

from the 19th day of October, 1897, vice Surg. Paul Fitzsimons, promoted.

Asst. Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 10th day of October, 1897.

P. A. Engineer William B. Dunning, to be a chief engineer in the Navy from the 29th day of July, 1897, vice Chief Engineer Samuel L. P. Ayres, retired.

Asst. Engineer Milton E. Reed, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy from the 29th day of July, 1897, vice P. A. Engineer William B. Dunning, promoted.

Pay Inspector Albert S. Kenny, to be a pay director in the Navy from the 26th day of September, 1897, vice Pay Director Casper Schenck, retired.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *December 15, 1897.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to present the following resolution for the holiday recess, and to ask immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn on Saturday, the 18th day of December, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Wednesday, January 5, 1898.

The question was taken; and the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DINGLEY, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the concurrent resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

PAY OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR DECEMBER.

Mr. ODELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. Res. 103) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1897, on the 17th day of said month.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and instructed to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the Capitol police, their respective salaries for the month of December, 1897, on the 17th day of said month.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ODELL, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. HOPKINS in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, by recent order of the House, for the purpose of considering the bill H. R. 4751. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] has the floor.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remaining portion of my time to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON].

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee, in the consideration of the pending bill, was confronted with a condition that should never exist in this country, a country so diversified in its resources that it should have at all times in its Treasury funds sufficient to meet the legitimate expenses of the Government. This side of the House is in no way responsible for this condition. We have a tariff bill (the Dingley bill) that can not, and never will, produce sufficient revenue to meet the increasing expenses of this great and expanding country. Your committee, Mr. Chairman, was compelled to ignore the carefully prepared estimates of the heads of Departments and bureaus under instructions from the Executive Office not to increase estimates so as to enlarge appropriations. In my opinion, Congress will be compelled to amend the existing revenue laws or cease to appropriate the money necessary to meet the demands of a reasonable and economic administration of government. We must have a revenue-tariff law, simple, ample, and impartial, if the expenses of the Government are to be provided for promptly and adequately.

But, Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose to discuss either the tariff bill or this bill at large now. I wish to bring to the attention of this committee and the country the condition of the civil-service law, and the necessary reformation or amendment that ought to be made thereto. But we find, Mr. Chairman, in the President's closing sentence in his message, a recommendation of economy and no increase in the appropriations, and yet from the Executive Office came a large increased estimate in the way of salaries and increased salaries and exactions all the way down, with but one exception, in every Department and in every bureau. This increase covers 173 salaries and amounts to $600,000.

Now, one of two facts exists. Either in this bill we have crippled the service by not giving these increased appropriations, or else the Republican party as administered now is certainly chargeable with extravagance.

Which is true time alone will develop. But as this civil-service question will be discussed in Committee of the Whole quite extensively in a few days, or perhaps in a few hours, I want to suggest that the civil-service law as it stands now and as it is now administered is a humbug and a fraud upon the people and the country. It is not civil service, but, as the distinguished gentleman from Illinois suggested yesterday, it is "uncivil service."

In the hearings before the subcommittee that constructed this bill, gentlemen will find that the commissioners themselves admitted that they were powerless to enforce the law in some instances. Why should we have a civil-service board handicapped to such an extent that they can not enforce the plain law and the plain regulations made by the President? The question was propounded to Mr. Procter, the president of the Civil Service Board, whether these amendments or suspensions by the different Presidents from 1883 up to the present time had been always for the good of the service? He thought so; but when his attention was directed to the suspension by Mr. Harrison of the railway mail clerks that Mr. Cleveland had covered into the civil service at a given time, he said that was unfortunate and wrong. As the matter stands, your President, and our President, if we have a Democrat occupying that chair, can mutilate and divert and do anything that he pleases with the civil service, by covering in or turning out certain classes of employees.

Now, that ought not to be allowed. Again, we developed in these hearings that the plan of "promotion" which is practiced, taking a $900 clerk and putting him up to $1,800 and taking an $1,800 clerk and putting him down to $900, is nothing more nor less than making transfers for political reasons. They will take an $1,800 Democratic clerk and make him a $900 clerk, and, vice versa, they will take a $900 Republican clerk and make him an $1,800 clerk. We asked the commissioners if that was a violation of the law and they said plainly and positively that it was. We asked the commission another question, whether the heads of bureaus and of Departments were following now the civil-service rules and regulations, or if they were not decapitating Democrats and putting in Republicans. He said yes, especially in the Pension Bureau, under Mr. H. Clay Evans. We asked the president of the commission again if the board needed amendments to the law so as to be able to enforce it. He said certainly they did, that they needed them badly.

I have only a minute or two more, but I want to suggest one amendment which ought to be made—that is, that everybody under class No. 1 and over class No. 4 and railway mail clerks and mail carriers ought to be taken out of the operation of the civil-service rules. That was the original intention of the act of 1883. The law as now administered covers laborers and workmen, but it was never so intended.

The act of 1883 says specifically and positively that laborers and workmen are not covered by its provisions, and yet the law is applied to them. It is applied to deputy marshals and to clerks and deputies and chiefs of division and assistant chiefs. All of these ought to be taken out. Then the civil-service law ought to be amended in this particular if in no other: That no person affected by it or under its operation should be removed except upon written charges and a hearing. If the head of a Department or the chief of a bureau sees fit to dismiss an employee, let the party affected have the right of appeal to the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, and let their judgment be final. That would take the civil service out of politics and keep it out to a very great extent.

In this bill, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, we have cut, and cut largely, more largely in the Pension Bureau than in any other. We got the head of the Bureau to agree to a cut of $115,000 or $116,000, which is not in the bill, but which will be presented on the floor as an amendment by the gentleman in charge of the bill. We ought to have been able to persuade him to agree to a cut of a million dollars.

In the morning paper it is stated that the Treasury Department proposes to take care of its old, disabled, and inefficient clerks.

How? By putting them all on a $900 list, and practically retiring them. If you do nothing about this matter for ten years to come, you will have perhaps 30 or 40 per cent of the clerks now in the Departments to be treated in just that way, and you will have to put them on a civil service pension roll, or, in order to dodge that, you will be compelled to do what the Treasury proposes to do now, class them as $900 clerks and give them light work, which means practically no work at all. What are you going to do about it? If you examine the hearings before the subcommittee, you will see the whole question unraveled and opened up. You gentlemen on the other side of the House have the power. We wait with patience to see what you propose to do about it.

Mr. POWERS. May I ask the gentleman a question? Does this order of the Treasury Department to which he has referred come about by the operation of the civil-service law?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Yes, sir. It comes about as the legitimate result of the operation of the civil-service law.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time and return it to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY].

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to reserve my time and ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania to proceed. I observe that the gentleman is otherwise engaged, and while waiting for him, I may say, in connection with the criticism I offered yesterday in respect to the estimates of the Departments exceeding the appropriations, that the Departments are merely following the custom which has obtained in this respect.

I think it is not a wise custom to make estimates in excess of the needs of the public service; but that custom of the Departments is amply illustrated by precedents.

I did not desire to include in the criticism all of the Departments, because some of them have exercised a little more scrutiny than others. I have knowledge, especially, of the Treasury Department; and, while I do not desire to make invidious distinctions, I may be pardoned for commending the careful estimates which have been submitted by the present Secretary of the Treasury, who, in my judgment, is an accomplished administrative officer.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield ten minutes of my time to my colleague, Judge DE ARMOND.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I wish for only a few minutes to invite the attention of the House to a matter that has been before it informally a number of times, and that I think ought to be before it formally very soon. It is not connected with this bill, but in the latitude given for general debate upon these measures I think it is not inappropriate to refer to it now. The question to which I refer—one which has been pending here for some months, and which seems to me an important matter—is the Senate resolution for the recognition of belligerency between the Cubans and the Spaniards—the recognition of a state of war in the Island of Cuba.

Mr. Chairman, I think I can not be mistaken in my conclusion that the American people, without distinction of party, are in favor of action upon this resolution, and favorable action upon it. It is not for me to suggest why there was no action upon it in the long months of last summer, when this House apparently had time "to burn" and could easily have acted. It is a fact, I think, that war has prevailed in that unhappy island for a considerable space of time. Not war in the ordinary acceptation of the term; not as war has raged between civilized communities in civilized times; but a war upon the one side of heroism, devoted to the cause of freedom and independence, and war upon the other side characterized by all the cruelties and all the infamies known to devastation in the darkest ages of the world.

We forget, I fear, Mr. Chairman, that there were times in the struggle of our fathers for independence in this country when the sky was dark and when the prospect was forbidding. Suppose there had been a close scrutiny of our prospects in the days of Valley Forge, in the days just preceding the crossing of the Delaware by Washington and his small band of patriots, or in other of the dark and trying hours of the Revolution. Suppose the prospects of freedom in this country had been gauged then as some gentlemen gauge now the prospects in Cuba, the decision might not have been in our favor.

Always has it been, Mr. Chairman, whenever a comparatively small body of people, under great disadvantages, beset by great difficulties, undergoing great privations, are carrying on heroic war, desperate war, for the achievement of independence, that the powers that be and that scatter news, the selfish agencies interested in maintaining a condition that ought not to exist, and in preventing a condition which ought to exist, give a false impression to the world as to the true state of affairs.

Every hour, Mr. Chairman, that we delay action upon that resolution we are lending aid to oppression from beyond the water, and we are doing what we may do to stifle freedom and to bring to naught the struggles of patriots here, within sight almost of our own shores. Liberty is contagious, just as tyranny is contagious. Liberty expands and spreads, just as tyranny may be expanded and spread. The idea that there is some obligation resting upon this country to be gentle and considerate in its dealings with Spain, when that gentleness and that consideration for the Spaniard are cruelty and torture and death for the Cuban—that idea, it seems to me, is not well founded in American manhood or American patriotism.

How great would be the stain upon our national honor, how great would be the loss to the cause of freedom the world over, if, by our indifference, by our disposition to placate the Spaniard, striving desperately to defeat and ruin the Cuban, that hopeful struggle for freedom should end in failure and that desperate effort to perpetuate tyranny and outrage upon the Western Hemisphere should triumph! How dark would be the page in American history upon which should be written the story that through the indifference of our Government Cuba fell, the spoil and the prey of the tyrant, and that her gallant people have fastened upon them, riveted so strongly that this generation can not hope to see the breaking of the chains, the bonds of slavery!

What have we to fear, what have we to lose? Why ought not this House and this Congress to voice the sentiments of our constituents? Are the American people wrong? Are these men—Democrats, Republicans, Populists, by whose votes we are upon this floor—are they wrong, are they vicious? Are their aspirations for freedom for themselves and for these struggling patriots in Cuba ill-founded and visionary? Ah, they are right. The masses of the people are right all the time if they can be fairly heard and fairly understood. They are right because they are for freedom and justice. They are right because they are for the triumph elsewhere of the same principles that have triumphed in this country, and have given it all the glory and all the honor that it has in history. They are right, because with the keen instinct of the patriot, with the keen instinct of the lover of liberty they realize, if they do not all put it in correct formula, that the loss of liberty, the triumph of tyranny, the perpetuation of slavery in Cuba will be a menace to freedom and progress here and the world over.

We owe a great duty to the world, Mr. Chairman. We are the giant republic, the leader of the nations that are devoted to the welfare of human kind. We here have been given the holy task of carrying high the flag of freedom and lighting the fires of liberty on the hilltops; of furnishing an example to the nations of the earth that shall be the beacon light to which in the darkest hours of storm and peril the mariner, tossed upon the ocean of conflicting ideas and hopes and fears, may ever direct his gaze; and seeing that light beaming over the wilderness of waters, undimmed and ever steady, shall take hope for greater exertion, and guided by that light shall achieve greater results.

I hope, as an American, not as a partisan, that the House may grant us the privilege of having a vote on that Senate resolution, that declaration of our freedom from Spanish influences, that declaration that patriotism in Cuba has been and is fighting. A splendid tribute of American manhood is due to Cuban manhood, such manhood as is the pride of the liberty-loving people of this Republic. I hope that the distress and the sacrifices of other liberty-loving people in Cuba shall draw from us here some substantial evidence of sympathy; that sympathy which is warm in the hearts of our constituents. Shall we refuse, by an act in behalf of justice and liberty, to gladden the great heart of American patriotism and to inspire the struggling people of Cuba with new hopes and higher aspirations and firmer determination? Let us flash freedom's light into the cruel storm of conflict through which they are passing, those Cuban patriots so glorious and so memorable in the history of the human race. [Applause.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. STEELE having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 57. An act for the relief of the heirs of Jacob R. Davis;

S. 1749. An act to provide for the purchase of a site, and the erection of a public building thereon, at Durham, in the State of North Carolina;

S. 415. An act for the relief of Anna W. Osborne;

S. 364. An act granting settlers the right to make second homestead entries;

S. 2074. An act providing for the erection of an addition to the public building at Los Angeles, Cal., and appropriating money therefor;

S. 884. An act for the relief of Mrs. Harriet D. Newson;

S. R. 53. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the mayor of the city of Milwaukee, for use in ornamenting one of the parks of that city, the Parrott rifled cannon and carriage recently used on the revenue cutter *Andrew Johnson;* and

S. 383. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. Tumblin, of Bradford County, Fla.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session, Mr. HOPKINS in the chair.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I believe I have standing to my credit fourteen minutes of time in the general debate. I yield seven to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY].

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I desire at this time to call the attention of the committee to a most extraordinary proposition which has been advanced by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Vanderlip, in what appears to be an authorized interview in the columns of the Washington Post.

Mr. BINGHAM. Of what date?

Mr. MOODY. Of this morning.

In that interview the Secretary proposes to establish in the Treasury Department here in Washington what in effect is a civil pension list. He points out that under existing conditions a large number of clerks in the Treasury Department, while deserving much credit for their work and services in the past, have outgrown their usefulness, and he says:

> The tree has become dead at the top, as it were—

he says.

He tells us that there are sixty or seventy persons in the Treasury Department who are over 70 years of age, all of whom he would apparently have us believe are incapable of further public service. He says that the Treasury Department proposes to reduce these clerks from their present positions to that of $900 clerks, and uses this suggestive language:

> They will be given $900 a year, or a practical pension of $75 per month, which will enable them all to live comfortably—

and this without a word or a syllable of authority from Congress.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am one of those who, without reservation, believe in what is commonly known as the merit system of the civil service. But I believe the proposition which has been advanced by a high official of one of the Departments of the Government deserves to be met by Congress at the very threshold. If it is true that we have any system of the public service the logical result of which is the establishment of a civil pension list, then it is true that the American people, by a majority of 100 to 1, stand ready to wipe out that system. [Applause.]

But I fear I have invoked applause that I do not, in the opinion of those from whom it came, deserve. I say this because I do not believe that the act of 1883 and its logical development does lead to the establishment of the civil pension list.

Mr. FARIS. Including the rules?

Mr. MOODY. Including the rules as they have been established heretofore.

Mr. BUTLER. How about the rules now?

Mr. MOODY. If they lead to it, they ought to be changed. I was told by a man who knows the civil-service system probably as well as any other man in Washington that, hour for hour of the time actually employed in work, the subordinate force in the service of the Government here were paid 100 per cent more in money than they could get in any corresponding private employment throughout the country.

From the experience that I have had in service on the Committee on Appropriations, I am led to believe that that is true. Those men and women who are getting that pay ought to be compelled themselves to make provision for their old age. This nation retires the officers of its Army and Navy at 64 years of age, and under the provisions of that law it has retired Sherman and Sheridan, with every other officer. There ought not to be any administration of any law, or any law which will permit any administration, which will retain in the public service people who no longer are able to render an equivalent for the pay which is given them.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that this declaration of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury will meet with the disapproval of the American people, and I want to say here and now, as a friend of civil-service reform, that the worst enemy of that system is not the gentleman from Ohio who sits at my side [Mr. GROSVENOR], but if this is to be the policy of this administration in the Treasury Department, if this declaration is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, its worst enemy sits in the Cabinet by the side of President McKinley. [Applause.] And I call upon all throughout this country who believe with me that it is essential that the merit system should be preserved to rise up in protest against this perversion of its spirit, this encroachment upon the rights of the people.

Mr. FARIS. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. QUIGG. I should like to ask a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts yield to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. MOODY. I do; certainly.

Mr. QUIGG. The merit system, to which the gentleman says he gives his approval, is a system, if I understand it, which says that politics must have nothing whatever to do with the way in which a man enters the service; that no consideration must be given to political indorsement; that he must be appointed as a result of a competitive examination, and as the result of his attaining a certain position upon an eligible list, by virtue of which position he enters the service.

Then the rules of the Civil Service Commission say that, having entered the service, a man must be promoted as the result of similar processes, and finally that he must not be removed except upon charges relating strictly and solely to the performance of his duties, and in no respect relating to politics. That is what the gentleman styles the merit system, which he says he is in favor of. Now, does not the gentleman think that it is infinitely brutal, under such a system, to throw a man out when he has given his life to the service, and at a time when it is absolutely impossible for him to do any other business than the business which he has been giving his life to, simply because he is old and feeble and can not work any longer? If you are going to have that system, is not a pension list inevitable and most appropriate and necessary?

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, in answer to the question of the gentleman from New York, I will say, in the first place, in my opinion, it is not brutal to turn a man out of the public service when he no longer has the capacity to serve the public, and it is especially not brutal if he has served the public long at a salary double that which he could earn in private life; and, in the second place, I say, in answer to the second branch of the question, that in my opinion the present system does not lead to civil pensions, and because a pension system is proposed for the first time in this country I desire to stand at the threshold and as a friend of the merit system protest against it. I believe that that answers the gentleman's question.

I append the article to which I have referred, by leave of the House.

AGED CLERKS REDUCED—MOVEMENT TO INCREASE TREASURY EFFICIENCY—AMOUNTS TO A PENSION SCHEME—EMPLOYEES OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE HOLDING HIGHER POSITIONS WILL BE CUT DOWN TO $900—OFFICIALS WILL BE LAX WITH THEM, AND SMALL PRIVILEGES WILL BE ALLOWED—NEED OF NEW BLOOD IS FELT—A DELICATE MATTER.

A movement which it is believed will result in adding to the efficiency of the working force of the Treasury Department has been inaugurated by the officials of that branch of the Government service. The plan is practically a pension scheme for the old employees who have become infirm from service.

This scheme, to be carried out within the law, has been so arranged that the veteran clerks of both sexes will remain in harness, but all over 70 years of age shall be reduced to $900 per annum and given light work. When seen last night, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip explained the plan in detail to a reporter for the Post.

"It is a very delicate matter," he said. "The facts are, though, that there are a large number of clerks in the Treasury Department who, while deserving much credit for their work and service of the past, have outgrown their usefulness. The tree has become dead at the top, as it were. In one auditor's office we found that a majority of the clerks employed there are over 50 years of age, and that the office is badly in need of young blood.

"This condition of affairs is a menace to the civil service. These people are allowed to hold high positions and draw big salaries while their work is not up to the standard of younger employees drawing smaller salaries. It is a hard thing for the old men to realize that their usefulness is fading, and it is also hard to expect a bureau chief to tell the old men they must get out. They simply won't do it.

HONORARY SERVICE ROLL.

"We have been thinking the matter over, and have decided on applying somewhat the same lines to the Treasury as hold in the Army, police and fire departments, for instance; a form of compulsory retirement, or as near that as we can get. There is no law allowing us to retire clerks on half pay, and it would be too much of a hardship to turn the old people out entirely. In looking around to see what we could do in the matter we have had in view the thought of an honorary service roll, on which all the employees, men and women, over 70 years of age, will be placed.

"It will be known that the officials will be lax with these people. If the old man has an attack of rheumatism or something else detains him and he gets to the office a trifle late, why nothing will be said. There is no law allowing us to give them shorter hours, but it will be known that everything will be made as comfortable as possible for them.

"They will be given $900 a year, or a practical pension of $75 per month, which will enable all to live confortably. There is naturally much objection to the rule. None will be convinced of the fact that they are getting old, and will insist that their long service makes them all the more fit for their respective positions. A few have voluntarily accepted the situation, but a majority are, of course, objecting.

UNIFORM RULE BETTER.

"Whether the rule will be generally enforced or not has not been decided. There are some men at 70 who are still efficient. But, on the other hand, if we discriminate, some of the older ones will bring in pressure to show that they are just as good as the other fellow. It would be better to have a uniform rule for all over 70, but we have not fully made up our minds on that point. We have talked with the Civil Service Commission and with numerous Congressmen on the subject, and they all agree that it is a good thing. There are 60 or 70 employees over 70 years old in the Department. We are trying to do the best we can by the faithful clerks, and at the same time to add to the efficiency of the service."

There is much rejoicing at the Department among the young clerks over the prospect of nearly seventy promotions, but the older ones are not in the best frame of mind over the matter.

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] has control of the time on the other side.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. DOCKERY. I had thought, Mr. Chairman, of making some observations in reference to the civil service, in reply to my colleague on the committee [Mr. MOODY], but I do not want to disturb the delightful harmony at this time prevailing on the other side, so I will defer my observations and yield five minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS].

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, this bill makes the appropriation to pay the expenses of the Civil Service Commission. I wish to call the attention of the House to the action of the Senate Census Committee, which action, I think, has an important bearing upon this question. I am informed by Senator TURPIE of Indiana, who is an honored and able member of that committee, that that committee has just voted not to permit the application of the civil-service system to the employees engaged in taking the next census, and that motion was supported by two of the distinguished Republican members of that committee. That is the view that the Senate committee takes with reference to the application of the civil-service rules to a very important branch of the Government service.

The same distinguished Senator says that it never has been applied to the taking of the census in the past and that the clerical work of the census has been of the very best. Now, if we can get the very best service in that branch without the application of the civil service, why can we not get it in the service of the other Departments of the Government?

Mr. SAYERS. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SIMS. Certainly.

Mr. SAYERS. Do I understand the gentleman to say that the service in taking the census was the very best?

Mr. SIMS. The clerical service. That is my information from a member of that committee, and that member is Senator TURPIE of Indiana, if I did not misunderstand him.

Mr. SAYERS. I will state to the gentleman that during the taking of the last census it devolved upon the Committee on Appropriations to recommend appropriations for that purpose, and one of the reasons given for the enormous expense incurred in taking that census was that the Superintendent of the Census had to act rapidly and select his force from every portion of the country and under pressure from Senators and Representatives, and that he could not get the very best service under such circumstances.

Mr. SIMS. I am only stating what was stated to me. I do not know the facts personally. But I am making this argument: If it be true that the civil service ought not to be applied to the census, why should it be applied to like service of the Government in other respects? If we are not going to save money by refusing the appropriations, the question is, How are we going to get the money?

I want to quote from Senator ALDRICH'S speech in reporting the tariff bill, on May 26, 1897:

> In the years to come we must expect a decrease rather than an increase in the customs revenue to be derived under the principal schedules of the tariff. The legitimate result of a protective policy is to give the American market to American producers. When this becomes an accomplished fact, the revenue growing out of protective duties disappears. It must be evident, therefore, that we must look to other sources of revenue.

Now, if it be true of our present financial policy, and one of its distinguished authors admits that its success as a protective measure means its failure as a revenue measure, we must either look to other sources for revenue or we must prevent the cause which leads to the need of revenue. If the civil-service law is no benefit to the country, why encumber it with the expense? We have got to look to other sources of revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government as it stands.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SIMS. Certainly.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. What does our Civil Service Commission cost per year to maintain it?

Mr. SIMS. I do not know.

Mr. LOW. About a hundred thousand dollars a year.

Mr. SIMS. About a hundred thousand dollars a year, I am informed.

Mr. COX. Will my colleague allow me? I have the exact amount here—$98,340.

Mr. SIMS. I am informed that it is $98,000. It is of no benefit to the country, according to the contention of many; and why continue it? How are we going to meet the burdens in the future with a revenue law that upon its face admits that if it is a success as a protective measure it must prove to be a failure as a revenue measure?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BINGHAM. I understand I have two and a half minutes remaining to my credit.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has two and a half minutes remaining.

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield that time to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with some interest to what the gentleman who has just taken his seat has said. Personally, I have the highest respect for Senator TURPIE. He is very much of a gentleman, and he is a man of considerable ability; but I want to inform the gentleman who has just spoken that on the subject of civil service I fear that Senator TURPIE is at fault and that he does not in that particular represent the most advanced thought and conservative judgment of the people of the great State of Indiana. It is news to me that the administration of the last Census Office was conducted upon a high plane of efficiency.

I have always understood, and I know at one time it was a matter of common report and common complaint, that under the system which prevailed in the Census Office the service was not up to the highest standard, and did not begin to compare in point of thoroughness with the service rendered in the classified service of the Government. If it be true, as just stated, that any committee of the Senate of the United States has voted to place the taking of the next census outside of the protection of the civil service, then it is an unfortunate thing for the census and an unfortunate thing for the people of this country.

It is simply an advertisement that the work is to be inefficiently done, and it is a further declaration that the system of spoils and bartering of office, which has disgraced the annals of our people as no other thing has ever disgraced them, is very likely to be perpetuated so far as that branch of our service is concerned. The civil-service law and regulations are by all odds the greatest and surest safeguards against the prostitution of office to political purposes, and any other method of making appointments is quite sure to be less satisfactory and far more open to evasion.

Mr. Chairman, I have seen the newspaper article published this morning in the Washington Post and adverted to by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY]. I confess I share with him in the indignation which he felt when he read that article. I have not the honor of very great personal acquaintance with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; I do not know whether he favors the civil-service law or opposes it; but I do know that he has, if correctly quoted, dropped a very unfortunate remark just at this juncture in public affairs, one that is entirely out of line with the thoughts and convictions of all those who are true friends of the civil service.

I do know that he has thereby demonstrated his utter incapacity to administer the civil-service law. I do know that if his chief will do his duty to this Administration, to the declarations of the Republican platform, and to the Republican party itself, and to the people of this country, irrespective of party, he will lay the hand of gentle admonition upon his shoulder and say to him that no advocate of genuine civil-service reform ever contemplates establishing a pension list, either directly or indirectly, for those who are serving the country in its civil service, and that it would be well for him to be a little more guarded in his utterances hereafter. I repudiate the idea of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in toto, and no man shall come before this House and insist without contradiction that the civil-service advocates favor or that the civil-service law authorizes anything of the kind whatever.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I would like to ask the gentleman a question, with the permission of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time is exhausted.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Indiana be allowed five minutes more.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I do not want five minutes. Two will be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, the time of the gentleman from Indiana will be extended for two minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I would like to ask the gentleman if the life tenure does not inevitably lead to a pension list from the civilian walks of life?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. It does not inevitably do so. I believe that in the mother country they have established something of that kind, but the gentleman must understand that our Government, while it takes the system of the mother country as a basis, has built a superstructure which, while adopting the meritorious parts of her system, has rejected those things that we believed to be crude and unwise.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Is it not true that the Departments have already practically adopted a civil pension system by reducing the salaries of the old clerks?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. If they have done that, they have violated the civil-service law and its principle, its spirit, and its letter, and they deserve the severest condemnation that every true advocate of civil-service reform can visit upon them.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask a few minutes more.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, I shall be glad to vote to give the gentleman the additional time if he will allow me to ask him a question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I will hear the gentleman's question in a moment.

Mr. PEARSON. Does not the gentleman know that the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform of this House and of this Congress has drawn up a very elaborate bill establishing a

civil pension by a fund to be contributed by the employees in the civil service?

Mr. BROSIUS. That is not correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I can answer the gentleman. I know that the chairman has not done so. I know that there is a bill pending here in some of the committees providing that there shall be deducted from the pay of the clerks a certain amount of money monthly, which is to go to them when they reach an advanced period in life. That does not pension them, but I am opposed to it, and I say that I am confident no such bill as that can pass this House, or can pass the Senate, or can obtain the sanction of the Executive, or be placed upon the statute books of the United States.

Mr. QUIGG. I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I will yield if my time can be extended.

Mr. BINGHAM. We have not time for that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Very well, Mr. Chairman, I am notified that my time will not be extended, and I therefore decline to yield further. I say again, sir, that no genuine advocate of civil service ever contemplated that there should be a pension roll for the employees in the civil service in this country. The civil service is neither administered for the purpose of caring for men in their old age nor for the purpose of educating men for the duties of life outside of the Government employ. It demands an equivalent for the salaries that it pays. It expects that men shall be competent for the duties they undertake, and shall be retained in office as long as they are competent to discharge those duties, but that when, either from defect of mind or infirmity of body, they fail to give an equivalent, then, under the spirit and the letter of the law, they must make way for men who can properly discharge the duties required. Gentlemen talk about this being a brutal system——

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. BINGHAM. I now call for the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The general debate is exhausted. The Clerk will now read the bill by paragraphs for amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I should have liked just a minute or two longer.

Mr. BINGHAM. I call for the regular order.

The Clerk, proceeding to read the bill, read the following:

Office of Secretary: For Secretary of the Senate, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund of the Senate, $5,000, and for compensation as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators, $396; hire of horse and wagon for the Secretary's office, $700; chief clerk and financial clerk, at $3,000 each, and $500 additional for the financial clerk while the office is held by the present incumbent; principal clerk, minute and journal clerk, and enrolling clerk, at $2,592 each; assistant financial clerk, and reading clerk, at $2,400 each; librarian, $2,220, and $280 additional while the office is held by the present incumbent; assistant librarian, $1,800; six clerks, at $2,220 each; five clerks, at $2,100 each; keeper of stationery, $2,102.40; assistant keeper of stationery, $1,800; assistant in stationery room, $1,000, and $200 additional while the office is held by the present incumbent; two messengers, at $1,440 each; assistant messenger, $1,200; five laborers, at $720 each; in all, $66,074.40.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, is this bill open to discussion now?

The CHAIRMAN. The bill is open for amendment and debate by the five-minute rule.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I move to amend by striking out the last two words of the paragraph just read.

Mr. Chairman, I want to conclude what I was saying a moment ago when the fall of the gavel compelled me to stop. This talk about a pension list in the civil service is a mere device in order to distract the attention of the people from the real issue involved in this effort to repeal or materially impair the provisions of the civil-service law. It is a bugaboo that is conjured up for the purpose of frightening men and compelling them to recede from their honest convictions on this subject.

I repeat, in language which I seek to make as emphatic as possible, that neither the spirit nor the letter of the civil-service law contemplates that there should be a pension list of those who are in the Government service in the United States. This reform does not proceed upon the proposition that it is either the right or the duty of the Government to maintain an incompetent employee who is indigent in his place, whether he is young, in middle life, or in old age. It is not founded upon the idea that the Government is a charitable institution. It proceeds upon the theory that the Government is entitled to the minds and the bodies of those most capable in clerical work in American life; that so long as it receives their services it is willing to make proper compensation; but that whenever it comes about that an employee of the Government under civil service is lacking in intelligence or in physical strength or in morals so that he can not longer discharge his duties, that moment his further retention is unjust to the American people and that he ought to give way.

Gentlemen say it is a hardship and brutality under the civil-service law to turn old employees out without pensioning them after they have served the Government faithfully for years. Not at all. The Government expects that men in Government employ, like men in the employ of corporations or individuals, shall, while they are receiving the good salaries which Government employees receive, lay up a little money for a rainy day, so as to be able to provide for themselves when the time comes that no one can afford to employ them because of their lack of capacity for work.

Mr. LINNEY. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I hope the gentleman will not interrupt me now. I have but a little time.

What is the hardship in that? No gentleman can justly complain of it. Gentlemen undertake to seek refuge behind the humanities; but the humanities are more desperately violated under "the spoils system," which would put in office a man when utterly incompetent and retain him there through official influence, even against the remonstrance of the head of the Department, who may know that the employee is not giving the Government value received. The spoils system would not tolerate penniless old age for one instant, but would thrust out of office the employee, whether rich or poor, old or young, the very moment that he lost his influence, changed his political conviction, or that a new party came into power not of the same political faith as the employee himself. The spoils system has use for men so long only as they can devote themselves to the politicians who put them in office, and discharges them regardless of their infirmities, their age, or their poverty the very moment they cease to be useful to such influences.

Certainly it is not necessary to stand on this floor and argue this proposition any longer to intelligent men. We will meet the question of a pension for the civil service when it comes, if indeed it ever does come at all, and when the issue is made you will find that of all men on earth the men who are the most strenuous advocates of civil-service reform in this Government will be the most uncompromising in their opposition to any effort to fasten upon the American people such a pension list. This claim of a pension list is simply another one of those fallacious and specious arguments which will not bear the test of impartial investigation and which are being advanced just now by those who believe in overthrowing the merit system and substituting the spoils system in its place.

I am sorry to have to believe that there may be some gentlemen in the great Departments of this Government where the classified service exists who are only too fond of insidiously giving the influence which they possess for the accomplishment of their purpose. I think the extract read from the Post this morning makes it apparent that public functionaries should be a little careful about their expressions, even if their sympathies are where they ought to be, as administrative officers of the Government, in behalf of the proper, impartial, and honorable execution of the civil-service law.

[Here the hammer fell.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. PAYNE having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 4752) making appropriations to provide for certain deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 2365) "to amend the Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897, and for other purposes."

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee again resumed its session.

Mr. QUIGG. Mr. Chairman, I have watched the development of civil-service reform, so called, with a great deal of interest during the last ten years, and my experience with other advocates of this system leads me to entertain the liveliest confidence that my friend from Massachusetts, supported by my friend from Indiana, will presently be supporting a civil pension list. I know that they are very much opposed to it now, but I remember that all the advocates of the original law when it was before Congress asserted that it was not much of a law; that it related to only a few paltry offices here and there; that at the very outside 10,000 were all that would be included then or at any time under the operations of the act of 1883. Yet the Civil Service Commission comes before us now, when it has about 90,000 offices classified, with the assurance that the law will not be complete until it includes 150,000 offices, or practically all that are not Presidential appointments confirmed by the Senate.

So, Mr. Chairman, this system as it grows is bound to have but one result; the civil pension list is bound to come. And, sir, if the system be retained it ought to come.

My friend from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] says the Government is not unlike an individual in respect to the services it has a right to demand of its employees. I agree with him; but if anybody had been in my service for a period of twenty, thirty, or forty years

on a small salary, and had reached the age of 60 or 70 years, and was incompetent longer to discharge his duties to me, I should be intensely ashamed of myself if I turned him out into the streets to beg or to starve.

Mr. MOODY. Will the gentleman allow a suggestion just there?

Mr. QUIGG. Certainly.

Mr. MOODY. Are we to suppose that your motive in that respect would be simply a motive of charity?

Mr. QUIGG. No, sir; but one of justice, not charity.

Mr. MOODY. Not a motive of charity?

Mr. QUIGG. No, sir; not at all. I have had this man's life, I have had his blood and nervous system; I have had all there was of him during all of the period of his active life in my service. Why should I turn him out? Why, I would not turn a dog out under such circumstances! [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Will the gentleman allow me an interruption just there?

Mr. QUIGG. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Under the spoils system prevailing prior to 1883——

Mr. QUIGG (interrupting). I will answer fully and completely.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. But the gentleman has not heard my question.

Mr. QUIGG. I know the gentleman's point.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Will you not permit me to submit my question?

Mr. QUIGG. Go ahead.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Under the spoils system prevailing before the act of 1883 was enacted did you ever know of any party, when it came into power under the mutations of parties in this country, that ever hesitated to turn a man out of the public service because he was poor and old, without regard to his competency for the discharge of the duties of his position, if he did not happen to agree with the party in power?

Mr. QUIGG. But the distinction under what the gentleman designates the spoils system, as applied to persons turned out of office, did not reach the incompetents only, but those persons who had served for a few years, who were entirely active, and could turn their attention immediately to their former business vocations which they left to enter the public service. They could go back to their former employment and resume the duties of life just as they had pursued them prior to their appointment in the public service.

But the difference here is very marked. They had not given their entire life up to the public duties and the public service, and were, as I have said, in a position to go back to their old work. But what the gentleman from Indiana would have would be a system under which, while a man is in the public service, he could not be removed, and there would be no way of honestly removing him except for cause. He could not be removed because the public system had changed, or because his party had gone out and another party to which he is in opposition has come in. He has got to be removed, if at all, upon charges made against him; so that, in the event that no such charges are preferred, he is bound to remain in the public service, if he performs his duty at all properly, until he gets so old that he has got to go out.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. What is to prevent him from resigning?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Has the gentleman from Indiana withdrawn the pro forma amendment?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I withdraw it.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, if the committee will allow me, by unanimous consent, the debate on this civil-service paragraph is to be postponed until we reach the end of the bill, after which it was agreed that we should have full debate upon this civil-service proposition. Now, in fairness to the consideration of this legislation, in fairness to the committee—the committee having stated that the broadest latitude would be allowed in debate, and that every man who desires to discuss the question would have ample time for a careful consideration of the whole proposition, perhaps running after the recess—I do ask, in the interest of good procedure, that we go on with the bill in its various paragraphs under the agreement made and not consume time now in the discussion of this particular feature.

When we come to the civil-service paragraph it will be passed over until we reach the end of the bill, and ample time will be given for debate on that provision of it. We will then have the discussion all together, so that a student or anybody desiring to take up the entire question will have it all together in a form available for examination; and so I hope—I merely throw out the suggestion—that the committee may be allowed to proceed with the bill and then take up the question of the civil service, according to the agreement that has been heretofore adopted.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] who is in charge of this bill has well said, there is nothing now pending before the House relating to the Civil Service Commission. The House, by unanimous consent, has deferred the consideration of that whole question until it shall have concluded the remaining paragraphs of the bill, and I desire to join with him in the request that we may be allowed to finish this bill. Then we can open up the whole question under general debate and have a consecutive, intelligent discussion.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the gentleman a question. We can have a full debate of the question, provided we can get ample time, but after this bill has gone through under the five-minute rule, for the part you have passed there will be no opportunity——

Mr. DOCKERY. The gentleman is in error. The general debate has not been concluded.

Mr. BINGHAM. Oh, no, and ample time will be given.

Mr. SWANSON. General debate has not been closed?

Mr. BINGHAM. It has not.

Mr. SWANSON. We have assurances, then, that ample time will be given.

Mr. BINGHAM. Oh, those assurances have been given to the House a dozen times.

Mr. DOCKERY. They have already been given to the House, and by unanimous consent that was done. We shall have ample time, and I do hope we shall be allowed now to finish this bill.

The Clerk began the reading of the next paragraph.

Mr. MAXWELL. Mr. Chairman, I wish to move to strike out the words on page 3, lines 16 and 17——

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman will suspend until the Clerk concludes the reading of the paragraph, the Chair will then recognize him.

The Clerk read as follows:

Clerks and messengers to committees: For clerk of printing records, $2,220; clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, $3,000; assistant clerk, $2,220; messenger, to be appointed by the committee, $1,440; clerk and stenographer to the Committee on Finance, $2,500; messenger, $1,440; clerk to the Committee on Claims, $2,220; assistant clerk, $1,440; messenger, $1,440; clerk to the Committee on Commerce, $2,220; assistant clerk, $1,440; clerk to the Committee on Pensions, $2,220; two assistant clerks, at $1,440 each; messenger, $1,440; clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary, $2,220; messenger, $1,440; clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs, $2,220; assistant clerk, $1,440; messenger, $1,440; clerk to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, $2,220; messenger, $1,440; clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia, $2,220; messenger, $1,440; clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations, $2,220; messenger, $1,440; clerk to the Committee on Engrossed Bills, $2,220; messenger, $1,440; clerk to the Joint Committee on the Library, $2,220; clerks to the Committees on Naval Affairs, Census, Public Lands, Indian Affairs, to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Public Buildings and Grounds, Agriculture and Forestry, Education and Labor, Territories, Interstate Commerce, Public Health and National Quarantine, Private Land Claims, Patents, Coast Defenses, Privileges and Elections, Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, Rules, Civil Service and Retrenchment, and clerk to conference minority of the Senate, at $2,220 each; clerks to committees on Woman Suffrage, Mines and Mining, and Construction of the Nicaragua Canal, at $2,100 each; in all, $102,220.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MAXWELL] is recognized.

Mr. MAXWELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out, in lines 16 and 17, on page 3, the words "assistant clerk, $2,220." I wish to say in support of my motion that I am always glad to aid any person to obtain employment in some worthy business so that he may be enabled to support himself and those who are dependent upon him. And where it is apparent that the services of anyone are necessary, and he has been faithful in the performance of his duties, I certainly shall not vote to abolish his position. My sympathies are with the man or woman who earns a living by honest labor. A government, however, is a great business institution, and, so far at least as employment is concerned, should be conducted on business principles. We are acting here not for ourselves, but in a trust capacity for the people of the United States.

The bill provides for one clerk to the Committee on Appropriations. To that we do not object, and the salary allowed ($3,000) ought to secure a man of a high order of ability. It would seem that this one clerk could perform all the duties except those of the committee itself, which can not be delegated. There is a very large number of these appointments. Thus, in page 3, lines 17 and 18, we find: "Messenger, to be appointed by the committee, $1,440." The duties of messenger to a committee certainly can not be very onerous, and could readily and easily, I believe, be performed by the clerk. Here would be a saving of $3,460 in one committee, without, so far as I can see, impairing the efficiency of the service in the slightest degree. It will be found that this surplus of employees runs all through the bill, and that the aggregate amount of salaries proposed to be paid runs up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not millions.

The evil, too, appears to be constantly growing, so that unless it is checked we may reasonably expect a considerable increase of the number, with but little for them to do. Shall we not resolutely restrict the number to those absolutely essential to perform the duties required? That certainly is our duty. There is great complaint of a deficit in the revenue, and on that professed ground the appropriation for pensions was $35,000,000 less than

three years ago. Let us drop needless expenditures and there will be sufficient revenue to sustain the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. BINGHAM. What is the motion?

The CHAIRMAN. To strike out, on page 3, lines 16 and 17, the words "assistant clerk, $2,220."

Mr. BINGHAM. I submit we have accepted, as is the custom of the committee and the House, the recommendations of the Senate as to their subordinate force. We claim the right in the House to indicate what salaries and what subordinate force we shall have. The Senate claims the same privilege, and in every legislative bill in the past where there has been any antagonism in the House, not to individual cases, but to a general increase on the part of the Senate, the House has finally yielded. I think it is better to adhere to the provisions of the bill without any change whatever.

Mr. QUIGG. Mr. Chairman, that explanation applies also, I suppose, to the proposed expenditures of $2,220 to a clerk to a so-called Committee of the Senate on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, after we have got this library building erected.

Mr. BINGHAM. We will look at that when we come to it.

Mr. QUIGG. We have reached it now.

Mr. BINGHAM. I think it is better to let the bill stand just as it is. This does not reach your amendment now.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate is exhausted on the amendment pending.

The question was taken; and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. QUIGG. Mr. Chairman, on page 5, lines 4 and 5, I move to strike out the words "Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress."

Mr. Chairman, we have built this Library building. It is completed; we have removed our books to it; the work is done. There is no longer any occasion for this committee of the Senate to employ a clerk at $2,200. The fact is, there is no occasion for the committee to exist, although it is not our business; but when it comes to paying the money, it is somewhat our business. I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether any reason in public policy exists for this expenditure? If there is any reason, I withdraw my motion.

Mr. BINGHAM. I will simply answer the gentleman to this effect, that among the standing committees of the Senate is a committee so indicated, as well as another committee called the Joint Committee on the Library. They have in the Senate at the present time a Census Committee, although no census is being taken, although a law will perhaps be enacted in this Congress providing for the taking of the census of 1900. I will say to the gentleman that, while there is great force in his statement, these committees of the Senate exist. We have accepted the recommendations of the Senate, delighted that they gave us no increases. What they will do later on we can not say; but if the gentleman desires to persist in his motion, as it is in the line of economy, if we do not recognize that courtesy which both Houses have always declared they would maintain and which Congress has always maintained, I have no objection. But I will state if we strike it out here they will put it in the bill in the Senate.

Mr. QUIGG. Well, now, Mr. Chairman, let us strike it out. There is a committee of the Senate known as the Committee on the Library.

Mr. BINGHAM. That is the joint committee.

Mr. QUIGG (continuing). Which acts with our committee as a joint committee, and to that committee all matters pertaining to the affairs of the Library are referred. There is no occasion in the Senate for the existence of this committee known as "Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress," and I say it exists solely for the purpose of taking out of the Treasury this $2,220.

Mr. BINGHAM. Very well, then; I will say that, throwing courtesy between the two Houses to the winds, I will accept the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be adopted. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Under Architect of the Capitol: For chief engineer, $1,700; two assistant engineers, at $1,200 each; four conductors of elevators, at $1,100 each, who shall be under the supervision and direction of the Architect of the Capitol; laborer, $820; five firemen, at $900 each; electrician, $1,200; laborer, $1,000; laborer to clean Statuary Hall and watch statuary therein, $660; in all, $16,680.

Mr. MOODY. I move to strike out the last word; and I do so for the purpose of calling the attention of the House to some comparisons of appropriations which are made in this bill. By this paragraph which has just been concluded we appropriate for the chief engineer upon the northern side of the Capitol $2,160, and we appropriate, on page 12 of this bill, for the chief engineer upon this side of the Capitol $1,700—a very considerable difference.

I desire also to call the attention of members of the committee to the fact that it costs $1,200 to run an elevator in the Capitol under one system of appointment, and if gentlemen will observe page 27 of this bill, it costs $720 to have the same service performed a mile and a quarter away, in the Treasury building, and all other Departments; that it costs $1,095 to employ a fireman in this building, and $720 and $660 respectively to employ firemen in the Treasury building. I desire to make no comment upon this, because I have no objection to make at this time. I simply desire to call the attention of the committee to these facts. I withdraw the amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, on pages 60 and 61 of the bill there are two or three paragraphs in relation to the Territory of Arizona, and I desire to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] if he will not consent to pass over those paragraphs temporarily, if they are reached this afternoon, as I shall be necessarily absent from the House by reason of an engagement with one of the Department officials.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have no objection to that.

The Clerk read as follows:

For Librarian of Congress, $5,000; chief assistant librarian, $4,000; assistant librarian (superintendent of reading room), $3,000; assistant, $1,800; two assistants, at $1,500 each; three assistants, at $1,200 each; six assistants, at $900 each; ten attendants in collecting and distributing books, at $720 each; two attendants in Representatives' reading room, one at $900 and one at $720; attendant in Senators' reading room, $900; attendant in the Toner library, $900; attendant in the Washingtonian library, $900; two attendants in the cloakrooms, at $720 each; attendant in the stamping room, $720; attendant in the packing room, $720; two watchmen, at $720 each; chief of catalogue department, $3,000; two assistants, at $1,800 each; four assistants, at $1,500 each; four assistants, at $1,200 each; six assistants, at $900 each; superintendent of art gallery, $2,000; three assistants, at $900 each; superintendent of hall of maps and charts, $2,000; two assistants, at $900 each; superintendent of periodical department, $1,500; three attendants and collators, at $720 each; superintendent of manuscript department, $1,500; two assistants, indexing, at $720 each; superintendent of music department, $1,500; assistant, $900; two assistants, at $720 each; superintendent of Congressional reference library at Capitol, $1,500; two attendants, one at $900 and one at $720; superintendent of Law Library, $2,000; two assistants, at $1,400 each; and one laborer, $720; in all, $92,020.

Mr. HANDY. Mr. Chairman, after line 15, page 20, at the end of the paragraph just read, I wish to offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The amendment was read, as follows:

For additional expense involved in keeping the Library open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., $15,000.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I submit that the point of order lies against that amendment. If the Chair will examine the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to the Library of Congress, he will find the following:

The Joint Committee on the Library is authorized to establish regulations not inconsistent with law in relation to the Library of Congress, or either department thereof, and from time to time to alter, amend, or repeal the same; but such regulations as to the Law Library shall be subject to those imposed by the justices of the Supreme Court, etc.

That is the law. Operating under that law, the hours fixed for the opening of the Library have been determined. They are determined by the action of the joint committee. Therefore, as against this amendment, I make the point of order that it is inconsistent with existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Delaware desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. HANDY. I do. Under the statute read by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, the Joint Committee on Library is given authority to make regulations for the opening and the closing of the Library each day. The amendment which I have proposed does not at all interfere with the power of the joint committee in that respect; does not alter their power in any way. It simply makes an appropriation to enable them to extend the hours of keeping the Library open, so that the hours may be from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., if the committee desire to do so. Therefore I can not see that this amendment makes any alteration in existing law. It simply makes an appropriation in furtherance of an object already authorized by law and already in part provided for by law, and I submit that the point of order does not hold against such an amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM. But the gentleman must show the law authorizing the extension which he proposes. I have shown the law which makes the existing condition.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

For furniture, including partitions and screens, $20,000.

Mr. QUIGG. Mr. Chairman, after the paragraph just read, on page 22, I desire to offer an amendment.

The amendment was read, as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act the Library of Congress shall be known as and styled the "National Library;" and chapter 6 of Title II of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and all acts amendatory of or supplementary to the sections of chapter 6 of said Title II are hereby amended by striking therefrom, wherever they occur, the words "Library of Congress," or "Congressional Library" and substituting therefor the words "National Library."

The Librarian of Congress shall hereafter be known and designated as the "Director of the National Library," and as such and under such title shall have all the powers, be responsible under his bond, and perform all of the duties heretofore imposed on and required by law of the Librarian of Congress.

Mr. McMILLIN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make the point of order on that.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I want to suggest to the gentleman in charge of the bill that the word "Congressional" ought to follow the word "national."

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman from Tennessee has made a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. QUIGG. Mr. Chairman, I understand that the gentleman from Tennessee has simply reserved the point of order, and I should like to make a few remarks upon the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Tennessee reserve the point of order?

Mr. McMILLIN. I do not desire to cut off the gentleman's statement, but the point of order that I desire to make and that I do make is that this changes existing law.

Mr. QUIGG. I trust the gentleman will withhold the point until I can make a brief statement.

Mr. McMILLIN. I will do so.

Mr. QUIGG. Mr. Chairman, this amendment embodies the substance of a bill that has been presented to the House by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] a member of the subcommittee in charge of this appropriation bill. The bill introduced by the gentleman from Missouri came in due course to the Committee on the Library and has received the unanimous indorsement of that committee and a favorable report to the House. The reasons why the committee believes that this is good legislation are briefly stated. Of course, the object of the amendment is obvious. It simply changes the name of the library from the "Library of Congress," or the "Congressional Library," as it has been termed in past acts, to the "National Library," and it changes the title of the official in charge of the library from "Librarian" to "Director of the Library."

It has no other effect whatever. It in no respect changes the legal relation of Congress to the Library, but simply, by a change in nomenclature, takes notice of the fact that this great institution has long since ceased to be merely an adjunct of Congress and a tool for the use of members of Congress in the discharge of their public duties, and has now become a great consulting and reference library for the people of the whole country.

It has been the policy of the Committee on the Library ever since I have been a member of it, and I think for years before, to endeavor by all means in our power to interest the people in this great educational institution, and it has been hoped that, as a result of the erection of the great new Library building, the interest of individuals all over the country will be so excited that in the future art treasures of the highest value, which no money can buy, will be deposited in this Library building as the property of the people of the United States; and it is believed that this change in the name of the Library, recognizing the more intimate relation of the people to its contents, will have excellent results, first in stimulating interest in the work of the Library, and then in assisting it in the furtherance of its work.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the point of order will not be insisted upon. The amendment, I am sure, will have the approval of the Senate Committee on the Library, members of which I have already consulted, and I am certain that it will become a law unless this point of order shall be maintained against it.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Does the gentleman's amendment propose to give to the people resident here in the District of Columbia, and also to those who are temporarily here, the right to the use of the Library?

Mr. QUIGG. A bill to that effect has been prepared and will undoubtedly receive the support of the committee.

Mr. SHAFROTH. But that is not in your amendment.

Mr. QUIGG. No. To answer the gentleman frankly, I was afraid to put it in, because that is legislation of a more drastic character.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I think it ought to be in.

Mr. QUIGG. I think it ought to pass.

Mr. DOCKERY. I do not wish to detain the committee but a few moments. I concede that the point of order submitted by the gentleman from Tennessee is well taken. The only object I had in introducing the bill which has been reported by the Committee on the Library was to conform the name of this library to facts. This library is not a Congressional library. It is located in the most magnificent library building in the world. It does not belong to Congress.

Mr. CUMMINGS. The "Congressional library" is up there [pointing].

Mr. DOCKERY. As suggested by the gentleman from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS], the Congressional library is in the hall in the rear—the House library—and the Senate library is at the other end of the Capitol; but the library of which we are now speaking is not a Congressional library. Congress does not own it. It belongs to the Nation, to the Republic, and you may spell "Nation," if you prefer, with two big "N's." The title "National" would indicate what the building is. It fitly illustrates the progress and the power of the Republic. That library is not, as I have stated, the peculiar property of the Senate and the House. The President has an interest there. Seventy million people should have the right to enter there——

Mr. PEARSON. Day and night.

Mr. DOCKERY. Yes, and every citizen of this great capital and great country should have access to library privileges. But that is not the issue raised at this time.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. My colleague on the committee will allow me to ask him whether there is not in every single Department of the Government here in Washington a library independent of this Congressional Library?

Mr. DOCKERY. Yes, sir; I regret to say there is.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Then, if you propose to make this a national library, why do you not go further and collect in that library all these independent libraries in the various Departments?

Mr. DOCKERY. I heartily indorse the suggestion of the gentleman from Georgia, and will cooperate with him in any efforts in that direction.

Mr. QUIGG. That will undoubtedly be done.

Mr. DOCKERY. I shall be found working hand in hand with gentlemen in the line of that suggestion.

We have about 851,000 volumes in these different departmental libraries. Some of those books are technical, and of course properly belong to those Departments, being essential to the proper conduct of the public business. But the books in those libraries which are of a general or miscellaneous character should be transferred to the National Library.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I do not understand that there are enough of those books to amount to anything.

Mr. DOCKERY. There are about 851,000 volumes in the libraries of the Departments—more than there are in the Congressional Library itself.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Does my colleague [Mr. DOCKERY] undertake to say that these Departments have libraries of miscellaneous books?

Mr. DOCKERY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Then every one of those volumes ought to be over here in the Congressional Library.

Mr. DOCKERY. Certainly; my colleague is right in that statement. The Treasury Department has a circulating library; the Interior Department, I am informed, has also a circulating library, and perhaps the same is true of one or two other Departments.

A MEMBER. The War Department also.

Another MEMBER. And the Bureau of Education.

Mr. DOCKERY. The reform now suggested is not covered by the amendment of the gentleman from New York; but I believe the Committee on the Library will take up this question and report a bill in harmony with the recent recommendation submitted to Congress by Librarian Young. That goes, of course, further than the amendment pending. But I do earnestly desire that the great Library, which is to be greater still when we call from the Departments books which properly belong yonder in our great Library building—I do desire that Library to be known as a national library. It properly symbolizes the glory of the Republic, and, in my judgment, should be recognized by name as the property of the nation.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I should like to ask the gentleman from Missouri a question. I confess I am very greatly astonished at his declaration that there are 851,000 volumes in the libraries of the different Departments. Unless the gentleman has some evidence of that——

Mr. QUIGG. He is quite right.

Mr. DOCKERY. You will find the statement in the report of Librarian Young, just submitted to Congress.

Mr. QUIGG. And you will find it in the testimony taken by the Committee on the Library a year ago. We went into all these Departments and made an examination. We ascertained exactly how many volumes each Department had. Circulating libraries are maintained in these Departments, consisting of all sorts of books—novels, books of history, books of biography, etc. Books of this description are bought from year to year by the Departments and are circulated among the people of this District.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Where do the Departments get the money to buy them?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Exactly. I was about to ask how can they get money for that purpose unless it is appropriated by Congress?

Mr. BINGHAM. If I can be allowed a statement, I think I can make the matter clear.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I do not see how such purchases can be authorized unless the Appropriations Committee report appropriations for that purpose.

Mr. BINGHAM. I move to amend by striking out the last word.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I thought the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] had the floor.

Mr. DOCKERY. I desire to conclude my statement.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, who has the floor?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. McMILLIN. I believe the question under discussion was the point of order. I do not desire, however, to cut off any debate in which these gentlemen may desire to indulge.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood that the gentleman from Tennessee reserved his point of order, in deference to the request of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BINGHAM. Let the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] proceed

The CHAIRMAN. The point is made by the gentleman from Tennessee that debate is not in order.

Mr. McMILLIN. I have no objection to the debate continuing.

Mr. DOCKERY. I have the floor, and I should like to answer the question put by the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The question which I wished to ask my friend from Missouri is this: How is it possible that any of these eight great Executive Departments can buy books, such as novels, etc., unless the committee presided over by my distinguished friend from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], and of which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] is a member, provides for placing money in the hands of those Departments for that purpose and gives these Cabinet officers the discretion to buy novels, etc.? If this thing has been done, I want to know something about it.

Mr. BINGHAM. I will make this statement to the gentleman from Tennessee in response to what he has said. We have already passed an amendment, without comment or criticism, to the bill which refers to the point the gentleman has been submitting. This is the amendment proposed and which has passed the scrutiny of the committee:

That hereafter law books, books of reference, and periodicals for the use of any Executive Department, or other Government establishment not under an Executive Department, at the seat of Government, shall not be purchased or paid for from any appropriation made for contingent expenses or for any specific or general purpose unless such purchase is authorized and payment therefor specifically provided in the law granting the appropriation.

Now, we have discovered, in connection with the purchase of books and periodicals by the various Departments, that they have used the contingent and miscellaneous funds—even in the appropriation for the new war ships—wherever it has been practicable to do so, for the purchase of such books and periodicals. They have been using large sums, generally appropriated, for the aforesaid specific purpose. We feel that we have made a limitation, and a proper limitation, upon that action hereafter.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Have they been doing it with the consent of the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. BINGHAM. Why, we have just discovered it, and we are now endeavoring to correct it. We believe the amendment will correct it.

In the appropriations covering the purchase of books, periodicals, and so on specifically, when we come to the paragraphs of the bill covering the expenditures in that regard for any Department we mention "books and periodicals," in compliance with the limitation of appropriation already made in the bill, so that hereafter the appropriations for this purpose could not be diverted; and also of the appropriations for the current year we cut down almost $10,000 and have given it to the Library of Congress for an increase in appropriations for the purchase of books for that establishment.

Now, this matter will doubtless be taken up and considered by the Committee on the Library——

Mr. QUIGG. It will.

Mr. BINGHAM (continuing). And ultimately the transfer of the books and periodicals from the twenty-one different departmental libraries in Washington will undoubtedly be made to the Library of Congress.

Mr. McMILLIN. Mr. Chairman, I do not desire to let the general debate upon this proposition produce a misapprehension as to what the amendment here is, and I will make a statement concerning my point of order. It is that it changes existing law.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY], my friend, has inveighed against the abuses to which he has referred here. This does not propose to remedy those abuses. The amendment does not propose to do anything of that kind. If there have been books bought by the Department heretofore without authority at all, and the practice has gone on for years allowing the purchase and the holding of circulating libraries in the Departments, it has been done out of appropriations made by this Congress. It could not possibly have occurred in any other way.

Not only that, but this is not the first time this abuse has been called to the attention of the House. It has been debated heretofore and the facts have been laid before Congress.

Now, I am in sympathy, very much, with the proposition to bring in all of the libraries in the Departments and have all these books and periodicals deposited in one place. I may sympathize very much with the proposition to give the utmost advantage and the greatest liberality to the public in the use of that great Library.

But that is not at all the question presented. The eulogy of the gentleman from New York [Mr. QUIGG] is no panegyric on the Library. It deserves it in all respects. It was built under the name of the Congressional Library; it has existed under that name, and it has attained its greatness and magnificence as the Congressional Library, and while Shakespeare says that "there is nothing in a name, and that which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," I do not suppose that to retain the old name would detract in the least from the magnificence, utility, and the character of that splendid building. My proposition does not cut off anything that has been proposed in that regard.

My friend from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] says that he is willing, entirely, to take some more big "N's" in his, and he wants the National Library to be spelled with a capital "N" just as the Nation is spelled with a capital "N." But, so far as I am concerned, I prefer the old name, and if there is to be a change at all, then let it be done in some more regular way than this.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, a single word more and then the Chair can rule.

I introduced the bill when the Committee on the Library was considering the question of changing the name of the Library. The matter of the abuse, in respect to the purchase of books, came to my attention after I introduced the bill. The majority of the Library Committee are now present; and I assume, in the light of developments of this discussion, that they will take up the question at once and report a bill.

Mr. HANDY. Mr. Chairman, in connection with what has been said about the libraries in the various Departments, I wish to call attention to the fact that under existing regulations, when those books now in the Departments shall be gathered into this great Congressional Library, they will be put in a place where the thousands of employees of the Government of the United States working in this city can not possibly get at them. There are 17,000 men and women employed in the Departments in Washington who have a taste for books. Many of these people are scholarly in their habits and tastes.

At the very hour when they must go to work in the Departments the Congressional Library opens. The hour when they are relieved from their work in the Departments is the hour when the Congressional Library closes. As a result, this great and beautiful Library of ours over here is a place where books are entombed and shut up, away from the great army of men in Washington who would like to read them and who are competent to profit by their use.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HANDY. Happily.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Do you not know that the Librarian of Congress, or whatever his proper title is, has a recommendation pending to keep this Congressional Library open at night?

Mr. HANDY. I am well aware of that fact, Mr. Chairman, and just a moment ago I offered an amendment to this bill to carry that recommendation into effect.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Well, that is right.

Mr. HANDY. And my amendment fell before the point of order of the gentleman having the bill in charge. I simply wanted to call attention to the fact that if an amendment proposing to open this Library so that the people of Washington and the people in the Departments can have access to it must fall before a point of order, then surely it is quite proper that this amendment simply to change the name of the Library should fall. I hope the gentleman in charge of the bill will see his way clear to let us postpone this section of the bill until the close of the civil-service debate, and let us see if we can not in the meantime, during the intervening holiday recess, make some arrangement by which this great Library may be thrown open to the people of Washington and to the men and women employed in the Departments.

Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. QUIGG addressed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York.

Mr. QUIGG. It is the purpose of the Committee on the Library to present to the House——

Mr. CUMMINGS. I should like to ask, Mr. Chairman, how many gentlemen there are from New York?

A MEMBER. Thirty-four.

Mr. CUMMINGS. One of them seems to be doing all the talking.

Mr. QUIGG. I shall be very happy to yield to my colleague. I would not take him from his feet. He can take my place.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Naval Committee, I want to deny that appropriations for books are ever made under the guise of appropriations for war ships. The appropriations are specified in every bureau, and books are included. The Naval Committee knows what it is about when it is proposing appropriations for books.

Mr. BINGHAM. I would simply state to the gentleman, as he is on the Committee on Naval Affairs, that there have been purchases of books from the general appropriation for the increase of the Navy. That does go to the contingent fund of the Department beyond question.

Mr. RICHARDSON. My friend from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS] undertakes to speak for the Naval Committee. The surprising thing to me is that there should be more than 100,000 volumes, on an average, to each of the eight Departments of this Government—that 850,000 volumes should be found in the various Departments. That makes a larger collection of books than we have in the Congressional Library. I think there are only about 740,000 or 750,000 volumes in that Library.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I should like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I yield the floor. I have a copy of a report that I want to examine.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Do you not remember that in the closing days of the Fifty-third Congress there was a prolonged debate here once about establishing a city library, and gathering all these books into it?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. And it was stated then that that collection of books would be nearly as large as the collection in the Congressional Library.

Mr. QUIGG. Now, Mr. Chairman, with the permission of the Chair and of my gracious colleague from New York——

Mr. CUMMINGS. You are three times ahead of me already.

Mr. QUIGG. I should like to say that it is the purpose of the Committee on the Library, if I understand my colleagues, to present to Congress a bill covering most of the points that have been raised in this debate.

Just exactly what the bill will provide I should not like to undertake to say now. But undoubtedly some effort will be made to gather together these departmental collections, and also some effort made to open the Library for the people of the District. These two provisions will certainly be in the bill in some form or another. I had hoped, since it is so difficult to obtain any legislation in the House except on an appropriation bill, that we might have gone a little way in this reform through the adoption of the measure of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY].

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I will say to the gentleman that the way to get it through is through the Committee on Rules; that is the only way I know of. [Laughter.]

Mr. HANDY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HEPBURN). There is a point of order pending.

Mr. McMILLIN. I reserve the point of order, if the gentleman desires to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is reserved.

Mr. HANDY. Mr. Chairman, as the report of the Librarian of Congress is not yet in printed form, so that the members can get at it, I take the floor and ask that the Clerk read from the desk, in order that it may go into the RECORD, what the Librarian has to say in his official report in regard to opening the Library at night. I ask the Clerk to read that paragraph.

The Clerk read as follows:

OPENING AT NIGHT.

The question of opening the Library at night to the general public can not be urged with too much emphasis. The report of the Joint Committee on the Library, made by Senator HANSBROUGH, March 3, 1897, was expressed in its advocacy:

"Your Joint Committee on the Library," says the report, "would suggest the advisability of such appropriations as may be necessary for the employment of an additional force, in order that the Library may be opened at night for the general public."

The opening of the Library at night should be deemed a right rather than a privilege. While the books were in the Capitol there were valid reasons to the contrary. The ever-present danger of fire, the limited accommodations arising out of the congested conditions of the Library, and which made general reading inconvenient and in various sections of research impossible, all combined to make night opening unwise.

Conditions peculiar to Washington life suggest night opening as advisable. Here dwell thousands of persons in the public service, whose hours of labor are, as a rule, from 9 to 4. At 4 o'clock, the Library, unless Congress is in session, is closed. Of this number, there are many who would welcome the Library for purposes of study and amusement. It is denied to them, and during their leisure hours they are thrown upon social and domestic resources. Not only is the Library closed for reading, but, likewise, as a splendid public building, with all the beauty and splendor of its decorations, and as such worthy of study. We are free from the conditions which make night opening inconvenient.

Now, there is a building—none more suitable—for study at night. It is fireproof. There is a complete electric plant. Each reading table has its lights, while access to the shelves is as easy as during the day. Everything is so well arranged that the Library could be opened without delay.

The annual expense is estimated at $15,000. The Librarian has asked for this sum, with permission to open the Library at once. The hours for reading would be from 9 in the morning until 10 in the evening, the reading room alone available at night.

The force of reading-room attendants could be divided into two sections, one on duty from 9 to 4, and the other from 4 to 10. The estimate of $15,000 is necessarily based upon probable wants. If too large, that could be ascertained during the processes of administration, and acted upon accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman simply asks that that matter be made a part of the RECORD.

The Clerk read as follows:

For contingent expenses of the Executive Office, including stationery therefor, as well as record books, telegrams, books for library, miscellaneous items, and furniture and carpets for office, care of office carriage, horses, and harness, $9,000.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, we have reached the paragraph concerning the Civil Service Commission. An order of the House has been made that we pass this paragraph covering the Civil Service Commission without prejudice until we reach the close of the bill, and that an agreement be then made as to debate, if possible.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will observe the order of the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Hereafter the Secretary of State shall cause to be delivered to the Superintendent of Documents the Revised Statutes, supplements thereto, session laws, and Statutes at Large, to supply deficiencies, and to be sold by him under the provisions of section 61 of the act approved January 12, 1895, entitled "An act providing for the public printing and binding and distribution of public documents."

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I call the attention of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON], heretofore chairman of the Committee on Printing, and familiar with what is known as his law, to the foot of page 25 of the bill, if the Clerk will read it. This is an amendment and new law.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Page 25 of this bill?

Mr. BINGHAM. On page 25:

Hereafter the Secretary of State shall cause to be delivered to the Superintendent of Documents the Revised Statutes, supplements thereto, session laws, and Statutes at Large, to supply deficiencies, and to be sold by him under the provisions of section 61 of the act approved January 12, 1895, entitled "An act providing for the public printing and binding and distribution of public documents."

This is new legislation. While the gentleman is reading, I would state to the House that it is the recommendation of the Secretary of State. Under what is known as the printing law all publications are sold under the provisions of section 61 of the act approved January 12, 1895. This transfers the sale of the Statutes at Large from the Department of State to the Superintendent of Documents, so that he shall have control of the sale of the Statutes at Large also. The State Department does not desire to continue to control their sale.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think that is all right.

Mr. BINGHAM. There is no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Division of customs: For chief of division, $2,750; assistant chief of division, $2,000; three clerks of class 4; additional to one clerk of class 4 acting as drawback clerk, $200; three clerks of class 3; two clerks of class 2; two clerks of class 1; two clerks, at $1,000 each; three clerks, at $900 each; and two assistant messengers; in all, $26,490.

Division of appointments: For chief of division, $2,750; assistant chief of division, $2,000; two clerks of class 4; three clerks of class 3; three clerks of class 2; five clerks of class 1; four clerks at $1,000 each; six clerks at $900 each; one messenger; three assistant messengers; and one laborer; in all, $36,410.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I submit the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 29, after line 2, insert the following:

"Hereafter collectors of customs and their special deputies shall be competent to administer oaths to officers of the Revenue-Marine service and employees of the customs service required by sections 1790 and 2693 of the Revised Statutes."

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, collectors of customs and their deputies are now authorized to administer oaths to officials of the Revenue-Marine Service. The subordinate, or rather the inspector, force of customs each month have to take oath before a notary that they are in no wise interested in importations before they can receive their monthly pay. As the law now is, it requires them to go before a notary and pay the notary fee each month. This has operated as a hardship.

The collector and deputy collector are now authorized to administer oaths to the Revenue-Marine Service, and this simply allows the customs subordinates the privilege of administering the oath to the inspector force, and prevents the necessity of their going outside each month and paying a fee of 25 and sometimes 50 cents.

There was no objection, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BINGHAM. I desire to have printed in the RECORD Secretary Gage's letter.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The letter is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 13, 1897.

SIR: Referring to the letter of Mr. A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, with copy of Circular No. 44 of 1893, of this Department, providing that collectors of customs or their special deputies shall be competent to administer oaths to officers of the Revenue-Marine Service, required in sections 1790 and 2693, Revised Statutes, with an amendment to include employees in the customs service, transmitted to this Department by you under date of December 4, 1897, and to your request for judgment if it would be advisable to amend the statutes in question as suggested, you are informed that in the opinion of the Department it would greatly facilitate the conduct of official business under the statutes referred to if so amended.

Respectfully, yours,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

Hon. HENRY H. BINGHAM,
Chairman Subcommittee in Charge of Legislative, etc., Bill,
House of Representatives.

The Clerk read as follows:

Office of Comptroller of the Treasury: For Comptroller of the Treasury, $5,500; Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, $4,500; chief clerk, $2,500; chief

law clerk, $2,500; four law clerks revising accounts and briefing opinions, one at $2,100 and three at $2,000 each; three clerks of class 4; four clerks of class 3; two clerks of class 1; two messengers; and one assistant messenger; in all, $39,700.

Mr. DOCKERY. I desire to offer an amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 33, after line 2, insert:
"That hereafter the salary of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury shall be $4,500."

Mr. McMILLIN. Mr. Chairman, I am inclined to think that that is subject to a point of order.

Mr. DOCKERY. It is, and reduces the salary from $5,000 to $4,500.

Mr. McMILLIN. I will not insist on my point of order.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Office of the Treasurer: For Treasurer of the United States, $6,000; assistant treasurer, $3,600; cashier, $3,600; assistant cashier, $3,300; chief clerk, $2,500; five chiefs of division, at $2,500 each; vault clerk, $2,500; principal bookkeeper, $2,500; assistant bookkeeper, $2,100; two tellers, at $2,500 each; two assistant tellers, at $2,250 each; clerk for the Treasurer, $1,800; twenty-five clerks of class 4; seventeen clerks of class 3; fourteen clerks of class 2; coin clerk, $1,400; twenty clerks of class 1; nine clerks, at $1,000 each; forty-seven clerks, at $900 each; nineteen expert counters, at $720 each; nine clerks, at $700 each; mail messenger, $840; six messengers; six assistant messengers; twenty-three laborers; seven charwomen; three pressmen, at $1,200 each; eight separators, at $660 each; seven feeders, at $660 each; one compositor and pressman, at $3.20 per day; in all, $279,841.60.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The amendment was read, as follows:

At the end of the paragraph just read insert:
"That the appropriations for the salaries of the officials provided for in this bill shall not exceed three-fourths of the amounts mentioned in the bill so long as the gold standard is maintained in the United States."

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman desires to be heard upon that amendment, I reserve the point of order.

[Mr. WHEELER of Alabama addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

The Clerk read as follows:

For expenses of the attendance of the American member of the International Committee on Weights and Measures at the general conference provided for in the convention signed May 20, 1875, $475, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. BINGHAM. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 43, strike out lines 15, 16, and 17 and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"For expenses of the attendance of the American delegate at the meeting of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures as provided for in the convention."

Mr. BINGHAM. This is merely a change of the language of the paragraph, making it consistent with the language of the conference or bureau. We simply change the word "member" to the word "delegate," the words "Committee on Weights and Measures" to "Bureau of Weights and Measures," and "general conference" to "meeting."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows, under the heading "Office of assistant treasurer at New York:"

Chief detective, $1,500; assistant detective, $1,200; two engineers, at $1,050 each; assistant engineer, $820; six watchmen, at $720 each; in all, $195,640.

Mr. SHERMAN. I move to amend by inserting in line 10, page 53, the word "eight" instead of "five;" so as to make the salary of the chief detective $1,800.

Mr. BINGHAM. I reserve all points of order on this amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN. I doubt whether a point of order lies against the amendment, because it does not propose to create a new office, but simply to change the salary provided for this official. This office has existed in the treasury department at New York for a great many years; and until 1895 the salary was always $1,800. In that year, although the Treasury Department, in the estimates, recommended a continuance of the salary at that figure, the Committee on Appropriations, for some reasons which I do not know, reported an appropriation of $1,500 instead of $1,800; and the salary has continued at $1,500 from that time till the present.

The duties of this official are constant and onerous. He has but six days' vacation in the entire year. He is required to be on duty for, I believe, ten hours every day, thus serving more hours daily than the ordinary officials in that building. He must be a man of aptitude in the detection of all sorts of misdemeanors and crimes. He must be able to judge of the character of persons coming into the building. In fact, he must be constantly on the alert to guard the interests of the United States in that building.

I know that the present incumbent of this office is a man of special fitness for the position and is especially industrious. I sincerely believe that the compensation formerly paid, $1,800, is none too much for a competent man, such as the present incumbent is.

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN] has stated that this officer's tour of duty extends over ten hours. Why? I presume the hours in the assistant treasurer's office at New York correspond to ordinary banking hours and extend from 10 in the morning till 3 in the afternoon.

Mr. SHERMAN. Not for this man. He is on duty from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon.

Mr. BINGHAM. I know nothing about this particular officer's tour of duty, but as he is employed in the assistant treasurer's office, as indicated in the bill, I assume that his tour of duty would practically correspond with banking hours—that he would be engaged only from 10 till 3.

Mr. SHERMAN. In fact, he is engaged much longer.

Mr. BINGHAM. I wish to state to the gentleman that throughout this bill there has not been in any paragraph an increase of compensation for any subordinates beyond that paid during the current year except in a single case, where there had been a reduction of pay by reason of a perversion of the former law, and where, therefore, we reported an appropriation which would allow this subordinate the salary which he had received in the past before the law had been perverted.

We followed in this allowance the current law of 1895, or since 1895, allowing $1,500 per annum for this salary. In 1895 the United States treasurer at the city of New York, as I understand it, was the same officer who discharges the same duties now. Am I correct in that?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, sir; I think you are.

Mr. BINGHAM. That being so, the treasurer made the recommendation of the change which the Committee on Appropriations has accepted. The estimates were submitted as follows:

Independent Treasurer's Office, assistant treasurer of New York: Minor coin teller, $2,100—

An increase of $100 on the former appropriation—

chief detective, from $1,800 to $1,500; assistant detective, $1,400 to $1,200.

The official in charge being the same then as to-day, the Committee on Appropriations accepted from the Secretary his recommendation, and we have therefore continued the current law.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I received my information with reference to the estimates from the Appropriations Committee room this morning, and was told by the clerk that the estimate in 1895, when the change was made, is the same that it had been prior to that time, namely, $1,800.

Mr. BINGHAM. The assistant treasurer came before us and had a hearing.

Mr. SHERMAN. My information came from the Committee on Appropriations this morning and did not disclose that fact.

Mr. BINGHAM. I was not in conversation with the gentleman——

Mr. SHERMAN. I was in conversation with the clerk of the committee.

Mr. BINGHAM. And if the gentleman will turn to page 547 of the estimate, the statements of new officers, etc., a compilation running from 1889 to 1896, he will find that I have stated accurately the estimate made in this particular case.

Mr. SHERMAN. I did not find that information in the committee room this morning. But, however that may be, I think the compensation of $1,800 is not more than it ought to be for the services rendered; and that amount was paid prior to 1895.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have only to repeat that the official in charge of the treasury department at New York is the same to-day as he was then, and having made the recommendation of this reduction in 1895, and making no other recommendation to the committee at the present time, it seems that the gentleman, having made his statement, would be satisfied to let the matter rest as it is.

Mr. DOCKERY. I desire to read in that connection a brief extract from the President's message.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania make the point of order; and if so, will he state what it is?

Mr. BINGHAM. I do make the point of order, Mr. Chairman, that this is contrary to existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the existing law?

Mr. BINGHAM. One thousand five hundred dollars a year.

Mr. SHERMAN. The existing law is for a detective at New York.

The CHAIRMAN. As the Chair understands, at a salary of $1,500 per annum.

Mr. SHERMAN. The existing law, Mr. Chairman, is for a chief detective at New York, without reference to salary.

Mr. BINGHAM. I will state to the gentleman that the creation of the office is by appropriation.

Mr. SHERMAN. Then originally it was created at $1,800.

Mr. BINGHAM. That I do not know.

Mr. SHERMAN. It was prior to 1895. Since 1895 the salary has been reduced to $1,500, but before that date $1,800 was paid,

and my amendment simply changes the compensation allowed for the official to what it was before this change was made in 1895.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask a ruling on the question.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the statement of the gentleman from New York, the Chair is inclined to overrule the point of order. Unless the appropriation bill should provide that hereafter the salary is to be $1,500, there would be no violation of existing law in increasing it from $1,500 to $1,800.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask a vote on the amendment.

Mr. DOCKERY. Before that is done, I wish to state that I hope we will not enter upon a system of increasing compensation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hold the ruling in abeyance if the gentleman in charge of the bill desires it.

Mr. DOCKERY. I did not understand the gentleman in charge of the bill objected to the ruling. However, I desire to call the attention of the House, and especially the Republican side of it, to the suggestion contained in the closing paragraph of the President's message, in the following words:

> The estimates of the expenses of the Government by the several Departments will, I am sure, have your careful scrutiny. While the Congress may not find it an easy task to reduce the expenses of the Government, it should not encourage their increase. These expenses will, in my judgment, admit of a decrease in many branches of the Government without injury to the public service. It is a commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the Government, and thus avoid a deficit.

Since the beginning of the present fiscal year the Treasury deficiency amounts to about $47,000,000. I assume that this deficiency is the basis of the recommendation to hold matters in statu quo at least until the Government reaches a point where income will balance expenditures.

Mr. BINGHAM. Do I understand that the Chair has made a ruling which admits of this amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. That is the inclination of the Chair, unless the gentleman in charge of the bill can show the Chair that the amendment is in violation of existing law. The Chair bases its ruling on the statement of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN].

Mr. SHERMAN. That the salary was $1,800 prior to 1895.

Mr. BINGHAM. I am disposed to think, Mr. Chairman, as a general proposition, that it becomes the duty of the gentleman offering an amendment to show that he stands upon statute law. That is his function. He must show how he stands and where he stands.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I assume that the gentleman raising a point of order must sustain himself upon that point of order. But the gentleman and I will not disagree as to what the facts are.

Mr. BINGHAM. I am perfectly willing to let the matter go to the committee under the ruling of the Chair, although I do not approve of that ruling.

I desire to make the statement that $1,500 is the current law, the amount paid during this year, recommended in the bill for the next fiscal year, the same as for the present current year. I wish to say that in this great bill we have made but one recommendation of increase of compensation of any subordinate of the Government; further, that the gentleman in charge of the office at New York, the assistant treasurer, is the same gentleman who had charge of it two years ago, and your committee have no recommendation from him. Upon that statement I am perfectly willing to submit the matter to the committee.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do I understand the gentleman to state that this proposition to increase comes notwithstanding there is a failure to submit an estimate—that there is, in fact, no estimate for the increase?

Mr. BINGHAM. None whatever.

Mr. DOCKERY. Nobody asks for it officially.

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes; I do. [Laughter.]

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I do not think we are prepared to vote on this until some one on the Democratic side has read that famous paragraph of the President's message. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SHERMAN) there were—ayes 13, noes 81.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

United States mints and assay offices.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] asked me to request, when we reached the paragraph relating to United States mints and assay offices, the mint at Carson City, Nev., having been eliminated, that he may be privileged to-morrow, or at the close of the consideration of the bill, to recur to that paragraph to offer an amendment. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that that be allowed.

The CHAIRMAN. Unless there be objection, consent will be considered as granted.

There was no objection.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

> Territory of Arizona: For governor, $2,600; chief justice and three associate judges, at $3,000 each; secretary, $1,800; interpreter and translator in the executive office, $500; in all, $16,900.
>
> For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, $500.
>
> For legislative expenses, namely: For rent, messenger, postage, stationery, fuel, lights, printing, and incidental expenses for secretary's office; per diem of members of the legislature, mileage, legislative supplies, pay of officers of legislature, rent, furniture, printing, and incidentals for legislative assembly, $24,250.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, the Delegate from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] has been called out. He has asked that the paragraph just read be passed without prejudice until his return. I therefore make that request.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be so ordered, without objection.

There was no objection.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

> Office of the superintendent: For one clerk of class 1; chief engineer, $1,200; eight assistant engineers, at $1,000 each; captain of the watch, $1,200; two lieutenants of the watch, at $840 each; fifty-eight watchmen; carpenter, $1,000; plumber, $900; machinist and painter, at $900 each; four skilled laborers, at $720 each; twenty-eight firemen; ten conductors of elevators, at $720 each; seventeen laborers; and eighty charwomen; in all, $119,400.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment, to strike out the words "fifty-eight," in the fifteenth and sixteenth lines of page 69 of the bill, and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty;" making it read "forty watchmen," instead of "fifty-eight watchmen."

Mr. Chairman, in examining this bill I find that fifty-eight watchmen, two lieutenants, and a captain are provided to watch one public building, the State, War, and Navy building in this city. Under the ordinary rules prevailing in municipal governments, one police officer is supposed to be about sufficient for every 1,000 of the population. Yet in this bill we provide for fifty-eight policemen, two lieutenants, and a captain to watch and guard one public building, a force sufficient to protect a city of 60,000 inhabitants. I do not believe there is a city of 60,000 population in the United States that has a greater police force.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, it is entirely excessive, and when we look at the character of the building they are supposed to watch the appropriation seems to be still more enormous. The building is absolutely fireproof. It needs no watching, so far as fire is concerned. You could not set it on fire if you wanted to. If one room were to burn, fire would not extend to the next. We find, further, that it contains nothing ordinarily of commercial value.

It does not contain a single document that any thief would want to steal. It does not contain a document that any thief would pick up in the big road if he found it. Now, what is the necessity of maintaining a force of 58 watchmen, 2 lieutenants, and 1 captain to watch and guard a building absolutely fireproof, and which does not contain anything but treaties, records, and contracts which the Government has made and caused to be printed, and which are of no commercial value whatever? I have inquired as to whether these men do any other duty——

Mr. GAINES. What page is that on?

Mr. SHAFROTH. On page 69, line 15.

I have asked whether these men perform any other duty than that of watchmen. I thought perhaps they were also engaged as messengers; but I find that they are not; that that is no part of their duty. I find that in this bill there are numbers and numbers of messengers who are provided for the officers who occupy the State, War, and Navy building. The purpose of this force, as I understand it, is simply to watch this building, and to stand at the entrances, the main entrances of the building on the main floor, and answer questions that are asked. There are usually two of them at each entrance. Why they need more than one I can not conceive. Each is supposed to know the same thing as to the location of the various rooms. When you take into consideration the fact that this is simply one building, without any grounds, and is absolutely fireproof, it seems to me that this force could be cut down to ten instead of the number named in the amendment I have offered.

We have a capitol building in Denver, in my State, about half as large as this building. We have there a night watchman and a day watchman—simply two. The number has proven amply sufficient. Why it is that 58 watchmen, 2 lieutenants, and 1 captain should be required for the purpose of guarding the State, War, and Navy building is a mystery to me. I therefore move the adoption of my amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I would simply say to the gentleman, and for the information of the committee, that the current law allows 58 subordinate force to the State, War, and Navy building. That was the force allowed as soon as the building was completed. When the building was completed, a most careful and

thorough examination was made into the subject, and the Committee on Appropriations, recognizing the necessity of economy, and at the same time recognizing the necessity for an adequate force, provided this number.

This bill was then in charge of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], and he made an investigation in order to determine what should be the force; and that number has been recognized from that day to this. Your committee is in continual opposition to the Treasury Department, as well as the Departments of State, War, and Navy, in making applications and appealing to the committee for an increase of this force.

Now the force is on duty twenty-four hours. There are three tours of duty, the law allowing but eight hours' duty. Therefore in each tour of duty there are about twenty men. The Treasury Department has the same subordinate force as that which is allowed to the State, War, and Navy building; and the Treasury Department, in addition to the 58 general watchmen, has 6 special watchmen. These men are on duty inside and outside the building night and day on each tour. I am of the opinion, so far as my personal judgment goes, that this is not too large a force.

I merely desire to state for information of the House that the subject is one that received a careful investigation when the building was turned over for the use of the Government; that this number was then granted; that it has continued to this time; and while repeated applications have been made for an increase, we have always resisted it, but have made no reduction in the force. The gentleman should also understand these watchmen being on the regular force of the Department are entitled to thirty days' leave of absence for recreation, and also thirty days' sick leave under the law as it is and the additional thirty days under the provisions respecting contagious diseases in the family.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Debate on the amendment is exhausted.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I recognize the difficulty which the gentleman as chairman of the committee has to encounter in cutting down these appropriations. I recognize the fact that there is always pressure brought to bear upon the committee not only to maintain the force, but also to increase the force; but that would be the case if there were a thousand watchmen for that building.

But when we take into consideration that this building is situated in the heart of Washington City; situated where there is a large District police force that almost surrounds it and patrols the city—when you take into consideration that it does not contain anything that a burglar would ordinarily try to get, and the fact that it is absolutely fireproof, it seems to me that thirty men, on relays of eight hours, would be sufficient to guard that building. I think much less than that number even would be sufficient. Now, of course, this committee has inquired into this matter, and no doubt it is true that the Departments have endeavored to retain these men, and it is insisted that these men are necessary.

But how in the name of common sense is it necessary that there should be 58 policemen, 2 lieutenants, and a captain to guard that building, which is situated in the heart of a city that is itself well patrolled by police, a building, too, which contains nothing that would tempt a burglar to break into it?

A MEMBER. Is this provision according to the estimates?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not know whether it is or not. In case of large and extensive new buildings, there is usually a large and liberal estimate made of the force required; but the present number seems to me to constitute entirely too large a force for this purpose. I think it must be obvious from the facts I have stated that the public service can not be injured by the reduction I propose. As I have said, there are two men stationed at each door as you enter the building, and I can not understand why more than one is necessary. What those men do is to stand there and answer inquiries of persons who want to find different offices in different parts of the building. I do not see why one could not do that at each door just as well as two. On the whole, it is clear to me that forty men would answer all the purpose of an efficient patrolling of that building, and therefore I move this amendment be adopted.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. SHAFROTH, the Chairman declared that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 70, noes 23.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Before we leave this paragraph I think we ought to reduce the total.

Mr. BINGHAM. I will say to the gentleman that at the close of the consideration of the bill we will ask consent to have all the totals corrected.

Mr. SHAFROTH. All right.

The Clerk read as follows:

Pension Office: For the Commissioner of Pensions, $5,000; First Deputy Commissioner, $3,600; Second Deputy Commissioner, $3,600; chief clerk, $2,250; assistant chief clerk, $2,000; medical referee, $3,000; assistant medical referee, $2,250; two qualified surgeons who shall be experts in their profession, at $2,000 each; eighty-eight medical examiners who shall be surgeons of education, skill, and experience in their profession, at $1,800 each; ten chiefs of division, at $2,000 each; law clerk, $2,000; fifty-eight principal examiners, at $2,000 each; twenty assistant chiefs of division, at $1,800 each; three stenographers, at $1,600 each; seventy clerks of class 4; eighty-five clerks of class 3; three hundred and fifty clerks of class 2; four hundred and thirty-eight clerks of class 1; two hundred and eighty-seven clerks, at $1,000 each; one hundred and seventy-five copyists; superintendent of building, $1,400; two engineers, at $1,200 each; three firemen; thirty-three messengers; twelve assistant messengers; twenty messenger boys, at $400 each; twenty-five laborers; five female laborers, at $400 each; fifteen charwomen; one painter skilled in his trade, $900; one cabinetmaker skilled in his trade, $900; captain of the watch, $840; three sergeants of the watch, at $750 each; twenty watchmen; in all, $2,086,710.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The amendment was read, as follows:

On page 85, strike out all of lines 10 to 24, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Three hundred and fifty clerks of class 2; four hundred clerks of class 1; two hundred and fifty clerks, at $1,000 each; one hundred and sixty copyists; superintendent of building, $1,400; two engineers, at $1,200 each; three firemen; thirty-three messengers; twelve assistant messengers; twenty messenger boys, at $400 each; thirty-five laborers; ten female laborers, at $400 each; fifteen charwomen; one painter, skilled in his trade, $900; one cabinetmaker, skilled in his trade, $900; captain of the watch, $840; three sergeants of the watch, at $750 each; twenty watchmen; in all, $1,971,210."

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I submit that this amendment proposes a reduction in the clerical force in the Pension Office of $115,500, as well as a reduction of the force of ninety-five persons, consisting of twenty clerks of class 2, thirty-eight clerks of class 1, thirty-seven clerks at $1,000, and fifteen clerks at $900, with an allowance of ten laborers at $360 and five at $400. This reduction has been recommended by the Commissioner of Pensions, after examination.

Mr. HANDY. Will the gentleman answer a question?

Mr. BINGHAM. With pleasure.

Mr. HANDY. Will the ninety-five clerks who are to be dispensed with under this amendment probably be Democrats? [Laughter.]

Mr. BINGHAM. The Commissioner says:

With this schedule I am confident that if the Commissioner of Pensions is permitted to reorganize this Bureau for the year 1899 untrammeled—

Which applies to that side of the House as well as to this—

he can save this amount, and do so without interfering in any way with the efficiency of the service.

Mr. HANDY. That would indicate that he would get rid of clerks who are inefficient. Now, are all of the inefficient clerks there Democrats? [Laughter.]

Mr. BINGHAM. I hardly think that question has been submitted anywhere in this debate. I do not know whether there are that many Democrats in that office or not. In fact, I know nothing about the political drift or proclivities of the subordinate force in the Bureau.

Mr. HANDY. It occurs to me that we might, by this kind of legislation, get rid of ninety-five Democrats now, and that a little later it might be found that the force was too meager, and then the Commissioner might take on, to take their places, ninety-five clerks who would not be Democrats. [Laughter.]

Mr. BINGHAM. I submit to the gentleman that these clerkships are all under the civil-service rules, and the Civil Service Commission to-day is the commission appointed by the last Administration.

Mr. HANDY. Yes; but I happen to know that the chiefs of divisions were also under civil service, and they were all promptly displaced when the present Administration came in.

Mr. BINGHAM. I would submit, Mr. Chairman, that the committee presents this proposition to the House in perfect good faith. The administration of the Pension Office belongs to the Commissioner of Pensions, and we simply submit this proposition in the line of economy, the Commissioner asking only that he may be untrammeled when reorganizing the Bureau on this basis, a request which, as I have already observed, applies to that side of the House as well as to this side.

Mr. HANDY. Mr. Chairman, I was only hoping to get some statement from the gentleman that would perhaps cause the Commissioner to believe that this proposed reduction of the force ought not to be made altogether by displacing Democrats, so that this reduction might not be made a political matter.

Mr. BINGHAM. Well, the remarks of the gentleman from Delaware will appear in the RECORD, and will, I trust, bear good fruit.

Mr. HANDY. But I should like to hear some remarks in the same line from the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have nothing to do with it beyond presenting my committee's report.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I understand that this is a proposition to reduce the force of the Pension Office ninety clerks?

Mr. BINGHAM. It proposes a reduction of ninety-five clerks, resulting in a reduction of $115,500 in the appropriation for the clerical force.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I listened very attentively to the debate on the pension bill. The appropriation for pensions is very large, showing little or no decrease in the number of applications, and that would seem to indicate the necessity for as large a force in the Pension Office as has been employed there heretofore, because it is understood that there are many applications which can not be attended to for want of sufficient force. But here is a proposition to reduce the force, which, I think, is not in the line of having liberal pension appropriations and attending to pension cases as promptly as possible.

Mr. BINGHAM. I can only say in answer to the gentleman that I think if he had charge of a bill of this description he would follow the same line of conduct that the Committee on Appropriations are pursuing in this case. If the head of a bureau, charged with the administration of that bureau and having under him a large subordinate force, running anywhere from 1,700 to 2,000, should come to Congress and officially state that a reduction of the force might be made to the extent indicated and without interfering in any way with the efficiency of the service, I believe my friend would accept and act upon such a recommendation.

We had the Commissioner under very careful examination; he took two or three days to reach this conclusion; and we desire to stand by that conclusion, as I think the gentleman from Kansas would do if he had charge of legislation under similar circumstances.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Of course, these questions are submitted to us for final verdict as to whether the propositions are right or wrong. In view of the fact that the business of the office is so far behind, in view of the fact that there is no decrease in the applications for pensions, and in view of other facts which have been brought before us in the discussion of the pension bill, it seems to me that in this recommendation the Commissioner is wrong.

Mr. BINGHAM. I wish to state to the gentleman one other fact. We have heretofore been giving half a million dollars for the per diem allowances of the detailed men of the Bureau doing work throughout the country. As a result of our examination, we have made a reduction of $100,000 in that item—a wise reduction, I think; and I believe this House so regards it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I have heard what the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] has said, and I approve it. I have also heard the statement of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON]. Now, I want to call the attention of the committee for a moment to the history of the increase of the force in the Pension Office, and also in the Records and Pension Division of the War Department. If I recollect aright, about the year 1883 business was greatly in arrears in both those offices. When a man's record was called for at the War Department by the Pension Office, it took from fifteen to eighteen months to get an answer. They were that far behind in the current work; and the Pension Office was really "snowed under"—was two or three years behind with current work.

At that time I had the honor to act as chairman of the subcommittee on the legislative bill. Mr. Dudley was then Commissioner of Pensions. After full investigation and discussion in committee and in the House, the force in the Records and Pension Division, if I recollect aright, was substantially doubled, and the force in the Pension Office was also substantially doubled—I think a little more than doubled. At that time both the Chief of the Records and Pension Division and the then Commissioner of Pensions stated, after investigation, as the debates and reports will show, that in their belief their offices could be up with the current work in four years from that time; that is, in 1887.

Things went on, and when the act of 1890 was passed, there had been no decrease in the force of the Pension Office up to that time. Eighteen hundred and eighty-seven had passed and almost four years more; and when the law of 1890 was enacted, there came an application for a further increase of force in the Pension Office on account of that act. If I recollect aright, an increase to the extent of 400 or 500 employees in the Pension Office was at that time authorized. Those additional employees are still with us.

In the Record and Pension Division they are up with the current work; and for the last two or three years any Department could call for the record of any soldier and get an answer inside of sixty minutes, as any gentleman can step into that office to-day and in five or ten minutes get the record of any soldier of the late war.

The head of the Record and Pension Division brought his work up and from year to year decreased the force of the office, until, if I recollect aright, there had been accomplished, several years ago, a reduction of largely more than one-half in his force of clerks.

Still the force in the Pension Office remains. Why? There is a reason for it. In that office there are a great many people employed, almost enough to make a small army, very clever people who like their jobs, as you and I would if we were in their situation. In a large number of pension claims the proof is not made, and in some cases can not be made; and when the suggestion comes to decrease that force, some Representative like my friend from Kansas, in the best of faith, no doubt, rises in his place and asks, "Are there not a great many cases undisposed of, and is it wise to decrease the force?"

And of course we desire to avoid the criticism which we should receive from pension claimants and from the country at large if we should decrease the force below what is necessary or seems to be necessary. That explains, in my opinion, why there has been no considerable decrease of force in the Pension Office. I am of opinion, and I speak deliberately and without feeling in the matter, that if that office could be administered as the Record and Pension Division has been and is now administered—it is true that the administration of the Record and Pension Division led, in the end, perhaps, to the indictment of the man at the head of it for manslaughter—but if the Pension Office could be administered as the Record and Pension Division has been administered, free from legislative influence and other influence, and perhaps as much in favor of the employees in the office as of the pension claimants, I believe that such a force could be eliminated in that office so as to make a very large decrease, while better service would be rendered than is rendered to-day.

Gentlemen may ask, Do I think it practicable to bring about such a reform? No; I do not think it is, for the reason that many clerks in that office, whenever the stability of their employment appears to be in danger, find their Member or their Senator or their friends, and the Member or the Senator or the friend is apt to respond to the importunity brought to bear upon him. I am not criticising anybody. Gentlemen understand how it is themselves.

And the head of the Pension Office would not be left at perfect freedom to eliminate from that a force that would be sufficiently effective.

And just there, Mr. Chairman, arises the suggestion as to the best plan to be adopted to make the force actually more efficient. The excuse would be given, if claims are not disposed of, that Congress has shut off a part of the clerical force, and therefore that we are not doing what could be done for the soldiers of the country under proper conditions.

Now, what is the proposition pending here? The Commissioner of Pensions, on his own motion, of his own volition, exhibits a disposition to start out and see what he can do, namely, from this great force to dispense, in his judgment, with unnecessary employees, and thinks that he can dispense with the services of ninety-five of the clerical force of that Department.

Well, with some trepidation, with a little fear and trembling, because I am about as cowardly as the average member of Congress—may be more so—but with considerable hesitation, the committee of which my friend from Pennsylvania and I are members, and, I think, with the approval of members of both sides of the committee, Republicans and Democrats, agreed, as the Commissioner of Pensions had recommended the reduction, that we would comply with his recommendation and ascertain what the result would be by a trial of the new system.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to correct the gentleman from Illinois in one respect. This recommendation was not initiated by the Commissioner of Pensions. The subcommittee having in charge the preparation of this appropriation bill requested him, after he had made his first estimate, to review.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Called him back the second time.

Mr. DOCKERY. Yes; called him back the second time for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he could make a reduction in the force of the office without impairing its efficiency. At the second hearing before the committee he stated that he could make a reduction of $50,000 for examiners in the field and also the suggested reduction in the clerical force of the office.

It is apparent that there is a sort of sentiment for the retention of this force. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has well said that there is some disposition to deal delicately with the force; but I have not the slightest hesitation in expressing the opinion that instead of a reduction of 95 clerks in that office, there should be a reduction of at least 500 clerks. And, Mr. Chairman, when that reduction shall have been made, if it is ever made, and the "deadwood" of the office eliminated from the pay rolls of the Government, there will result, in my opinion, an expedition of the public business of the Bureau.

But the sentiment here, and the sentiment throughout the country, is absolutely standing in the way of the soldiers of the country, and is hard to overcome. Men drawing large pensions, and properly so, in most cases and perhaps in all, are carried on the rolls of the clerical force of the Pension Office who are unable by reason of the loss of an arm or a leg to perform efficient clerical service. This condition is standing in the way of the allowance of the claims of other soldiers throughout the country.

How these changes are to be made, if the reduction of the force is authorized, will of course be a matter of administration. I do not know how it will be done. It was developed in testimony a couple of years ago, in considering this Pension Office force, that

there were clerks in that office whose salaries aggregated, as I now recollect it, about $116,000 annually who were below a fair standard of efficiency. But sentiment keeps these inefficient clerks in office, to the detriment of a large body of soldiers with unadjudicated claims. Inefficient clerks really stand in the way of the dispatch of public business rather than aid in expediting it.

The example of a clerk who is inefficient because of age or physical infirmity upon the other clerks who could be efficient is potential, and, in my judgment, that entire force should be overhauled in the interest of the soldiers themselves.

But the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] has well said that we are all a little timid, a little lacking in courage, perhaps.

Mr. Chairman, I can not say what the Commissioner of Pensions will do when he comes to execute the provisions of this amendment. I do not know whether he will drop all the Democrats or not. I apprehend, however, that if he enters upon that policy he will have hard work to find 95 Democrats among the 2,000 clerks in that office. [Laughter.] That will be one of the difficulties of the Commissioner of Pensions, if he should reach out to find Democrats in the Pension Office for slaughter under this amendment.

But that responsibility rests with the administrative department. I do not say the Commissioner of Pensions will dismiss Democrats. I trust that he will have regard for the high duties of that great position and respect his oath of office and reduce the force in harmony with the spirit of the law under which he is operating. But if he should be governed solely by political considerations, he may have some little trouble in finding the 95 Democrats. The same difficulty would be found in a great many other Departments of the Government, and that is the reason why—even with a limited number of Democrats in office—that is the reason why civil service becomes such a burning issue on this floor.

But, Mr. Chairman, the Commissioner submitted this estimate. I must concede that he will execute the law impartially and fairly until the contrary is shown. I know a reduction should be made. I am sure it should be very much larger. I voted in committee, and will vote now, to make the reduction of the clerical force as suggested by the Commissioner.

Mr. DINGLEY. If the gentleman from Missouri will pardon me, I desire to call his attention to the fact that three years ago, when he was chairman of the subcommittee and I was associated with him, this force was reduced 167.

Mr. DOCKERY. One hundred and sixty-nine.

Mr. DINGLEY. I think it was 169.

Mr. DOCKERY. Yes, and the gentleman from Maine cooperated heartily.

Mr. DINGLEY. I believed the reduction of force that was made at that time was a proper one, and I have no doubt that the reduction proposed should be made now, and that it will result in an increase of efficiency, rather than a decrease.

Mr. DOCKERY. I am glad to have the testimony of the able gentleman from Maine on that point.

Mr. SAYERS. I desire to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill if there was any evidence before the subcommittee as to how much of the work in the Pension Office arising under the act of 1890 is still unfinished?

Mr. BINGHAM. I think there is no such testimony, unless it is in the annual report. There was nothing specially said on that subject. There may have been testimony before the subcommittee having charge of the pension appropriation bill.

Mr. SAYERS. I ask this question because, as I stated the other day, it was understood when the act of 1890 was passed, and a large increase in the force of the Pension Office was made, that the increase was intended to be used only for the purpose of executing that act, and that as soon as the act had been enforced the six or seven hundred clerks would be dispensed with.

Mr. BINGHAM. That testimony did not come to us in our examination, but the probabilities are that it was given when the pension appropriation bill was under consideration by the subcommittee, and it is probable that it will also appear in the report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate on this amendment is exhausted. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. TODD] desires to offer an amendment.

Mr. TODD. I should like to offer the following amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman in charge of the bill.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Said reduction in the force of employees to be made from the members of the various political parties in proportion to the number from each political party holding office or employed in said Department.

Mr. BINGHAM. I raise the point of order on that amendment, Mr. Chairman. If the gentleman desires to speak upon it, I have no objection to his proceeding.

Mr. TODD. I seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that this provision is certainly a wise one, and one to which no one should object. A pertinent inquiry was made of the gentleman having charge of this bill, but he was very reticent in claiming any information as to how this reduction should be made. If we are to pass this amendment, I think the committee are entitled to know whether a discrimination shall be made against any of the employees on account of their political affiliations.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Chairman, if I can have the attention of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], a few moments ago the gentleman alluded to a reduction of 169 in the force of the Pension Office. My understanding is that those clerks were not discharged from the service, but were only transferred to other Departments of the Government, and that there was really no saving to the Government.

Mr. DINGLEY. I think there was; but the gentleman from Missouri can state.

Mr. DOCKERY. I think the gentleman from Texas is in error about that; but if the gentleman will inquire he can ascertain, as he is closer than I to a source of information that is absolutely reliable. [Laughter.]

Mr. DINGLEY. There were certainly a number of transfers, but there was also a large reduction.

Mr. DOCKERY. There was. I think my friend from Texas is confused from the fact that there were some transfers. But, as I stated, the gentleman is close to information that will answer the question.

Mr. SAYERS. What I am speaking of is a reduction in the force, and not transfers.

Mr. DINGLEY. If the gentleman will permit me, it is true there were a large number of clerks carried on the rolls of the Pension Office who were discharging duties in other bureaus of the Interior Department, and that these clerks were subsequently transferred to the rolls where they belonged; but there was a reduction of something over a hundred in the force.

Mr. DOCKERY. I desire to answer the question of the gentleman from Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania against the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the point, Mr. Chairman? We could not hear the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is that it is new legislation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Well, the amendment itself is new legislation, and an amendment to the amendment is no more new legislation than the other. If one goes out I think both go out.

The CHAIRMAN. No point was made against the amendment.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I understand that no point was made against the amendment. The amendment itself being new legislation, I do not see how an amendment to that would go out on that point.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Georgia that when the amendment was offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania no point was made against it, and debate was had upon it, and under the rules it is too late now to make the point that it is new legislation. When the amendment to the amendment, putting a restriction upon it, was offered, before any discussion was had, the point of order was made; and the Chair, in accordance with previous rulings of gentlemen who have occupied the chair at other times, will sustain the point, and the question is upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FLEMING. Please have that amendment read again.

Mr. TODD. Have I the right to appeal as to the ruling of the Chair on its being new legislation to offer an amendment to the amendment? I would like to explain that it is simply carrying out the old legislation; that the idea of my amendment was to carry out the provisions of the civil-service act as far as possible.

Mr. BINGHAM. The Chair has already ruled on the point.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The amendment was again reported.

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Hereafter it shall be the duty of the head of each Executive Department, or other Government establishment at the seat of Government not under an Executive Department, to make at the expiration of each quarter of the fiscal year a written report to the President as to the condition of the public business in his Executive Department or Government establishment, and whether any branch thereof is in arrears.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, on pages 88, 89, and 90 of this printed bill are found provisions, reformatory in their nature, which are designed to change the present law, add to the efficiency of the service, and protect the interests of the people.

I commend to the House the portions of the bill which I shall briefly discuss. I commend to the members the vigorous and earnest words of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] in support of this salutary measure, and, not disparaging the efforts now made, I am surprised that a crying evil, so clearly shown, should have been so long continued.

Under the present law clerks and other employees in the Executive Departments work seven hours a day, omitting all holidays, with a power of limitation and extension lodged in the heads of

the Departments. In addition to this, they are given a vacation of one month each year with pay; still, in addition to this, they are given, with pay in its fullest extent, sixty more days' leave of absence in cases prescribed, as in case of their own sickness or sickness of a member of their family and other cases described as meritorious, thus requiring, where the limit is taken, the payment for a quarter of a year of service not performed. The Government becomes in this way an insurer not only of the health of the employees, but of members of his family, in this way opening the doors for all the ills, real and fanciful, that human flesh is heir to to the employees in the Departments and to relatives without.

So long as this provision is on the statute book, so long will human nature avail itself of it. A great discovery was made by the committee in its effort to purge the service of inefficiency. A most appalling rate of sick statistics was spread before them by the heads of the Departments.

The climate of Washington is salubrious; its air is pure, its water is bracing [laughter]; all this is shown by the fact that the death rate among the employees of the Government is not greater than elsewhere. Yet we find that under the present law that works the employees only seven hours a day, giving them a vacation of thirty days with pay each year to travel for their health, the surroundings and environments of departmental work develop a sick rate truly astonishing.

The highest average number of days of sick leave granted to each clerk was in the Interstate Commerce Commission. There are 125 employees authorized in that Bureau. There were 29 of these clerks in the classified service who asked an average of 20.89 days of sick leave in addition to their 30 days of annual leave. Out of 3,410 employees of the Interior Department, 2,383 asked for sick leave outside of their annual leave of 30 days. The average amount of sick leave requested by the Interior Department clerks was 14.76 days. In the Treasury, out of 2,745 employees, there were 1,486 who asked an average of 14.32 days of sick leave. The proportion was about the same in all the Departments.

So long as the present law exists, so long will there be untold misery, misfortune, aches, and pains that will never be heard of if the law is purged. Sickness now reaches its highest tide; the death rate remains at a dead level. [Laughter.] Some time I may prepare a table of statistics of the sick rate and compare them with the death rate and compare both with the combined experience tables, and maybe this may deter many from seeking places in the Departments for fear of the sickness that everywhere seems to pervade. Let those who seek employment in the Government service know that a day's work under the law means an honest day's work. It is a matter of common experience and knowledge that those long in the service, with such habits of ease and comfort, may contaminate the young blood rushing in from the prairies, the villages, and the cities, and cause them to fall into the same habits of ease that seem to be constitutional with some of those in the harness in the Departments at Washington.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed to proceed five minutes longer.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. A member of this body, if he performs his careful duty—and we know all do that—must work from fourteen to fifteen hours a day while Congress is in session and two-thirds of that time in vacation. Each of you within the sound of my voice knows that nearly one-third of that time is occupied in aiding the soldier to secure that pension consideration, delayed by the ennui and dilatoriness acquired through the associations and surroundings of the Departments.

We are now informed that nearly all the Departments are far in arrears in their work, and that the members of the House know full well; and for a faithful Representative to go and see the air of comfort and ease pervading some of the Departments, to see the freedom from work enjoyed, the breathing spells, the moments of rest by the weary members of this aggregation of hard-pressed mortals working seven long hours for a day, it makes that faithful Representative tired himself, especially when he knows that thousands of his constituents work for more than ten hours a day to pay them, and for less profit, and thousands of soldiers over the land, who sweat drops of blood to save their institutions for them, and those same veterans wait for weeks and weeks and months and months and years to get not a pension, but a consideration of their case, to know if they are entitled to it under the law. I will not say that most of the employees of the Departments, so far behind, idle, and are sick, but, as I call each of you to witness, I will say many.

That this evil should be corrected, and that more radically than by the measure proposed, is clear, and I hope that the proper committee, acting under the inspiration of the last few days of debate, will intensify their efforts to secure less imaginary sickness in the Departments, to the end that the arrearage of work may be closed up and that the people's work may be attended to by those in their employ.

Let it be known that those who have business at the Departments do not want those Departments in arrears. Let it be known that those who pay the salaries expect alacrity and efficiency from employees.

Let it be understood that each dollar the taxpayer pays is harder to get than heretofore.

Let it be known that abuses such as this bill seeks in part to correct are the potent causes of revolt on the part of many against their tenure; and when this is known and considered by those in places they will probably be willing to work more than seven hours, be sick less, close up the arrearages in their offices, and perform the duties they owe to the public. Failing in this, they may have the patriotism and magnanimity to surrender their places to others who will perform these duties with fidelity. Not desiring to embarrass the work of the committee, so well begun, so patriotically pressed, I feel deterred from offering an amendment cutting down even yet further the sinecure privileges enjoyed.

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to see at least some effort upon the part of the opposition to curtail the expenses of the Government by reducing the number of unnecessary employees in the various Departments, facing, as we do, a depleted Treasury. In this connection let me refer to the fact that even under the high tariff known as the McKinley bill there was a deficit. This deficit continued under the existence of a semiprotective tariff known as the Wilson bill, while it is admitted that under the highest of all our tariffs, the present one, known as the Dingley bill, the deficit in the Treasury continues. It is time to call a halt.

I hold in my hand, Mr. Chairman, a clipping from the St. Louis Republic of November, 1894, which in substance states that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY], while making an active canvass in Missouri in October, 1894, stated that Mr. Secretary Charles Foster had ordered bond plates to be made for the purpose of issuing bonds just a few days before the advent of the Cleveland Administration. I read from the Republic:

The Kansas City Journal wrote to Mr. Foster, asking him to give them an official denial with which to stop the mouth of Mr. DOCKERY. This Mr. Foster was willing to do, but before doing it he telegraphed the Treasury asking if there was any letter of his in existence relating to the issue of new bonds. A search was made, and no such letter was at first found. A dispatch to that effect was sent Foster. Fortified with this, and believing that all evidence of what he was about to deny had been destroyed, Foster wrote the following letter to the editor of the Kansas City Journal:

FOSTORIA, OHIO, *October 22, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: I have your letter in which you say that Mr. DOCKERY made the statement that near the close of the Harrison Administration I, as Secretary of the Treasury, caused plates for bonds to be engraved, and that such were prepared and the bonds ready for execution. Mr. DOCKERY was mistaken. No such action was taken. Its absurdity is so apparent that I wonder that a gentleman of Mr. DOCKERY'S intelligence should make himself responsible for such a blunder. The only bonds authorized then, as now, were those authorized by the resumption act.

Respectfully, CHARLES FOSTER.

Mr. Chairman, this is a positive denial that Mr. Foster, while Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, ordered bond plates to be prepared for the purpose of issuing bonds to the amount of $50,000,000.

I desire to state again that I have had in my hands and read the original order given by Mr. Foster, and I hold in my hand [showing it] a copy of the order from Mr. Foster, certified by the present honorable Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage. I will read it:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 25, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, requesting the original letter, or a certified copy thereof, written by Mr. Secretary Foster February 20, 1893, addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, authorizing the preparation of certain plates. In compliance with said request, I submit below a copy of the letter in question; also a copy of the text of the proposed bond.

[Copy of letter.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1893.

SIR: You are hereby authorized and directed to prepare designs for the 3 per cent bonds provided in a Senate amendment to sundry civil bill now pending. The denominations which should first receive attention are 100's and 1,000's of the coupon bonds, and 100's, 1,000's, and 10,000's of the registered bonds. This authority is given in advance of the enactment in view of pressing contingencies, and you are directed to hasten the preparation of the designs and plates in every possible manner. I inclose a memorandum for your guidance in preparing the script for the body of the bonds.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER, *Secretary.*

To the CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

TEXT OF THE BOND.

"WASHINGTON, *April 1, 1893.*

"This bond is issued in accordance with the provisions of section —— of an act entitled 'An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1893, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of April, A. D. 1898, in coin of the standard value of the United States on said March 3, 1893, with interest in such coin from the day of the date hereof at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable semiannually on the 1st days of October and April in each year. The principal and

interest are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority."

Respectfully, yours,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

Hon. JOHN W. GAINES,
House of Representatives.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this is part of the history of the McKinley bill. In reporting that bill to the House in 1890, Mr. McKinley used this language:

Ample revenues for the wants of the Government are provided by this bill, and every reasonable encouragement is given to productive enterprises and to the labor employed therein.

In the face of this statement this prophecy of the distinguished gentleman, now President of the United States, we find the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BURROWS] saying in the Senate, July 24, 1897, thus:

But it will be said that this deficiency began under the McKinley Act. That is true. It began because of the election of 1892. * * *

Now, Mr. Chairman, to show that the election of 1892 had nothing to do with this deficit, I again quote from Mr. Foster, who, while testifying before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, February 25, 1893, said:

Now, I want to say to you these estimates are based upon conditions existing prior to the late election.

That is, Mr. Chairman, the late election of 1892. He wanted then to increase the revenues $50,000,000 permanently. At the last session, that is, the extra session of this Congress, it was stated on the floor of the House that this order was given for bond plates, and it was flatly disputed by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], who said:

I hope the gentleman [Mr. MCMILLIN] will not again put that old story in circulation. It was false in its origin and it is false to-day.

It is remarkable, I may add, that although this order was given February 20, 1893, and the plates were being made, thereafter, February 25, 1893, Mr. Secretary Foster testified before the Ways and Means Committee of the House without stating that he had given it. [Applause.]

Mr. BINGHAM. On behalf of the Committee on Appropriations I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 90, after line 24, insert the following:

"That paragraph 9 of chapter 143, act of March 3, 1883 (Supplement to Revised Statutes, volume 1, page 421), be amended by adding thereto the following proviso, to wit:

"'*And provided further*, That the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States shall make to the Secretary of the Treasury a semiannual report of all the fees and emoluments of his office, under the same regulations as are provided for governing clerks of other courts of the United States, under section 833 of the Revised Statutes, in making their reports to the Attorney-General.'

"That paragraph 7 of chapter 332, act of July 7, 1884 (Supplement to Revised Statutes, volume 1, page 469), be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Mr. DOCKERY. I desire to say, after careful examination of this amendment, that I think it is entirely proper.

Mr. BINGHAM. I believe it requires no explanation.

Mr. DOCKERY. I hope the gentleman will print in the RECORD the correspondence with the Department on this subject, and also the brief which was submitted to the committee.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask unanimous consent to print the documents which the gentleman from Missouri mentions.

There was no objection.

The documents are as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 11, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of two proposed bills, one amending the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. L., 631), and the other repealing paragraph 7 of chapter 332, act of July 7, 1884 (Suppl. R. S., volume 1, page 469), the reason for said proposed enactments being more fully set forth in a small brief which is also herewith transmitted.

Respectfully, yours,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph 9 of chapter 143, act of March 3, 1883 (Supplement to Revised Statutes, volume 1, page 421), be amended by adding thereto the following proviso, to wit: "*And provided further*, That the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States shall make to the Secretary of the Treasury a semiannual report of all the fees and emoluments of his office, under the same regulations as are provided for governing clerks of other courts of the United States, under section 833, Revised Statutes, in making their reports to the Attorney-General."

PROPOSED REPEAL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph 7 of chapter 332, act of July 7, 1884 (Supplement to Revised Statutes, volume 1, page 469), be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

IN RE ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS OF CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. L., 631):

* * * "*Provided*, That the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States shall not hereafter retain of the fees and emoluments of his office for his personal compensation, over and above his necessary clerk hire and the incidental expenses of his office, certified to by the court or by one of its justices appointed by it for that purpose, and to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, a sum exceeding $6,000 a year, or exceeding that rate for any time less than a year, and the surplus of such fees and emoluments shall be paid into the Treasury as provided by law in cases of clerks of the circuit and district courts of the United States: *And provided further*, That the Supreme Court is hereby authorized and empowered to prepare the table of fees to be charged by the clerk thereof." * * *

Act of July 7, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 224):

Provided, That the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States shall, on the 1st day of January next, or within thirty days thereafter, and annually thereafter, make to the Secretary of the Treasury a return of all costs collected by him in cases disposed of at a preceding term or terms of said Supreme Court; and, after deducting his compensation as provided by law, and the incidental expenses of his office, including clerk hire, said expenses to be certified by the Chief Justice or a justice of said court, shall pay any surplus that may remain into the Treasury of the United States at the time of making said return.

The act of March 2, 1883 (22 Stat. L., 631), provides that the maximum personal compensation of the clerk of the Supreme Court shall be $6,000; that his personal compensation, his necessary clerk hire, and the incidental expenses of his office are to be retained by him from the "fees and emoluments of his office;" that the Supreme Court be authorized to prepare a table of fees to be charged by the clerk thereof; that the surplus of such fees and emoluments of his office, over and above his office expenses and necessary clerk hire, shall be paid into the Treasury, as provided by law in cases of clerks of the circuit and district courts of the United States; that the amount retained shall be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

The table of fees established by the Supreme Court, in pursuance of the act of March 3, 1883, to be charged by the clerk of said court, contains 17 paragraphs, 15 of which relate to fees or costs in cases and 2 of which (Nos. 11 and 17) relate to fees or costs that may be charged for services performed not in connection with cases on trial.

In pursuance of the act of March 3, 1883, authorizing and empowering this court to prepare a table of fees to be charged by the clerk of this court, the following table is adopted:

1. For docketing a case and filing and indorsing the transcript of the record, $5.
2. For entering an appearance, 25 cents.
3. For entering a continuance, 25 cents.
4. For filing a motion, order, or other paper, 25 cents.
5. For entering any rule, or for making or copying any record or other paper, 20 cents per folio of each 100 words.
6. For transferring each case to a subsequent docket and indexing the same, $1.
7. For entering a judgment or decree, $1.
8. For every search of the records of the court, $1.
9. For a certificate and seal, $2.
10. For receiving, keeping, and paying money in pursuance of any statute or order of court, 2 per cent on the amount so received, kept, and paid.
11. For an admission to the bar and certificate under seal, $10.
12. For preparing the record or a transcript thereof for the printer, indexing the same, supervising the printing and distributing the printed copies to the justices, the reporter, the Law Library, and the parties or their counsel, 15 cents per folio.
13. For making a manuscript copy of the record, when required, under rule 10, 20 cents per folio, but nothing in addition for supervising the printing.
14. For issuing a writ of error and accompanying papers, $5.
15. For a mandate or other process, $5.
16. For filing briefs, $5 for each party appearing.
17. For every copy of any opinion of the court, or any justice thereof, certified under seal, $1 for every printed page, but not to exceed $5 in the whole for any copy.

The clerk has never furnished a report including the fees received by him under paragraphs 11 and 17 of the fee bill, and although he has been frequently requested to make a report including said fees, he has declined to do so, claiming that the act of July 7, 1884, (23 Stat. L. 224) repeals that portion of the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. L., 631), providing that he shall include in his emolument returns the "fees and emoluments of his office," and contending that it requires him to include therein only "all costs collected by him in cases disposed of at preceding terms of said Supreme Court." His returns do not include any fees collected under paragraphs 11 and 17, and as no returns of said fees have been made, it is evident that all of such fees as have been collected by him have not been paid into the Treasury, but have been retained by him, in excess of $6,000 personal compensation annually charged by him in his returns. How much these fees, not included in the clerk's returns, amount to can not be estimated, but it is clear that they aggregate a considerable sum, for paragraph 11 provides for a fee of $10 for every admission to the bar, and paragraph 17 a fee of $1 per printed page for all copies of opinions furnished.

The question being taken, the amendment of Mr. BINGHAM was adopted.

Mr. BINGHAM. I move that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HOPKINS reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had had under consideration the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, and had come to no resolution thereon.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolution (H. Res. 103) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1897, on the 17th day of said month.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

Concurrent resolution No. 18:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound in cloth 8,000 additional copies of the Ninth Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor, relating to the Italians in Chicago; 1,500 copies for the use of the Senate, 3,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 3,500 copies for distribution by the Department of Labor.

Also concurrent resolution No. 19:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 35,000 extra copies of the report of the Special Commissioner of the United States to the International Exposition to be held at Paris, 1900; 10,000 copies to be for the use of the Senate, 15,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, 5,000 copies for the use of the Department of State, and 5,000 for the use of the special commissioner.

Also concurrent resolution No. 20:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 8,000 additional copies, in cloth binding, of the Second Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor, comprising the labor laws of the United States and of the State and Territorial governments, being a report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, submitted July 20, 1892, and revised and annotated in accordance with concurrent resolution adopted March 5, 1896, 1,500 copies for the use of the Senate, 3,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 3,500 copies for distribution by the Department of Labor.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills and resolutions of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 482. An act to increase the pension of Margaret Custer Calhoun—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 941. An act granting a pension to Mary Stuart Lasselle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1581. An act granting a pension to Mary W. C. Burgess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2100. An act granting a pension to Hepza Hobson Werden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 57. An act for the relief of the heirs of Jacob R. Davis—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1749. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Durham, in the State of North Carolina—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 415. An act for the relief of Anna W. Osborne—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 364. An act granting settlers the right to make second homestead entries—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 2074. An act providing for the erection of an addition to the public building at Los Angeles, Cal., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 884. An act for the relief of Mrs. Harriet D. Newson—to the Committee on Claims.

S. R. 53. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the mayor of the city of Milwaukee, for use in ornamenting one of the parks of that city, the Parrott rifled cannon and carriage recently used on the revenue cutter *Andrew Johnson*—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 383. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. Tumblin, of Bradford County, Fla.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Concurrent resolution No. 18—

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound in cloth 3,000 additional copies of the Ninth Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor, relating to the Italians in Chicago, 1,500 copies for the use of the Senate, 3,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 3,500 copies for distribution by the Department of Labor—

To the Committee on Printing.

Concurrent resolution No. 19—

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 35,000 extra copies of the report of the Special Commissioner of the United States to the International Exposition to be held at Paris, 1900, 10,000 copies to be for the use of the Senate, 15,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, 5,000 copies for the use of the Department of State, and 5,000 for the use of the special commissioner—

To the Committee on Printing.

Concurrent resolution No. 20—

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 8,000 additional copies, in cloth binding, of the Second Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor, comprising the labor laws of the United States and of the State and Territorial governments, being a report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, submitted July 20, 1892, and revised and annotated in accordance with concurrent resolution adopted March 5, 1896, 1,500 copies for the use of the Senate, 3,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 3,500 copies for distribution by the Department of Labor—

To the Committee on Printing.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. HAGER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill and joint resolution of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 4753) making appropriations for certain deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898; and

Joint resolution (H. Res. 103) to pay officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1897, on the 17th day of said month.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. SHERMAN, for four days, on account of important business.

To Mr. FERGUSSON, for two weeks, on account of important business.

COMMITTEE CHANGES.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. EPES] desires to be excused from service on the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GRIGGS] from the Committee on the Territories. If there be no objection, these changes will be made, and the Chair will appoint to the vacancies thus made the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY].

There was no objection.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the bill (H. R. 4210) providing for the representation of the United States at any international monetary conference, etc., will be referred from the Committee on Ways and Means to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, the letter from the Secretary of War, relating to money accounts of the Army, from the Committee on Military Affairs to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

And House Document No. 114, so much of it as relates to the pay, etc., of the Army, from the Committee on Appropriations to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There was no objection.

And then, on motion of Mr. BINGHAM (at 5 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of an appropriation for the survey of lands in the Indian Territory—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War, submitting an estimate of appropriation for the purchase of land adjoining the military reservation of Fort Harrison, Mont.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting an additional appropriation for the completion of the United States Post-Office building at Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of William B. Smithson, administrator of John G. Smithson, deceased, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Fred Roesch, administrator of Christian Roesch, deceased, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. BRUMM, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 581) for the relief of Oliver C. Bosbyshell, late superintendent United States mint at Philadelphia, Pa., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 58); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CARMACK, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1246) for the relief of C. B. Bryan & Co., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 59); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. YOST, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1133) to pay to the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works its claim for damages and losses incurred in the construction of the armored battle ship *Texas*, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 60); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. COOPER of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4829) for relief of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 61); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 3509) for the relief of the estate of Catherine Crittenden, deceased, late of Culpeper County, Va.—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 1173) for the relief of Warren A. Woodson—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Papers in the case of Eliza Percival—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CASTLE: A bill (H. R. 5013) for the erection of a public building for the use of Federal officers at San Diego, Cal.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LITTAUER: A bill (H. R. 5014) for the erection of a public building at the city of Gloversville, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DAVEY: A bill (H. R. 5015) to amend section 4440 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the licensing of mates on river and ocean steamers—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5016) to prevent unlawful combinations or agreements to control the price of books, maps, or pamphlets—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 5017) in relation to contempts of court—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 5018) to authorize the construction of a line for the transportation of persons and property from Dyea, in the Territory of Alaska, to the Canada line via Lake Bennett; and also a branch line for same purpose from Cooks Inlet to Circle City, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McINTIRE: A bill (H. R. 5019) for a light vessel off Tail of Horse Shoe, Chesapeake Bay—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAVIDSON of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 5020) for the erection of a public building at Manitowoc, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COCHRANE of New York: A bill (H. R. 5021) for the correction of record of certain veterans of the late civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 5022) to authorize the construction of a steel bridge over the Snake River, between the States of Washington and Idaho—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5023) opening for settlement the Gig Harbor and Milville military reservations, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5024) to set aside a portion of certain lands in the State of Washington, now known as the Pacific Forest Reserve, as a public park, to be known as the Washington National Park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5025) to divide the State of Washington into two judicial districts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRUMM: A bill (H. R. 5026) to redeem outstanding certificates issued by the board of audit and the board of public works of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 5027) to repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DAVIS: A bill (H. R. 5028) authorizing the exchange of lot 6 of square 10, known as the old custom-house lot, in the city of St. Augustine, Fla., for lands adjoining that part of the United States military reservation in said city designated as the powder-house lot—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 5029) for the purchase or construction of a suitable vessel for service on the Yukon River, Alaska—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 5030) to authorize the construction of a bridge across St. Francis River, in the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PLOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 5031) to grant lands to the State of Alabama for the use of the Industrial School for Girls of Alabama and of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BRUMM: A bill (H. R. 5147) to incorporate the Washington and Annapolis Railway Company—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BROSIUS: A bill (H. R. 5148) to increase the circulation of national banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 5149) to amend the charter of the Capital Railway Company—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 5152) fixing the compensation of the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COCHRANE of New York: Resolution (House Res. No. 141) to appoint S. D. Newcomb document and bill clerk, in the Clerk's office of the House—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. DORR: Resolution (House Res. No. 142) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to submit report of the committee that investigated the administration of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: Resolution (House Res. No. 143) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to cause survey and estimate of cost thereof for improvement of Sandusky Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 5032) to correct the military record of Allen Hyatt, of Connellsville, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5033) to correct the military record of Martin Hope, of Morris Crossroads, Fayette County, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOTKIN: A bill (H. R. 5034) granting a pension to Hugh Brady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5035) granting a pension to B. F. Wonder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5036) granting a pension to James S. Jennings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5037) granting a pension to J. W. Kanaga—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5038) for the relief of Morton A. Pratt—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 5039) to correct the military record of Thomas Y. Patton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5040), for the relief of Isaac N. Babb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON: A bill (H. R. 5041) to remove the charge of disobedience of orders from the naval record of David B. Lawrence—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COCHRANE of New York: A bill (H. R. 5042) for the relief of Peter J. Van Zandt, Company F, Second New York Infantry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5043) granting an increase of pension to John W. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5044) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Callahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 5045 granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Rand—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: A bill (H. R. 5046) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Lawrence P. Ressler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5047) to correct the military record of Lewis Blum—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5048) granting a pension to Margaret A. Thornberry, widow of Thomas W. Thornberry, sailor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 5049) granting a pension to Calif Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER: A bill (H. R. 5050) for the relief of Foster W. Van Kirk—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GREENE: A bill (H. R. 5051) granting a pension to Emily M. Gillespie—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAGER: A bill (H. R. 5052) for the relief of Mrs. M. E. Haldeman, widow of Francis W. Haldeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5053) granting a pension to Henry P. Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5054) granting a pension to Rachel J. Comer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5055) for the relief of Daniel J. Ockerson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5056) granting a pension to W. W. Morton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5057) granting a pension to Joseph D. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5058) granting a pension to William Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5059) granting a pension to Joseph A. Spaulding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5060) to correct the military record of James Owens—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5061) for the relief of James A. Somerville—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5062) for the relief of Dennis Kelly—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5063) to correct the military record of Jonas O. Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5064) to correct the military record of Jacob Cheout—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 5065) granting an increase of pension to Elijah N. Parkhurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5066) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Benjamin F. Raiff—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 5067) to increase the pension of Franklin Hull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KERR: A bill (H. R. 5068) to increase the pension of John Beaird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5069) to pension Jacob N. Atherton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINNEY: A bill (H. R. 5070) for the relief of the widow of Lieut. John F. Stewart, with accompanying papers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 5071) for the relief of Arthur F. Weaver, of Memphis, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 5072) granting an honorable discharge to John Norris—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5073) granting an honorable discharge to Nathaniel McClure—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MINOR: A bill (H. R. 5074) to remove the charges of desertion from the records of the War Department against Frederick Mehring—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MITCHELL: A bill (H. R. 5075) directing the issue of a check in lieu of a lost check drawn by Bernard R. Green in favor of Frederick MacMonnies—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORRIS: A bill (H. R. 5076) to increase the pension of Rebekah C. Lyman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 5077) for the relief of Susan S. Alexander, widow and executrix of George W. Alexander, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5078) for the relief of Milton F. Colburn, administrator of the estate of Gilbert Colburn, deceased, late of Annapolis, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ODELL: A bill (H. R. 5079) to reimburse Charlotte E. Brennan, widow of D. D. Brennan, deceased, for expenses incurred in travel from Yokohama, Japan, to Haverstraw, N. Y., after the summary discharge of said D. D. Brennan as paymaster's clerk in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PEARCE of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 5080) granting a pension to Mrs. Ann M. Smith, widow of the late Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 5081) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Hanlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5082) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Lavigne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBB: A bill (H. R. 5083) granting a pension to Thomas Lane for services in the Black Hawk war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 5084) granting a pension to Archibald Groom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 5085) for the relief of Lewis D. Thurman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBBINS: A bill (H. R. 5086) to correct the military record of James H. Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5087) granting a pension to Amos Feathers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5088) for the relief of John A. Demorest—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5089) for the relief of Henry Straub—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5090) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Theo. H. Weaver—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5091) for the relief of John Mervine—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5092) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of James Blair, alias Thomas Trimble—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5093) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Samuel Cochran—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5094) to correct the military record of George W. Warren, of Smicksburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROYSE: A bill (H. R. 5095) granting a pension to Francis E. Hoover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5096) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of John F. Kelley—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5097) to relieve James M. Wilson, late private Company C, First Mississippi Marine Brigade, from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5098) to remove charge of desertion standing against the name of Albert B. Ketterman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 5099) granting an increase of pension to James Stonehocker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 5100) for the relief of A. G. White, postmaster at Beaver, Pa.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SPRAGUE: A bill (H. R. 5101) for the relief of Agnes W. Hills and Sarah J. Hills—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 5102) granting an increase of pension to Edson Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5103) granting a pension to Daniel Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5104) granting an increase of pension to Sarah W. D. Paige—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5105) granting a pension to Margaret H. Townsend—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5106) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Chick, and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 5107) granting a pension to Olivia Worden, widow of the late John L. Worden, an admiral in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WALKER of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 5108) for the relief of Capt. Charles G. Ayres, Tenth United States Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5109) for the relief of John N. Dorr—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 5110) for the relief of Joseph Cully—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 5111) granting a pension to Catherine Hogg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5112) granting a pension to Hugh Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5113) to remove the charge of desertion from and to correct the military record of Capt. William Churchill, late a private of Company K, Second Regiment United States Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARRETT: A bill (H. R. 5114) granting a pension to Addie M. Tarr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5115) for the relief of Mary Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5116) granting an increase of pension to Ludwig Wolfsen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5117) granting an increase of pension to George W. Vaughn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5118) granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Shaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5119) granting an increase of pension to Asa T. Tarbox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5120) granting an honorable discharge to William Loring—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5121) granting a pension to Sarah A. Sanborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5122) for the relief of Oscar F. Huntoon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5123) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Asa C. McInerney, alias McFee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5124) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Phebe T. Drew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5125) granting an increase of pension to George F. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5126) for the relief of William Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5127) for the relief of Ebeneezer S. Bigelow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5128) granting an increase of pension to Mary V. Wentworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5129) granting a pension to E. F. Haskell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5130) to amend the military record of William L. Parkhurst—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5131) granting a pension to Margaret Harrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5132) granting an increase of pension to Francis A. Semons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5133) granting an honorable discharge to Michael J. Niland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5134) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5135) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHICKERING: A bill (H. R. 5136) to pay Orville J. Jennings, of Fulton, N. Y., for work done under contract of March 25, 1889—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5137) to remove the charge of desertion from James W. Penny, alias Frederic Stanley, Company F, Second Regiment United States Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5138) to remove the charge of desertion from Francis W. Osterhout, Company F, Sixteenth United States Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5139) for the relief of J. L. Pede—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIS: A bill (H. R. 5140) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John Campbell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5141) for the relief of Wilbur F. Cogswell—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5142) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Alexander Davis—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 5143) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Franklin B. Hill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McEWAN: A bill (H. R. 5144) to amend the naval record of Joseph Miller, alias John Smart—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MEEKISON: A bill (H. R. 5145) granting a pension to Jennie Burns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 5146) to increase the pension of Casper Seibel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAKER of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 5150) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of William G. Burke, deceased, late of Harford County, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 5151) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Huntsville, Ala., for the use and occupation of said church building for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building, and for damage to said building—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GROUT: A bill (H. R. 5153) granting a pension to Mrs. Cordelia Cheney, of Lunenburg, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5154) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Chamberlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 5155) for the relief of Bethany Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5156) for the relief of D. J. Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Resolution of the board of managers of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the improvement of the Delaware River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ADAMS: Resolution of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring an appropriation for improving the channel of the Delaware River to not less than 30 feet in depth and 600 feet in width—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BAILEY: Petitions of L. B. Johnson and 50 others, and J. K. Stone and 11 others, citizens of the State of Texas, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BULL: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Jeremiah McCarthy and Bartholomew Shea and the heirs of Patrick J. Sullivan and John B. Dillon—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURTON: Resolutions of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce, favoring the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUMP: Sundry petitions of Iron Molders' Unions Nos. 31 and 244, Retail Clerks' Union No. 168, Waiters' Union No. 21, and International Brotherhood of Bookbinders Union No. 30, all of the city of Detroit, Mich., remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 30 and Senate bill No. 1575, restricting the right to buy and sell railroad tickets—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Paper to accompany a bill to grant an increase of pension to Charles F. Rand—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Petition of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., for sufficient appropriation to make the channel of the Delaware River from Philadelphia to the sea 30 feet deep and 600 feet wide—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: Petition of the Seattle (Wash.) Chamber of Commerce, urging an increased artillery force on the Pacific Coast—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOUD: Resolution of the Cuban League of San Francisco, Cal., extending sympathy to the inhabitants of Cuba in their struggle for freedom—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McCALL: Papers to accompany House bill No. 5143, to remove the charge of desertion against Franklin B. Hill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBB (by request): Papers to accompany House bill to grant a pension to Archibald Groom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Lewis D. Thurman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Louis H. Gerke and other citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the passage of railway mail clerks reclassification bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. TALBERT: Resolution of the American Public Health Association, of Washington, D. C., favoring a commission of expert bacteriologists for the purpose of making a thorough study of the cause and prevention of yellow fever—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. TODD: Sundry petitions of Iron Molders' Unions Nos. 31 and 244, Retail Clerks' Union No. 168, Waiters' Union No. 21, and International Brotherhood of Bookbinders Union No. 20, all of the city of Detroit, Mich., protesting against the passage of a bill prohibiting railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WANGER: Resolution of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the largest possible appropriation for continuing the work of deepening the channel of the Delaware River until a permanent channel of not less than 30 feet in depth and 600 feet in width is secured—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky: Petitions of J. R. Avery and 118 other citizens, Luther B. Falkes and 19 others, H. V. Hutchison and 52 others, and J. M. Minnis and 19 others, all in the State of Kentucky, protesting against the passage of a bill to abolish railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Trades League of Philadelphia, asking for the improvement of the Delaware River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *December 16, 1897.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. ALLEN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

REPORT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the eleventh annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification for the year ended October 31, 1897; which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (H. R. 4752) making appropriations to provide for certain deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 103) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1897, on the 17th day of said month.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SEWELL presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Woodbury, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the importation of cigarettes in original packages; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TURLEY presented memorials of L. Offutt and 15 other citizens; of J. O. Allen and 18 other citizens; of J. H. Todd and 14 other citizens; of E. B. Taliafero and 15 other citizens; of J. C. Edrington and 19 other citizens; of L. W. Drake and 19 other citizens; of S. K. Hirth and 19 other citizens; of H. S. M. Grooms and 19 other citizens; of L. H. Bauxbaum and 9 other citizens; of S. Schloss and 19 other citizens; of Sam Cohen and 19 other citizens; of J. C. Hurd and 19 other citizens, and of William Johnson and 52 other citizens, all of the State of Tennessee, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Wright County, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a postal savings bank system and to provide for the conduct and regulation of the same; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. LODGE presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Lawrence, Mass., remonstrating against the ratification of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Massachusetts Society, United States Daughters of 1812, praying to be allowed to undertake the restoration and preservation of the U. S. frigate *Constitution* in order that she may once more be put in commission to be used as a training ship; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a petition of 27 citizens of the District of Columbia and a petition of 29 citizens of Mississippi, praying that an appropriation be made to reimburse the depositors of the failed Freedman's Savings Bank; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ALLEN presented the petition of S. M. Benedict, of Lincoln, Nebr., praying Congress to recognize the independence of Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the affidavit of Mell Seward and other citizens of Nebraska, in support of Senate bill No. 2461, to increase the pension of S. H. Shirley; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SPOONER presented the petition of Rev. A. C. Grier, of Racine, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the petition of Rev. A. C. Grier, of Racine, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of Rev. A. C. Grier, of Racine, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of Rev. A. C. Grier, of Racine, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented the petition of Rev. A. C. Grier, of Racine, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and also the interstate transmission of materials for the same; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TELLER presented memorials of J. R. Hauze and 52 other citizens; of P. W. Doyle and 52 other citizens; of George H. Munro and 52 other citizens; of A. Ringier and 52 other citizens; of the Booth Packing Company and 52 citizens; of F. T. Parker and 52 other citizens; of E. McDaniel and 49 other citizens; of William Holmes and 52 other citizens; of Albert S. Quast and 52 other citizens; of F. W. Hassenpleeg and 49 other citizens; of A. Hall and 49 other citizens; of J. Constantine and 11 other citizens; of S. F. Finn and 49 other citizens; of J. A. Dunwoody and 47 other citizens; of L. Miller and 49 other citizens; of A. W. Brownell and 51 other citizens; of E. G. Vanatta and 50 other citizens; of D. W. King and 52 other citizens; of Charles Ottenheimer and 52 other citizens; of Lee Knapp and 52 other citizens; of Robert Morriss and 52 other citizens; of George Vaught and 52 other citizens; of James M. Crozer and 52 other citizens; of F. G. Moore and 52 other citizens; of Henry Klansing and 52 other citizens; of D. R. McLeon and 52 other citizens; of I. McSupel and 52 other citizens; of W. S. Kelly and 52 other citizens; of C. A. Washburn and 52 other citizens; of W. B. Weston and 19 other citizens; of R. L. Chester and 19 other citizens; of K. Leon and 19 other citizens; of I. F. Moneil and 19 other citizens; of S. L. Sharender and 19 other citizens; of W. C. Hydon and 19 other citizens; of J. Darald and 19 other citizens; of R. F. Lemon and 19 other citizens; of L. R. Thomas and 19 other citizens; of Thomas Lynch and 19 other citizens; of H. Everett and 19 other citizens; of C. Fisher and 19 other citizens; of P. E. Aemyter and 19 other citizens; of L. G. Ritter and 19 other citizens; of W. T. Beall and 19 other citizens; of C. H. Whipple and 19 other citizens, and of Fred A. Jackson and 37 other citizens, all in the State of Colorado, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2121) for the relief of James W. Howell, late of Company H, Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2831) to correct the military record of Perry J. Knoles, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. COCKRELL. By a clerical error the bill (S. 2149) for the relief of Richard C. Silence, for the purpose of correcting his military record, was referred to the Committee on Claims. I move that the Committee on Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. I supposed it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and that committee has already acted upon it; but I see by the indorsement on the bill that it went to the Committee on Claims.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). Without objection, the Committee on Claims will be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and it will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am instructed by the Committee on Military Affairs to report without amendment the bill (S. 2149) for the relief of Richard C. Silence, and to submit a report thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2553) to authorize the construction of a steel bridge over the Snake River, between the States of Washington and Idaho, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2754) to amend sections 431 and 432 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the Hydrographic Office in the Navy Department, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1099) to authorize the Light-House Board to pay to Chamblin, Delaney & Scott the sum of $2,125, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce; which was agreed to.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1863) for the establishment of a light-house at the pitch of Cape Fear River, near Wilmington, N. C., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 626) for the establishment of a light-house and fog signal at a point north of the bell buoy near the broken part of the Pollock Rip Shoals, on the coast of Massachusetts, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 351) to authorize the Auditor for the Interior Department to settle and adjust the accounts of E. C. Chirouse, Indian agent at the Tulalip Agency, Wash., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FAIRBANKS, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1055) appropriating money to pay the claim of the Western Paving and Supply Company, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such hearings as may be had on bills pending before said committee, and to have the same printed for the use of the committee, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE ON THE YUKON RIVER.

Mr. FRYE. I am instructed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2793) for the purchase or construction of a vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service on the Yukon River, Alaska, to report it favorably with an amendment, and I am instructed by the same committee to ask for its immediate consideration. It is a case requiring very prompt action. The purpose is to supply a revenue cutter for the Yukon River, and it ought to be ready by early spring, as soon as the river opens, the cutter being an absolute necessity, and the Government now having no vessel properly constructed. The draft must not be over 2½ feet.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The amendment of the Committee on Commerce was, in line 5, after the word "for," and before the word "service," to insert "revenue cutter;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase or have constructed for the Revenue-Cutter Service a suitable vessel for revenue-cutter service on the Yukon River, Alaska; and the sum of $40,000 is hereby appropriated and made immediately available to purchase or build such vessel.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the powers and duties conferred upon the Committee on Commerce in and by the resolution of May 10, 1897, a copy of which resolution is hereto attached and made a part hereof, be, and the same hereby are, continued in force, and the said committee are hereby directed to proceed with and continue the work prescribed in said resolution in the manner therein prescribed, and the expenses of the same shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, as provided in the original resolution. The time for the committee in which to make report is hereby extended to April 1, 1898.

Mr. GALLINGER subsequently reported without amendment the above resolution from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

ESTATE OF POM K. SOH.

Mr. MORGAN. I am directed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2764) for the relief of the heirs of Pom K. Soh, deceased, to report it without amendment, and I ask that the Senate will immediately consider it. I desire to make a very brief statement about the bill.

This gentleman, a man of eminence for his abilities, and also of very fine character, formerly minister from Korea, died here. He was actually an American citizen, and had become naturalized on filing his application in the State of New Jersey and perfecting it in the District of Columbia. It turns out that the laws of the United States do not permit his widow and heirs to take a title to a piece of land that he bought while he was here for a residence in the city of Washington. He married a lady who is a native of Korea, and she is entitled to dower. His next of kin are entitled, of course, to the fee of the estate, but they can not get it because they are aliens. There is a mortgage, or rather a vendor's lien, upon the property, which is due some time early in January, and it will be foreclosed and the estate will be deprived of any opportunity of buying it in, for those people can not own land in the District of Columbia. The bill provides for a mere quitclaim conveyance of whatever interest the United States or the District of Columbia may have in the little lot. I therefore ask the Senate to consider the bill and pass it.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MORGAN. I should like to have printed in the RECORD a statement of facts on which the bill is based, so that when it goes to the other House they will have the facts before them.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There being no objection, that order will be made.

The paper referred to is as follows:

The legal right of Mr. Pom K. Soh to purchase, convey, or transmit by inheritance real estate in the District of Columbia.

I.—RIGHT TO PURCHASE.

An act of Congress dated March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 476), makes it "unlawful" for persons not citizens of the United States, or who have not declared their intention to become such citizens, "to hereafter acquire, hold, or own real estate so hereafter acquired, or any interest therein, in any of the Territories of the United States or in the District of Columbia."

This law, however, excepts from its prohibition, among other cases, those "in which the right to hold or dispose of lands in the United States is secured by existing treaties to the citizens or subjects of foreign countries, and excepts also such as may be acquired by inheritance." * * *

Considering Mr. Soh as one who had not become a citizen of the United States or declared his intention to become one, he had the right under the treaty between the United States and Korea to purchase land in the District. The language of that treaty applicable thereto is: "Subjects of Chosen who may visit the United States shall be permitted to reside and to rent premises, purchase land," etc. (See Article VI of the treaty, in "Treaties and conventions," 218.)

As a matter of fact, Mr. Soh declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 24th day of May, 1889, before the clerk of the court of common pleas of Middlesex County, N. J., and on the 18th day of November, 1892, was admitted to such citizenship by the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

But, as it may prove that the court was without power to confer this citizenship upon a Korean, in view of the decisions of the Federal courts in In re Saito, 62 Federal Reporter, 126; In re Ah Yup, 5 Sawyer, 155, and In re Mai, 21 Pacific Reporter, 903, or as it may be held that he renounced such citizenship by returning to Korea and accepting office under the King of that country just prior to the purchase of land in the District, attention is called to his treaty rights in this respect as a Korean.

II.—RIGHT TO CONVEY.

Having the right under the treaty, which is not affected by the act of Congress of 1887, to purchase land, Mr. Soh had the undoubted right to convey it by will or deed to a citizen of the United States or of Korea residing in the United States, because the word "purchase" in the treaty comprehends any method of acquisition of realty except by descent or operation of law.

III.—RIGHT TO TRANSMIT BY INHERITANCE.

The alien relatives of Mr. Soh—his widow and his sisters in Seoul—can not acquire this property by inheritance under the language of the treaty, which confers the right of acquiring real estate in the United States only upon Koreans who visit this country, and the ladies mentioned have never been here; and, moreover, this privilege is only "to purchase," not to inherit.

But the strict rule of the common law that aliens can not take real estate by inheritance has been modified by the act of Maryland of 1791, "concerning the Territory of Columbia and the city of Washington."

Section 6 of this act provides that "any foreigner may, by deed or will hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State [since 184— all of the District is confined to the part ceded by Maryland] in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State, and the same lands may be conveyed by him and transmitted to and inherited by his heirs and relations as if he and they were citizens of this State."

Though the act of Congress of 1887, above cited, considerably restricts the privileges conferred by the law just quoted, yet it expressly permits aliens to acquire land in the Territories of the United States and in this District "by inheritance."

There can be no doubt that there is no disability on the part of these ladies to inherit these lands from an alien.

But the Supreme Court of the United States, construing the Maryland act of 1791, have held that it does not remove the disability arising from common-law principles of an alien to inherit lands here from a citizen. Spratt *vs.* Spratt, 1 Peters, 343 (7; 171), and 4 Peters, 393 (7; 879); De Geoffrey *vs.* Riggs, 133 U. S. See also, Jost *vs.* Jost, 1 Mackey, 493.

Under this statute, therefore, these heirs could not take by inheritance lands in this District acquired and held by a citizen of the United States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the following concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn on Saturday, the 18th day of December, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Wednesday, January 5, 1898.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS IN THE VALLEY OF THE YUKON.

Mr. HAWLEY. I am instructed by the Committee on Military Affairs to make a favorable report upon the joint resolution introduced by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MCBRIDE], being the joint resolution (S. R. 72) for the relief of American miners and other sufferers in the valley of the Yukon and its tributaries.

After full consultation with the Secretary of War and with the Major-General Commanding the Army, it was thought that certain details should be included and the matter set forth with more particularity. So we report as an amendment a substitute to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert what I send to the desk, asking consent for its immediate consideration. The reasons for early action are quite obvious. The other House is likely to act very soon. I may state that this morning the committee of the House has been considering the matter, and the sooner it is done the better for a variety of reasons. I ask that the joint resolution be read and immediately considered.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. R. 72) for the relief of American miners and other sufferers in the valley of the Yukon and its tributaries.

The amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs was to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That the sum of $250,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended (or so much thereof as may be necessary), in the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the purchase of subsistence stores, supplies, and material for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, or other mining regions

of Alaska, and to purchase transportation and provide means for the distribution of such stores and supplies, and such other supplies as may be contributed by the citizens of Oregon and others: *Provided*, That with the consent of the Canadian Government first obtained, the Secretary of War may cause the relief herein provided for to be extended into Canadian territory.

SEC. 2. That the said subsistence stores, supplies, and materials may be sold in said country at such prices as shall be fixed by the Secretary of War, or donated, where he finds people in need and unable to pay for the same.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, purchase and import reindeer and employ and bring into the country reindeer drivers or herders not citizens of the United States, or provide such other means of transportation as in his judgment he may deem practicable. The said reindeer or other outfit may be sold and disposed of by the Secretary of War when he shall have no further use for them under the provision of this act, and the proceeds arising from all sales herein authorized shall be covered into the Treasury.

Mr. STEWART. I should like to inquire of the Senator having charge of the joint resolution if the language used will be sufficient to authorize the Secretary of War to contract with the Hudson Bay Company and persons who are engaged in transportation on the Red River. I was informed by a gentleman who has been very familiar with that country, and who spent several winters there, that they would probably be able to send provisions across by that route. It is a long distance, but he thought they could be safely relied upon to send provisions across at any season of the year. All that is necessary is to have the language sufficiently broad, so that if the Secretary of War should find that the best mode of getting in with the provisions he might adopt it. I do not know whether the language is broad enough.

Mr. HAWLEY. I think the expressions here are very general. They were intended to be so. I know that the General of the Army considered them as such. For example, he said he thought oxen would probably be taken up there to haul the stores across a portion of the country, and that they would answer for food when they were done with them.

Mr. STEWART. The Hudson Bay Company operates in the Red River, and of course if the Secretary could deal with them, he might have the provisions carried by that route.

Mr. HAWLEY. The expression is "to purchase transportation and provide means." That the General of the Army and the Secretary of War also consider as full discretion to get supplies into that country.

Mr. SPOONER. There is no limitation?

Mr. HAWLEY. There is no limitation as to where or from whom he shall purchase.

Mr. STEWART. I think probably it can be done better through the Hudson Bay Company than by any other means.

Mr. HAWLEY. The Secretary will probably do that, especially after the suggestion the Senator has made.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 2842) to improve the methods of printing and binding the public documents; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2843) for the relief of Joseph F. Travers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2844) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Elias B. Bell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 2845) to correct the military record of Leroy L. Barnard; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DEBOE introduced a bill (S. 2846) to improve and reform the civil service; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. ROACH introduced a bill (S. 2847) to complete the military record of James Hicks, formerly captain Company M, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Cavalry Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 2848) granting an increase of pension to Albertus B. Chaffee; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 2849) to increase the pension of Rebekah C. Lyman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CHILTON introduced a bill (S. 2850) to amend the act relating to Indian depredations; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2851) to authorize the Corpus Christi and Padre Island Harbor Company to import free of duty certain materials for the construction of an outer harbor on the coast of Texas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BACON (by request) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2852) for the relief of Patrick Jennings, of Gordon County, Ga.;

A bill (S. 2853) for the relief of Sarah A. Burney, of Floyd County, Ga.;

A bill (S. 2854) for the relief of Joel Cross, of Dade County, Ga.;

A bill (S. 2855) for the relief of Thornton Talley, of Gordon County, Ga.;

A bill (S. 2856) for the relief of the estate of William D. Wheeler, deceased, late of Bartow County, Ga.; and

A bill (S. 2857) for the relief of William A. Bray, of Gordon County, Ga.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 2858) authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2859) for the relief of Daniel M. Frost (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2860) for the relief of E. N. Smith.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 2861) granting an increase of pension to Louann A. Perry, of Wallace, Kans.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill (S. 2862) to enlarge and improve the United States public building at Columbus, Ga.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2863) to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities," approved March 2, 1893, as amended by an act of Congress approved January 21, 1896, and to provide for the extension of certain streets and avenues, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 2864) to correct the military record of Newton Boughn; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. QUAY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2865) granting a pension to Thomas Chase (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2866) granting a pension to Peter E. Shipler; and

A bill (S. 2867) granting a pension to Emma H. Fraser.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 2868) for the recognition of the military service of the officers and enlisted men of certain military organizations; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2869) for the relief of John F. Anderson and Cary C. Barr; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SEWELL introduced a bill (S. 2870) for the relief of Meta R. M. Phillips; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DAVIS (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2871) to repeal certain provisos in an act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1897; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 2872) to amend section 1370 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the Medical Corps of the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. NELSON introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 75) accepting the invitation of the Government of Norway to take part in an international fisheries exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May to September, A. D. 1898; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on International Expositions.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 82) restoring the Santee Sioux Indians, of Nebraska, and the Flandreau Indians, of South Dakota, formerly known as and being a confederacy of the Medawakanton and Wapakoota Sioux Indians, to all rights, privileges, and benefits

enjoyed by them and their ancestors under the treaties of 1837 and 1851, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 373) for the restoration of annuities to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 119) to amend an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862; also to amend an act approved July 2, 1864, and also an act approved May 7, 1878, both in amendment of said first-mentioned act and other acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and to provide for the settlement of claims growing out of the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of Central Pacific and Western Pacific railroads; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

EMPLOYEES IN TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ALLEN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate if there are any supernumerary employees in the Treasury Department or any of its several bureaus or branches, and if so, to furnish a list of their names and salaries or the compensation paid them; and, further, to inform the Senate if any persons in the Treasury Department or any of its several bureaus or branches have been retired from active service and are drawing pay or compensation from the Government, and if so, give the name or names of such persons and the compensation they are paid, when they were so retired, and for what cause or causes.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate with an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Central Pacific Railroad for each year from 1871 to 1897, said statement to show the amounts expended for subsidies to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the amount paid into the sinking fund each year.

REVENUE CUTTERS OFF THE FLORIDA COAST.

Mr. CANNON submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to transmit to the Senate, at his earliest convenience, a statement showing (a) what, if any, revenue cutters of the United States, since March 4, 1897, have been maintained off the coast of Florida, or in waters contiguous, to thwart attempts to violate the neutrality laws; (b) what attempts, if any, at such violation have been so thwarted; (c) what vessels, if any, have been captured while engaged in violation or alleged violation of neutrality laws; (d) the names of and details concerning such vessels, if any, so captured, which were armed and equipped to cruise with hostile intent against any power at peace with the United States or were accompanied by a military expedition; (e) by what authority of law such captures, if any, were made, and what disposition has been made of the vessels, their contents, crews, and passengers, if any, so captured.

EMPLOYMENT OF STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. CULLOM submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce be authorized to employ a stenographer to report hearings before said committee during the present session of Congress.

COURTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, returned to the Senate, in compliance with its request, the bill (S. 2365) to amend the Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897, and for other purposes.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The House has, at the request of the Senate, just returned Senate bill 2365, and I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. FRYE. What is the bill?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. It is a bill proposing to suspend a clause in the Indian appropriation act which transferred the jurisdiction of Indian courts in the Indian Territory to Federal courts until such time as the Senate should act on an agreement between the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and the United States, which was then pending. Since that time the Chickasaw Nation have rejected the agreement; it is not now pending, and there is no necessity for passing the bill. For that reason I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). The Chair would suggest to the Senator from Arkansas that in the opinion of the present occupant of the chair, the bill having been passed at the last session of Congress, the action can only be taken by unanimous consent. Does the Senator ask for unanimous consent?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent, then, that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas asks unanimous consent that the vote whereby the bill (S. 2365) to amend the Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897, and for other purposes, was passed be reconsidered. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. HOAR. Does that application come, formally or informally, from the committee?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Yes, sir; the action that is proposed was recommended by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. HOAR. Without objection?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Without objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears no objection, and the vote will be regarded as having been reconsidered.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be indefinitely postponed, without objection.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] coming over from yesterday, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested, if he does not deem it incompatible with the public interest, to send to the Senate a copy of his instructions to the special commissioners sent to Europe during the current year to negotiate the holding of an international bimetallic monetary conference, their report or reports to him, and all such correspondence relating to the subject as he may have.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President, the special commissioners or envoys appointed by the President in April last have not made as yet any report to the President of their proceedings. The English Government, of its own motion, published a résumé of the negotiations which took place in England, which, by the President's message, I learn is to be laid before the Senate. I do not know whether or not that has yet been done. I procured as many copies as possible on the other side and sent them, as far as they would go, to members of the Senate. I apprehend that the document has not yet come to the Senate, but will soon be here.

I hope, Mr. President, and intend at the earliest convenient day, to make a statement to the Senate respecting the proceedings of the special commission. I must make such statement, of course, unofficially and as a Senator. I can make it with propriety to this body, for it was in the Senate that the idea of the appointment of a commission originated, and it was through this body that it was pressed to a conclusion in cooperation with the House of Representatives. I had hoped to make such a statement at an earlier day. I have been away from the United States for nine months out of twelve during the past year. I found on my return an immense accumulation of local routine matters, and I have not as yet been able to devote myself for a moment to the subject. I hope to be able to do so as soon after the recess as possible; and I expect by about the middle of next month, if possible, to say to the Senate whatever I can say respecting the mission. Pending that, the matter contained in the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska might perhaps, with his permission, lie over. I am not tenacious about it; but it is very possible that after the subject has been somewhat discussed, the Senator may desire, perhaps, to modify or change his resolution. That I leave entirely with him. It is a matter with which this statement naturally does not concern itself.

While I am on my feet, I will ask leave to have published as a miscellaneous document a translation, which was only finished this morning, of a most important and able speech made in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Méline, the premier and secretary of agriculture of the French Government, on the 20th of November last, in which he deals at some length with questions cognate to that on which the bimetallic mission went abroad. He deals with the depression of agriculture in the Republic of France, and shows that in the last fifteen years the revenues from agriculture have fallen off 500,000,000 francs. He deals with the depression of prices as affected by transportation, and shows how, except as to a few of the cereals, the question of transportation does not seriously affect values. He deals also with the question of overproduction, and shows that as to most of the products of agriculture in France the question of overproduction in no wise affects prices. He shows that the steady and constant depreciation of agricultural values in France comes solely from the competition between the gold countries and the silver countries. He deals as well with the results of the joint efforts of the representative of France and the envoys of the United States in dealing with the English Government upon the question of reopening the mints of the world to the free coinage of silver, and comments upon it.

I ask the permission of the Senate that the translation of the speech may be printed as a miscellaneous document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARTER in the chair). In the absence of objection, the paper referred to will be printed as a document.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Colorado is satisfied that the report will be made——

Mr. MORGAN. With the permission of the Senator from Nebraska, I wish to inquire if there is any objection to printing in the RECORD the document which the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] has sent to the desk?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I should be very glad to have it printed where it will receive the greatest publicity. I know it will be of interest to all members of the Senate and to the country generally.

Mr. MORGAN. I make that motion, and in conjunction with that I will send to the Secretary's desk a letter from the Director of the Mint, which I received this morning, and ask that it be read and also printed in the RECORD.

Mr. HOAR. I did not understand that the request of the Senator from Alabama was submitted to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request of the Senator from Alabama was supplemented by the further request that the paper now to be read by the Secretary should likewise be printed in the RECORD, as the Chair understands.

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOAR. I hope the Senator will not press the printing of the speech of the French premier in the RECORD. Our RECORD has become exceedingly voluminous now, and it is a very serious thing to exclude anything if we admit anything other than the natural and orderly proceedings of the Senate. I think, on the whole, I am as much interested in that document as any Senator can be, and I have no doubt, if I understand correctly the opinions of the distinguished premier of France, that I sympathize with his views, but I feel constrained to object to the printing of the speech in the RECORD.

Mr. MORGAN. I desire to complete my proposition before I press it upon the attention of the Senate. My proposition will not be completed until I put the Senate in possession of the letter which I have just now sent to the Secretary's desk. So I ask for the reading of that letter, and upon that I shall predicate my motion to print both.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The letter submitted by the Senator from Alabama will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1897.

SIR: At the request of Senator JOHN T. MORGAN of Alabama, I send you the following information:

Russia has not ceased to coin silver. It coined, in 1894, silver to the amount of only $253,861. In 1895 it coined silver amounting to the value of $3,696,192, and in 1896 the large sum of $30,985,066. Russia is now coining silver to take the place of the small notes. The ratio in coinage between gold and silver in Russia is as 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

Respectfully, yours,

R. E. PRESTON,
Director of the Mint.

Mr. T. G. GARRET,
Office of the Secretary of the Senate, Washington, D. C.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, of course that paper will go into the RECORD, because it has been read at the Secretary's desk.

I desire also that the paper submitted by the honorable Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] shall go into the RECORD, for the reason that, notwithstanding his very clear statement about the purport of the paper, we have not got a definite idea of it in the sense that we want to obtain it. The paper was of sufficient value to attract the attention of our recent ambassadors to European powers and a Senator of the United States, and I can see no objection at all to furnishing all of the contents of that paper to the Congress of the United States and to as many people as may read the RECORD. I can not quite understand why the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] should make any objection to the country becoming possessed of this very important statement, and I therefore move that it be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama asks unanimous consent that the paper presented by the Senator from Colorado, supplemented by the communication presented by the Senator from Alabama, be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. HOAR. I desire to object to the printing in the RECORD of a long address. Let it be printed as a separate document. I do not object to printing the communication of the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. MORGAN. I did not ask unanimous consent. I made a motion to print.

Mr. HOAR. I did not make any objection to that.

Mr. MORGAN. I say, as to the printing in the RECORD, I made a motion to that effect, and I desire that that motion shall be submitted to the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. Very well, then; let the motion go over until to-morrow, under the rule.

Mr. MORGAN. Well, Mr. President, I call for the reading of the paper. We do not know what it is.

Mr. HOAR. Let that go over until to-morrow, under the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] moves that the document presented be printed in the RECORD. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], invoking the rules, requests that the motion go over until to-morrow. It is so ordered. Now the Senator from Alabama asks that the communication presented by the Senator from Colorado be read to the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER. I suppose that goes over with the motion.

Mr. MORGAN. I called for the reading of the paper.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. And to that request the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] has objected.

Mr. CHANDLER. I suggest to the Senator from Alabama that a motion of this kind, there being one motion now before the Senate, can not take the place of the pending question.

Mr. ALLEN. Why can not time be saved by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] reading the translation himself? Let the Senator from Colorado read the translation himself.

Mr. WHITE. And incorporate it in his remarks.

Mr. HOAR. Undoubtedly, Mr. President, if any Senator desires to force upon the Senate a departure from its just and ordinary rules, he can do so by reading any document at length.

Mr. ALLEN. There is nothing in violation of the rules for the Senator to read the paper if he wants to.

Mr. HOAR. I understand the rules permit that.

Mr. ALLEN. To do so would violate neither the letter nor the spirit of the rules.

Mr. HOAR. I simply submit, if I may be allowed a moment, that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is the record of the proceedings of this body, and their exact character is essential to the reputation of every Senator on this floor. It prevents us from being at the mercy of the newspapers, and it is desirable on our own account that it shall be in a form which will be read and understood by the people, in a cheap, portable, convenient, and compact form. If we get in the habit of crowding matter into it so that you get a series of volumes like that of the Encyclopedia Britannica, as we are doing now, to record the proceedings of every long session of the Senate, it makes the RECORD worthless, or nearly so, for the purpose for which it was designed.

I selected to make this objection a document for which I have the profoundest respect, and for which I desire to have the widest circulation. I want my people—if there is any part of the country "my people," and not the whole—I want the whole people to understand the grave and serious reasons which warranted the mission of which the Senator from Colorado was a part, and to know how earnestly this matter, sometimes represented as trivial or a pretense, lay at the heart of the great French Republic.

I have not in the objection I have made, therefore, any want of respect for that document, but I have selected it as a document on which to make the objection. I believe it is poor policy for all of us to crowd up this RECORD.

This document can be printed. It will not be sent in RECORD form to a large number of people. It can be printed in document form in twenty-four hours, and the number which we can print by repeated orders is unlimited under the statute. That is a matter within the power of the Senate, and it does seem to me that the objection I have made is a reasonable and just objection, dictated by no disrespect to the Senator from Alabama. I submit, with all respect, that it is not a fair use of the rule to compel the Senate to print in the RECORD a document which we do not desire to have read aloud here at this time, or to compel the lumbering up of the RECORD with matter which it was never designed it should contain. That is the reason of my objection. Of course, if the Senator from Alabama chooses to rise and have this paper read when he has the floor for a speech, it will be put into the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. With reference to the request presented by the Senator from Alabama, the Chair calls attention to Rule XI, which provides that—

> When the reading of a paper is called for, and objected to, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

Under that rule, the Chair holds that the question of the reading of the paper requested by the Senator from Alabama shall be so decided by a vote of the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. I will withdraw the objection in deference to the high character and my profound respect for the Senator from Alabama. If, after I have stated my reasons, he persists in his request, I shall not persist in the objection.

Mr. MORGAN. Well, Mr. President, I insist upon my request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President, I understand the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] has withdrawn his objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] that the paper be printed in the RECORD.

I should like to say, if I may, to the Senator from Massachusetts, that the translation I have submitted is of a portion only of the speech of M. Méline; that it is not long, and that, while the request is unusual, I believe the speech to have been of a most unusual and important character, and of such a nature that there would be, I think, in the breast of the Senator from Massachusetts,

no feeling that the proper uses of the RECORD had been abused when he sees the remarks in print.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be printed in the RECORD and as a separate document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama, the document referred to will be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. COCKRELL. And also as a document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That has been previously ordered.

The translation of the speech referred to is as follows:

[Portion of a speech of M. Méline, president of the council and minister of agriculture, delivered in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 20th of November, 1897.]

GENTLEMEN: Last week I endeavored to show that the remedy proposed by the socialists for the prevailing agricultural distress is worse than the disease, and would only aggravate the evil by destroying the principle of individual proprietorship, which is the essential factor in the power of resistance of our agricultural interest in the uneven contest which it must sustain. I think I proved that collectivist proprietorship would be a retrogression and a positive relapse into barbarism. I acknowledge that socialism would thus attain its ends; the wealthy class would cease to exist, but the poor would be poorer; that would be the only result of this social revolution which is heralded with so much clamor.

To-day I wish to oppose to the collectivist solution of this problem our solution, which differs at all points from theirs.

In the first place our methods differ. We do not start from an ideal conception; from an a priori assumption. We observe facts; we follow, step by step, the development of the agricultural crisis, and we seek to apply, little by little, such correctives as will diminish the sufferings of our rural population. In order to discover the remedy it is necessary to ascertain the cause, or rather the causes, of the disease. This is the first question which I must investigate before this honorable body.

Where is the root of the agricultural crisis? A slight examination of the question suffices to direct attention to an economic phenomenon of grave importance, which inspires great anxiety for the future. I speak of the general and progressive depreciation of all products of the soil, without exception, which has taken place during the last fifteen, I may say the last twenty years. This is a fact which can not be too clearly recognized, and on which it is necessary to dwell in order to enlighten public opinion.

Statistics and official market reports furnish data on this head which it is necessary to condense. I have therefore caused to be prepared a table of the principal agricultural products, based upon the quotations for 1882 and 1897, thus showing at an interval of fifteen years the general movement of prices in our markets.

I ask your permission, gentlemen, by a few indispensable quotations from this table, to demonstrate beyond a doubt the consequences of this depreciation in values which was hitherto unobserved.

Here is the value of certain products in 1882 and 1897:

Wool, which brought, in 1882, 1.85 to 2.05 francs, in 1897 sold for 1.08 to 1.25 francs; new cocoons, worth, in 1882, 4.70 to 4.45 francs, in 1897 fell to 2.50 to 2.95 francs; tallow declined from 95 francs in 1882 to 42 francs in 1897; refined sugars from 36 to 25 francs; farinaceous foods from 32-34 to 27-28 francs; vinegar from 38-40 to 30-35 francs. Even butter, which suffered less change, fell from 3.35-3.50 to 1.80-1.90 francs.

The comparison for wheat is more difficult on account of the uncertainty of the harvests; but it is not impracticable, by a series of averages, to ascertain the general tendency of prices. It is certain that, by comparing averages for periods of five years, one can approximate closely to the truth; for the reason that good and bad crops alternate in tolerably rapid succession. By thus grouping the harvests in periods of five years, beginning with 1877, we arrive at the following results: From 1877 to 1881 the price of the quintal of wheat was from 29 to 30 francs; from 1882 to 1886 it fell to 24.03 francs; from 1887 to 1891 it brought 24.86 francs, prices remaining stationary but much lower than during the first period; and on arriving at the last period, from 1892 to 1896, we find the quintal of wheat has fallen to 20.53 francs.

You see, gentlemen, that by this cursory statement of statistics, which, though somewhat dry, was necessary, I have proved my proposition that the fall in agricultural products has been general, that it has affected all, and that it has been phenomenal.

I know of no exception unless we refer to meats; and even there we find a slight diminution of the price received by the producer. I am, therefore, clearly justified in the deduction that the fall has been general.

In order to estimate the importance of this decline in values, and ascertain the extent of the damage to agriculture, we must multiply the unit of price of each product by the total production for the year. We thus reach the alarming conclusion that in fifteen years the total receipts of agriculture fell half a billion of francs.

I ask you, gentlemen, what industry could face such a situation without drifting into bankruptcy? It needed all the courage, the thrift, the industry, and, I may add, the invincible attachment of our farmers to the soil to enable them to confront so desperate a condition.

I have shown that the crisis through which we are passing is almost without precedent. It is true there can be found in all epochs periods of decline in the value of land produce. From all time there have been crises in the agricultural interest; but they have always, or almost always, been partial and transitory; they affected a limited number of articles and were of short duration. For the first time, I believe, the world witnesses a prolonged crisis affecting all agricultural products.

Having disclosed one, although but a secondary, cause of the evil, let us endeavor to trace out the primary cause, the true source of this phenomenal and unparalleled decline.

This is the second question to be investigated.

A patient study of the various influences which have contributed to produce this decline of values reveals the fact that it does not flow from one source alone. Nothing can be more dangerous in such investigations than to attempt the forcing of results to fit preconceived theories. Without doubt, there are several factors to be considered, and I shall endeavor to briefly outline them.

The first to force itself upon our attention, by reason of its magnitude, is, unquestionably, the evolution—I should say the revolution—in modes of transportation during the last twenty years. The multiplicity of its forms and the rapidity and cheapness of transportation have effected an inevitable reduction in the prices of produce. Formerly distance was a barrier; to-day that barrier has disappeared. All markets are brought within such easy communication that they may be regarded, for practical purposes, as one great general market, and in consequence prices have, by the natural law, found their lowest level. Those countries which can produce most cheaply to-day, unfortunately, fix the rates for all others. This is an undeniable fact.

At the present moment it costs less to carry a ton of wheat from New York to Havre than from Paris to Marseilles. It was inevitable that this annihilation of space should result in a diminution of prices.

Does this cause alone suffice to explain the general decline which I have pointed out? For my part, I do not think so, and for two reasons.

In the first place, this cause is only applicable to those products which I will call international exchanges. With regard to the main products which circulate from one end of the world to the other, such as wheat, for instance, it is certain that prices have been considerably affected by the reduction in the cost of transportation; but this can not be said of the immense variety of local products which do not cross the boundaries of the country, which compete only the one with the other, and which are scarcely touched by foreign competition. It is a fact that these local crops have been involved in the general depression.

Mr. JAURÈS. What are these local crops?

Mr. MÉLINE. I beg that you will allow me to proceed without interruption.

Mr. JAURÈS. We simply ask what are these local crops which are not touched by foreign competition.

Mr. MÉLINE. Is the potato affected by international competition? No; and yet domestic competition does touch it.

There is a second reason which prevents our attributing a decisive influence to the reduction in transportation; it is, that prices have continued to fall during several years, although freight rates remained unchanged. We have seen a marked diminution in the cost of transportation, but this has come to a halt. It is apparent that the fall in agricultural products, on the contrary, is unchecked.

We must therefore seek elsewhere, and seeking we have found. We at once discover another cause, one well known in the industrial world, where it plays an important part, and which is called overproduction. The inquiry has been made whether it was to overproduction that was due this depreciation in all produce. There is no doubt that it has greatly contributed thereto, although it is here of less importance than in the case of manufactures, since the mode of production is essentially different. In manufactures production may be extended indefinitely; factories may be built without limit; machinery is perfected from day to day, and in proportion to the improvements made is the increase in production. Mother Earth performs no such wonders; her surface is limited, and she can not multiply her returns beyond the boundaries fixed by nature. Agricultural overproduction, therefore, does not bring about the same results as industrial overproduction.

However, I will not deny that with a certain number of agricultural products, more especially in the case of those which undergo an intermediate process of transformation, and pass from the farm to the factory before reaching the consumer, overproduction has made itself felt. There is no doubt, for instance, that overproduction has influenced the price of sugars and alcohols. But with the exception of the articles named, overproduction does not furnish a satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon we are investigating.

This is above all true with regard to wheat. English statisticians have mathematically demonstrated, by a careful analysis of the annual harvests of the entire world, that, although it is indisputable that the general production of wheat has greatly increased, it has not augmented in proportion to the expansion of population. So true is this that, far from there being an overproduction of wheat, there is rather a shortage. We can not, therefore, account for the decline in an international product such as wheat by the theory of overproduction. Assigning their just relative value to each of the two factors I have heretofore indicated, namely, the cheapening of transportation and overproduction, is there not, then, still another cause which is worthy of our notice?

It is impossible to pass over in silence an important fact which I will now bring to the attention of this House, and which I believe is incontestable. It has been observed that in those countries which use only silver as a monetary standard the products of agriculture and manufacture retained their value in money, while, on the other hand, in countries having a gold standard the same articles have fallen 50 per cent.

This, gentlemen, is a fact of such importance as to deserve a few moments' consideration. It is affirmed by the highest and most unimpeachable authorities.

The British Government in 1887 appointed a high commission to investigate this question and make a report on the subject of the monetary standard, viewed from the economic standpoint. I would wish to avoid quotations on so arid a subject, but you will permit me to cite the conclusions of this commission, which are embraced in a few lines and are decisive.

Here is what the gold and silver commission says:

"At the same time with the decline in the price of silver in gold a general fall of prices in gold took place in England, which has a gold standard, while in India the rupee retained its purchasing power and prices in silver remained stationary. This shows that the value of silver itself has not fallen, although it has greatly declined in relation to gold. This brings about two results favorable to India and unfavorable to England, at least until prices find their level. Cultivation in India is favored at the expense of the wheat grower in England, and in the same way the Indian manufacturer is favored at the expense of English manufacturers.

"The English manufacturer suffers through the exchange. As to the English farmer, he sells his wheat cheaper, in proportion, than the ryot, because the price remains the same in India, while it has fallen in England. In India, a silver country, prices remain stationary; in England, a gold country, prices fall."

These conclusions, arrived at by the high commission appointed by the British Government, have since been formally confirmed by the reports both of the British and French consuls. The same thesis was notably maintained by Mr. Jamieson, British consul-general at Shanghai, in his well-known pamphlet on the silver question in Europe and Asia. Our own consul-general for Japan, Mr. Klobukowski, briefly set forth the same views.

The fact can not be denied, and the cause may be easily traced. Silver has retained its full value in the countries having a silver standard, while gold has risen, because it alone preserves the privilege of free coinage, and thus becomes the sole money of international exchange, while silver becomes a simple commodity. Thus all articles of commerce valued in gold have necessarily fallen, since with the same amount in gold one may now purchase twice the quantity of goods.

I bring this observation to the attention of the Chamber; it contains, one may say, the germ of the monetary question. I will not dwell upon this question to-day, and you will readily divine my reason—it would carry me too far. The opportunity will doubtless present itself for me some day to break a lance with the monometallists.

I am, however, ready to concede to them all that they may ask as to the advantages of gold. I willingly acknowledge that it is sound money par excellence, the best, the most convenient medium of exchange; that it is greatly to be desired that there had never been any other money in the world, and that it is the money of the future.

But the monometallists, unfortunately, can not wipe out the fact that there are 900,000,000 human beings who know only silver, use only silver, trade only with silver, and do not want gold.

Facing these 900,000,000 human beings who know nothing but silver, there are, I acknowledge, 400,000,000 gold monometallists. It is true that these 400,000,000 belong to the richest and most powerful nations, which are the

creditors of the whole world. But those nations would be unwise if, intoxicated by their present power, they should despise their opponents, for these opponents—the silver countries—are young and vigorous. Their labor is cheap, and they only wait for the hand of the engineer and the eye of the overseer. Nay, they already have them.

If we but add to these advantages those offered by the silver standard, which allows of their selling their products in our markets at a low rate and acts as a protective barrier at home, favoring the development of their industries, we must not be surprised to see some day the balance turn in their favor, to the great detriment of the nations now so proud of their gold standard.

We are, unfortunately, powerless to decide this question single-handed; it is a problem of international importance. No government can solve it according to its own views; it can only urge the solution which it deems preferable.

On this point I think we have done our duty, for I am not accustomed when in power to abandon the convictions which I have always upheld. This year we were offered the opportunity of joining the United States in a diplomatic effort to induce a neighboring country to assist in measures looking to a reestablishment of a fixed relation between silver and gold, and we made the experiment. We did not demand the free coinage of silver, which does not seem to be indispensable; we but asked for a concert of measures calculated to establish this fixed relation, and to terminate the monetary anarchy which now reigns in the world, and which convulses international trade.

I do not hesitate to say that we failed. I do not, however, regret the step; it was a wise one, and its results will show hereafter. For I am convinced that the day will come when the force of circumstances will compel the nations of Europe to face the problem and solve it. I hope that until that day dawns humanity will not suffer from the vacillations which continually postpone the decision of so important a question. [Great applause.]

Mr. STEWART obtained the floor.

Mr. ALLEN. Will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. STEWART. I wish to make some remarks about the resolution.

Mr. ALLEN. Very well; I do not want to postpone the Senator's remarks.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, at the time the monetary commission was provided for by law I expressed the opinion that it would necessarily be a failure—that no arrangement could possibly be made. I also expressed the opinion that it was much better for the United States to act independently; that foreign complications with regard to our domestic affairs were objectionable, if not dangerous. I am happy to say that the success of the commission in securing the cooperation of France has surpassed my hopes. I state what I believe to be the concurrence of opinion—it certainly is among all with whom I have conversed—that the commission discharged their duties faithfully and with as much success as could have been anticipated.

I did not believe that England would ever consent to any arrangement in favor of the free coinage of silver, and I am still of that opinion. She is going on making proselytes for gold wherever she can. While these negotiations were pending she secured the placing of Japan upon a gold basis. Japan has adopted the gold standard, according to reports from all sources, through the instigation of England. Of course this has destroyed Japan. She is now bankrupt. She was in a thriving condition, and emerged, as it were, from a state of semibarbarism to become a shining mark in the Orient, and was about to assume the position of one of the first-class powers.

A year ago last spring, in her official reports, she attributed her marvelous success in every direction—in manufactures, in agriculture, in commerce—to cheap silver and the difference of exchange. It was stated in that report that she had been a child compared with Europe and America as to manufactures, but she was a giant compared with other countries. With her advantage of cheap silver, she was able to achieve great triumphs, and was marching forward in prosperity. Within six months from that time, through some occult influence, she adopted the gold standard, and her revenues fell off, according to the reports in the newspapers, $25,000,000. Now she is in the market to borrow 45,000,000 yen. This shows the effect the adoption of the gold standard has had upon her. Japan is bankrupt from this hour. Before this occurred she was quite arrogant and disposed to take a stand in opposition to us. There is no talk about that any more. She is a nation of the past; she will lapse into her condition of the past very rapidly.

England remains unfriendly to bimetallism, as I supposed she would. England, however, was laboring under special stress of circumstances during the past year, when our delegation and the French delegation appeared there. Her revenues from India were interrupted not only by famine, but by the difference of exchange that was compelling the Indian people to borrow money to carry on their government; and it looked as if England would be compelled to do something. The rumor came that the officers of the Bank of England proposed to keep one-fifth of their reserve in silver. Amid all this good news, which held out as much hope as could be expected from England, when the negotiations were pending, and before they were decided, the action of the Administration on this side of the Atlantic was certainly very discouraging to our commission.

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Director of the Mint, from the hour the commission left the wharf at New York, proclaimed that they were for the single gold standard and for perpetuating it against all odds. Just at the critical time when this matter was under consideration and before Great Britain had given her answer the President of the United States interfered in the matter and sent to Congress, on the 24th of July last, a message recommending the appointment of a commission to revise the monetary laws of the country. In that message he recommends and comments on the proceedings of a conference, or convention, which was held in Indianapolis last January.

When we examine the proceedings of that convention, we find that they recommended a perpetual gold standard, and all they proposed was legislation to carry that recommendation into effect. To accomplish that the Indianapolis gold convention, or whatever it may be called, said it was necessary to have a commission, and they appointed a committee to wait on Congress and the President of the United States to secure the appointment of a commission to carry into effect their recommendation for the perpetuation of the gold standard. The other House passed a bill for that purpose. The President recommended the two Houses to pass a bill allowing him to appoint a commission to carry out the plan of that Indianapolis convention, which is a perpetuation of the gold standard. This conference, in case they could not succeed in getting Congress and the President to act and to appoint a commission, appointed a commission of their own, with ex-Senator Edmunds at its head, and they are fulminating a plan to perpetuate the gold standard. They are about through with their labors, and the Indianapolis conference is summoned to appear again in a few days.

We have here now, sitting in this city, the National Board of Trade, representing all the banks and perhaps some other interests. Yesterday they decided most positively that the single gold standard should be perpetuated. The Secretary of the Treasury has gone on with his recommendations for the gold standard. He has submitted his plans, and every plan, every suggestion, which comes from him, is to perpetuate the gold standard in this country.

How could it be possible that our commission could be successful abroad when high officers of the Treasury Department, with the sanction of the President of the United States, were advocating the perpetuation of the gold standard as against bimetallism in any form?

More than all that, a large portion of the gold press attacked our commission to Europe before it started, and continued to do so and ridicule its project to attempt to induce Europe to adopt bimetallism when, as they claimed, this country was in favor of the perpetual gold standard. If the Administration is in favor of anything, if there is anything in its policy that is now demonstrated beyond controversy or peradventure, it is that the Administration is committed to the perpetuation of the gold standard.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator allow me a word?

Mr. STEWART. Certainly.

Mr. CHANDLER. Certainly the Senator does not wish to do any injustice to any individual or any body of men.

Mr. STEWART. Not at all.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Secretary of the Treasury has not said that anywhere; the President has not said that anywhere. The Senator is arguing upon a basis of fact which does not appear. I have the message of the President of the United States to which the Senator has alluded, calling attention to the monetary commission, and he commends the report to the consideration of Congress; but nowhere has Secretary Gage or the President said that the Administration was in favor of the gold standard. The acts of the Administration are all in the other direction and in favor of bimetallism.

Mr. STEWART. I beg the Senator's pardon. The message was sent in at the suggestion of the Indianapolis conference, and the President commends to the consideration of Congress the Indianapolis plan, and the Indianapolis plan was the single gold standard per se. There is nothing else in it, and the only thing that is left to be done is to retire the greenbacks. Mr. Gage has time and time again in his plan suggested the retirement not only of the greenbacks, but of the Sherman notes and of the silver certificates. He wants them all to be put in a redemption division and only paid out for gold. He wants to put them in a mass and get rid of them, and the only thing they are discussing is how they can make the transition and get rid of all Government issues.

If Mr. Gage has argued in favor of anything, he has argued in favor of that ad nauseam; if the Board of Trade here argues in favor of anything, it stands for the gold standard per se; and if the Indianapolis convention means anything, and if language means anything, that is the foundation of their whole scheme, and the only thing left for Congress to do is to get rid of all Government issues and return to gold, as argued by the entire Administration forces. Why is it necessary for them to say we are for the gold standard when they say we are going to get rid of all Government issues and have nothing in circulation but gold and have everything redeemable in gold?

It has been suggested in this plan that we retire the greenbacks; that all greenbacks when paid in shall be only paid out again for

gold. The President suggests in his message that that shall be done when the revenue shall be equal to the expenditures. Then he says the greenbacks should be impounded and only paid out for gold. What is that but the gold standard? That is the only fair construction to be placed upon his language. Of course he did not elaborate the idea as fully as his Secretary of the Treasury, but he did not repudiate what the Secretary of the Treasury said, and if they are not advocates of the retirement of all Government issues except gold, then they advocate turning the whole thing over to the banks; and if the whole fraternity are not advocating that, then the English language is a lie, for they all say that.

Mr. ALLEN. Will the Senator from Nevada permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. STEWART. Certainly.

Mr. ALLEN. I did not understand distinctly the request of the Senator from Colorado. It occurs to me that we ought to know what he desires before we proceed, and if the resolution goes on the Calendar, where it will go in a few minutes——

Mr. STEWART. I am speaking generally. In a few minutes I will be through. I understand the request is to have the resolution go over until some time in January, which is very proper.

Mr. ALLEN. What does the Senator say to having a distinct statement from the Senator from Colorado as to his wishes before we proceed further with the debate?

Mr. STEWART. I understand what I have stated to be his wish.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not know that the Senator from Colorado made any distinct suggestion.

Mr. STEWART. He made a suggestion of that kind.

Mr. WOLCOTT. My embarrassment in the matter arises from the fact that I do not think I have any right here, speaking as a Senator, not speaking officially, to make a request that the resolution shall go over. I can only leave it to the good judgment of the Senator from Nebraska. All I can say I hope to be able to state soon after the recess, and I think it is very possible the Senator may then desire to modify or change or perhaps enlarge the resolution.

Mr. ALLEN. Does the Senator from Colorado believe the commission will be able to report or to make some definite statement by the 15th of January?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I do not think the commission intend to make any report at this time, so far as I know, but of course such a report would not be made here in the Senate.

Mr. ALLEN. I understand; but will it be made to the President of the United States, so that we can obtain it from him?

Mr. WOLCOTT. That I am not in a position to say at this time.

Mr. ALLEN. Then the request of the Senator from Colorado is very indefinite. I am inclined, so far as I am concerned, to let the resolution pass over to a fixed date next month, if there is any hope or expectation that a report will be made to the President and that we will be able to obtain the report.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that I know nothing which would indicate that such a report will be made by the middle of next month.

Mr. ALLEN. Then I think we ought to press the resolution.

Mr. STEWART. If there is any doubt about the position of the Administration, of Mr. Gage, of the Director of the Mint, of the Comptroller of the Currency, and of their assistants and of the representatives of the banks, or of the Edmunds commission on this question, that their ultimate object is to retire all Government issues and turn the whole business over to the banks and adhere to the gold standard, I am prepared to argue it with the documents. If anybody questions it, I should like to proceed this afternoon or some time to argue it with the documents, because I propose to prove by documentary evidence every step taken in this matter.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator from Nevada does not point at last to anything that Secretary Gage says or the President says which justifies him in saying they are for the gold standard when they profess to be in favor of international bimetallism.

Mr. STEWART. I deny that.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator goes on and argues from certain acts and facts that that is the real intention.

Mr. STEWART. I deny——

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator will let me go on for a moment. The Senator goes on to argue from certain acts and certain facts that that is the real feeling and view of the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, and he argues that the effect of these various recommendations as to the currency and as to greenbacks is in the direction of acquiescing in the gold standard.

What I desire to guard against is the inference that these conclusions of the Senator from Nevada are the expressions of Secretary Gage or of the President, because they are not, and the Senator himself will so admit.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Gage has never uttered a word publicly that has been printed in favor of international bimetallism, and I think it can be easily proven, if it comes to the test, that he is decidedly opposed to it. I have been so told by numbers of men who have talked with him. He is opposed to it, and his whole scheme shows that he is. The scheme he laid before the Cabinet is as inconsistent with international bimetallism as is night with day; and the idea that he can not be opposed to it because he is advocating another policy is untenable. A man advocates protection. You say he does not say he is opposed to free trade; but if he is advocating protection you would not think he is a very good free trader. So it is in this case. Mr. Gage advocates the single gold standard for this country, the retirement of all Government issues, and the turning over of the whole matter of money to the banks. If that is not equivalent to a declaration against international bimetallism, then I do not understand the English language; and the President in alluding kindly in his message to the Indianapolis conference, with his approval, is doing something entirely inconsistent with international bimetallism.

We would have had a test whether international bimetallism were possible if the Administration had stood by the commission. I do not believe we would have accomplished it then. We might have accomplished it. We certainly can not accomplish it, there is no use talking of it, so long as the Administration takes a position diametrically opposed to international bimetallism. So long as it is in favor of perpetuating the gold standard here, it is opposed to bimetallism in any form.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator bear in mind that the utterance which binds the President of the United States is the utterance of his message? The Senator knows what is in the message of the President of the United States. Will he allow me to have read a part of the utterance of the President?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir; I will allow it to be read. I know what it is. He expresses in that message kindly feelings and gratification at the action of France, but he does not express disapprobation of the hostile action of his own Administration. He does not regret that he could not have the cooperation of his own Cabinet. That is what I complain of in the message.

Mr. CHANDLER. That is all inference. The Senator infers that Secretary Gage is against the policy and plan of the President. Where the President stands appears from the statement in his message, which the Senator from Nevada has kindly agreed to allow to be read.

Mr. STEWART. Let it be read, and I will comment on it. It is right in the line of my thought.

The Secretary read as follows:

[From the message of December 6, 1897.]

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1897, for the promotion of an international agreement respecting bimetallism, I appointed on the 14th day of April, 1897, Hon. EDWARD O. WOLCOTT, of Colorado, Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, and Hon. Charles J. Paine, of Massachusetts, as special envoys to represent the United States. They have been diligent in their efforts to secure the concurrence and cooperation of European countries in the international settlement of the question, but up to this time have not been able to secure an agreement contemplated by their mission.

The gratifying action of our great sister Republic of France in joining this country in an attempt to bring about an agreement among the principal commercial nations of Europe whereby a fixed and relative value between gold and silver shall be secured furnishes assurance that we are not alone among the larger nations of the world in realizing the international character of the problem and in the desire of reaching some wise and practical solution of it. The British Government has published a résumé of the steps taken jointly by the French ambassador in London and the special envoys of the United States, with whom our ambassador at London actively cooperated in the presentation of this subject to Her Majesty's Government. This will be laid before Congress.

Our special envoys have not made their final report, as further negotiations between the representatives of this Government and the Governments of other countries are pending and in contemplation. They believe that doubts which have been raised in certain quarters respecting the position of maintaining the stability of the parity between the metals and kindred questions may yet be solved by further negotiations.

Meanwhile it gives me satisfaction to state that the special envoys have already demonstrated their ability and fitness to deal with the subject, and it is to be earnestly hoped that their labors may result in an international agreement which will bring about recognition of both gold and silver as money upon such terms and with such safeguards as will secure the use of both metals upon a basis which shall work no injustice to any class of our citizens.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, that portion of the message just read has two eyes, one looking toward Wall and Lombard streets and the other looking toward the betrayed people of the United States. The hypocrisy of declaring his gratification at the action of France favoring bimetallism while he tolerated the action of Gage, Eckels, Preston, and other Treasury officials opposing international bimetallism or bimetallism in any form, is humiliating to American manhood. Why should the President speak kindly of the commission which he betrayed when he commended the single gold standard plan of the Indianapolis conference to Congress, at the critical point when a favorabe answer was anticipated from Great Britain?

What we object to on the part of the Administration is its persistent double dealing in giving the international bimetallists honeyed words, while the whole power of his Administration and all the aiders and abettors of the gold standard are deliberately engaged in promoting legislation to perpetuate the single gold

standard in this country and to make international bimetallism impossible. If the Administration would boldly proclaim that the pretense in the St. Louis platform in favor of international bimetallism was a fraud to deceive the American people and place the Republican party in power, to perpetuate the gold standard in this country, the President would be liberated from the necessity of living a transparent subterfuge.

Mr. ALLEN. If I can have the attention of the Senator from Colorado, I will state that I am not disposed to press the resolution at this time if the Senator is prepared to say that by or shortly after the 15th of next month a fuller statement will be made by him, or by some person representing the commission, as to the progress made looking toward international bimetallism, and I should like to have that report or statement indicate to the Senate and to the country whether, within a reasonable time, if the negotiations are not successful, they will cease and we will have a final report of the mission.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I wish to say to the Senator from Nebraska that there is not any desire on anybody's part to prolong negotiations a single day beyond the period when there is still great hope remaining that something may be accomplished.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I think there is no one member of the mission who would be willing that for an hour the matter should be left pending if a final conclusion either one way or the other had been reached or could be announced.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I think this matter ought not to be left in the air, and that there ought to be a reasonable time fixed when some fuller and more complete statement will be made as to the work of the commission. I trust that a report will be made, and I hope it will be made in accordance with the act creating the commission, and that we will be able to get that report from the President of the United States in time to enable us to formulate and pass appropriate legislation.

It is not necessary for me to say here, as I have repeatedly said, that I regard international bimetallism as a dream, a mere ideality; that it is an impossibility; but if the commissioners can bring it about, I am perfectly willing they should.

Now, in deference to the wishes of the Senator from Colorado, I am willing that the resolution shall pass over until the morning hour of the 15th day of next month or the next legislative day thereafter. I am willing that it shall be passed over with that understanding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the absence of objection, that will be the order.

TWELFTH AND SUBSEQUENT CENSUSES.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to ask consent at this time to make a brief statement touching upon certain questions which were discussed yesterday by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and, if necessary, I will ask that the bill which was then under consideration may be laid before the Senate for that purpose. I propose to occupy a very few moments of time, but I desire to put in the RECORD a matter which I think is of importance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the bill indicated, which will be read by title.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 94) to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, it was my purpose yesterday, when the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] concluded his speech on the much-mooted question of civil-service reform, to make reply to it, but the hour was so late that I abandoned that purpose. At a later day, when the matter is before the Senate, either on an appropriation bill or upon the bill which has just been laid before this body, I will take occasion to express my views on the subject.

I rise this morning, Mr. President, merely for the purpose of calling attention to the statement of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, in reference to the last census. I have in my hand a letter identical with the one which the Senator from Massachusetts used yesterday, written to me in reply to a note addressed to Mr. Wright several weeks ago, asking him upon what information he based his statement that if the last census had been taken under the rules of the Civil Service Commission $2,000,000 would have been saved to the country. Mr. Wright, under date of December 11, very elaborately answers my question, and apparently is of opinion that the statement he made was a very modest one, and that even a much larger sum than $2,000,000 would have been saved had the census been taken under civil-service rules.

Mr. Wright bases his calculation largely and almost exclusively upon the difference in the cost of matter per page as between the reports of the Census and the Labor Bureau. I have some little knowledge of printing, and I confess astonishment that an officer of the Government should undertake to make a mathematical calculation upon the relative number of nonpareil ems of matter in two separate reports. If the efficacy or value of a document is to be estimated by the length of it, it is obvious to every intelligent mind that the man who can write the fastest or talk the fastest will have a very great advantage in the contest.

I take it that the reports of the Bureau of Labor are somewhat different in character from the reports of the Census Bureau, and that if a careful examination is had it will be found that a calculation made upon the basis used by Mr. Wright will be a very faulty comparison, to say the least.

Mr. Wright, in his letter, goes further than the Senator from Massachusetts carried him in his contention yesterday. He goes on to show that not only might there have been a saving of $2,000,000, but that even the large amount of $6,421,245 might have been saved out of a total of $10,000,000 if the work had been carried on under the rules of the Civil Service Commission. He makes one comparison which leads him to that conclusion, and then he makes a second calculation which leads him to the conclusion that a saving of $3,372,025.21 might have been made.

Mr. President, I have the highest possible personal regard for Mr. Wright. He is a citizen of my State; he is a man who has the confidence of the country; he is a gentleman who has devoted his life to statistical matters, and I would not in a light way call into question any statement he may have made to the country or to an individual Senator; but I must here publicly express my surprise that an official so eminent in his special line of work should have, somewhat carelessly, I think, placed before the country a statement that will, I feel sure, not bear careful scrutiny and examination upon its merits.

Mr. Wright put Mr. Porter in the attitude of having wasted the public money, not because of any act of his own, but simply because he was working under a system that is vicious. Mr. Porter is known to the Senate, he is known to the country, and I never before heard it charged that his work as Superintendent of the Census was performed extravagantly. It is true that Mr. Porter has stated, in a magazine article, that in his opinion the clerks ought to have been under the civil service, and in the Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday he repeats that statement, but it is qualified by the assertion that the clerical force should have been put under the classified service, not because efficient work could not be secured in the other way, but because there would have been less clamor in the country if it had been done.

Mr. Porter, in the Philadelphia Inquirer, calls in question the statements as to a possible saving of $2,000,000. I will read what he says on that point:

> Some very wild and ridiculous statements have been going the rounds in relation to the money which could have been saved had the Eleventh Census been placed under the civil service. The figure was started sometime ago at $2,000,000, but has gradually been growing and has blossomed out since the present discussion has come up into a cold $3,000,000.

That is less than Mr. Wright places it in either of the estimates which he has made and submitted to me in writing.

> If this keeps on, those who believe the civil service a cure for all governmental ills will soon be able to demonstrate that if the work of 1900 is only put under the direction of a scientific statistician and under the civil service it will absolutely cost nothing.

Then Mr. Porter goes on to show the different appropriations that were made by Congress, and he comes to the conclusion, which I think is not capable of being successfully refuted, that of the amounts that were appropriated there was only $3,612,667.14 left which by any possibility could have been influenced by the clerical force had it been operating under the rules of the civil service. The remainder of the appropriations was absolutely outside of the civil service, even had the work of the Eleventh Census been conducted under the direction of the three distinguished gentlemen known as Civil Service Commissioners, who seem to be running the Government to-day. Now, if that be true, and I take it Mr. Porter knows what he is talking about, it is a very remarkable circumstance that out of an appropriation of $3,612,667.14 we could have saved either $3,372,025.21 or $6,421,245, according to calculations made by Mr. Wright.

Mr. Porter says that he is perfectly willing to discuss the question on its merits, but when those who pretend to be in favor of honest and efficient government indulge in misrepresentations, such as some newspapers do which wildly demand civil service for the Census Office, it makes one lose faith in the truthfulness and honesty of these self-appointed guardians of the public service.

I think it is proper that this statement of Mr. Porter should go to the country side by side with the statement that formed the basis of the very earnest argument of the junior Senator from Massachusetts yesterday. As I said before, I will content myself to-day with this observation, and at a later date I will call attention to some other features of so-called civil-service reform that I think it may be well for us to discuss during the present session of Congress.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print a portion of the communication, signed by Mr. Porter, in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request

of the Senator from New Hampshire, that the article referred to be printed in the RECORD? The Chair hears none.

The article referred to is as follows:

ROBERT P. PORTER'S NEW YORK LETTER—WILL CIVIL SERVICE OBTAIN IN THE SELECTION OF CENSUS CLERKS?—COST OF FORMER CENSUS—RÉSUMÉ OF WHAT THE GOVERNMENT PAID TO COUNT THE PEOPLE ON THE LAST OCCASION.

Some very wild and ridiculous statements have been going the rounds in relation to the money which could have been saved had the Eleventh Census been placed under the civil service. The figure was started sometime ago at $2,000,000, but has gradually been growing and has blossomed out since the present discussion has come up into a cold $3,000,000. If this keeps on, those who believe the civil service a cure for all governmental ills will soon be able to demonstrate that if the work of 1900 is only put under the direction of a scientific statistician and under the civil service it will absolutely cost nothing. Let us look at the facts and see how three, or even two, million dollars can be saved in taking the Twelfth Census by putting it under the civil service. When it is stated that this amount was lost or expended unnecessarily by the Eleventh Census, the inference is that it can be saved for the Twelfth Census if we only put it under the civil service. Up to October 31, 1897, the total appropriations for the expenses of the Eleventh Census were as follows:

Expenses Eleventh Census.

March 1, 1889	$1,000,000.00
June 18, 1890	3,075,000.00
August 30, 1890	1,400,000.00
March 3, 1891	1,000,000.00
March 8, 1892	200,000.00
May 13, 1892	100,000.00
July 28, 1892	560,000.00
March 3, 1893	840,000.00
December 21, 1893	350,000.00
March 2, 1895	135,000.00
February 26, 1896	15,000.00
June 8, 1896	10,162.50
Transferred from farms, homes, and mortgages, act August 23, 1894	1,950.20
Receipts under section 23, act of March 1, 1889	1,629.14
Total	8,683,741.84
Disbursements to October 31, 1897	8,688,636.88
Balance on hand	104.96

There is every penny appropriated by Congress for the census proper. In addition to this, Congress, in its wisdom, made the following appropriation for a special investigation into the individual mortgage indebtedness of the people of the United States. The Superintendent of the Eleventh Census opposed this inquiry, because of its probable cost, and because such inquisitorial inquiries make the Census Office unpopular. He was, however, overruled, and Congress made the following appropriations for this specific purpose:

Appropriations, "Farms, homes, and mortgages."

Act February 22, 1890		$1,000,000.00
Act March 8, 1892		50,000.00
Act July 28, 1892		100,000.00
Act March 3, 1893		180,000.00
		1,330,000.00
Disbursements	$1,328,040.80	
Transferred to expenses Eleventh Census	1,950.20	
		1,330,000.00

The printing, engraving, and binding of the Census Office is another matter hardly under control of the Superintendent of the Census, because Congress decides how many volumes of each report shall be published, and the Government Printing Office decides what shall be paid for the same, and the appropriations are made direct to the order of the Public Printer.

The question of civil service does not, so far as the Superintendent of Census can control it, enter into the following appropriations for printing, engraving, and binding:

Appropriations, "Printing, engraving, and binding."

Act December 19, 1889	$250,000.00
Act August 30, 1890	350,000.00
Act December 21, 1893	6,500.00
Total	606,500.00
Disbursements	604,036.29
Balance	2,463.71

Here, then, we have the actual appropriations for the Eleventh Census, made by Congress, under all these heads, and the actual cost of each branch, which, after allowing for the cash on hand October 31, 1897, was as follows:

Amounts disbursed to October 31, 1897.

Expenses Eleventh Census	$8,688,636.88
Farms, homes, and mortgages	1,328,040.80
Printing, engraving, and binding	604,036.29
Total	10,620,713.97

There were other inquiries of a special nature included by Congress in the census of 1890 that will not be called for in 1900, and others that can be abolished altogether, so at least $2,000,000 may be really saved in this way. How $2,000,000 can be saved or could have been saved by the Civil Service Board examining the clerks, instead of a competent census board examining them, I am at a loss to understand.

Of the total amount of $10,620,713.97 expended for the census proper, $1,599,452.36 was paid out to special agents; the supervisors received $260,553.10; the enumerators, $2,485,825.07; miscellaneous, $1,097,410.75; furniture and fittings, $56,805.55; leaving the total amount paid out for salaries $5,120,667.14. Clearly this is the only item that could have been influenced by civil-service examinations. Of this amount the nonskilled labor received $508,000. By that I mean persons engaged in handling the blanks and schedules, which number into the hundreds of millions, the shipping department, card stamping and numbering, and as laborers and messengers about the several buildings.

Deducting this from the total amount paid in salaries would leave $4,612,667.14. Under the law employes of the Tenth Census who had good records were exempt from examination, as they should be, and those who had passed the clerkship examination of the Civil Service Commission were also exempted by the Secretary of the Interior. At one period of the office 25 per cent of the clerks came under this class, though when the temporary appointments were made the percentage was perhaps less. At least $1,000,000 of the $4,612,667.14 was paid to this class of employees. We have, therefore, $3,612,667.14 left, and of this it is claimed in some quarters $3,000,000, and in others $2,000,000, could have been saved had the force been examined by the Civil Service Board instead of by the efficient gentlemen appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to perform this function.

Toward the latter days of the work, when reenforcements for three months, and even sixty days, were wanted, persons called "skilled laborers," at a salary of $50 per month, were put on and engaged in all sorts of work that required quick hands and good eyesight—punching cards, working machines, addressing envelopes, etc. The total sum paid to this class of employees was $850,000, which really represents the aggregate amount paid to persons who were not employees of the Tenth Census, with good records, who had not passed the civil-service examination, or who had not been thoroughly and fairly examined by a board consisting of men of the highest character, two of whom are now occupying honorable positions in the Government service, and all three of whom are thorough believers in the merit system.

I am perfectly willing to discuss the question on its merits, but must confess, when those who pretend to be in favor of honest government and efficient government indulge in such paragraphs as the following, which I find in a newspaper, wildly demanding civil service for the Census Office, it makes one lose faith in the truthfulness and honesty of these self-appointed guardians of the public service:

"The public knows something of the faults of the Eleventh Census. It knows that an immense amount of money was wasted; that $12,000,000 was expended when $3,000,000 would have sufficed; that the Census Bureau was made a partisan Republican body, filled with narrow partisans, and largely with political bums and hangers-on who wanted work."

To begin with, I have shown that the Eleventh Census proper (that is, excluding printing, engraving, and binding, and farms, homes, and mortgages) cost only $8,685,636.88 up to the 31st of last October.

That of this, $260,553.10 was paid to supervisors, and to enumerators $2,485,825.07. The cost of this work alone for the Twelfth Census will probably exceed $3,000,000. If the inquiries of the Eleventh Census are not required by Congress, two millions can be saved in this way, and the cost of the Twelfth Census brought down to from $9,000,000 to $10,000,000. The man who undertakes to do the work for less than this figure will fail. A saving can also be effected by giving plenty of time to preliminary work, and this Congress seems inclined to do.

Mr. PRITCHARD. Mr. President, I desire to submit a few remarks in this connection with respect to the modification of the civil service. There has been a great deal of talk in regard to the declaration contained in the Republican platform with respect to the law. There is nothing to be found in the Republican platform which in the least interferes with the honest enforcement of the merit system. The declaration in question reads as follows:

The civil-service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declaration that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

This declaration indicates by implication that the law had not been honestly enforced by the Democratic party during the late Administration, and is a pledge that, in so far as the Republican party is concerned, we are to have an honest enforcement of the civil-service law and that it is to be extended wherever practicable.

The first inquiry, then, is: Has there been an honest enforcement of the civil-service law? In response to this inquiry I am prepared to show that there has not been an honest enforcement of the law. And in making this statement I do not wish to be understood as imputing corrupt motives to those who have administered the civil-service law, but I do assert they have permitted their partisan zeal to induce them to place a construction on the civil-service law in many instances that is at variance with the spirit as well as the plain letter of the law.

There can be no such thing as an honest enforcement of the law if we are to permit the classification as made by Mr. Cleveland to remain in force, and it is the imperative duty of the Republican party, in pursuance of the declaration I have just quoted, to modify the law so as to give expression to the honest intentions of the framers of the statute. It is as much our duty to see to it that the abuses growing out of the improper interpretation of the law are corrected as it is to secure the honest enforcement of the law in any other respect. Some would have us believe that those who favor a modification of the law are thereby placing themselves in opposition to the principles of Republicanism. But such is not the case. We are simply endeavoring to secure that which we are entitled to according to all the rules of fairness and justice, to wit, a fair and impartial administration of the law.

The opposition to this law, which is now so manifest in every State of the Union, is due to the insatiable greed for office which characterized those who were charged with the management of our public affairs during the last Administration. So long as the civil-service law was held to apply to the postal service and other clerical positions in the Departments only, there was no discontent, and, as a general rule, such enforcement of the law was acquiesced in by the majority of our people.

It is a singular coincidence that it never occurred to Mr. Cleveland to make such sweeping extensions of the civil-service law until he reached that point when it was obvious to him that his party was to be repudiated by the American people at the next general election, nor until nearly all Republicans had been removed from office and their places filled with simon-pure Democrats. The present hostility to the merit system is the legitimate result of such unwise manipulation of the law. Such construction of the law has given the structure dimensions entirely out of proportion to its original foundation. In order that we may have a proper conception as to the extent of the various orders

promulgated by Mr. Cleveland, in which I claim that he acted without authority of law, I call the attention of the Senate to the following facts in relation thereto:

First. Deputy collectors of internal revenue and customs were placed in the classified service.

Second. The Government Printing Office was included in the classified service.

Third. Laborers, messengers, and watchmen were included in the service.

I now propose to consider these classifications in their order, and give you the reasons why I think their classification is not warranted by the civil-service law. The Civil Service Commission has no jurisdiction over deputy collectors in that they are not officers of the Government in the sense contemplated by the civil-service act.

Deputy collectors are appointed by the collector to act as his agents and in his stead in certain instances. They execute to the collector an official bond, conditioned for the performance of their duties, but, while this is true, if a deputy collector, while in the discharge of his duties, commits a tort, or if he at any time embezzles Government funds, he is not held directly responsible to the Government for his misconduct, but the collector at once becomes responsible to the Government and to the public for the official misconduct of his deputy. These officers are appointed in accordance with section 3148 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

Each collector shall be authorized to appoint, by an instrument in writing under his hand, as many deputies as he may think proper, to be by him compensated for their services; to revoke any such appointment, giving such notice thereof as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, and to require and accept bonds or other securities from such deputies. Each such deputy shall have the like authority, in every respect, to collect the taxes levied or assessed within the portion of the district assigned to him which is by law vested in the collector himself; but each collector shall, in every respect, be responsible both to the United States and to individuals, as the case may be, for all moneys collected and for every act done or neglected to be done by any of his deputies while acting as such.

It is perfectly clear to my mind that this section means nothing more nor less than that these deputies are simply agents of the collector, and that, so far as responsibility in accounting to the Government is concerned, the collector alone is considered. It is insisted that the law presupposes that officials who are placed in the classified service shall continue in office during good behavior or so long as they faithfully perform their duties. I do not concur in this opinion; but suppose that the contention is correct; then it is impossible to make this guaranty as respects deputy collectors, because their tenure is uncertain and depends solely upon the duration in office of their superior—the collector—from whom they receive their authority to perform the duties assigned them.

The moment the collector retires from office the official lives of his deputies cease to exist. They are simply agents of their principal, and their principal being no longer in existence, their agency terminates by simple operation of law. But suppose, for argument's sake, that by some mysterious power unknown to man and unauthorized by statute these officials continue to have official existence, I take it that no one will seriously insist that the collector should be deprived of the authority to name his subordinates, when it is admitted that among other things they are charged with the collection of taxes for which the collector is responsible to the Government on his official bond.

The classification of the Government Printing Office is, in my judgment, without warrant of law. In the first place, to adopt the language of the Public Printer, the Government Printing Office "is simply a great manufacturing plant, involving varied branches of skilled labor of high grade. The civil-service rules are, in my judgment, an obstruction rather than an aid to efficiency and economy. In my opinion the civil-service rules as promulgated for enforcement here should be modified radically, suspended, or repealed."

This is the statement of the Public Printer, Mr. Palmer, who is a practical printer and who has heretofore served the Government acceptably in the same capacity in which he now acts. He is a gentleman of high character, and if we are to give credence to his statement the interests of the Government can best be subserved by excluding the Government Printing Office from the classified service. So far I have assumed for argument's sake that the civil-service law authorized the classification of the Government Printing Office, but as a matter of fact I think I am prepared to show that Mr. Cleveland's action in promulgating rules for the Government Printing Office was unauthorized by law. The civil-service law was enacted on the 16th day of January, 1883, and on the 12th day of January, 1895, sections 44, 45, 48, and 49 of chapter 23 of the Supplement of the Revised Statutes of the United States, volume 2, were enacted, which provide as follows:

SEC. 44. There shall be appointed by the Public Printer a chief clerk, who shall be a practical printer, and versed in the art of bookbinding, whose salary shall be $2,400 per annum; and a foreman of printing, and a foreman of binding, who must be practically and thoroughly acquainted with their respective trades who shall each receive a salary of $2,100 per annum.

SEC. 45. It shall be the duty of the Public Printer to employ workmen who are thoroughly skilled in their respective branches of industry, as shown by trial of their skill under his direction.

SEC. 48. The Public Printer may employ two clerks of class 4, at an annual salary of $1,800 each; two clerks of class 3, at $1,600 each per annum; one clerk of class 2, at $1,400 per annum.

SEC. 49. The Public Printer may employ, at such rates of wages as he may deem for the interest of the Government and just to the persons employed, such proof readers, laborers, and other hands as may be necessary for the execution of the orders for public printing and binding authorized by law; but he shall not, at any time, employ in the office more hands than the absolute necessities of the public work may require.

This law expressly confers upon the Public Printer the authority to prescribe such rules as he may deem necessary for the proper selection of the employees in the Government Printing Office. Here is a law enacted subsequent to the enactment of the civil-service law that brings this question within the rule of construction of statutory law which provides that the latest expression of legislative will is the law unless the same is amended or repealed. Therefore, if we are governed by this rule, and I must say that I consider it our imperative duty to adopt the rule, inasmuch as it has the sanction of the highest judicial tribunals in the land—such being the case, what is the duty of the Republican party in the premises? It is clearly our duty to secure such modification of the law, by legislation or otherwise, as will insure a correct interpretation of the statutes as well as an honest enforcement of the same.

I am prepared to show by the express wording of the civil-service act that the classification of laborers or workmen is not only unwarranted, but in violation of the act itself.

Among other things section 7 provides:

* * * But nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-fourth section of the Revised Statutes, nor to take from the President any authority not inconsistent with this act conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-third section of said statutes.

Nor shall any officer not in the executive branch of the Government, or any person merely employed as a laborer or workman, be required to be classified hereunder.

Nor, unless by direction of the Senate, shall any person who has been nominated for confirmation by the Senate be required to be classified or to pass an examination.

Here is a plain and simple declaration which declares that no laborer or workman shall be required to be classified under the civil-service act. It is true that the word "merely" is used in this connection, but I deny that it is used for the purpose of drawing a distinction between laborers and workmen. It was used, in my judgment, for the purpose of drawing a line of demarcation between those who occupied clerical positions, such as clerkships in the Departments, and those who held the positions of messengers, watchmen, and other places that can be classified under no other head than that of laborers or workmen.

We can appreciate why it was that the framers of the act sought to make a clear distinction between those holding clerkships and similar positions in Departments and those employed as laborers and workmen. In the absence of the qualifying word "merely" it might with plausibility be contended that all parties in the Departments whose duties were of such a character as to involve the performance of physical labor are excluded under this proviso, and under such a construction it could be shown that clerks were in a certain sense laborers.

In order to extend the civil-service law to limits beyond its legitimate scope the Civil Service Commission has undertaken to draw a distinction between laborers—classifying one grade as skilled laborers and the other as *mere* laborers, and in the Government Printing Office an entirely new device has been adopted by which those who in other Departments are designated as mere laborers are divided into classes, and one class is designated as "helpers," when in truth and in fact they are performing similar duties to those who are designated as mere laborers. Under the civil-service rules as promulgated November 2, 1896, and January 15, 1897, for observance in the Government Printing Office the following classes of employees are classed as skilled laborers:

Assistant doorkeepers, boxers, captains of watch, charge of charwomen, charge of countingroom, charge of delivery room, charge of glue room, charge of gold sweepings, charge of helpers, charge of numbering, charge of piece sewers, charge of sewing machines, charge of stitching, charge of warehouse, counters, directresses, doorkeepers, examiners, feeders, firemen, floor hands (not mechanics), folders, gold workers, helpers, hoisters, hydraulic pressmen, knife grinders, leather cutters, perforaters, sawyers, stablemen, telephone operator, wagon master, wagon messengers, watchmen, yard master.

Here we have an illustration of the methods adopted by the last Administration in order to keep Democrats in office. We are gravely informed that "stablemen" and "knife grinders" are skilled laborers. Does anyone contend that this is not an unwarranted usurpation of power and one that is in direct conflict with the provisions of the civil-service law, which provides that no laborer or workman shall be classified? It is such high-handed methods that have caused opposition to the merit system.

It is clearly a misnomer to say that a stableman is a skilled laborer, and no one knew it better than Mr. Benedict when he made

this classification. It is the duty of the Republican party to correct this abuse at once, because if we do not there can be no such thing as an honest enforcement of the law. The ugliest feature connected with the classification of the Government Printing Office is the fact that numbers of unskilled laborers working inside of the Government Printing Office are denominated as "helpers" in order to evade the plain letter of the law. The Public Printer, in his letter addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, among other things, says:

The only persons here who are not by these rules included in the classified service are charwomen and laborers employed in working outside of the Government Printing Office proper. Unskilled laborers employed inside of the office are denominated as "helpers," and are included in the classified list.

It is not contended by Mr. Palmer that parties employed as "helpers" are skilled laborers, but on the other hand he plainly says that they are not skilled laborers. However, in order to thwart the will of the framers of the statute, these men are called "helpers."

While I do not wish to use harsh terms in discussing this matter, at the same time I must insist that such practice in ordinary human affairs would be denominated a fraud. I have endeavored to show that in three notable instances there has been an utter disregard of the provisions of the civil-service act by Mr. Cleveland during his Administration. If such abuses are not corrected it will result in the absolute repeal of the merit system.

Before I conclude, there is another view of this question that I desire to call to the attention of the Senate. The civil-service law, within certain prescribed limits, vests the Chief Executive with discretionary power as to its application. It is, then, purely a question as to what extent we are to go in applying the civil-service rules as respects the Executive Departments in order to secure the best results in the way of efficient service. I have given this subject much thought and I am convinced that all positions in the service wherein the appointee is required to possess executive ability should be excluded from the classified service.

It seems to me that those who favor the merit system should agree to the proposition that you can test the clerical ability of an individual, in a measure, by a written examination, but that you can not test the executive ability of an individual by such examination. For instance, you can not decide by a written examination as to whether or not the individual is a smooth-tempered or well-balanced man. You can not decide as to whether or not he has enough common sense to direct the affairs to him intrusted. In other words, to test the executive ability of an individual it is necessary that you should see him face to face and satisfy yourself by a personal investigation as to his qualifications and as to his past life—as to whether or not in the past he has demonstrated the fact that he does possess executive ability. Such being the case, it is highly essential that special agents, as well as chiefs of divisions, should be excluded and their selection left entirely with the heads of Departments.

I call attention to the following extracts from letters written from the heads of different Departments. Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, among other things, says:

The experience I have had since I have taken charge of the Department leads me to conclude that it is difficult to get heads of divisions with sufficient practical experience through civil-service examinations. We want men in my Department who not only have a good foundation education, but also a good deal of practical knowledge of the world; and we are quite likely to get bright schoolboys. They answer civil-service questions better than men who have been away from school and college some years, and yet, while they are able to do that, they lack the practical experience which is absolutely necessary in the heads of some of my divisions.

As to field agents, I will state that it is necessary, in carrying out the laws of Congress, to send confidential agents to find out things. I can illustrate: The Agricultural appropriation bill just passed requires me to send a man to Alaska to ascertain whether, if an experimental station were established there, it would be beneficial to the people of that Territory. I understand I have power to appoint a man for only ninety days. So in that case I will ask leave of the Civil-Service Commission to send a man, and it will agree that I can send one for ninety days. Then at the end of that ninety days of course his work will not have been completed, and I must ask leave to extend the time, etc.

It seems to me that these special agents should not be under the civil-service rules. Peculiar qualifications are necessary there which will not be brought out by a civil-service examination, and the employment is for only a little while.

Secretary Bliss, of the Interior Department, among other things, says:

The chief clerk of this Department and the chiefs of divisions should, in my opinion, be exempt from the classified service. These officers occupy confidential relations to the Secretary, and on their briefs or recommendations he is dependent, to a large extent, for the proper conduct of his office.

I am of opinion, also, that the special agents, such as land and timber inspectors, mineral-land commissioners, and particularly the special Indian agents, or the appointment of such, should be more directly under control of the Secretary, who is responsible for their actions and who must depend upon them very largely for his knowledge of affairs in distant regions.

The grave responsibility resting upon the Secretary of the Interior for actions taken upon the recommendation of such officers makes it necessary, in my opinion, that he should have a controlling voice in their appointment. It might be practicable to form an examining board within the Department, consisting, say, of the Secretary or Acting Secretary and the four Commissioners, who should make such special examination of applicants for these offices as may be judicious.

Commissioner Hermann, of the Land Office, among other things, says:

In my opinion, deputy collectors of internal revenue and deputy United States marshals should not be included in the classified service.

The existing rules of the civil service should be modified, so far as the bureaus of all the Departments are concerned, in respect to their application to chief clerks, chiefs of divisions, receiving clerks, and confidential clerks, the inspectors, and also as to all special agents of the Departments, including mineral-land commissioners in Montana and Idaho, mine inspectors, and principal examiners of land claims and contests.

These officers sustain close confidential relations to the heads of the Departments and the bureaus, the special agents being required to have the qualifications of detectives, which qualifications can only be tested by experience and observation and by reputation, and not by any civil-service examination.

The chiefs of division should be especially exempt from the classified service, because their relations are not only confidential to the bureau head, but they constitute the last line of demarcation between the political relations of the Administration and the justly clerical or civil-service divisions of the Departments. The chief of a division is its presiding officer, and should possess the qualities essential to a presiding officer, and his general deportment should be such as to command the respect and add to the discipline of the corps. He should be selected especially as to his general fitness as such chief.

If it is assumed that the dominant party shall shape the legislation in the country in consonance with the policies which it sustains, it has a right to know that the chiefs of divisions, who first shape recommendations as they are called for through the various divisions, are in perfect sympathy with the party policies. The most important legislation in Congress emanates from the divisions in the form of reports on measures pending in Congress, and which are usually first submitted to the heads of the Departments, and by them to the heads of bureaus, who in turn submit it to the chiefs of divisions.

The chief clerks are confidential advisers of the heads of bureaus and Departments and are the custodians of important secrets which involve the public interests, while at the same time they should be in the highest sense acceptable and personally agreeable to the one who must repose confidence in them.

The heads of Departments and bureaus can well be trusted to select only such persons for the particular places named as shall have all the necessary qualifications and fitness therefor.

Mr. Evans, Commissioner of Pensions, says:

I have the honor to request that the following positions be exempted from the classified service, viz: The chief clerk, the appointment clerk, the private secretary, the chiefs of division, the special examiners, the physicians composing the medical examining boards.

These positions should be under the control of the Commissioner in order to insure harmonious and effective organization.

I have in my possession numerous statements from others connected with the public service that are in accord with these letters, and they should have great weight with the Republican party in dealing with this question.

These men are gentlemen of integrity and their Republicanism has never been questioned. They are not only men who stand high in the councils of the Republican party, but they are men of affairs—successful business men. They have demonstrated to the world that they possess executive ability in a high degree, and it does seem to me that those of us who are not only in favor of perpetuating the merit system, but the Republican party as well, should adopt the suggestions of these men who are daily required to deal with the question under consideration in a practical way.

We may have ever so many theories in regard to this matter, but after all it is our duty as representatives of the people to be guided by those who have had practical experience in such matters. While I am opposed to this law as now administered, at the same time I propose to confine my opposition to it inside of Republican lines, feeling confident as I do that the Republican party will settle this question as it always has settled public questions, to wit, in such a manner as to secure faithful and efficient public service and at the same time not infringe upon the rights of the American people.

During the delivery of Mr. PRITCHARD'S speech,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WHITE in the chair). The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it becomes the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 112) to amend the immigration laws of the United States.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That will be the order, if there be no objection.

After the conclusion of Mr. PRITCHARD'S speech,

Mr. QUAY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fifty minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, December 17, 1897, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 16, 1897.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUPREME COURT UNITED STATES.

Joseph McKenna, of California, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Stephen J. Field, resigned.

CHIEF JUSTICE COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Joseph R. Reed, of Iowa, to be chief justice of the Court of Private Land Claims for the term beginning at the expiration of his present term, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1897, and expiring on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1899.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Thomas C. Fuller, of North Carolina, to be associate justice of the Court of Private Land Claims for the term beginning at the expiration of his present term, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1897, and expiring on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1899.

William W. Murray, of Tennessee, to be associate justice of the Court of Private Land Claims for the term beginning at the expiration of his present term, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1897, and expiring on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1899.

Henry C. Sluss, of Kansas, to be associate justice of the Court of Private Land Claims for the term beginning at the expiration of his present term, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1897, and expiring on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1899.

Wilbur F. Stone, of Colorado, to be associate justice of the Court of Private Land Claims for the term beginning at the expiration of his present term, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1897, and expiring on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1899.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Robert V. Cozier, of Idaho, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Idaho, vice James H. Forney, whose term will expire December 19, 1897.

Lewis Miles, of Iowa, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Iowa, vice Charles D. Fullen, whose term will expire December 18, 1897.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Henry C. Dockery, of North Carolina, to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of North Carolina, vice O. J. Carroll, resigned.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

Arthur M. Beaupré, of Illinois, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Guatemala and Honduras, and consul-general to Guatemala, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice D. Lynch Pringle, resigned.

Lewis Morris Iddings, of New York, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at Rome, Italy, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

William F. Sands, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Horace N. Allen, appointed minister resident and consul-general to Korea.

UNITED STATES CONSULS.

George H. Jackson, of Connecticut, to be consul of the United States at Cognac, France, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Frederick Fitz Gerald, resigned.

William W. Ashby, of Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Colon (Aspinwall), Colombia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Josiah L. Pearcy, resigned.

George P. Pettit, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Dusseldorf, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Peter Lieber, resigned.

Rufus Fleming, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Edinburgh, Scotland, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Robert J. MacBride, resigned.

Samuel M. Taylor, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Glasgow, Scotland, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Allen B. Morse, resigned.

Benjamin F. Stone, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Huddersfield, England, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Frank C. McGhee, resigned.

Wilbur S. Glass, of South Dakota, to be consul of the United States at Kehl, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edward I. Prickett, resigned.

A. Homer Byington, of Connecticut, to be consul of the United States at Naples, Italy, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Frank A. Dean, resigned.

Benjamin F. Clark, of New Hampshire, to be consul of the United States at Pernambuco, Brazil, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John Malcolm Johnstone, resigned.

Church Howe, of Nebraska, to be consul of the United States at Palermo, Sicily, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William H. Seymour, resigned.

Martin J. Carter, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at St. Johns, Newfoundland, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John T. Barron, resigned.

Philip C. Hanna, of Iowa, to be consul of the United States at San Juan, Puerto Rico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John D. Hall, resigned.

John Jenkins, of Nebraska, to be consul of the United States at San Salvador, Salvador, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Otto Munchmeyer, deceased.

James W. Ragsdale, of California, to be consul of the United States at Tien-Tsin, China, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Sheridan P. Read, resigned.

William K. Herzog, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Zittau, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS.

James Longstreet, of Gainesville, Ga., who was appointed October 28, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be Commissioner of Railroads, vice Wade Hampton, resigned.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, to be Comptroller of the Currency, to succeed James H. Eckels, resigned.

PENSION AGENT.

John W. Nesbit, of Oakdale, Pa., to be pension agent at Pittsburg, Pa., vice George W. Skinner, term expired.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A. Clarke Tonner, of Canton, Ohio, who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Thomas P. Smith, resigned.

COMMISSIONER TO NEGOTIATE WITH INDIANS, ETC.

Thomas B. Needles, of Nashville, Ill., who was appointed October 14, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be a commissioner to negotiate with the Indians of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muscogee (or Creek), and Seminole nations, vice Alexander B. Montgomery, resigned.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Albert M. Anderson, of Davenport, Wash., who was appointed October 1, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Colville Agency, in Washington, vice George H. Newman, removed.

T. Jay Buford, of Yaquina, Oreg., who was appointed October 13, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Siletz Agency, in Oregon, vice Beal Gaither, term expired.

James C. Clifford, of Forsyth, Mont., who was appointed November 17, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Tongue River Agency in Montana, vice Capt. George W. H. Stouch, United States Army, transferred.

Dewey H. George, of Shawano, Wis., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Green Bay Agency in Wisconsin, vice Thomas H. Savage, resigned.

Frederic O. Getchell, of New Rockford, N. Dak., who was appointed November 5, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Devils Lake Agency in North Dakota, vice Ralph Hall, term expired.

Edward Goldberg, of Wichita, Kans., who was appointed October 9, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Quapaw Agency in the Indian Territory, vice George S. Doane, removed.

John W. Harding, of Edgerton, S. Dak., who was appointed October 19, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Yankton Agency, in South Dakota, vice James A. Smith, term expired.

Charles D. Keyes, of Wichita Falls, Tex., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Fort Apache Agency, in Arizona, to fill an original vacancy.

Fred B. Spriggs, of Utica, N. Y., who was appointed October 9, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Nevada Agency, in Nevada, vice Isaac J. Wootten, removed.

John H. Sutherland, of Detroit, Minn., who was appointed October 19, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the White Earth Agency, in Minnesota, vice Robert M. Allen, term expired.

Edwin M. Yearian, of Junction, Idaho, who was appointed November 6, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Lemhi Agency in Idaho, vice Julius A. Andrews, removed.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Frank W. Mondell, of Newcastle, Wyo., who was appointed November 15, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice Emory F. Best, transferred.

SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

William L. Distin, of Quincy, Ill., who was appointed August 7, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Alaska, to fill an original vacancy, vice Gilbert B. Pray, declined.

Jacob B. Blair, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Utah, vice George W. Snow, term expired.

Joseph Perrault, of Boise, Idaho, who was appointed October 2, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Idaho, vice Joseph C. Straughan, term expired.

Richard L. Scarlett, of Orange Hill, Fla., who was appointed October 29, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Florida, vice William H. Milton, jr., resigned.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

David L. Geyer, of Pomeroy, Ohio, who was appointed October 1, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Roswell, N. Mex., vice William H. Cosgrove, term expired.

Jacob V. Admire, of Kingfisher, Okla., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Kingfisher, Okla., vice James C. Caldwell, term expired.

Roswell Shelley, of Portland, Oreg., who was appointed July 27, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Sitka, Alaska, to fill an original vacancy.

James J. Power, of Rochester, Pa., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Perry, Okla., vice Joseph H. King, term expired.

Thomas C. Burns, of Mitchell, S. Dak., who was appointed November 6, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Mitchell, S. Dak., vice Lewis E. Whitcher, removed.

Herschel V. Cashin, of Decatur, Ala., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Huntsville, Ala., vice Albert M. Avery, resigned.

John C. Leftwich, of Montgomery, Ala., who was appointed September 17, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Mongomery, Ala., vice Larry W. Hunter, removed.

Arthur W. Kinney, of Los Angeles, Cal., who was appointed November 5, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Los Angeles, Cal., vice Enoch Knight, term expired.

Henry Malloch, of Marysville, Cal., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Marysville, Cal., vice Thomas J. Sherwood, term expired.

George B. Rogers, of Blackfoot, Idaho, who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Blackfoot, Idaho, vice John W. Jones, term expired.

George E. Matthews, of Eva, Miss., who was appointed September 21, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Jackson, Miss., vice Robert W. Banks, term expired.

Robley D. Harris, of Arlington, Nebr., who was appointed November 6, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Sidney, Nebr., vice Preston A. Griffith, term expired.

Frederick E. McKinley, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Guthrie, Okla., vice Thomas H. Corbett, term expired.

Edward F. Hobart, of Hobart, N. Mex., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Santa Fe, N. Mex., vice Pedro Delgado, term expired.

Henry G. McCrossen, of Wausau, Wis., who was appointed October 13, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Wausau, Wis., vice Eugene B. Thayer, term expired.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Robert Barker, of Birmingham, Ala., who was appointed September 17, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Montgomery, Ala., vice Harrison Purcell, removed.

John A. Steele, of Tuscumbia, Ala., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Huntsville, Ala., vice Jesse W. Ellis, resigned.

John I. Worthington, of Green Forest, Ark., who was appointed October 1, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Harrison, Ark., vice John P. Clendenin, removed.

William G. Whipple, of Little Rock, Ark., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Little Rock, Ark., vice John J. Beavers, term expired.

Charles D. Ford, of Monument, Colo., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Denver, Colo., vice Edwin P. Harman, term expired.

John W. Dudley, of Washington, D. C., who was appointed July 27, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Sitka, Alaska, to fill an original vacancy.

David H. Budlong, of Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, who was appointed October 15, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, vice James Graham, removed.

Lorenzo R. Thomas, of Rexburg, Idaho, who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Blackfoot, Idaho, vice John G. Brown, term expired.

Isaac T. Purcell, of Grainfield, Kans., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Wakeeney, Kans., vice Abram Frakes, term expired.

Thomas Scadden, of Crystal Falls, Mich., who was appointed October 1, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Marquette, Mich., vice Peter Primeau, resigned.

James Hill, of Jackson, Miss., who was appointed September 21, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Jackson, Miss., vice Robert E. Wilson, term expired.

William H. Martin, of Osceola, Mo., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Boonville, Mo., vice Joseph W. Jamison, term expired.

Howard Leland, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Roswell, N. Mex., vice George R. Young, term expired.

Manuel R. Otero, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Santa Fe, N. Mex., vice James H. Walker, term expired.

Thomas E. Olsgard, of Minot, N. Dak., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Minot, N. Dak., vice Michael J. Barrett, removed.

Emory D. Brownlee, of Enid, Okla., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Kingfisher, Okla., vice Edward G. Spilman, term expired.

Seymore S. Price, of Oklahoma, Okla., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Oklahoma, Okla., vice Bushrod M. Dilley, term expired.

James B. Cullison, of Enid, Okla., who was appointed November 5, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Enid, Okla., vice William H. Anderson, resigned.

Charles B. Moores, of Salem, Oreg., who was appointed September 21, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Oregon City, Oreg., vice Robert A. Miller, term expired.

Edward W. Bartlett, of Lagrande, Oreg., who was appointed November 6, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Lagrande, Oreg., vice Benjamin F. Wilson, term expired.

Joseph Donahue, of Fort Pierre, S. Dak., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Pierre, S. Dak., vice David M. Boyle, term expired.

Harvey N. McGrew, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who was appointed November 5, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Salt Lake City, Utah, vice Byron Groo, term expired.

Edward P. Tremper, of Seattle, Wash., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Seattle, Wash., vice William D. O'Toole, term expired.

John M. Hill, of Colfax, Wash., who was appointed October 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Walla Walla, Wash., vice Albert G. Lloyd, removed.

Edgar T. Wheelock, of Wausau, Wis., who was appointed October 13, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Wausau, Wis., vice Louis Marchetti, term expired.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 16, 1897.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Charles W. Dawes, of Illinois, to be Comptroller of the Currency.

PENSION AGENT.

John W. Nesbit, of Oakdale, Pa., to be pension agent at Pittsburg, Pa.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Adjutant-General's Department.

Col. Samuel Breck, assistant adjutant-general, to be Adjutant-General, with the rank of brigadier-general.

Capt. Henry O. Sheldon Heistand, Eleventh Infantry, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major.

Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. John Baxter, jr., Ninth Infantry, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Subsistence Department.

Col. William Hemphill Bell, assistant commissary-general of subsistence, to be Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of brigadier-general.

First Lieut. John Henry Duval, Eighteenth Infantry, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain.

Adjutant-General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel.

Maj. William Preble Hall, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. James Gilliss, deputy quartermaster-general, to be assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of colonel.

Maj. Charles Frederick Humphrey, quartermaster, to be deputy quartermaster-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Capt. Francis Bacon Jones, assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster, with the rank of major.

Subsistence Department.

Lieut. Col. William Anthony Elderkin, assistant commissary-general of subsistence, to be assistant commissary-general of subsistence, with the rank of colonel.

Maj. John Francis Weston, commissary of subsistence, to be assistant commissary-general of subsistence, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Capt. Oskaloosa M. Smith, commissary of subsistence, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of major.

Medical Department.

Maj. Peter Joseph Augustine Cleary, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Capt. Junius Levert Powell, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major.

Capt. Charles Richard, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major.

Capt. William Fitzhugh Carter, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major.

Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Dan Christie Kingman, to be major.

First Lieut. Henry Clay Newcomer, to be captain.

Second Lieut. James Postell Jervey, to be first lieutenant.

Cavalry arm.

Maj. Charles Delavan Viele, First Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Capt. Allen Smith, Fourth Cavalry, to be major.

First Lieut. Charles Henry Grierson, Tenth Cavalry, to be captain.

First Lieut. Harry Coupland Benson, Fourth Cavalry, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Charles Wendell Fenton, Seventh Cavalry, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Edward D. Anderson, Fourth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. George Philip White, Third Cavalry, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Louis Charles Scherer, Fifth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant.

Artillery arm.

First Lieut. Henry Leavenworth Harris, First Artillery, to be captain.

Second Lieut. William Lassiter, First Artillery, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. George Le Roy Irwin, Third Artillery, to be first lieutenant.

Infantry arm.

Maj. Abram Alexander Harbach, Eighteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Maj. Daniel Webster Burke, Twenty-third Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Capt. William Henry Clapp, Sixteenth Infantry, to be major.

Capt. Charles Keller, Second Infantry, to be major.

Capt. Casper Hauzer Conrad, Fifteenth Infantry, to be major.

Capt. William Fletcher Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantry, to be major.

First Lieut. William Lassiter, Sixteenth Infantry, to be captain.

First Lieut. William Allen Mercer, Eighth Infantry, to be captain.

First Lieut. Charles Gould Morton, Sixth Infantry, to be captain.

First Lieut. Abner Pickering, Second Infantry, to be captain.

First Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, Tenth Infantry, to be captain.

First Lieut. James Allison Maney, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captain.

First Lieut. Harry Lee Bailey, Twenty-first Infantry, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Charles Miller, Eleventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. John R. Seyburn, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Jules Garesché Ord, Eighteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Albert Decatur Niskern, Twentieth Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Truman Oscar Murphy, Nineteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Francis Henry Schoeffel, Ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. William Harry Bertsch, Fifteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Ross Leonard Bush, Fifteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Joseph Lavialle Donovan, Twenty-first Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

Cavalry arm.

First Lieut. George Henry Sands, regimental quartermaster Sixth Cavalry, to be captain.

Infantry arm.

First Lieut. John Skinner Mallory, Second Infantry, to be captain.

Second Lieut. John Bradbury Bennet, Seventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Medical Department.

To be assistant surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenant:

Henry Page, of Maryland.
Bailey Kelly Ashford, of the District of Columbia.
Henry Allen Webber, of Massachusetts.
Jere Black Clayton, of California.
Brainard Spencer Higley, jr., of Ohio.
George Rauchfuss, of New York.

To be post chaplains.

The Rev. David Haddington Shields, of Pennsylvania.
The Rev. Edward Henry Fitz-Gerald, of Missouri.
The Rev. Bernard Kelly, of Kansas.

To be chaplain of the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.

The Rev. William Thomas Anderson, of Ohio.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *December 16, 1897.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

RETURN OF BILL TO THE SENATE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following request from the Senate, which will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate bill (S. 2365) "to amend the Indian appropriation act of June 17, 1897, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom the bill was referred, will be discharged from its further consideration, and the same will be returned to the Senate.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 1610. An act directing the Secretary of the Navy to consider and report on the subject of a statue of the late Admiral David D. Porter.

S. 2612. An act prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

S. 2508. An act granting the right to the Omaha Northern Railway Company to construct a railway across, and establish stations on, the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 1610. An act directing the Secretary of the Navy to consider and report on the subject of a statue of the late Admiral David D. Porter—to the Committee on the Library.

S. 2508. An act granting the right to the Omaha Northern Railway Company to construct a railway across, and establish stations on, the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the bill (S. 251) for the relief of Henry Wolfe, of Shelbina, Shelby County, Mo., will be referred, from the Committee on Claims, to the Committee on War Claims.

There was no objection.

DESTITUTE CITIZENS IN THE YUKON VALLEY.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, after which the Chair will ask if there be objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of $175,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the purchase of subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country or other mining regions of Alaska, and to purchase transportation and provide means for the distribution of such stores and supplies.

That the said subsistence stores, supplies, and materials may be sold in said country, at such prices as shall be fixed by the Secretary of War, or donated where he finds people in need and unable to pay for them.

That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, purchase and import reindeer and employ and bring into the country reindeer drivers or herders not citizens of the United States, or provide any other means of transportation as in his judgment he may deem practicable. The said reindeer or other outfit may be sold and disposed of by the Secretary of War when he shall have no further use for them under the provisions of this act, or he may turn over the same or any part thereof to the Department of the Interior, and the proceeds arising from all sales herein authorized shall be covered into the Treasury.

The Secretary of War shall make report, in detail, to Congress, at the beginning of its next regular session, as to all purchases, employments, sales and donations, or transfers made under the provisions of this act.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which has been read.

Mr. BAILEY. Reserving the right to object, I desire to ask the gentleman from Illinois if the matter has been considered by the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. CANNON. I will say to the gentleman from Texas, practically, yes; technically, no.

I will say to the gentleman that for some little time past various members of the committee have had their attention directed to the matter, but in the last few days the members of the subcommittee considering the deficiency bill in part have been quite busy with that subject. As we are so near the adjournment for the holiday recess, it was not practicable to call a full meeting of the committee, and it is evident that if this appropriation is made at all it should be made at once. After consultation with the gentleman's colleague [Mr. SAYERS], who is also a member of the subcommittee on deficiencies, I present this bill and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration. If the gentleman desires, I will make my statement now, but it seems to me it would be better to get the unanimous consent, and then I will proceed to make the statement.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, if my colleague, Governor SAYERS, has investigated the matter, and if he thinks it is proper, I shall not object at least.

Mr. SAYERS. I do not think there can be any question as to the propriety of the passage of the bill.

Mr. BAILEY. Of course we might disagree as to that, but I certainly am willing to allow it to be considered.

Mr. SAYERS. There is no doubt but that there is an absolute necessity for the relief of the miners in the Yukon Valley.

Mr. BAILEY. I would ask my colleague if that necessity for relief is due to the poverty of those people there? We have heard marvelous stories about the richness of the mineral deposit. Is it due to their poverty, or is it due to the difficulty of egress and ingress?

Mr. SAYERS. It is due to the impossibility of private parties getting provisions to those people who are in the Yukon Valley, from 700 to 1,000 miles distant from the two bases of supplies. The object of this bill, as I understand it, is for the Government to transport and sell the provisions to such as are able to pay for them, and, of course, to give them to those who are not able to pay. Unless this bill shall pass before the holidays, then it will be impossible to give them the relief which they ought to have.

Mr. BAILEY. I am not of the opinion that the Government ought to become a storehouse keeper to sell provisions.

Mr. SAYERS. I think not, either, as a rule.

Mr. BAILEY. But at any rate, Mr. Speaker, I am sure there is merit enough in the proposition so that I shall not object to its consideration, though I think I shall not be able to vote for it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, there is no objection, I believe.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I would reserve the point of order while we hear the statement of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CANNON. Very well, Mr. Speaker. Some time last winter, when legislation was pending concerning Alaska and the valley of the Yukon, I took occasion to say that from the present temper in the country, which led great flocks of people, some provident and many improvident, to go to the valley of the Yukon, that I very greatly feared before the close of the present winter Congress would be called upon to send relief to a part, if not all, of them. People were warned in the newspapers, and all that kind of thing; but, nevertheless, many thousands of people went to the valley of the Yukon, some prepared, most of them probably unprepared. For some days we have been gathering all the information in our power. I have had full conferences with the War Department, and especially with Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who, so far as I know, has perhaps more practical knowledge touching the valley of the Yukon than anybody to whom we have had access. He was there as late, I believe, as September 15. I asked him to make a written abstract of what he has said to me and to members of my committee touching the situation there, and I will ask the Clerk to read it.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION, ALASKA DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., December 15, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I respectfully submit the following memoranda:

In accordance with the instructions of the United States Commissioner of Education I spent three months during the past summer in the Yukon River Valley, reaching Dawson (Klondike) July 23. On the night of the 26th the steamer started upon its return trip down the river, reaching Forty Mile Creek village and Fort Cudahy the same night. The next evening we were at Circle City, and shortly after leaving that village our steamer went hard aground on a sand bar, where I remained until August 15, when I was taken off with the other passengers by the arrival of another steamer. That evening we reached and visited Fort Yukon.

On the 17th we visited Rampart City (Munook Creek), which is the rising mining town of central Alaska, reaching St. Michael August 24. On this trip up and down the Yukon River, 1,700 miles each way, I saw every store and trading post on the river, and at that time there were no large stores of provisions for the winter. The trip made by myself was on one of the first steamers that went up the river in the summer, and the miners were depending upon each of the steamers plying on the river making three round trips during the season. Owing to the unusual low stage of water this expectation was not fulfilled. A few of the steamers made two round trips and others only one, the result being that when navigation closed in September there was no large supply of provisions anywhere along the Upper Yukon Valley. There is an abundant supply stored in the warehouses at St. Michael, on Bering Sea, unloaded at that place from the ocean steamers. The failure of the river steamers to get up the river prevented the distribution of those supplies where needed. To remedy this, the Secretary of War telegraphed myself last September to turn over all the reindeer trained to harness under my control, as Government agent, to Lieutenant-Colonel Randall, U. S. A., who, with a detachment of troops, was en route to St. Michael.

Colonel Randall is under instructions to take the food stored at St. Michael, organize reindeer freight transportation, and distribute it in the mining towns along the Yukon River. Rampart City, by the way of the mouth of the river, is 1,075 miles from St. Michael. With the reindeer crossing the country the distance will be about 600 miles. I have turned over to Colonel Randall about 200 trained deer, and it is probable that he will be able to supply all the miners from the mouth of the river as far as Rampart City, and possibly may be able to extend the trip up to Fort Yukon, which is 1,553 miles from St. Michael by the way of the river, or 878 miles from St. Michael across the country as the deer will travel. I think there need be no apprehension with regard to special suffering by the miners as far up the river as Rampart City. The special destitution is between Fort Yukon and Dawson City, a distance of about 300 miles. Within this district, I should judge, there is a population of about 5,000 people, distributed as follows:

Fort Yukon	300
Circle City	1,000
Fort Cudahy and Forty Mile Creek village	700
Dawson	3,000

It is next to impossible to take the provisions that long distance, from St. Michael to Dawson, with the few trained reindeer that are at the disposal of Colonel Randall. Relief for these 5,000 people must be taken in from Dyea, on the Pacific coast, in southeast Alaska. The distance from Dyea to Dawson is 578 miles; to Fort Cudahy, 628 miles; to Circle City, 798 miles, and to Fort Yukon, 840 miles. There are probably 500 miners in the Upper Yukon district that have laid in provisions for twelve months and have an abundant supply for themselves. In former years those that were thus situated have divided with those that were less fortunate. That will probably be done this season.

It is possible that there is sufficient food that can be obtained in that manner to last the population until the 1st of March, but no additional food supply can reach that region before June. Consequently it becomes necessary to furnish supplies for the months of March, April, May, and possibly June. During these months it will be impossible to take provisions from the coast at Dyea into the Yukon Valley either by horses or dogs. A very limited supply could be packed by men on their backs, but not a sufficient quantity to meet the exigencies of the case. The only possible method of taking the food into the country in quantities at that season of the year will be by reindeer trains, and therefore I heartily approve of the request and recommendation

of the Secretary of War that 500 reindeer, at least, shall be purchased in Lapland, taken across the continent to Dyea, and used for transporting food.

I inclose tables of distances, both by southeast Alaska and also by the mouth of the river.

Very respectfully, yours,

SHELDON JACKSON,
General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman of Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Distances from Dyea.

	Miles.		Miles.
From Seattle to Dyea	1,000	From Dyea to—	
From Dyea to—		Foot of Lake Le Barge	184
Head of canoe navigation	6	Hootalinqua River	216
Summit of the Chilkoot Pass	14	Cassiar Bar	242
Head of Lake Lindemann	23	Big Salmon River	249
Foot of Lake Lindemann	27	Little Salmon River	285
Head of Lake Bennett	28	Five Finger Rapids	344
Foot of Lake Bennett	53	Rink Rapids	350
Caribou Crossing	56	Pelly River	403
Foot of Tagish Lake	73	White River	499
Head of Lake Marsh	78	Stewart River	509
Foot of Lake Marsh	97	Sixty-Mile Post	529
Head of canyon	123	Klondike	578
Foot of canyon	124	Fort Reliance	582
Head of White Horse Rapids	125	Forty-Mile Post	628
Tahkeena River	140	Fort Cudahy	628
Head of Lake Le Barge	156	Circle City	798
		Fort Yukon	839
		Rampart City	1,119

Distances from St. Michael up the Yukon River.

	Miles.		Miles.
From San Francisco to Unalaska	2,389	From St. Michael to—	
From Unalaska to St. Michael	800	Munook Creek (Rampart City)	1,075
From St. Michael to—		Steven's Houses	1,144
Pastolik, mouth of Yukon	72	One Eyes	1,279
Keetalek	77	Mouth of Porcupine	1,344
Keeslivak	154	Fort Yukon	1,353
"Foot of the Mountain"	193	Sonate Village	1,386
Andreafski	216	Circle City	1,394
Russian Mission	315	Charley River	1,456
Holy Cross Mission	410	Seventy-Mile Creek	1,516
Anvik	457	Ogilvie's Camp, boundary	1,560
Nulato	648	Square Rock	1,584
Kokrinos	800	Fort Cudahy	1,596
Burning Mountain	849	Forty-Mile Creek	1,598
Tozamakat	883	Fort Reliance	1,640
Mouth of Tanana	897	Dawson	1,650
Rampart Rapids	1,034	Klondike	1,652

Estimate of expenses for the transportation of provisions by 600 reindeer from Dyea to the Yukon.

600 reindeer, at $100	$60,000
60 Lapp drivers, at $500	30,000
3.7 pounds, a day's army ration, 18 cents; 18 cents for 90 days, equals $16.20; 5,000 men, at $16.20, equals $81,000. Approximately, one-fourth rations, $24,300	24,300
Miscellaneous	50,000
Total	164,300

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, gentlemen know who Dr. Sheldon Jackson is. This proposition received the approval also of the War Department. Gentlemen will understand that on the shore of the Bering Sea, at St. Michael, there are plenty of provisions, which were taken up there during the past season, but owing to the lowness of water and the large immigration, the accustomed number of trips could not be made up the Yukon River to Circle City and to Dawson. Now, there are 200 Government reindeer at St. Michael, broken to harness, and those 200 Government reindeer are sufficient to transport supplies as far as Rampart City, or Munook Creek, which is the principal mining camp in that part of Alaska. There need be no apprehension but what they will have enough to eat.

It is barely possible that Yukon, 225 miles farther on, may be relieved from St. Michael, but that is hardly probable. Now, when you get many hundred miles beyond that—to Circle City and to Dawson and the various mining camps—it is not possible that they should be relieved from St. Michael, because there is no possibility of transportation that would carry the supplies. Then the only way they can be relieved is from Dyea, in the opposite direction. Now, there are plenty of provisions at Dyea, but no transportation and no possibility of transportation in any considerable supply, possibly, except by reindeer. Now, the Government——

Mr. SAYERS. Will the gentleman state to the House the distance from the latter place to the mining camps?

Mr. CANNON. From Dyea?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. Well, it is stated here. Fort Yukon is 1,353 miles from St. Michael by way of the river, or 878 miles by reindeer route. Now, from Dyea, on the Pacific coast in southeast Alaska, to Dawson is 558 miles; to Fort Cudahy, 628; to Circle City, 798, and to Fort Yukon, 840 miles. Now, Dr. Jackson says there are 5,000 people in this district, practically, that can not be reached from St. Michael, and that their food will be exhausted by the 1st day of March. That leaves them, then, three months without food and without the possibility of private enterprise taking it to them. Possibly, he says, there would be no starvation there, because while there are many poor people there, there are many people there who have plenty of gold wherewith to purchase, but there is no food to be purchased; and in the absence of a possibility of getting food there without the intervention of the Government we make this recommendation.

Now, how is it to be done? I hold in my hand a statement which shows that 600 reindeer can be bought in Lapland and put at Dyea by the 1st of March, after making a full allowance for contingencies, of death of reindeer, for $60,000. Sixty Lapp drivers will cost $30,000. That is a liberal estimate and will cover it. These reindeer can make two trips from Dyea to this mining district in three months—possibly three, if there is a necessity for them to make a trip so as to reach that part of the country in June. But it is safe to count on two trips. Now, they can take army rations, which cost 18 cents apiece, and which in full army rations would cost $16.20 to the inhabitant, but they can not take this amount. They can take enough rations if the inhabitants were put on a little over quarter rations, which, according to my information, is sufficient to preserve the people from starvation, and thus relieve the whole 5,000 by putting them upon quarter rations.

We therefore recommend the $60,000 for the reindeer, the $30,000 for the drivers, the $24,300 for the purchase of the rations; and then, to give leeway to the Secretary of War, we give $50,000 to cover miscellaneous expenses and all contingencies; which might bring more reindeer, which might purchase more provisions and a different order of provisions, and which might, in the judgment of your committee, care liberally for this service as far as it is practicable to care for them. In this bill we give the Secretary of War full discretion to buy these reindeer, buy these provisions, transport them, and sell them to people who are able to buy. Our information is that substantially the Government will be reimbursed for this expenditure, because there is a great number of people there who are not paupers, but who are not able to exchange their gold for something to eat. All such can reimburse the Government. We give him discretion, if there be people who are not able to purchase, that he can relieve them without price.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I understand you to say that it would be the 1st day of March before they could start from Dyea?

Mr. CANNON. Yes; before they could leave Dyea.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Have you any information that the miners have provisions to last them until that time?

Mr. CANNON. Dr. Jackson says that by a division of the food of those people who are supplied in full for the year round they could exist until the 1st of March; but there is no way to get anything to them before that time; so that they must starve, if they are in a starvation condition, until we can get provisions to them.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. One further question—I am asking for information. While these reindeer, of course, in Lapland exist on the moss of that country, is it not a fact that the country over which they will have to travel is a boggy country, which at that time will be covered 10 feet in snow and ice, or is there plenty provision for them?

Mr. CANNON. Dr. Jackson and everybody who knows anything about the matter seem to agree that for a short distance out of Dyea the reindeer will have to be subsisted, but that after you get from that place a short distance there is no difficulty in obtaining moss.

Mr. LOW. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. LOW. Why is it that the miners there are without food?

Mr. CANNON. Some of them went up there, perhaps, without being duly advised. No doubt many of them went recklessly, and they are there now without food, first, because the low stage of water in the Yukon River cut off one run of boats up that river, and second, because, as I have said, many of them went there improvidently. I am not here to offer any defense of their imprudence, but that does not affect the merits of this proposition.

Mr. LOW. Will the gentleman permit me to make a short statement?

Mr. CANNON. I would rather the gentleman would ask me a question, if he desires, and let me get unanimous consent for the consideration of this bill.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Will the gentleman permit me a question?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Is it not a fact that the great majority of these miners whom you propose to relieve are located on British territory?

Mr. CANNON. I understand that many of them who are American citizens are located on British territory at Dawson, but I also know that they *are* American citizens, and if they are there starving, whether they are British or whether they are American, in the presence of starving and suffering humanity we can not fail to act in this matter. [Applause.]

Mr. LOW. Now may I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. LOW. Is it not a fact that the transportation companies which took the miners up there absolutely refused to permit them to carry their food along?

Mr. CANNON. I will say to my friend that I do not know. I have seen that stated, but, from some information which has come to me, I am inclined to think that, like many other reports, that one does not contain a great deal of truth. However, whether the fact is so or not, it makes no difference so far as this bill is concerned.

Mr. LOW. Certainly not. I am not opposed to the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Is it not a fact that 80 per cent of the inhabitants of Dawson City and of the Klondike region generally are American citizens, and that nearly all the mining claims are owned by citizens of the United States?

Mr. CANNON. My information is that a majority of the people at Dawson are American citizens.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Is it not also a fact that a majority of those who went up last year by the Yukon and through the White and Chilkoot passes took with them sufficient provisions, and that the suffering which now exists is owing to the fact that the transportation companies have been unable to bring up the anticipated supply?

Mr. CANNON. I have already said that Dr. Jackson explains that, owing to the low stage of water in the river, the usual transportation up the Yukon failed.

Mr. LACEY. Suppose these reindeer were shipped from Lapland, what route would they take and what would be their condition on their arrival? After making that journey nearly round the world and being landed at Juneau, would they be in condition, after so hard and long a journey, to carry provisions to the suffering miners? Dr. Jackson has had some experience in testing the condition of reindeer after taking journeys, and I should like to know what he says about that.

Mr. CANNON. I do not know. He says that it is entirely practicable to bring these reindeer from Lapland and have them ready to start by the 1st of March. We did not cross-examine him upon that question. Perhaps we might have done so if it had been possible to get reindeer from any other place. But it will be observed that the whole matter is left in the discretion of the War Department. The Secretary of War is to look over the whole ground and act according to his best judgment in the presence of existing conditions.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There was no objection.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I would like to hear the bill read again.

The bill was again read.

Mr. CANNON. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I simply desire to say that I have never found myself willing to be charitable out of the public money, and, therefore, I have never been able to vote for the many resolutions which have passed this body since I have been a member of it to provide for the relief of people who were distressed and suffering by flood, famine, and other calamities. I believe that charity ought to be voluntary. I believe it is a noble trait for men to put their hands into their own pockets and freely give to relieve the distresses of their fellow-men, but I do not believe that we have a right to put our hands into the public Treasury and to take the earnings of men who are poorer than many of those whom we seek to relieve, and give that money to people who are better able to give than those are from whom they take. But, Mr. Speaker, I realize that this is one of those peculiar cases which appeal so strongly to the humanity of members that they are not willing to listen to an argument while their fellow-countrymen are suffering.

I am not going, therefore, to protest specially against the sending of relief. Perhaps that has been done so often it is no longer an open question. But I do protest against what seems to me to be a new departure, in this, that the Government establishes storehouses and becomes a vender of provisions. If these people are suffering, and if this is a proper case for relief, then relieve them; but I am not willing, and I think I never shall be willing, to see this Government become a mere trader in the markets of the world, buying provisions and selling them to even a suffering people.

The sum involved is not very great at most, and I would infinitely rather see it given, without the hope or expectation of a dollar of it being returned, than to see the United States engage in a mercantile venture. It seems to me that, if we ought to send this relief at all, we ought to send it without even the desire to have the bread we cast upon the waters returned to us after many days. If we are going to be charitable, let us be fully charitable; let us eschew the question of profit and loss and deal with this occasion as we have dealt with other occasions of this kind.

It is not a gratifying spectacle to see the Government of the United States go into the open markets to buy provisions and sell them; no more will it be a gratifying spectacle to see the United States Government become a vender of reindeers after they have relieved the suffering of the people in Alaska. If the suggestion could possibly commend itself to the judgment of the gentleman from Illinois and his colleagues on the committee, I should be very much more content to see this measure passed over my protest without that provision than to see it passed with that provision.

Mr. KNOX. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. BAILEY. I had taken my seat, but I will reply to any question.

Mr. KNOX. Would the gentleman think it proper or just for the legislature of Texas to relieve a similar case of distress in the State of Texas?

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman, I presume, has in his mind a resolution which passed this House recently giving relief to certain people of Texas. I wish to say that if I had been here on that occasion I would have voted against giving a dollar in the way of such relief.

Mr. KNOX. That is not the question. Does the gentleman believe it would be right for the legislature of his State to relieve the sufferings of its own people—such suffering as is sought to be provided for here? That is the question.

Mr. BAILEY. If I believed that, I would not go into the barter and exchange business. I would give the suffering people provisions without any charge against them.

Mr. KNOX. I simply wished the gentleman to answer whether he would believe it proper and right for the legislature of his State to take such action with reference to citizens of that State.

Mr. BAILEY. There might be a case of such extreme hardship that I would think such relief proper. We have poorhouses in every county in Texas. I am glad to say that we do not have them very full, but we make such provisions for the unfortunate as I presume every State in the Union does. There might possibly be a great and sudden calamity, a Providential affliction, as it were, which would appeal strongly to the legislature of Texas—so strongly that if I were a member of that body I might be willing to vote an appropriation for relief. While I say there might be such a case, none such has ever arisen in my legislative experience.

Mr. KNOX. Then in the case of these people who have no State government, who have substantially no other government than that of Congress, is it not proper for us to relieve such distress as is presented here?

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from Massachusetts did not listen to me intently, otherwise he would have perceived that I agree that this is possibly a closed question, and I rose mainly to protest against seeing the Government become a merchant on this occasion.

Mr. CANNON. Now a word in conclusion, and I will ask a vote. It is not necessary for me to criticise former appropriations to relieve suffering within our borders. If precedents were necessary, they are numerous, and in cases, too, where there was not one tithe of the excuse or justification for them that there is in this case. In the case of floods on the Ohio River, and on the Mississippi River, and on the Alabama River, and in Texas we have time and again made these appropriations.

Mr. SAYERS. And on the Missouri River.

Mr. CANNON. Yes; and on the Missouri. For Oklahoma we have time and again granted relief of this kind, in a land which, if you will allow me to say it, "flows with milk and honey." In these cases relief has been given. Now, what is this case?

The gentleman says he apprehends this bill will pass; that he is not seriously opposing it, but criticising it. Why criticising it? He says that the Government in this case turns itself into a merchant to buy and sell reindeer, to buy and sell provisions. Now, sir, principles were made for men, not men for principles; and while the gentleman from Texas is right on the general principle that this Government of ours should not go into the commission business, yet, after all, I never would sacrifice humanity by blind adherence to a principle, nor would I tax the people in a case of this kind unless there is a necessity for doing so in order to avoid the sacrifice of humanity.

Now, what is the condition here? How plain a story shall demolish the objections of our honorable friend from Texas. There are 5,000 people on the upper Yukon, most of them with gold—more gold than we have, more gold than the average citizen has—gold, gold, gold! But people can not eat gold. Those people would undoubtedly pay $100 a barrel for flour; perhaps twice that much. But if they were willing to pay $10,000 a barrel for flour, there is not a barrel there for them to buy. They would pay a dollar a pound for meat—yes, $2 a pound—but there is no meat

there to be bought. Nor can any meat or flour be put there by private enterprise.

Mr. BAILEY. Will the gentleman from Illinois permit me to suggest that we do in this case as we have done in other cases, notably in the early case of Ireland, and on other occasions—simply supply the means of transportation and allow these supplies to be forwarded and disposed of by other agencies than the Government?

Mr. CANNON. Ah, if you supply the means of transportation to the private owner of provisions, then the private owner of provisions absolutely says to these people who are in want, "Give all you have or all you ever expect to have in order to be relieved from the dangers of starvation."

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman of course does not understand me to suggest that we supply the merchants who intend to sell on speculation the means of transportation, but to furnish transportation to people who intend to carry their own provisions into that region.

Mr. CANNON. But, Mr. Speaker, there are people who can not avail themselves of such means at this time. There are people in that region now who must have immediate relief. Let us be practical in business matters.

Another thing: Most of these people who stand in need of relief have gold sufficient to pay twentyfold, aye, fiftyfold, the price of provisions delivered at Dyea. But there are between 700 and 800 miles of icy travel between the base of supplies and the point where the supplies are required. The only way to overcome this obstacle is for us to authorize now, as this bill provides, the use of reindeer to cover the intervening space by the 1st of March, and even then, with the utmost diligence and expedition, they would be only able to take up probably a fourth of the rations necessary for the people who are in want there, and that is just the amount of food that will stand between them and starvation.

Now, with the gold in their possession, there are lots of these people who would not take these provisions from the Government as a gift, but they would say, "Take my gold in return," and those who have the wherewith to pay ought to pay for the relief. Those who have not the wherewith ought to receive assistance without payment, and therefore we give to the Secretary of War the humane discretion, broadly, to give where he finds the necessity existing; and that is the whole situation and that is all there is of it.

But there is not a poor man in my country, no matter what his poverty, but would say, "Send provisions there, as there is no other way, and let the Government be reimbursed from those who are able to reimburse it." That is practical legislation, and I will not sacrifice practical legislation to mere theory.

I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] such time as he desires.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I will say to my colleague [Mr. BAILEY] that the clause in the bill which provides for the sale of the reindeer is a clause which follows the policy of the Government that has been enforced since, I suppose, its first existence.

Upon our statute books will be found authority given to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and to other officials to dispose of the property of the United States, provided it shall have been condemned as unfit for use.

An examination of the bill will show that these reindeer are to be used by the Secretary of War for the purpose of transportation. When the provisions shall have been transported to the camps on the Yukon River, and if it shall appear to the Secretary of War that there is no further use for the reindeer, then it will be in his discretion either to turn them over to the Department of the Interior or to sell them.

Mr. BAILEY. But, if my friend will permit me to suggest it, the immemorial policy of the Government to permit the sale of the property to which he refers proceeds upon the theory that that property is required for the purpose of executing governmental functions.

Mr. SAYERS. That is so, of course.

Mr. BAILEY (continuing). And surely my colleague will not insist that it is a governmental function, under Democratic theories of government, to carry provisions over the country and sell them to the people of the United States?

Mr. SAYERS. I will not engage with my friend in a discussion as to what may be the Democratic theory of government with reference to the pending proposition.

The conditions are these: Alaska is a Territory of the United States. The people there have no State organization. They have not even county organizations; in fact, they have no organization whatever recognized by the Government except such as they have improvised for themselves.

There are from 600 to 1,000 miles between the two bases of supplies. The owners of these supplies—private citizens, private corporations—would gladly carry them to the camps if they had the means of transportation. But they have not and can not get the means.

Mr. BLAND. Will the gentleman from Texas allow me an interruption just there?

Mr. SAYERS. Certainly.

Mr. BLAND. I want to submit a case that might be analogous in one sense to the pending proposition. Suppose the people of this country in that Territory were threatened not only by starvation, but were in the midst of hostilities with Indians or other people by which they might be massacred, or in a position where any other calamity might befall them. Could it possibly be claimed that Congress—the representatives of the Government of the United States—had no power to intervene and protect them from destruction?

And when they are threatened by the calamity of starvation, more terrible than a hostile foe, how can it be said that it is not Democratic or constitutional to protect American citizens in this condition and in a Territory subject to our jurisdiction, not within a State, but within its own police jurisdiction?

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, the best authority upon the condition of Alaska and of the people of Alaska with whom I am acquainted is Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who was before a portion of our committee, and it was upon his testimony, supplemented by information that we obtained from the War Department, that this bill was drawn and has been presented to the House for its consideration.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. You propose by this bill to establish Government warehouses?

Mr. SAYERS. No; nothing of the kind.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Well, just a moment. You propose to establish storehouses.

Mr. SAYERS. Not at all.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. You are going to transport provisions and sell them. I do not suppose you will sell them on the highway. You are going to stop somewhere and sell them, and have this Government, in its sovereign capacity, locate trading posts along the river, anywhere from 800——

Mr. SAYERS. But there are no provisions in those trading posts.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. There are gold camps located along the Yukon River anywhere from 800 to 1,200 miles in British territory.

Mr. SAYERS. Certainly.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Now, by what right of law does this Government propose to go into a country that is patrolled and policed by Great Britain, over which she is now exercising sovereignty, to establish trading posts for the purpose of dispensing provisions to citizens of this country?

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, in the first place this bill does not contemplate the establishment of trading posts. In the second place it is sufficient to know——

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Are you not bound to establish some place in which to sell the provisions?

Mr. SAYERS. In the second place it is sufficient to know that there are there American citizens in a starving condition, and whether it be on Canadian territory or the territory of any other government, we have the right to send supplies to them. [Applause.] The gentleman will remember that when the proposition was to send supplies to the naturalized citizens residing in Cuba, that measure passed almost without a dissenting voice.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. SAYERS. Certainly.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. I realize that the patriotic sentiment expressed by the gentleman is quite natural, and it justly elicits applause; but why is it that the American citizens who have been confined in Cuba for months do not excite the patriotic ire of some of these gentlemen?

Mr. SAYERS. Well, that has nothing to do with this. One thing at a time. I yield back my time to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CANNON. Now, Mr. Speaker, I shall be glad to have a vote upon this bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CANNON, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

CONTINGENT FUND OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. ODELL. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ODELL] presents a privileged report.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred sundry resolutions, beg leave to report as follows:

The resolution, No. 57, directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to Amelia A. Giddings, widow

of Edwin Giddings, late conductor of elevator in the House of Representatives, a sum equal to his salary for six months and $150 for funeral expenses, is approved.

The resolution, No. 65, directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to Marcella Lannan, widow of William Lannan, late chief engineer of the House of Representatives, a sum equal to six months of his salary and $150 for funeral expenses, is approved.

The resolution, No. 97, appointing George Jennison, of New York, as a special messenger to serve in and about the House under the direction of the Doorkeeper, at a salary of $1,200 per annum, to be paid out of the contingent fund until otherwise provided for, is approved.

The resolution, No. 28, providing that William Richardson be paid the difference between his salary as folder at $840 per annum and $1,200 per annum for acting as assistant foreman of the folding room, from March 15, 1897, is hereby reported adversely.

Your committee, therefore, beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Amelia A. Giddings, widow of Edwin Giddings, deceased, late conductor of elevator in the House of Representatives, a sum equal to his salary for six months, and that he be further directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, the expenses of the funeral of the said Edwin Giddings, said expenses not to exceed the sum of $150.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Marcella Lannan, widow of William Lannan, deceased, late chief engineer of the House of Representatives, a sum equal to his salary for six months, and that he be further directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, the expenses of the funeral of the said William Lannan, said expenses not to exceed the sum of $150.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That George Jennison, of New York, be appointed as special messenger to serve in and about the House, under the direction of the Doorkeeper, at a salary of $1,200 per annum, to be paid out of the contingent fund until otherwise provided for.

Mr. ODELL. Mr. Speaker, if there is no objection, I will ask for a vote on all the resolutions.

The question was taken, and the resolutions were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. ODELL, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolutions were agreed to was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the other resolutions will lie on the table.

There was no objection.

UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the joint resolution I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H. Res. 87) authorizing transfer of $50,000 of the unexpended balance of appropriation, "Pay, etc., of the Army, 1896," to "Pay, etc., of the Army, 1897," to meet deficiencies in last-named appropriation.

Resolved, etc., That the sum of $50,000 of the unexpended balance remaining of the appropriation, "Pay, etc., of the Army, 1896," be transferred to "Pay, etc., of the Army, 1897," to meet any deficiencies which may arise in the payment of the Army under the latter appropriation.

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution authorizing transfer of $85,000 of the unexpended balance of appropriation, 'Pay, etc., of the Army, 1896,' to 'Pay, etc., of the Army, 1897,' to meet deficiencies in last-named appropriation."

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the gentleman a question, if he will yield.

Mr. HULL. Yes.

Mr. SAYERS. This is a deficiency bill, is it not?

Mr. HULL. Hardly that.

Mr. SAYERS. And a matter that ought to have gone to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CANNON. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that the matter did come to the Committee on Appropriations, but the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs informs me, and on inquiry I find it is so, that there is a surplus in the appropriations of the year before last, the fiscal year, of $85,000.

Mr. HULL. And $35,000 more than that.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I should like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. CANNON. More than that; and there is a deficit in the pay of the Army.

Mr. HULL. For this last fiscal year.

Mr. CANNON. For the last fiscal year. Technically speaking, it ought to be treated in the deficiency bill; but as it has been earned, and as the gentleman's committee has investigated it, and was desirous that these people should not wait longer, I told him, so far as I was concerned, I would not interpose an objection.

Mr. SAYERS. Let me ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. HULL. I should like to make a statement; but all right, I will yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand this is to meet a deficiency in a certain branch of the military service for the present fiscal year.

Mr. HULL. For the last fiscal year, ending June 30. Some of the men have not been paid under the last appropriation act.

Mr. SAYERS. I feel like objecting to the consideration and letting it go to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HULL. Before objection is made, I should like to make a short statement.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I want you to cover this point, if you please, in your statement: I should like to know if at the end of the fiscal year 1896 there was an unexpended balance, it was not covered into the Treasury by operation of law?

Mr. HULL. No; it runs three years before it is covered back. I would like to make a little statement. The Paymaster-General sent this bill here at the extraordinary session, and was very anxious to get it through at that time. It came before the Committee on Military Affairs as an unexpended balance of the appropriations. I concede the Committee on Appropriations may claim jurisdiction of the matter, and I spoke to the gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of that committee, in regard to it. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War sent urgent letters to us, stating that this should be passed, if possible, before the holidays, as otherwise the men in the Army—soldiers—would not get their pay before the holidays, and would not have the money that they have earned and which has been provided for by law. They were very anxious to have it done for that reason. The unexpended balance will leave something like $35,000 after the $85,000 has been authorized to be paid; and this is simply paying what the Government owes and what the men will eventually have to be paid.

Mr. McMILLIN. I should like to ask the gentleman how the deficiency arose in the first instance?

Mr. HULL. It arose because the Army was recruited up during this time.

Mr. McMILLIN. Then there was an insufficient appropriation made?

Mr. HULL. An insufficient appropriation was made at that time, but I will say to the gentleman——

Mr. BAILEY. Does the gentleman mean to say that there has been an increase in the Army?

Mr. HULL. There has been no increase in it.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman said "recruited up."

Mr. HULL. The Army is very rarely full, and sometimes almost the entire enlisted men are enlisted. At other times, by reason of desertions and one thing and another, the number runs down.

Mr. McMILLIN. The gentleman, then, means to say that it took more to maintain the Army in the last fiscal year than it did the preceding year?

Mr. HULL. Oh, yes; and it will cost more this year than it did last.

Mr. BAILEY. Then, Mr. Speaker, without intending to be arbitrary or discourteous, I think that that would be better taken care of in the bills as they come up; and I will object.

Mr. HULL. Then the men will have to wait for their pay.

Mr. BAILEY. Oh, they will be paid.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn on Saturday, the 18th day of December, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Wednesday, January 5, 1898.

PELAGIC SEALING.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent of the House to take up a bill which has just come over from the Senate—Senate bill 2612. It is the bill which was called up a few days ago, but too late in the afternoon for consideration. It has been unanimously agreed to by one committee of the House and by the corresponding committee of the Senate, and I do not think its consideration will lead to long debate.

The bill (S. 2612) prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That no citizen of the United States, nor person owing duty of obedience to the laws or the treaties of the United States, nor any person belonging to or on board of a vessel of the United States, shall kill, capture, or hunt, at any time or in any manner whatever, any fur seal in the waters of the Pacific Ocean north of the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude and including the Bering Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk.

SEC. 2. That no citizen of the United States, nor person above described in section 1, shall equip, use, or employ, or furnish aid in equipping, using, or employing, or furnish supplies to any vessel used or employed, or to be used or employed in carrying on or taking part in said killing, capturing, or hunting of fur seals in said waters, nor shall any vessel of the United States be so used or employed.

SEC. 3. That every person guilty of a violation of the provision of this act, or of any regulations made thereunder, shall, for each offense, be fined not less than $200 or more than $2,000, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and every vessel, its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, at any time used or employed in violation of this act, or of the regulations made thereunder, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 4. That if any vessel of the United States shall be found within the waters to which this act applies, having on board fur-seal skins or bodies of seals, or apparatus or implements suitable for killing or taking seals, it shall be presumed that such vessel was used or employed in the killing of said seals, or that said apparatus or implements were used in violation of this act until the contrary is proved to the satisfaction of the court.

SEC. 5. That any violation of this act or of the regulations thereunder may be prosecuted either in the district court of Alaska or in any district court of the United States in California, Oregon, or Washington.

SEC. 6. That this act shall not interfere with the privileges accorded to Indians dwelling on the coast of the United States under section 6 of the act

of April 6, 1894, but the limitations prescribed in said act shall remain in full force.

SEC. 7. That this act shall not affect in any way the killing or taking of fur seals upon the Pribilof Islands, or the laws of the United States relating thereto.

SEC. 8. That any officer of the naval or Revenue-Cutter service of the United States, and any other officers duly designated by the President, may search any vessel of the United States in port or on the high seas suspected of having violated or of having an intention to violate the provisions of this act, and may seize such vessel and the offending officers and crew and bring them into the most accessible port of the States and Territory mentioned in section 5 of this act for trial.

SEC. 9. That the importation into the United States by any person whatsoever of fur-seal skins taken in the waters mentioned in this act, whether raw, dressed, dyed, or manufactured, is hereby prohibited, and all such articles imported after this act shall take effect shall not be permitted to be exported, but shall be seized and destroyed by the proper officers of the United States.

SEC. 10. That the President shall have power to make all necessary regulations to carry this act into effect.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have an understanding as to the time that is to be allowed for debate. Otherwise I shall have to object.

Mr. HITT. I will yield to the gentleman whatever time he desires. I do not know of any other member who wishes to discuss the bill.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, the bill before the House, and which has passed the Senate, is exactly the same as a bill which was sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House by the Secretary of State, and through him by the Secretary of the Treasury, and considered there very carefully. It was unanimously approved by all the members of that committee. I may state that owing to a confusion in the indorsement of reference, the original bill which was considered in the committee, and which the committee instructed me to ask unanimous consent to take up, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. In the record of the House proceedings a few days ago it is mentioned as reported from that committee, which is erroneous.

The reasons for this bill are stated by the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury in two letters which I hold in my hand. They are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, December 6, 1897.*

SIR: By direction of the President, I desire to bring to your attention the subject of the prohibition of citizens of the United States from engaging in the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, with a view to such action by Congress as the subject may require.

The accompanying letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose Department the administration of the seal islands pertains, sets forth the reasons which from an administrative point of view call for the legislation requested. In addition to these there are strong diplomatic reasons why immediate action should be had.

For the past three years, during which representations have been made by this Department to the British Government protesting against the continuance of the indiscriminate slaughter of the seals by pelagic sealing which was resulting in the destruction of a valuable industry of the United States, the answer has been made that British subjects were not the only participants in this practice and were not solely responsible for the decrease of the herd. The Secretary of the Treasury has pointed out the effect of the award of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration in nullifying the laws of the United States in their application to the high seas, and in making it lawful for citizens of the United States to engage in pelagic sealing.

Since the regulations of that tribunal have been in force, a comparatively small number of American vessels have engaged in killing seals at sea, but there is evidence to believe that a considerable American interest has been invested in the sealing vessels which sail from Canadian ports under the British flag. This condition of affairs has made it very embarrassing to the Government of the United States to press its demands upon Great Britain for a further restriction or the abolition of pelagic sealing.

A convention has recently been signed between the United States, Japan, and Russia providing for a joint prohibition of pelagic sealing for the coming season, on condition that Great Britain shall adhere to it.

The convention has in view the initiation of negotiations between the four powers for an agreement upon measures for the adequate protection of the seals and the restoration of the herds to their normal condition. These negotiations will be facilitated by the speedy passage of a law prohibiting American citizens from engaging in pelagic sealing. In view of these pending negotiations, and of the fact that another sealing season will begin toward the last of the present month, I urgently recommend that a bill to accomplish the purpose set forth in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury may, if possible, be enacted into a law before the holiday recess.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

Hon. ROBERT R. HITT,
Chairman Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1897.

SIR: I desire to bring to your attention the subject of the killing of fur seals as pursued by American citizens in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. The practice is, in my opinion, inconsistent with the duty which the Government of the United States has assumed respecting the fur seals resorting to the Pribilof Islands.

Soon after the acquisition of Alaska, laws were enacted making it unlawful to kill any fur seal either on the islands or in the waters of Alaska except under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the killing of female seals was absolutely prohibited. When the privilege of taking seals on the Pribilof Islands under strict supervision was granted to the lessees for a valuable consideration, it became both the duty and the interest of the Government to afford all reasonable protection to the seal herd, not only while on the islands, but as far as possible when absent therefrom. The laws enacted for that purpose were construed to apply to all the waters of Bering Sea east of the line laid down in the treaty of cession from Russia, and for many years they afforded protection to the seals when on their migrations. When pelagic sealing began, the British Government questioned the power of the United States to enforce these laws beyond the 3-mile limit, and the Tribunal of Arbitration of Paris sustained the position of Great Britain.

That tribunal, however, recognizing the duty of the Governments concerned to protect and preserve the herd, adopted regulations respecting pelagic sealing which it thought would be adequate for the protection of the seals. Under these regulations it became lawful for American citizens and vessels to engage in pelagic sealing. The first year's experience in the application of the regulations proved that they would be entirely inadequate for the protection of the seals, but that, on the contrary, if pelagic sealing continued under them, the herd would be rapidly diminished and very soon be commercially exterminated. Each subsequent year has more fully demonstrated this conclusion. In the statement of facts recently agreed upon between the American, British, and Canadian experts it is shown that the herd has been diminished to about one-fifth of its normal condition, and that it has already become so depleted that it is neither profitable to the lessees nor the pelagic sealers.

It is humiliating to have to acknowledge that American citizens and vessels have been active participants in this ruinous and shameless slaughter. In the judgment of our experts and those most competent to devise a remedy for this state of affairs, the continued decrease of the herd can be stopped and restoration to its normal state be brought about only by the total suspension of pelagic sealing. In this opinion I fully concur, and as the first step in the direction it should be made unlawful for citizens of the United States to engage in the business. Dr. David Starr Jordan, the accomplished naturalist, who, under appointment of the President, has during the past two years visited the Pribilof Islands and made a thorough study of the condition of the seals, has recommended the abolition of pelagic sealing as the only adequate means of protecting the herd. And he adds: "It would be well for America to lead the way in stopping pelagic sealing by restraining her own citizens without waiting for the action of other nations. We can ask for protection with better grace when we have accorded unasked protection to others."

My predecessor, in recommending action by Congress, said: "I firmly believe the United States Government should prohibit pelagic sealing by its own citizens. I think it ought to go into this controversy with clean hands. It is an immoral pursuit; 75 per cent of the seals killed at sea are females; 75 per cent of the females killed are heavy with young or have pups on the islands. Their young thereupon die with them or starve on the islands. It is an inhuman butchery; and I believe it is the duty of the United States to stop it as regards at least its own citizens."

In accordance with the foregoing views, I have caused to be drafted a bill for enactment into a law by Congress, which, if it meets with your approval and does not in your opinion conflict with pending or prospective negotiations, I have to suggest may be brought to the attention of the proper committees of Congress for consideration and action. I have to add that in view of the fact that the next sealing season begins the last of December or early in January, it is of urgent importance that prompt action be taken, as otherwise American sealing vessels will have put to sea and they will participate in the further slaughter and destruction of the herd.

Respectfully, yours,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The purpose briefly is this: It is to again prohibit pelagic sealing. A law which we passed years ago prohibited the hunting of seals upon the high seas in all Alaskan waters.

By the language then used, prohibiting the catching of seals in "the territory" or "waters of Alaska," we meant the whole Bering Sea east of the one hundred and eightieth meridian. A question was raised by the British Government as to the extent of our marine jurisdiction, they contending that our Government had no authority beyond the 3-mile limit and we contending that the waters of Bering Sea east of the Russian boundary were waters of Alaska and under the authority of Congress. The question was submitted to arbitration, and in the terms of the treaty making the submission it was agreed that the decision of the tribunal should be binding upon the citizens and subjects of both parties.

The Tribunal of Arbitration decided against us—that we had no jurisdiction beyond the 3-mile limit—so that that law was annulled by the decision made under the treaty, even as applicable to citizens of the United States. I could read, if it would not take too much time, from the decision of the court in the case (United States court of appeals in the case of *La Ninfa*), stating this much more fully, but the result, in brief, is that we are now left without any law prohibiting persons who are subject to our laws from hunting seals on the high sea. While this is not so important practically, so far as the number of sealers from the United States is concerned, it has become quite important in the negotiations which are pending.

Mr. HOPKINS. The gentleman stated the other day that this proposed legislation could have no effect upon the Canadian and British sealers or those of any other country.

Mr. HITT. I am just coming to that.

Mr. HOPKINS. The position in this bill is unlimited as to time, and I would ask my colleague if it would not be better to have some limit fixed, so that if the negotiations which are now pending between our Government and Great Britain with reference to the prohibition of hunting seals by Canadians and other foreigners should fall through, our countrymen could have the same privileges in Bering Sea that would be enjoyed by the citizens of other countries?

Mr. HITT. I will answer that by saying that we are aiming, and the purpose of this bill is, to aid in the discouragement of pelagic sealing. But we ought first to prevent our own citizens from engaging in that kind of work before denouncing others.

There are probably not many of them who do it. It costs the Government in loss of revenue of the United States about $12.62½ whenever an American poacher kills a seal. The American poacher, we must confess, is not always under the American flag; he is often under the British flag. They had a lesson several years ago, when a British claim for damages for arrests in pelagic sealing came up, of the advantage of being under that flag, and since that time American citizens who wish to engage in seal poaching go up to Victoria and get under the British flag. This fact is referred to in Secretary Sherman's letter.

Mr. HOPKINS. But if these pending negotiations should fall through, then, there being no prohibition on the Canadians from engaging in this business, this law would absolutely prohibit American citizens from going into Bering Sea for that purpose, while leaving it entirely open for the Canadians. Would not that be the real effect of the law as it stands in this bill in case the negotiations should fail?

Mr. HITT. Yes; it would prohibit Americans from pelagic sealing, and we have not yet secured any agreement prohibiting Canadians.

The gentleman, I know, wishes to defend any practical or really profitable right that an American may have. But we do not admit that there is any moral right in anybody to carry on pelagic sealing. We claim that it is all barbarous, unneighborly, contrary to the interest of mankind. That is the position of the American Government. We also know that as a practical fact no considerable American interest or industry is touched. There is no very great industry of Americans involved in this business. There are certain facts which show that pelagic sealing itself, as it is becoming less gainful, is dying out with the diminution of the herd. It costs so much more to catch 5,000 or 10,000 seals in the open sea than it formerly did that this business is languishing. The share of Americans in the business has always been small.

It has generally been carried on under the British flag. But whether the interest is large or small, this is a very important fact in regard to the logic and honesty of our position in the negotiation. We ought to forbid our own citizens doing what we want others to forbid as barbarous. We are now pressing a negotiation to which Russia and Japan have assented, and Great Britain has also assented to some important underlying facts within the last few weeks. So it is progressing. The result of this negotiation, we hope, will be to stop pelagic sealing. Now, this is a matter of very great importance to our Treasury, to our country, and to the prosperity of our citizens, for if we can stop pelagic sealing, the herd, we trust, will again increase to such a degree as to afford an annual yield of 100,000 a year of male killable seals.

Mr. HEPBURN. Has any gentleman any data from which he can give the House information as to the value of pelagic sealing to the Canadians? What does it amount to annually to them? I have seen the statement made that the aggregate is a quarter of a million of dollars. I have also seen the amount stated as half a million.

Mr. HITT. No man can state with precision its value in dollars. The number of seals killed at sea altogether during the present year, so far as reported, was 25,079. There used to be a very great number of seals annually killed at sea—many more than at present, sometimes over 60,000. The number is steadily diminishing from year to year with the diminishing profit.

Mr. HEPBURN. Probably, then, the profit does not exceed a quarter of a million dollars.

Mr. HITT. I can not say. The profit varies with the price of the seal and the cost of hunting on the high seas, which is constantly increasing. It takes more ships and men to catch a thousand seals than formerly. There has been, in past years, much assertion about the millions of seals that could never be touched or substantially diminished in the open sea, as contended by the British; and, on the other hand, the imminent utter destruction and extinction of the herd, as contended for by the Americans. The fact, as agreed upon very recently by the delegates from Great Britain and the United States, is that—

> The diminution of the herd is yet far from a stage which involves or threatens the actual extermination of the species—

That is, the utter extinction of the last one—

> so long as it is protected in its haunts on land. It is not possible during the continuance of the conservative methods at present in force upon the islands, etc.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. I ask the gentleman to read a few lines further in that agreement, showing whether the experts here in Washington last October did not decide that commercially the herd is already extinguished.

Mr. HITT. I will read to the conclusion of the paragraph:

> It is not possible during the continuance of the conservative methods at present in force upon the islands, with the further safeguard of the protected zone at sea, that any pelagic killing should accomplish this final end. There is evidence, however, that in its present condition the herd yields an inconsiderable return either to the lessees of the islands or to the owners of the pelagic fleet.

In that state of things, when the profit has been so greatly reduced in all forms of this business, we wish to restore protection—and we think we can do so, for the interest enlisted against it is not so great as formerly—we hope to restore protection to the seal upon the high seas as well as upon the islands. In order to be consistent, to be sincere and honest, the first step, when we are claiming that it is unneighborly and barbarous and inhuman to kill the mother seal and the unborn seal in this way, is to prohibit it ourselves, for as the Secretary has said in his letter we are met at each step of the negotiations with embarrassment. The question may well be asked us, If it is wrong, why do you do it, and why do you not prevent it by your own people?

Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to take up further time; but I believe my friend from North Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] desires to make some remarks.

Mr. HEPBURN. One other question before the gentleman from Illinois takes his seat. Is it not a fact that the difficulties thrown in the way of our contention during the negotiations on this subject have come from Canada rather than from Great Britain?

Mr. HITT. That is true.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota addressed the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DINGLEY). Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from North Dakota?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. I desire to take the floor in my own right. I am in opposition to the bill and could not take time from the gentleman from Illinois.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Illinois reserve the remainder of his time?

Mr. HITT. I do.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I think we can agree with the gentleman from Illinois that this industry of pelagic sealing is insignificant, so far as the American part of it is concerned. This bill is therefore nothing more or less than an attempt to bolster up two great British industries, one located in the Bering Sea and the other located in London, both of which are ironclad monopolies.

It is true, as the experts agreed in Washington in October last, that we shall not probably extinguish the last one of the specimens of seals—the last of the race—by pelagic sealing; but it is also true, as agreed upon by the experts of both Governments, that for commercial purposes the herd is already extinct. We are called upon not to protect, therefore, an existing herd, because the herd as it now exists is not worth protecting. That is agreed upon. But we are called upon to legislate in such manner as to build up a herd.

That, Mr. Speaker, is something that has been tried in vain many times before. There have been at least thirty herds of seals discovered at various times, but none of them has ever been recuperated when it has been commercially destroyed.

On this subject, as to what has become of the other herds, I wish to read a short compilation which I made when we had this subject under consideration in the last Congress:

What has become of other herds? Captain Cook discovered seals on Desolation and South Shetland islands, nearly south from Cape Horn. They were stripped of seal life in a few years—320,000 skins being taken in 1820 and 1821.

Kerguelen Land, Southern Indian Ocean; discovered in 1772. In twenty-eight years 1,200,000 skins were taken there and the herd exterminated.

Crozett Islands, same ocean, same fate.

Mas-a-Fuera Island, in South Pacific, off coast of Chile; discovered in 1797; herd at that time estimated at 2,000,000 or 3,000,000; 3,000,000 carried to China in seven years and herd destroyed.

South Georgia, in the South Atlantic, produced over a million skins in a few years; herd extinct.

Coast of South America about Cape Horn teemed with seal life when discovered. Now only a few stragglers are found; not enough to pay to hunt.

As late as 1854 a small seal island less than a mile in diameter was discovered in the Japan Sea by Americans. A herd of 50,000 seals was exterminated in three years.

Now there are only three herds left in the world.

First. A small herd on the Lobos Islands, in the mouth of the River La Plata; capacity, 5,000 to 12,000 skins per annum; protected by Republic of Uruguay.

Second. The herd on the islands of Copper and Bering, coast of Kamchatka; capacity, 40,000 skins per annum; protected by the Russian Government.

Third. Our Alaska herd on the Pribilof Islands; estimated from 6,500,000 in 1887 down to 175,000 in 1895.

It is idle to talk about restoring a seal herd when once broken up. It has never been done. In the Southern Hemisphere there are well-authenticated cases where a depleted herd was not hunted for fifty years—left undisturbed—and yet it did not recuperate. Our Alaska seal herd is an anomaly.

So long as that herd was only exposed to slaughter for a few days in the spring, while rushing between the Aleutian Islands in passing from the North Pacific to Bering Sea, and again for a few days in the fall while passing the same points going back to the Pacific, so long as no man knew whence they came or whither they went or where they lived either in winter or in summer, they were comparatively safe. But when Pribilof discovered the islands of St. Paul and St. George, in Bering Sea, where the seals resort and stay in summer, then it became possible to exterminate the herd any summer. They would have been so exterminated in a very few years but for the protection of the Russian Government.

Being safe in summer under protecting regulations and safe in winter under their ancient shield of secrecy as to where they were in the almost boundless Pacific, it was still possible for this herd to exist for a few years. But when the British Government sent four war ships into the Pacific for the express purpose of following the herd all winter and of revealing the route to Canadian sealers—when that expedition succeeded in its plan and published its charts, then the herd was doomed.

After fifty years of rest and opportunity for recuperation these antarctic feeding grounds were visited and a few straggling animals found, but not enough to pay for hunting—to furnish a cargo for a vessel. Only two herds worth mentioning are now left, one on the Commander Islands and our own, or what is left of it, on the Pribilof Islands. A few have been preserved at the mouth of the La Plata River in Uruguay and protected by that Government, and a few have also been discovered and preserved off the Cape of Good Hope, under the protection of the Government of Cape Colony. In 1854 a herd was discovered in the Japanese Sea, but in one year after their discovery the whole herd of 50,000 were taken and destroyed.

The seal, Mr. Speaker, is a very peculiar animal, unfit for living in competition with man. In the regular order of things it should have been destroyed with the great auk and the Irish elk and other animals of the Glacial period. He can neither run nor fight.

Why was the herd preserved up to the present time? It was done under very peculiar circumstances, and I will call your attention briefly to the facts in connection with it.

With the discovery of these islands by the Russians, something over one hundred years ago, the seals were protected on shore. That Government spent some eighteen years sending out expeditions trying to find where the seals lived in the summer. Up to that time they were seen twice a year, going, like birds of passage, north to south in autumn, and south to north in spring or early summer, according to the season. About June or July millions of them would pass through the passes between the Aleutian Islands, passing northward into Bering Sea, while along in November millions would suddenly appear, passing into the Pacific.

Beyond that fact, until about one hundred years ago, no man knew where they were, either in the winter or summer. For eighteen years systematic explorations by the Russian Government were made, and they finally discovered the summer's habitat upon the Pribilof Islands. It then became possible to destroy the herd in the summer time when they went ashore, and this would have been the result but for regulations of the Russian Government. But until 1893 their winter habitat was unknown, and there is abundant evidence on that subject in the records of Congress.

Now, what did the British Government do? They sent three war vessels and one merchant steamer with instructions to follow the herd all winter in the Pacific Ocean and ascertain their location from time to time. Up to 1890 the seals were safe in the secrecy of their wanderings in the wide Pacific. But the English Government, coming to the assistance of their hunters and sailors, sent its navy out for the express purpose of following the seals and mapping out their route.

They did so, and they published those charts, which are now accessible to and used by every sealer in the Pacific. Mr. Hamlin, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, stated before the Committee on Ways and Means in the last Congress that he could now take these charts and tell within a few miles where that seal herd was every hour of the winter. With such charts as that, published by the English Government for the express purpose of informing their seamen and fishermen where the herd is, the herd is doomed. What a contrast do we exhibit to the English Government! Instead of coming to the assistance of our seamen in competition with other nations upon the high seas, we are proposing here to make it a criminal offense for one of our citizens to engage in an occupation which is lawful for every other citizen of the world.

We propose to make that criminal which is now lawful and commendable. The position that it is barbarous to hunt seals on the high seas is the merest fiction and sentiment. If that is the only foundation upon which we stand, the sooner we reexamine the foundation the better. True, a large percentage of the seals killed at sea are females, but since when did it become barbarous in hunting game to kill females? Since when did it become barbarous in buying and selling and butchering domestic animals to kill females as well as males? It does not apply to any other kind of game. It does not apply to any kind of domestic stock. Surely, there is nothing barbarous in taking the females as well as the males in a chase on the open sea, and why should there not be a larger percentage of females at sea than males, when only males are killed on shore? They are polygamists. The males have harems of forty or fifty members on the Pribilof Islands.

Our laws for twenty-six years have forbidden the killing of females on shore. For twenty years—1870 to 1890—the Alaska Commercial Company killed 100,000 males annually on the shore. Of course, the preponderance of females in the herd at sea would necessarily result from our own lawful killing of males upon the islands.

In 1874 Mr. Elliott, the expert of the Government, sent from the Smithsonian Institution, estimated there were 4,700,000 seals in the herd. In 1890 Mr. Elliott estimates only one-third as many. In 1895, in Mr. DINGLEY'S report from the Ways and Means Committee to this House, based upon the reports of our experts and resident agents of the Treasury Department, the herd was stated to contain only 175,500 individuals. Since then I have not the figures as to the estimates of the number existing in the herd, but I have very fair data from which we can draw the conclusion that the dwindling process has continued.

In 1896 the pelagic sealers of all nations got 43,000 skins, and on the land there were killed 30,000; total, 73,000. In the year 1897 the pelagic sealers got only 24,000 and the land catch amounted to only 20,000, or a total of 44,000 this year and 73,000 the year before. There were only about half as many caught this year as last year, although permission was given to the lessees of the Pribilof Islands to catch every killable seal that they could find this year. The evidence shows conclusively to my mind that the experts who met in Washington last October were right in saying that commercially the herd is now destroyed and that pelagic sealing is no longer profitable either to the Canadians or to us. I wish to read a little extract from the speech of one of these commissioners on his return to Canada:

TORONTO, *November 27.*

Sir Louis H. Davies, at a meeting of Liberals here last night, referred to his recent visit to Washington to attend the seal conference. He said:

"The seal experts settled the question of fact in such a way that hereafter it can not be opened up. We know exactly where we are. We know that the seal herd has diminished in an extraordinary degree in late years, but we know that pelagic sealing has diminished more than the herd and by a far greater percentage. We know, too, as a declaration of the experts of both countries, that there is no immediate danger of the extinction of the herd, and that the kind of pelagic sealing practiced by Canadian fishermen does not imperil or threaten the existence of the herd; and we know, further, that as a commercial venture it does not pay either country. That is about the sum and substance of the case."

Continuing, Sir Louis said it was pointed out to the Americans that Canada had taken her stand in reference to her tariff; had proclaimed and given effect to a preferential trade arrangement, and that the representatives could not enter into any agreement which should, directly or indirectly, prejudice the principle of preference. They were told that the right to catch seals being a national right, vindicated by the great Paris Tribunal as a legitimate industry on the part of British subjects, could not be disposed of for a mere money consideration; that Canada did not sell national rights for money, but that her representatives were willing that it should be treated as one of a number of those large questions and put, as it were, in the hodgepodge in the settlement.

If the United States could see their way clear to admit our lumber, to make coal reciprocally free on both sides, to make fish, salt and fresh, free, and such articles as barley, eggs, potatoes, and other things of that kind, an arrangement might be made which would be mutually profitable and satisfactory to both countries. Sir Wilfried Laurier had not surrendered one iota of Canadian rights or Canadian privileges.

That is the condition on which they will join us in forbidding pelagic sealing—namely, that we allow them to write our tariff laws. Now, I for one would be willing to let them go anywhere, without mentioning any particular place, rather than to allow them to write our tariff laws, especially when the condition which they offer us is that if they are allowed to write our tariff laws, then we shall have the privilege of being their servants in protecting a great British industry on the Pacific Ocean and another one in London.

The testimony in the records of the House shows conclusively that there are only 300 American citizens engaged in tanning, dressing, or dyeing these fur-seal skins, some in Albany and some in Brooklyn, and that only in an experimental way, while the evidence shows that from 2,000 to as high as 50,000 people are engaged in London in the same industry. This business of dressing seal skins and tanning and dyeing them is as distinctively a British industry as the making of pocketknives at Sheffield. I will put in the RECORD the evidence on this subject—unless some one wishes to see it—from volume 9, Report of Paris Tribunal, pages 581 and 583:

LOSS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

[H. S. Bevington, page 552.]

The business of dealing in fur-seal skins in the city of London has become an established and important industry. Deponent is informed that practically all the seal skins in the world are sold in London, and the number runs up in the year to between 100,000 and 200,000, averaging considerably over 150,000 a year. These skins are sold for the most part either by the firm of C. M. Lampson & Co., through their brokers, Goad, Rigg & Co., or by the firm of Culverwell, Brooks & Co. At the auction sales, which are advertised twice or three times in the year by these firms, skins are bought by dealers from all over the world, who are present either in person or by proxy.

The next stage in the industry is the dressing and dyeing of the furs, and practically the whole of these fur-seal skins sold in London are dressed and dyed in that city. The principal firms being engaged in that business are C. W. Martin & Sons and George Rice. Deponent's own firm dress a small number of skins and have dressed in one year as many as 23,000, and formerly dyed large numbers of skins, but do not now dye skins, as the secrets of the present fashionable color are now in the hands of other firms. After having been dressed and dyed, the skins of the fur seal are then passed into the hands of fur merchants, by whom in turn they are passed to furriers and drapers and retail dealers generally. Deponent estimates the total number of persons engaged in one way or another, directly or indirectly, in the fur-seal industry in the city of London at at least two or three thousand, many of whom are skilled laborers, all receiving high wages.

That a large amount of capital is also invested in the business in the city of London, and the precise value of the industry can be estimated by reckoning the amount expended in the various processes which deponent has enumerated upon each skin. For instance, after the skins arrive at the London market they are sold at the sales at prices which in the year 1890 averaged, say, 80 shillings apiece. The commissions on the selling of the goods, including warehousing, insurance, etc., deponent believes amounted to 6 per cent of the price obtained.

That the amount paid for dressing, dyeing, and machining each skin averages, say, 16 shillings. These processes take together about four or five months. The next expenditure upon the skin is, say, an average of 5 shillings at least for each skin for cutting up, and that thereafter there will be an average of at least from 3 shillings to 4 shillings per skin expended in quilting, lining, and making up the jackets or other garments, showing a total expenditure upon each skin for labor alone, in the city of London, of 25 shillings in addition to the percentage paid for brokerage, before the process of manufacture began, and the most of this money is actually paid out in wages.

Deponent says that in the above estimates he has given the bottom figures and that the amount actually expended upon the skins in the city of London undoubtedly averages a larger sum. This would make, on an average of 200,000 skins a year, which is not excessive, a total expenditure annually in the city of London of £250,000, minus the amounts paid for cutting and making up in respect to the skins sent to the United States.

[Alfred Fraser, page 558.]

Deponent says that the number of persons who are employed in the handling, dressing, dyeing, cutting, and manufacturing of seal skins in the city of London is about 2,000, many of whom are skilled laborers, earning as high as £3 or £4 a week. Deponent estimates the amount paid in the city of London for wages in the preparation of fur-seal skins for a manufacturer's uses, and excluding the wages of manufacturers' emyloyees, prior to the beginning of the pelagic sealing in 1885, at about £100,000 per annum.

[Arthur Hirschel, page 563.]

A large capital, the amount of which, however, it would be difficult to estimate, is invested in the business of selling raw fur-seal skins. Two firms own large warehouses, and one of them expensive cold-storage vaults, portions of which are used exclusively for the purpose of storing fur-seal skins.

About seven firms are engaged in the dressing and dyeing of seal skins, of which a very much larger amount is done in London than in any other city in the world. In this branch of the fur-seal industry there are invested about £80,000 in permanent plant, which would become entirely useless if the seal-skin industry were to come to an end.

About 12,000 dressed and dyed Alaska fur-seal skins, which may be valued at £5 a skin, are annually manufactured into garments in London, and a very much larger proportion of Copper and Northwest Coast skins are so consumed.

The seal-skin industry furnishes occupation to workingmen in London as follows: To about 600 dressers and dyers; to about 1,400 cutters, nailers, sewers, and other laborers engaged in manufacturing seal-skin articles. Many of those employed as above are skilled laborers, who, in any other employment, would be but ordinary laborers. Some of them have been engaged in this industry from childhood. In the foregoing no account is taken of the numerous clerks, salesmen, and porters, of whom large numbers owe their means of support to the trade in fur-seal skins.

I believe that, in round numbers, the capital invested in this industry in London amounts to £1,000,000, and that when a full Alaska catch came to market the weekly amount expended in wages in connection with all the catches was about £2,500 or £3,000 a week.

[Sir G. C. Lampson, page 565.]

That the business at the present time has attained the rank of an important industry, in which there is embarked in the city of London a large amount of capital and upon which there is dependent a large number of workmen and employees.

The amount of capital from time to time invested in the business is correctly stated, deponent believes, by Mr. Teichmann, at as much as £1,000,000, and until within a year or two the numbers of persons depending upon the industry for their support has likewise been correctly stated by Mr. Teichmann, approximately at 2,000 persons, receiving on an average a weekly wage of 30 shillings, and most of them having families dependent upon their labors for their support.

[Sir G. C. Lampson, page 566.]

During the last two years the diminution and irregularity of the supply of fur and seal skins has caused some decrease in the amount of persons engaged in the industry, but deponent is not able to state exactly to what extent such decrease has taken place.

[Walter E. Martin, page 567.]

That deponent has made no examination of the books of his firm for the purpose of seeing precisely the number of skins annually dressed and dyed by his said firm and its predecessor, but it is the fact that his said firm in one year dressed 150,000 fur-seal skins, and of that number dyed 130,000, and it is also the fact that until within the last two years his firm dressed upward of 110,000 or 120,000 skins in each year and dyed upward of 100,000 skins so dressed.

[Walter E. Martin, page 568.]

The firm of C. W. Martin & Sons has employed until the last two years 500 persons, and employ at the present moment about 460 persons, most of whom are skilled laborers, receiving on an average at least 30 shillings a week, and most of whom have families dependent upon them for their support. Deponent estimates that the total number of persons employed directly or indirectly in the business of dressing, dyeing, handling, and cutting fur-seal skins up to within the last two years in the city of London was about 2,000.

[Henry Poland, page 571.]

The principal dressers and dyers of the city of London at the present time are C. W. Martin & Co. and George Rice, and skins are also dressed and dyed by other persons. The fur-seal business has attained very considerable dimensions in the city of London, large amounts of capital being invested therein, and probably in and about the city of London there are employed in the fur-seal skin business as many as 3,000 persons, most of whom are skilled hands, some of whom receive as high as £3 or £4 a week, and many if not most of whom have families dependent upon them for support.

[George Rice, page 574.]

That the business of handling and dealing in fur-seal skins has become, in the city of London, an established and important industry. That deponent himself, for instance, employs at the present time from 400 to 500 laborers, who are mostly engaged in one way or another upon fur-seal skins, many of whom are skilled workmen receiving good wages, and many of them having families dependent upon them for their support.

Deponent estimates the total number of people engaged in the business of handling, dyeing, dressing, and treating fur-seal skins up to the time the skins pass into the hands of the furriers at about 2,000. In addition to the numbers so employed, a much larger number of furriers, employees, and the employees of the retail merchants are concerned directly or indirectly in handling or manufacturing the fur-seal skins or fur-seal skin garments.

Deponent further says that a large amount of capital is in one way or another invested in the city of London in the business above enumerated.

[W. C. B. Stamp, page 576.]

That the fur-seal skin business had become an important industry in the city of London, in which a large amount of capital was invested and a large number of workmen employed, amounting, including the dressers, dyers, handlers, and persons employed in the manufactories of the furriers, to about 3,000. It is difficult to make any correct estimate of the number of people so employed, but deponent says that he has recently had occasion to look into the question in his capacity as master of the Skinners' Company and he believes the above figure to be substantially correct.

That a large number of persons so employed are skilled laborers and most of them have families dependent upon their labors for their support. The wages paid in some cases are as high as £3 or £4 a week, and perhaps the average wages of the whole number may be safely estimated at £1 per week. That many of these persons know no other business than that in which they are at present engaged.

[Emil Teichmann, page 582.]

A very large amount of capital is invested in the Kingdom of Great Britain in the business. It is, in deponent's judgment, fair to estimate the amount of capital invested in the business in one way or another to have been at times as much as £1,000,000, and that there have been until lately dependent upon this industry, in the city of London, about 2,000 skilled workmen, most of whom have families dependent upon them for support, and the amount of wages paid to those people deponent estimates on the average at about 30 shillings per week, making an aggregate of £150,000 per annum.

[C. A. Williams, page 538.]

Deponent further says that the number of persons who are engaged in the handling, dressing, and dyeing of seal skins in Great Britain is about 2,000, many of whom are expert workmen and receive high wages; and the number in the United States is about 300. The number of persons engaged upon the poaching vessels is about 10 to each vessel, and a considerable number of the persons engaged upon the Canadian sealers are American citizens.

Every one of these skins is carried to London, there to be tanned, dyed, and otherwise prepared for market. They are worthless in the condition in which they are caught. Up to about 1870 they were commercially worthless. They were in fashion only in China, and never brought a high price, say from 50 cents to $5 apiece. The value of a seal skin depends not on its original intrinsic worth, but on the whims of fashion, and the art that adds the chief value is a trade secret, mostly in dyeing the skins. Seal-skin garments, when made up ready for wear, have no resemblance in appearance to seals in the ocean or skins before they are clipped and colored.

Mr. STEELE. Some are prepared in Buffalo, are they not? I think they have an establishment, quite a large one, there.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. There may be, though that must have been established since 1893.

Mr. STEELE. It might have been.

Mr. McCLEARY. You said there were about 300 in this country, perhaps.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Yes; that is the testimony of C. O. Williams before the Paris Tribunal. I will read some of the evidence on the subject of this being distinctly a British industry.

Mr. STEELE. A very large percentage of them, no doubt, are cured and colored in London.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. On this subject C. O. Williams makes this statement:

Deponent further says that the number of persons who are engaged in the handling, dressing, and dyeing of seal skins in Great Britain is about 2,000, many of whom are expert workmen and receive high wages, and the number in the United States is about 300. (Volume 9, page 584.)

Here is the testimony of Arthur Hirschel:

I believe that, in round numbers, the capital invested in this industry in London amounts to £1,000,000, and that when a full Alaska catch came to market, the weekly amount expended in wages in connection with all the catches was about £2,500 or £3,000 a week. (Volume 9, page 582.)

Sir G. C. Lamson testifies to the same effect, and his testimony is reported on the same page as that of Hirschel.

I think there will be no dispute on that point, that it is a British industry and not an American industry. Most of the money is made in London. Most of the money that constitutes the value of the seal skin is paid out in wages in the city of London, where the trade secret is held for dyeing these skins and making them valuable.

I will not take the time to repeat the various items of the expenses incident to tanning, dressing, and dyeing these skins, but the foregoing testimony of H. S. Bevington shows the average expense for labor in London is 25 shillings per skin. Now, the amount paid out for the fur skin is enhanced much more than the amount paid in wages. It would be very interesting to know the amount of money earned in wages in America by labor expended on these skins before they get to London.

My duties as such superintendent demanded that I should be thoroughly conversant with all the details of shipping and transporting seal skins taken, and the necessary expenses incurred by my employers. From my knowledge of such expenditures I herewith submit the following statement in relation to the cost of putting the annual quota of skins obtained on the Pribilof Islands upon the market when a hundred thousand seals are killed, and I believe such statement to be practically correct:

Maintenance of island establishments	$12,000
Salaries of employees (exclusive of natives)	12,000
Transportation to San Francisco	15,000
Transportation, San Francisco to New York	20,000
Transportation, New York to London	6,000
Insurance, $1,400,000 at 1 per cent	14,000
Commission for selling, 2½ per cent of $1,500,000	37,500
Storage, cooperage, twine, salt, etc	15,500
Interest on the plant, 10 per cent of $100,000	10,000
Annual rental paid to Government, per terms of lease	60,000
Obligations of the lease for fish, fuel, medicines, etc	25,000
Supervision of business from San Francisco	20,000
First cost of skins to natives	40,000
Cost of 100,000 skins delivered in London, sold	287,000

Here is the estimate of the superintendent of the Alaska Commercial Company. The entire cost of the fur-seal skins laid down in London is given and shows what a miserable pittance of it goes to any American laboring man. The largest item that goes to any American laboring man is the $20,000 earned by the railroads between San Francisco and New York in carrying these skins to the London market, and that is about all that American labor gets out of it.

The total expenditure sums up $287,000; that is, those skins cost this company when laid down in London $2.87 apiece, and they sell for $30 apiece. Now, how much of this $287,000 is paid out in wages to American workingmen?

Maintenance of island establishments, $12,000.

This statement is not itemized, and there may be some American laborers there, employed to keep the boats and buildings in repair.

Salaries of employees (exclusive of natives), $12,000.

There are only seven or eight of those employees.

Transportation to San Francisco, $15,000.

I think this man is trying to make as extravagant a statement as he can of what it costs his company to lay down these skins in London. The skins are all loaded into one boat and carried from the islands to San Francisco at one trip. From 1875 to 1890 the company carried off only one boat load a year. They had a number of trading posts in the Alaska country. They owned their own steamboat. They loaded their boat with merchandise in San Francisco and made the round of these posts, and on their way home they dumped the entire 100,000 seal skins into the hold of the steamer and carried them to San Francisco. There may be some American citizens employed as sailors on that boat, but very few. I doubt very much if it would have cost the company $15,000 if they had paid regular freight rates on another boat.

Transportation, San Francisco to New York, $20,000.

Is it reasonable to believe that it cost only $20,000 to transport these skins from San Francisco to New York by railroad, and that it cost almost as much to bring them on the company's own boat from the Pribilof Islands to San Francisco? I will admit that of this $20,000 paid to the railroads some part, but only a very small part, has gone to a few American laborers, the brakemen and others employed on the railroad, but those are the only American laborers who will get any considerable part of the money disbursed by the company as expenses on the skins before they are sold in London.

Transportation, New York to London, $6,000.
Commission for selling, etc., $37,500.

That $37,500 goes to the brokers in London, and the $6,000 is probably earned by some steamer carrying a flag other than ours.

Storage, etc. (in London?), $15,500.
Annual rental paid Government, per terms of lease, $60,000.

That looks very nice on paper, and would be so if the Government got it, but the trouble is we do not get it. We simply get the right to sue these men. Although their contract requires them to pay that money into the Treasury every year as rental, and a lot more besides, how much of it did we get last year? Not a dollar. How much did we get the year before? Not a shilling. How much the year before? Not a sou. How much in 1893? Not a rupee. We have to go back to 1892 before we can hear the clink of their dollars falling into the Federal Treasury, and even in that remote year of grace they lacked $108,686.52 of paying the annual rental and dues stipulated in the contract.

Here is a copy of a contract between the United States and the North American Commercial Company, under which said company is granted the exclusive right of taking fur seals upon the Pribilof Islands in Alaska:

This indenture, made in duplicate this 12th day of March, 1890, by and between William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in pursuance of chapter 3 of Title XXIII, Revised Statutes, and the North American Commercial Company, a corporation duly established under the laws of the State of California, and acting by I. Liebes, its president, in accordance with a resolution of said corporation adopted at a meeting of its board of directors held January 4, 1890:

Witnesseth, that the said Secretary of the Treasury, in consideration of the agreements hereinafter stated, hereby leases to the said North American Commercial Company for a term of twenty years from the 1st day of May, 1890, the exclusive right to engage in the business of taking fur seals on the islands of St. George and St. Paul, in the Territory of Alaska, and to send a vessel or vessels to said islands for the skins of such seals.

The said North American Commercial Company, in consideration of the rights secured to it under this lease above stated, on its part covenants and agrees to do the things following, that is to say:

To pay to the Treasurer of the United States each year during the said term of twenty years, as annual rental, the sum of $60,000, and in addition thereto agrees to pay the revenue tax or duty of $2 laid upon each fur-seal skin taken and shipped by it from said islands of St. George and St. Paul, and also to pay to said Treasurer the further sum of $7.62½ apiece for each and every fur-seal skin taken and shipped from said islands, and also to pay the sum of 50 cents per gallon for each gallon of oil sold by it made from seals that may be taken on said islands during the said period of twenty years, and to secure the prompt payment of the $60,000 rental above referred to, the said company agrees to deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury bonds of the United States to the amount of $50,000, face value, to be held as a guaranty for the annual payment of said $60,000 rental, the interest thereon when due to be collected and paid to the North American Commercial Company, provided the said company is not in default of payment of any part of the said $60,000 rental.

That it will furnish to the native inhabitants of said islands of St. George and St. Paul annually such quantity or number of dried salmon and such quantity of salt and such number of salt barrels for preserving their necessary supply of meat as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time determine.

That it will also furnish to the said inhabitants 80 tons of coal annually, and a sufficient number of comfortable dwellings in which said native inhabitants may reside; and will keep said dwellings in proper repair; and will also provide and keep in repair such suitable schoolhouses as may be necessary, and will establish and maintain during eight months of each year proper schools for the education of the children on said islands, the same to be taught by competent teachers, who shall be paid by the company a fair compensation, all to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and will also provide and maintain a suitable house for religious worship; and will also provide a competent physician or physicians, and necessary and proper medicines and medical supplies; and will also provide the necessaries of life for the widows and orphans and aged and infirm inhabitants of said islands who are unable to provide for themselves; all of which foregoing agreements will be done and performed by the said company free of all costs and charges to said native inhabitants of said islands or to the United States.

The annual rental, together with all other payments to the United States, provided for in this lease, shall be made and paid on or before the 1st day of April of each and every year during the existence of this lease, beginning with the 1st day of April, 1891.

The said company further agrees to employ the native inhabitants of said islands to perform such labor upon the islands as they are fitted to perform, and to pay therefor a fair and just compensation, such as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and also agrees to contribute, as far as in its power, all reasonable efforts to secure the comfort, health, education, and promote the morals and civilization of said native inhabitants.

The said company also agrees faithfully to obey and abide by all rules and regulations that the Secretary of the Treasury has heretofore or may hereafter establish or make in pursuance of law concerning the taking of seals on said islands, and concerning the comfort, morals, and other interests of said inhabitants, and all matters pertaining to said islands and the taking of seals within the possession of the United States. It also agrees to obey and abide by any restrictions or limitations upon the right to kill seals that the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge necessary, under the law, for the preservation of the seal fisheries of the United States; and it agrees that it will not kill, or permit to be killed, so far as it can prevent, in any year a greater number of seals than is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The said company further agrees that it will not permit any of its agents to keep, sell, give, or dispose of any distilled spirits or spirituous liquors or opium on either of said islands or the waters adjacent thereto to any of the native inhabitants of said islands, such person not being a physician and furnishing the same for use as a medicine.

It is understood and agreed that the number of fur seals to be taken and killed for their skins upon said islands by the North American Commercial Company during the year ending May 1, 1891, shall not exceed 60,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to terminate this lease and all rights of the North American Commercial Company under the same at any time on full and satisfactory proof that the said company has violated any of the provisions and agreements of this lease, or in any of the laws of the United States, or any Treasury regulation respecting the taking of fur seals or concerning the islands of St. George and St. Paul or the inhabitants thereof.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

(Signed) WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
NORTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
(Signed by) I. LIEBES,
President of the North American Commercial Company.

[North American Commercial Company, incorporated December, 1889.]

Attest:
(Signed) H. B. PARSONS, *Assistant Secretary.*

Instead of the $60,000 rental, $7.62½ royalty, and $2 per skin revenue tax which they contracted to pay, they actually paid in 1892 only $23,000. How much did we get in 1891? Forty-three thousand dollars only, out of the $180,000 due the United States for that year. Seventy thousand dollars is the sum total that we have received since the islands were leased to the present company, in 1890. We have paid out over half a million dollars in a single year for policing Bering Sea to protect these men.

We have paid out over $2,500,000 in the last seven years to protect them, and they have paid us only $70,000. But, Mr. Speaker, if it was only money that we had thrown into this hopper, I would not complain so much. But we have also thrown the honor of the country into this vortex. When Ole Bull went to Russia to play before the Czar, he was met in the anteroom by a pompous bandmaster, and this dialogue took place:

BANDMASTER. Where is your fiddle?
OLE BULL. I left it at my hotel.
BANDMASTER. Didn't you know that the object of this meeting was to have you play to me in order that I might judge of the fitness of your music for the Czar to hear?
OLE BULL. I play either for money or for honor. Playing before you would involve neither.

[Laughter.]

Mr. Speaker, do we occupy a less dignified position as a great Government than that of a strolling fiddler? We ought to play either for money or for honor. Surely there is no more money in it. These men who promised to pay us enormous sums of money annually are like the receiver of a suspended bank out in my country, who had the reputation of being a perfect success as a receiver, but a total failure as a disburser. What hope is there to restore the seal herd? None. It is just as dim and distant and visionary as the hope of restoring the wolf herds on the prairies of Illinois, and more so.

Wolf herds have been cultivated for the bounties on their scalps and preserved and encouraged and restored; but seal herds never. And think of the humiliation and disgrace of the thing. There we

went over to Paris and surrendered our rights in the face of the world. And what did that cost us? A quarter of a million for expenses, and nobody knows how much in damages. Let me read you a few items showing what it cost us to make that surrender, the surrender being conducted by some of the same men who are now at the head of these negotiations.

Mr. John W. Foster, who was our agent at the Paris Tribunal, is the same man who is now the so-called expert seal commissioner representing us—having a roving commission—with authority to incur unlimited expenses, going last summer to Japan and Russia, after being refused a hearing, first by Pauncefote in Washington, and later by Salisbury in London. This man, who is making a nice fat living out of "experting" for us, may have drawn this bill in the State Department or the Treasury Department. He is an expert at surrendering; that is what he is. He got $15,000 for going to Paris on a junketing expedition to surrender our rights. And he did it. He made such a great reputation at surrendering that when at the close of the war between China and Japan it became necessary for the Chinese to surrender, they sent for this past master of the art of surrendering and paid him $100,000, I am told, for showing Li Hung Chang how great nations surrender gracefully. [Laughter.] And now we have employed this accomplished master of the art of surrendering to show us how to give up our few remaining rights upon the high seas.

Let me give you some of the items of expense at the Paris Tribunal. We had two arbitrators. They were holding offices in the United States, drawing salaries for the discharge of their official duties. I do not blame them for taking what the laws of their country gave them; but are you and I blameless, who let the Executive Departments seduce us into passing such a law? John M. Harlan, then and now a justice of the Supreme Court, received $13,000; JOHN P. MORGAN, then and now a Senator of the United States, received $13,373.76; and I think he was worth $373.76 more than the judge was. [Laughter.] These amounts, $13,000 apiece, were drawn by these men, be it remembered, in addition to all their expenses, and in addition to their regular salaries—the one as judge of the Supreme Court, the other as Senator.

Now I come to the lawyers. I was once a lawyer myself; but since I have been in Congress I have not practiced, so I feel free to say things, even if they are not exactly "for the good of the order." Here is one item:

James C. Carter, $15,000; special appropriation, $15,000.

That made $30,000 for this lawyer.

E. J. Phelps, $16,000; special appropriation, $15,000.

That made $31,000 for Mr. Phelps. Thirty thousand dollars apiece to two obscure lawyers struggling to make a living down there in the swamps of New Jersey and New York. If such lawyers as Mr. DALZELL, of Pennsylvania, or Mr. DOLLIVER, of Iowa, both of whom I see before me, had been employed, I should not object to their getting $30,000 apiece for a summer vacation jaunt over in Paris, because I know they always earn whatever retainers they get, and I believe they would have won our case. And then I am sure they would both find Paris a delightful place to visit, with their expenses paid from other people's money. [Laughter.]

Henry W. Blodgett, $12,000.
Frederic R. Coudert, $15,000—

and so on—$106,396.02 for lawyer fees alone.

I admit that another international commission might be profitable to a few individual American citizens, statesmen, and others in and out of jobs. I append the following itemized statement of expenses of the Tribunal of Arbitration of Paris:

Baron de Courcel	$2,412.50	
G. W. W. Gram	2,412.50	
G. W. W. Gram, personal expenses	1,737.00	
Marquis Venosta	2,412.50	
Marquis Venosta, personal expenses	2,991.50	
		$11,966.00
Arbitrators.		
John M. Harlan	13,000.00	
John T. Morgan	13,373.75	
		26,373.75
Counsel.		
James C. Carter	15,000.00	
James C. Carter, special appropriation	15,000.00	
E. J. Phelps	16,000.00	
E. J. Phelps, special appropriation	15,000.00	
Henry W. Blodgett	12,698.82	
Frederic R. Coudert	15,427.97	
F. W. Whitridge	3,500.00	
William Williams	5,848.81	
Robert Lansing	5,955.00	
Russell Duane	1,365.42	
A. Porter Morse	500.00	
John B. Moore	100.00	
		106,396.02
Agent.		
John W. Foster		15,000.00
Disbursing clerk.		
E. W. Halford		1,800.00
Clerks.		
John T. Coughlin	$1,020.00	
Hubbard T. Smith	1,256.50	
Francis S. Jones	1,312.68	
William H. Lewis	1,824.50	
John W. Hulse	1,955.75	
J. Stanley Brown	1,965.00	
E. H. McDermott	1,421.06	
		$10,755.49
Miscellaneous.		
Clerical services	8,967.65	
Traveling expenses, hotel bills, affidavits, etc.	6,209.07	
Printing	18,375.53	
Ocean transportation	1,594.00	
Photographs, maps, etc	2,629.74	
Stationery	176.91	
Cablegrams	478.80	
Freight and expressage	951.18	
Hotel Continental, Paris	8,764.72	
Loss by exchange	219.00	
Miscellaneous, including documents, press clipping, cab hire, boxes, books, and office expenses in Paris ($155.53)	3,866.13	
		52,222.73
Total		224,514.39

I do not wonder that these men and their friends who have been drawing these enormous fees in addition to their regular salaries for going on junketing trips should be in favor of keeping up this farce, from which the Government is drawing not a dollar. And we are paying out millions and millions without discussion in this House simply on the faith of some expert who has got some Secretary to sign his papers, or has received the sanction of some great committee, without investigation by us. Why, gentlemen, do you remember that last Friday evening when this bill was first called up it was about to go through upon the supposition that the Ways and Means Committee had unanimously reported it, when the fact was that the Ways and Means Committee had held only one meeting this session—on the 7th of December—while this bill was introduced on the 8th and called up on the 10th, and when, in fact, the Ways and Means Committee had never considered it? My friend from Illinois [Mr. HITT] has now explained how that happened.

There appears to have been a blunder. But do not gentlemen see that these blunders may sometimes be very costly if bills are allowed to slip through on the strength of them? If I had not objected at that time, you and I and all of us would have gone on record as saying, "Oh, well, we are members of Congress charged with the great duty of looking after the interest of the people; but we will throw the responsibility on the great Committee on Ways and Means, who have carefully considered this business; it is easier for us to throw the responsibility on that committee than to examine the matter for ourselves." Is such a method of proceeding right? Is that what you and I are sent here for?

Mr. HITT. The gentleman will perhaps remember that I did not mention the Ways and Means Committee, but another committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Well, sir, in that regard I was somewhat puzzled. We recently spent two days here arguing whether a member has a right to change the RECORD as to a single word when the printed word was not the word he intended to use. In this case I was listening, and I thought the member said "Ways and Means," and so it was printed in the RECORD; but I now believe the gentleman said "Foreign Affairs." We have, however, established a precedent which forbids us to change the RECORD. [Laughter.] I know the gentlemen on this side of the House will stand by the recent decision of this House. [Laughter.] The RECORD shows—page 102—that the Ways and Means Committee unanimously reported this bill, when in fact we had not heard of the bill, or even had a meeting since its introduction in the House.

Mr. DALZELL. He intended to say so. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Well, I should not have made the explanation, except that one of the greatest seal experts in the United States, who has done really valuable service in this cause for very small pay, has written to me, seemingly misled by the RECORD, and evidently believing that the committee of which such men as DOLLIVER, DALZELL, and the presiding officer for the moment [Mr. DINGLEY] were members have given their approval to such a monstrous bill.

But let us go a little further into the items of this junketing trip to Paris to surrender our rights there. "John W. Foster, agent, $15,000. Traveling expenses, hotel bills, etc., $6,219." [Laughter.] "Clerical service, $8,000; ocean travel, $1,594."

Mr. ARNOLD. For whom?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. For the arbitrators, lawyers, clerks, paymaster, etc.

Mr. McCLEARY. Only $1,000?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Well, $1,594 for "ocean transportation." That is probably the amount that they paid for the steamer tickets. But now let me call your attention to the next item. "To the Hotel Continental, Paris, $8,764." That is in addition to the traveling expenses and the hotel bills. [Great

laughter.] The next item is $18,000 for printing, and that, I suppose, is all right. But the traveling expenses, hotel bills, having amounted to $6,219, we have here a further hotel bill at the Hotel Continental of $8,764. I suppose this must have been a banquet of some kind at the hotel. [Laughter.]

I suppose the "negotiations" had to be conducted in Europe in that manner. It was probably necessary to keep up the industry. This fur was originally made fashionable throughout the world by a very large expenditure of money in all of the leading capitals of Europe. This is a fact which is manifest from the record. The Congressional committee of 1876 reported "every art and appliance and much money have been expended in the cultivation of a taste for seal-skin furs, which the Alaska Commercial Company had almost the exclusive control of." Later in the record an officer of that company testifies that the expenditures were made in "London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and elsewhere."

It is true that the fashion was created by a conspiracy of the Alaskan Fur Seal Company and the men who had the monopoly of dressing and dyeing the skins in London. They created the fashion by spending large sums of money, and probably giving away a number of seal-skin coats to Berlin, London, Paris, Vienna, "and elsewhere," as the record shows. [Laughter.] If they had stricken out "elsewhere" and put in "Washington," wouldn't that have been dreadful? [Great laughter.]

Mr. Speaker, it costs money to get up any kind of a fashion. The fashion depends generally upon the whims and the notions, the ideas, and the styles adopted by the women. There must have been a great many of the seal-skin coats transported and delivered, free of cost, in order to create and maintain the fashions in the leading fashionable centers—Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, and "elsewhere." [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. MITCHELL. Do you not think that it is rather a dangerous matter for us to discuss at such length just before the holiday season?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Now the gentleman wants to ask me if I do not endanger the good will of the ladies of North Dakota who wear seal-skin coats. I will tell you that I do not intend to prevent them from getting, every one of them, a present of a seal-skin coat this Christmas or the next Christmas, if it is possible. But I do tell you that if you will join with me now in creating a sentiment which will control this question and exterminate the seals next summer, when they go ashore on the Pribilof Islands, seal skins will be as cheap next summer as sheep skins in the stock yards of Chicago, and every one of them can have a seal-skin or a sheep-skin coat, just as she may prefer. [Laughter.]

Mr. ADAMS. But they might be cold in the meantime?

A MEMBER. Why not wear buffalo robes? [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Fifteen years ago it was feared that the extermination of the buffalo would cause great suffering, but other furs have taken the place.

Let us look at the matter from a practical standpoint. These seals live on fish. They are in competition with the starving miners of the Klondike region, who want fish for food, or any other kind of food that is accessible. The seals, it is estimated, consume some 50,000,000 pounds of fish per day. The bulk of them stand guard during the spawning season at the mouths of the rivers and the bays where the smelt, the cod, the herring, the salmon, and the halibut enter the rivers, and are destroyed in countless millions by the seals. These animals depredate in this manner along the whole Pacific coast from Los Angeles to the end of Alaska.

The evidence is here that their appearance on the Pacific coast is coincident with the coming of these fish. There may be a dispute as to what these animals live on. Mr. Jordan, in his preliminary report to us last year, stated on page 12 of that report that these animals feed on fish. I understand he has telegraphed since to members of the House, or that the statement has reached the members of the House from him, that they do not feed on food-fish. Therefore this is a live question. I will go into that. I will read what Mr. Jordan himself says on page 12 of his report:

> Beyond the fact that both the fur seal and hair seal are carniverous mammals, feeding on fish and adapted for life in the water, the two types have little in common.

That was what Mr. Jordan said in 1896. Now, what does Mr. Hamlin tell us now? He is one of these expert roving commissioners. What did he say when he was before our committee in February, 1896? He then said they live largely on cod. Here is the testimony of Mr. Hamlin when he was before our committee:

> They live largely on cod, and the cod fisheries of Alaska are inexhaustible, practically the greatest cod fisheries in the world.

It is well enough to talk about throwing away our food resources and to say that they are inexhaustible, but this very hour we have voted $250,000 of the people's money to send food into those very regions where food would come up the Yukon and Columbia and Frazer and McKenzie rivers to the very neighborhood of these miners if it were not for these voracious animals that stand guard at the mouths of the rivers, destroying the female fish when they are about to go into shoal waters to deposit their eggs. These voracious seals are guilty of the very crime which the pelagic sealers are charged with, that of destroying gravid females.

But for that destruction there should have been no occasion to vote this money to carry provisions to the miners starving in Alaska. If unobstructed by the seals millions of the finest food fish in the world would swim into the very camps of the miners. But for this provision there would be no need for me to pay railroad freight on salmon in North Dakota from the Pacific Ocean. Those fish would come up the Columbia River nearly to the wheat fields of North Dakota, right up into the mining camps of Montana, if you would only leave them alone or destroy their natural enemies, the seals. The gentleman from California [Mr. LOUD] made the statement on the floor of this House last Friday that the seals eat more fish in one year than all the furs ever created are worth. Here is a clipping from the Evening Star of December 7:

SEALS AND SALMON.

A. K. Peterson, who has been fishing in the Fraser River, says that the pack of fish there and in Alaska is large, and that the cannery men have really more fish than they know what to do with. On the Sound fishing is still going on, and the amount of second-grade fish packed will be enormous.

Mr. Peterson says the fishermen on the Fraser River and in Alaska attribute the increased amount of fish caught yearly to the killing off of the seal herds by pelagic sealing. As the fish seem to be increasing instead of diminishing, notwithstanding the vast quantities caught, there may be something in this theory. The hair seals, which frequent the mouth of the Columbia, eat salmon and kill lots of them, and probably the fur seal does the same.

A good, healthy seal should eat a salmon a day, or two or three of the blue backs they catch in the Fraser and in Alaska. The immense herds of seal which go up to the Bering Sea every year consume vast numbers. If the herd of sea lions which have their headquarters at Seal Rocks, just south of False Tillamook, were exterminated, the number of fat Chinook salmon coming into the Columbia would be greatly increased.—*Portland Oregonian.*

In the report of the British commissioners we have authority on this subject. They also sent commissioners to the Bering Sea preparatory to the Paris Tribunal. On page 39 of their report I find the following:

> Such rights, however, do not depend on position only, but also on the fact that the seals necessarily derive their sustenance from the fish which frequent these waters, which, if not thus consumed by the seals, would be available for capture by the people of the adjacent coasts.

Our fishermen now report, as stated in the Star of this city, that there has been an enormous increase in the food-fish in Alaska, and they believe the reason is on account of the assistance that the pelagic sealers have rendered to our fishermen by destroying these natural enemies of the sea food that properly and legitimately belongs to our people in that region.

Now, here is another authority on this same subject, the report of our agent, on page 22. Here is an abstract of the evidence as to what these animals live on:

NOTES ON THE FOOD OF SEALS.

Captain Tood says the food of seals taken near the mainland consists largely of salmon, and that this is true of the Japan and Copper Island sealing grounds as well as of the North American coast.

Captain Magnesen, of the steamer *Walter Earle*, reports the seals taken on August 25, 1894 (latitude 56° 13′, longitude 172° 44′), as feeding on salmon.

Capt. S. Balcom, of the sealer *Walter Rich*, reported taking salmon occasionally from the stomachs of seal speared in Bering Sea in August, 1894.

Capt. H. F. Sieward, of the sealer *Mascot*, in 1894, collected the stomachs of three seals, containing pollock apparently, at the following position: Latitude north 56° 10′, longitude west 171° 45′; August 28, latitude north 58° 01′, longitude west 173° 29′; latitude north 58° 02′, longitude west 172° 45′, September 8.

Captain Sieward writes that other seals opened at the first position contained nothing but squid, and at the second position cod and squid; but it is possible that the fish observed were pollock, which closely resemble cod.

I read from Professor Elliott's report to the Government, on page 61, on this same subject:

> What an immense quantity of finny prey must pass down their voracious throats as every year rolls by. A creature so full of life, strung with nerves, and muscles like bands of steel, can not live on air or absorb it from the sea. Their food is fish, to the practical exclusion of all other diet.
>
> I have never seen them touch, or disturb with the intention of touching it, one solitary example in the flocks of water fowl which rest upon the surface of the water all about the islands. I was especially careful in noting this, because it seemed to me that the canine armature of their mouths must suggest flesh for food at times as well as fish; but fish we know they eat. Whole windrows of the heads of cod and wolf fishes, bitten off by these animals at the nape, were washed up on the south shore of St. George during a gale in the summer of 1873. This pelagic decapitation evidently marked the progress and the appetite of a band of fur seals to the windward of the island as they passed into and through a stray school of these fishes.
>
> How many pounds per diem is required by an adult seal and taken by it when feeding is not certain in my mind. Judging from the appetite, however, of kindred animals, such as sea lions fed in confinement at Woodward's Gardens, San Francisco, I can safely say that 40 pounds for a full-grown fur seal is a fair allowance, with at least 10 or 12 pounds per diem to every adult female, and not much less, if any, to the rapidly growing pups and young holluschickie.
>
> Therefore this great body of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of hearty, active animals which we know on the seal islands must consume an enormous amount of such food every year. They can not average less than 10 pounds of fish each per diem, which gives the consumption, as exhibited by their appetite, of over 6,000,000 tons of fish every year. What wonder, then, that nature should do something to hold these active fishermen in check?

These seals go 5,000 miles from the shore. They are found in the very center of the Pacific Ocean, and when there they are the common property of mankind. Not so with the fish. They are

never found in mid-ocean. If fish go far from the shore they can not there be caught. We control the shores. We have 36,000 miles of shore line in Alaska.

The fisheries would be ours without question or competition. We should have there, as Assistant Commissioner Hamlin, now Seal Expert Hamlin, said in 1896, "the greatest cod fishery in the world." And the only reason why we do not have the use of that fishery at the present time is because we have set aside that part of our ocean domain as a reserve to feed these seals on. It was all right in 1870 and to 1890 to abandon this enormous supply suitable for human food, and the finest food in the world. We had then no use for it; but the time has come when thousands of our young men from the Eastern, Southern, and Western States are flocking into that country. They must have something to eat there. It is not an agricultural country. It is not a dairy country. Never will be. Fish food must always be the "piece de resistance" of the menu there. We find ourselves making appropriations in midwinter to send Laplanders and reindeer to carry provisions to these starving men.

I beg of you to adopt an ordinary, reasonable, and sensible course, and let our pelagic sealers enjoy the rights that citizens of all other countries enjoy, and these seals will become exterminated, or at least so reduced in numbers as to be less harmful, and the fish would go up the rivers thousands of miles without any freight bills attached to their fins, and become abundant and wholesome food for our citizens who are now bravely venturing into that country.

There is another fact which I wish to call the attention of the House to. The British commissioners have expressed a thought which I wish our commissioners had appreciated. In their report, on page 26, they say:

> The United States have for many years past endeavored to build up a native maritime industry.
> In this pelagic sealing they undoubtedly have on the Pacific coast a useful nursery for seamen.

This was in 1893. They appreciated the idea that that industry was a lawful and legitimate one, unless you brand it as a crime; a useful and necessary school for our seamen. Now you propose by a criminal statute to drive our men and our capital from that industry.

The Secretary, in the letter which was read by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has well stated that the effect of passing this law will not be to withdraw American capital from the industry, but simply to drive it under the British flag. Now, as to the capital invested in these vessels, which has been paid out by the parties who have carried on this industry, if these vessels were disposed of they would necessarily be sold to Canadians, to Japanese, or to Russians. That is the only effect of it, so far as that property is concerned. I have never known that the industry of our merchant marine upon the high seas was so large and flourishing that you could afford to destroy any portion of it.

Is our merchant marine really so flourishing that we can afford to drive this little fleet of 15 schooners under the protection of the Union Jack? I am not prepared to vote for it. What will become of the trained hunters and sailors on board of these ships? It is an avocation that requires great skill. They are protected now by our laws and by the decision of the Tribunal of Paris. They are bound to provide for themselves and their families.

They are just as honorable men as we are. They do no more harm than we do when we shoot wild geese and ducks. When we shoot geese and ducks, we wound and destroy a great many more than we get, and make no distinction of sex. This is an incident to any character of hunting, and it is no more cruel to hunt seal than it is to hunt any other kind of wild game.

Those men are at this time lawfully engaged in that business. Now, I appeal to the lawyers in this House to answer this question: Do you believe that we should here, under the suspension of the rules and with scant discussion, add enormously to the scope of our criminal statutes, making that punishable by fine, imprisonment, and confiscation which is now honorable and praiseworthy?

Do you not think, my friends, that in your own States many of the legislatures have gone too fast and too far in the direction of making naturally innocent acts criminal by statute, and do you think that we ought to take this step, especially when no other nation has done it? And if we did, would it have the effect of diminishing the number of seals killed or the number of men engaged in the occupation? Not at all. It would simply have the effect of driving out the fifteen ships that we had in the business last year to make place for fifteen Canadian ships.

It would simply have the effect of withdrawing the 150 American citizens who were engaged in that business last year and making place for 150 Canadians or citizens of other countries. It would not stop pelagic sealing at all.

But gentlemen say we are in an awkward position when we meet the commissioners from foreign countries. In the RECORD this morning appears a letter which was read in the Senate yesterday, in which it was stated that in the October conference in Washington there was an agreement between the representatives of Japan, Russia, and the United States that those three nations would stop pelagic sealing whenever Great Britain would agree to do the same. That seems reasonable. Beyond that we ought never to go.

The Canadians have said very frankly and firmly that the only condition upon which they will join that alliance is that we shall repeal or modify our tariff law. If this had come to you, as plain, hard-headed, sensible men, would not you have said that a sensible arrangement would be this: Let us Americans, Canadians, Russians, Englishmen, and Japanese all agree mutually to stop pelagic sealing at the same time, if we intend to stop it at all. That would be sensible, and that is what ought to be done.

Mr. BRUCKER. What other nations do prohibit pelagic sealing?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. None. It is now lawful to the people of every nation. Of course it is said that if we should enter into an agreement with Russia, Japan, and England, the agreement of those four nations would stop it. But I do not know; I do not think so; and I will tell you why. This expert commission of ours takes the ground that, although we were beaten before the Paris Tribunal, where we made the foolish contention that Bering Sea was a closed sea and that we had a right of property in the seals at sea, they say that while, after that decision, we are estopped as to England, we have not arbitrated the question with other nations, and that the estoppel can not be pleaded by other nations. Now, how undignified and unmanly that is. In the first place, representatives of certain other nations were officially present at the conference. I read the names of some of them:

> Baron Alphonse de Courcel, French senator, the arbitrator named by France; Marquis E. Visconti Venosta, senator of Italy, arbitrator named by Italy; Mr. Gregres Gram, the arbitrator named by the King of Norway and Sweden.

We went before that high tribunal and were defeated.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from North Dakota be extended until he concludes his remarks. This discussion is very valuable.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. I thank the gentleman and the House. Mr. Speaker, if we were to take that position, we would of course claim that the question was not settled at Paris, except as between us and Great Britain. I repeat, how unmanly and undignified that would be! As soon as the English and the American and the Japanese and the Russian ships were withdrawn, do you suppose that a valuable industry of that kind, which pays millions into the pockets of somebody, would not be resorted to immediately by the ships of other nations, who all have the right to navigate the high seas? The Paris Tribunal decided, in the face of all the world, that the Bering Sea is an open sea.

The Paris Tribunal decided, in the face of all the world, that we had no right of property or protection in these animals except within the 3-mile limit. Nothing would be more natural than that some little country like Portugal or Norway, for instance, would immediately send ships and men there to engage in the business. Do you suppose that a little country like Norway, for instance, having the third largest merchant marine in the world, would allow such a source of wealth to long lie idle after these four great nations had withdrawn from the competition? And would we be in a position to say to Norway or to Portugal or to Haiti: "We will take from you by force the rights which you claim upon the high seas and which have been declared to exist at least as against us by the Paris Tribunal?" This country is not ruled by an emperor who can send his school-ships to threaten and bully smaller powers.

We base our national policy on the eternal principles of right and justice, and we concede the same right to the weak as to the strong. We might have fought England in 1892 and 1893 when her armed cruisers and ours were in Bering Sea, their cannons and ours loaded to the muzzle. If we had then, unfortunately, come into collision I for one would cheerfully have voted to pay any amount of war expenses, for I believe in my country, right or wrong; but after we have once submitted this question to a great international tribunal and have agreed to be bound by its decision, and after that tribunal has decided against us, I for one would not vote a dime to pay the expenses of preventing any of the smaller maritime powers from sending their men and ships into those seas to profit by this business.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question for information?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Certainly.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I understand that this Government farms out to a corporation the privilege of killing those seals on land?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Yes, sir; on the islands.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I am informed that that corporation owes the Government about one million and a quarter of dollars——

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. More than that.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. And has refused to pay it.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Yes, and has refused to pay it.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Is it not also understood that this Government has been several times in danger of being involved in a war with a foreign country to protect this corporation that has a complete monopoly of killing seals in the Bering Sea?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. And what we are asked now to do is to protect this monopoly that will not even pay the Government for the privilege of the monopoly.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Yes, sir; we are asked now to pass this bill to protect a monopoly that has control of the Bering Sea and of the Pribilof Islands. The contract would be profitable to us if this company would pay what they agreed to pay; but they refuse to do so. They have not paid a cent for five years. Then there is another monopoly, located in London, engaged in manufacturing, tanning, and dressing these skins. Two thousand or 3,000 (50,000 according to Mr. DINGLEY'S report in 1896) Englishmen in London are making their living out of this industry. There are not more than 300 American citizens making their living out of it. There are two monopolies that we are asked to protect; and we are asked to create another monopoly or, at least, to give a quitclaim deed of our right to participate in the lawful pursuit of these seals upon the high seas.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Then the conclusion seems to be this, that the money spent and the efforts made by this Government in reference to this matter have been merely for the protection of this monopoly, not for the protection of the rights of American people.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Since 1890 that has been the effect. No matter what may have been the intention, that has been the effect.

Some gentlemen who think we are living under the same conditions that existed before 1893 believe it is possible to restore the seal herd. At that time no man knew where the herd was from November, when it disappeared from the Aleutian Islands, until it showed up on the coast of San Francisco. Now the location of the herd is well known. The English commissioners published a chart showing where that seal herd was every day of the year, and Prof. Starr Jordan, whom we have had the last two summers in the Pribilof Islands, is going still further; he has collected the log books of every schooner engaged in this trade for more than twenty years.

He has submitted a preliminary report to Congress; and he says that in his great, big, regular, full, and complete report he will give a chart showing not only the general route of these vessels, but also showing where every seal has been caught in recent years. We are going to this enormous expense to get this information for the sealers in order to show them just where to make their hunts successfully; and then we will make it a criminal offense for our people to engage in that hunt, while we are spending thousands of dollars in pointing out to others where in the trackless Bering Sea and Pacific Ocean they can find this herd every day all winter.

Mr. LENTZ. If we do not protect the seals, how are we going to protect the seal experts in their next junketing expedition?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. I had not intended to say much on that subject, but since information has been called for as to these seal experts, I will send to the Clerk's desk to be read an article which I think will answer the gentleman's question.

The Clerk read as follows:

[Cleveland Recorder, August 9, 1897.]

THE SEAL EXPERTS—SOME OF THE QUEER PERFORMANCES OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT—MEN WHO NEVER SAW A SEAL SENT UP TO THE BERING SEA TO REPORT ON FACTS—ONE OF THE REASONS WHY THE AMERICAN CASE HAS BEEN SO BADLY MANGLED.

WASHINGTON, *August 8, 1897.*

So this "seal conference" which is to be held in Washington next October is to be a mere war of words between Canadian, English, American, Russian, and Japanese naturalists or "experts." These "experts" have been together several times prior to this date, and every time that they take a hand in the fur-seal business it is just so much the worse for the unhappy seals.

The American "experts" who have been liberally advertised in this controversy are a queer lot, with one or two exceptions. They have all been started up to the islands as fur seal "experts," when, in fact, not one of them had ever seen a fur seal in his life before he landed on the seal or breeding grounds. This jumble of inexperienced men and naturalists since 1890 has hurt the cause of the fur seal far more than it has helped; in short, a review of these men and their work reflects no credit on the Administrations sending them up, and it will serve to explain how it is a comparatively easy matter for Canada to keep the upper hand, even with the admitted fact in London that the American complaint is just.

When Elliott finished his work of investigation, which was specially ordered by Congress, he forced his modus vivendi of 1891-1893 into effect. It stopped Steve Elkins and his butchers on the islands, and it stopped the Canadian butchers in the waters of Bering Sea. It also made Elliott a persona non grata to Elkins and the Canadians, especially Elkins, and so an "expert" who had not even the remotest idea of a fur seal was chosen to "complete" Elliott's work.

This "expert," J. Stanley Brown, figures in the proceedings of the Bering Sea tribunal as the "expert" for the case of the United States, and his ripe knowledge and mature judgment is gravely quoted at length all through the proceedings by old John W. Foster, who managed this scandalous affair for us. Associated with Brown in this advance movement of "experts" in 1891 was one W. H. Williams, a revenue agent of the Treasury Department, who also knew nothing of a fur seal until he landed. He was a large, fleshy man; sprained his leg as soon as he got ashore, and then listened in the office to field reports for all that he knew or knows to-day of the seals. This valuable adviser went over to Paris with Brown as an "expert" also, and he, too, is freely quoted by our counsel.

These two men were the only "experts" taken over to Paris by the able John W. Foster, and they enabled Foster to appear quite as well informed as themselves. The result, however, was unfortunate for the American case.

Then, following the selection of "Experts" Brown and Williams, came the appointment of Merriam, a clerk in the Agricultural Department, and Mendenhall, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, as commissioners to meet a brace of British commissioners of the islands.

Neither of these men had ever seen a fur seal in their lives, nor did they pretend to ever know anything of the subject. That was enough. They had mastered the question in all its details, and were going to wipe up the earth with the Englishmen.

But when the British commissioners, Dawson and Baden Powell, were shut up with Merriam and Mendenhall for a few weeks, that "wiping up" did not occur. On the contrary, the other fellows took the cake and left for Ottawa in rare good humor.

After old John W. Foster and these "experts" got used up at Paris before the Bering Sea tribunal, the American people had a rest on the score of seal sharps until Charles S. Hamlin suddenly became an "expert"—he had made a visit in 1894 to the seal islands and "investigated" the situation there all of three long days. Down he comes, and since then, to this hour, he is regarded seriously by the officialism of the Treasury Department as a good "expert" on seal life.

Hamlin did not want a monopoly, however, of this "expert" business. So in 1895 he sent up a little commission of two more naturalists, Messrs. Stejneger and True, to investigate and share the honors with him. Stejneger went over to the Russian islands, while True gave himself up to ours.

True determined to have no nonsense as to what was a correct census of the seals. He made one. He fixed the returns so that when the season of 1895 ended there were only 154,000 fur seals of all ages left alive on the islands. True got all of the lesser Treasury agents to agree with him and Stejneger to declare that True's count was the only correct one ever made on the islands.

Hamlin got no recognition from John Bull, in spite of several fervid seal letters written on the strength of these expert investigations, so in 1896 he sent Jordan, the Leland Stanford University man, up at the head of another set of "experts," all of whom abjectly followed Jordan, who himself never saw the seal grounds before.

Jordan's work played the deuce with the work of Hamlin's 1895 commission; he found that there were five times as many seals on the islands, and made several other embarrassing discoveries which the Canadians were delighted to have him make.

Canada, fearful of losing her grip on the subject, would not let a joint commission go up in 1896. She permitted two Englishmen and one of her own scouts to meet Jordan on the islands and investigate informally. The Britishers buncoed Jordan, and actually have got him in cold type as predicting a perfect agreement between themselves and the Americans as to the suspension of pelagic sealing, etc.

Now Jordan is cooling off his chagrin upon the seal islands, having just had time to tell a reporter, as he left Seattle last month, that the "shirt-sleeve" letter of John W. Foster was a good one. He knew it was good, because it had been submitted to him before it was sent to Salisbury.

"Experts" like the foregoing are to meet the British agents of similar "rank and smell" next October to talk over the natural-history incidents as they appear to them that relate to the life of the fur seal. They are not permitted to consider the vital question—the scheme of revised regulations for saving those unhappy animals from the slaughter that is now decimating the race. Add to their number a Russian "expert" or two, and possibly a Jap.

What arrant stuff and nonsense all this confabulation is—what a shame and imposition on the public Treasury, and what a foot mat we are for the Canadians on this question!

Will these men ever agree upon the natural history of the fur seal? Not a bit of it. No five or six naturalists ever got together yet and did so. They are precisely as so many lawyers and doctors, who never fail to disagree if they get a chance.

The Canadians took a firm grip on the fur-seal business when they cleaned old John W. Foster out at Paris in 1893. They have the same grip to-day and the same old Foster. They are laughing at the American people, and well they may.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Now, sir, we shall lack very much of doing our whole duty if we turn over the policy of our Government to a set of experts like that.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. One question for information: Is this John W. Foster whom you have been "lambasting" and who is flippantly referred to in the paper just read as "old John W. Foster"—is he the venerable gentleman who was Secretary of State at the close of Harrison's Administration?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Well, I am not prepared to admit that I have been "lambasting" anybody; but I will say this, the question put by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LENTZ] called for some explanation as to these seal experts, and as I had this article at hand I thought it proper to send it up to be read. Let me say that I do not myself indorse that disrespectful term "old." We shall all of us be "old" some time if we behave ourselves and live long enough. Hence I do not approve that part of the article. But this is the same John W. Foster who was in Mr. Harrison's Cabinet as Secretary of State, filling out the unexpired term after the death of Mr. Blaine.

I think I have made clear, Mr. Chairman, that for the last seven years we have made no money out of this thing. How many years do you suppose it will be before we shall make any money out of it for the Treasury?

Mr. FARIS. I should like to ask this question for information: Is it true, as has been suggested in certain quarters, that the son of the Secretary of the Treasury is in a position up in the Northwest

where he is interested in this business which the gentleman has been discussing? I ask this because of the suggestion of the gentleman in beginning his speech to-day that there are certain favorites in this business—that certain favoritism has been shown.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. I am not prepared to state who these different beneficiaries would be if this bill should become a law; but of course you know, as I know, that a son of the Secretary of the Treasury is a high official in one of the great transportation companies now in the Alaska region. What connection he expects to have, or may have, with this great monopoly I do not pretend to know and do not care to say.

Mr. FARIS. But you do not know that he has any?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. No; but I know that the men who are now "globe-trotting" at our expense, on a salary of $5,000 a year, and all of the expenses that they may choose to run up, are likely to profit by the bill if you but yield and create a police force for patrolling the Pacific Ocean, and allow even a midshipman, or a lieutenant in the Navy, to arrest and stop ships on the high seas. If that is done, there is no telling what expense we shall be called upon to provide for hereafter.

If we pass the bill, that will make it criminal for our men on any of our ships to carry even a shotgun or a spear in a vessel. You leave it possible that some lieutenant in the Navy may believe, or profess to believe, that the intention of the owner of the vessel was to use the shotgun or the spear in pelagic sealing, and you thereby enable him to stop the ship and arrest the crew.

Mr. FARIS. Is the bill against which the gentleman argues now recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Oh, yes. But, Mr. Speaker, I do think that the House of Representatives should not be entirely guided by a letter from the Secretary of any one of the Departments, or letters from experts or anyone else outside. We have a duty to perform to investigate these matters for ourselves and cast intelligent and conscientious votes upon them.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I would like to ask the gentleman a question, with his consent.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Certainly.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I would like to ask the gentleman why the sealing company has not paid what the gentleman says it agreed to pay to the Government, and what steps have been taken to collect the amount?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. They made the contract in competition with the Alaska Commercial Company, in 1890, with the expectation and hope that things were to continue for the next twenty years as they had during the preceding twenty; and they could well afford, under those circumstances, to pay the $60,000 a year rent and $10.25 apiece for each seal skin taken, if the British Government had not published the charts which enabled the pelagic sealers to follow the seal herd all winter and destroy it on the high seas.

But, in answer to the gentleman, I will state that the excuse they make now is that they did not catch as many seals as they expected to catch; in other words, that they did not make as much money as they expected to make when they entered into the contract.

Mr. DOLLIVER. But the gentleman says that they have not paid anything.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. No; they have not paid anything since 1892—not a single nickel.

Mr. HITT. If the gentleman will permit me, there is a question pending where two different and divergent opinions of Attorneys-General have been given. A prohibition was made against the taking of any beyond a certain fixed number of seals; and the company has claimed that it is willing to pay the proportionate part of the amount agreed upon for the number of seals it was allowed to take. In one case, when this matter was under consideration by the Attorney-General, provision was made for an abatement of the rent and bonus to be paid by this company. But another Attorney-General dissents from that opinion. In order to settle the matter a suit has been brought, which is now pending. But this company has made tender of a proportionate part of the amount of the rent and bonus, under what they claim is a proper construction of the contract.

A MEMBER. Where is that suit pending?

Mr. HITT. Here in New York.

Mr. HOPKINS. I would like to ask the gentleman from North Dakota if it is a fact that the opinion of the late Democratic Secretary was called to the subject and he declined to authorize a suit against the company?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. There is no question as to that. I do not care to go into that subject. It is not necessary in connection with the branch of the question that I have been discussing.

Mr. HOPKINS. These arrearages occurred during the late Democratic Administration, did they not?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Certainly; commencing in 1893.

Mr. HOPKINS. While Mr. Carlisle was Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Yes; in three or four years of the Democratic Administration.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Why does not the present Secretary of the Treasury institute a suit? He has been in now for ten months.

Mr. HITT. These lessees are perfectly responsible and are under bond.

Mr. STEELE. I should like to ask the gentleman from North Dakota if he has any idea at all that the Secretary of the Treasury was influenced by the fact that he has a son in business on the Pacific Coast?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Oh, I do not insinuate that. I have no information on that subject.

Mr. STEELE. I wanted you to say that, because I did not think you intended to convey any such impression.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Certainly. I am glad to have an opportunity to say this. I thank the House for its attention. [Applause.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. HITT. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. HEPBURN. I want to be recognized in my own right. I am in opposition to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to follow the line of discussion of the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON], but I do believe that at all times during the existence of this contention between the United States and Canada we have had it in our power to compel an adjustment of this matter with the Canadian Government. I understand this is a controversy with Canada rather than with Great Britain, and that the Government of Great Britain has been willing, and was willing long ago, to come to a satisfactory adjustment of it with the United States, save through the interference and opposition of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

Yet I have thought that during all of this period we have had it in our power, at any time that we desired to exercise the power we have, to compel an adjustment of this matter with the Canadian Government. Here is an interest that they are trying to protect, and I think the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] will agree with me it is certainly not worth more to them than a quarter of a million of dollars annually, even if it is worth so much. Yet there is another interest that Canada has in the manner in which we conduct our business, a business over which we have absolute control when we see fit to exercise it, and yet which we give to them a large participation in, which is worth ten or twenty times as much to them as is this meager matter of pelagic sealing. I wish to send to the Clerk's desk and have the Clerk read section 3006 of the Revised Statutes.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3006. Imported merchandise in bond, or duty paid, and products or manufactures of the United States, may, with the consent of the proper authorities of the British provinces or Republic of Mexico, be transported from one port in the United States to another port therein, over the territory of such provinces or Republic, by such routes, and under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the merchandise so transported shall, upon arrival in the United States from such provinces or Republic, be treated in regard to the liability to or exemption from duty, or tax, as if the transportation had taken place entirely within the limits of the United States.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, under the authority of that section of the statute there has been permitted a large participation by Canadian railways in the traffic of the United States. Under that section the railroads of the United States at the frontiers deliver to Canadian railways, to be carried through Canadian territory and again to be delivered to American railways, a very large amount of freight. In 1896 it amounted to nearly 600,000 loaded cars, or nearly 6,000,000 tons of freight, every pound of which might have been carried on an American road, and if the American roads had had that traffic they could have been carried at the same low rates that were obtained by giving the Canadian roads participation. There is an interest that we are giving without return to Canadian roads and to Canadian capital, amounting to anywhere between six million and fifteen million dollars every year.

We could repeal that section, or the Secretary of the Treasury, by unfriendly regulations, could make that undesirable to Canadian roads, in the interest of American roads and American stockholders and American laborers. Year after year, in Administrations Democratic and Republican, I know that this has been a matter of discussion. I know that Secretary Windom had arrived at the conclusion that it was his duty to stop this traffic, and in the last conversation I ever had with him in my life, and within a few hours of his death, he told me he had arrived at the determination that it was not desirable or in the interest of the United States to longer continue it.

Now, when these negotiations were going on, and when the Canadians were insisting that they were unwilling to sell a great

right that they had, and yet were willing to trade this great right for certain advantages which would come to them through a modification of our tariff, I have never read that Commissioner Foster suggested for a moment that this interest of Canadians might be put in jeopardy, or that he used it in any way as a leverage of any kind to bring to a successful conclusion the negotiations which were pending. I believe that it is the opinion of the honorable gentleman who introduced this bill [Mr. HITT] that we might rightfully exercise our powers in this matter and bring this contention to a conclusion almost within the limits of the present year. I do not know why it has not been done. I can imagine that there are in one section of the country slight conflicting interests, perhaps large to them, but not large to them in comparison with the great interest of the whole people of this country.

Why, Mr. Speaker, we refuse to allow an English or a Canadian vessel to participate in the slightest degree in our coastwise trade. They can not carry a pound of freight from one American port to another American port under any foreign flag; and yet see how we permit them to participate in our coastwise trade under this section. If a car starts loaded with freight from Boston, it is delivered at the Canadian frontier, within 200 miles. Then it is carried 3,000 miles on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Then it is delivered to a nominally American ship, flying the American flag, but owned by English capitalists, and it is transported to San Francisco. It is coastwise trade. They have 4,000 miles of it, we 200, under the provisions of this section. If this traffic that has been diverted from our roads were given to them—and there is an American road to perform every service that is performed by the Canadian road, if it were given to our roads—then there can be no question but with that added traffic they could transport the merchandise as cheaply as it is done under the present arrangement.

Mr. KNOWLES. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes, sir.

Mr. KNOWLES. Did not the last session of Congress pass an act discriminating against the Canadian Pacific Railway by imposing an additional duty of 10 per cent upon goods entering this country over that road?

Mr. HEPBURN. I do not care to enter into a discussion of that matter.

Mr. KNOWLES. What has become of that?

Mr. HEPBURN. I think the gentleman's information is quite equal to any I have upon that subject. But I am trying to discuss this dispassionately, without trying to make this or that party responsible for failure in the matter. I am trying to point out to this country the fact that we have the power to terminate this long-drawn-out international disagreement if we only mean to get at it in the proper way.

But while I am discussing this I want to indulge one further thought, and that is this, that under the present regulation, and of that class of regulations that we have always had, there is and there can be no safety to the customs revenues of the United States. Here is a car loaded with merchandise to be shipped from one point of the United States, through Canadian territory, to another. What is the protection while it is on foreign soil? Simply the protection of a seal, costing from 4 to 5 cents, that anybody could imitate, that anybody can take off and put on again. It passes the frontier without inspection. It is on foreign soil without the safety of the custodianship of an American officer. It comes back to the frontier again without further inspection than for a Treasury agent to pass along the side of the train and see if the seal is intact.

It is delivered to the railway, the American carrier, and he in turn delivers it over to the consignee, without the intervention of a customs officer in its passage out, in its passage in, or in its delivery. Who dares to say that there is not a substitution of dutiable goods on Canadian soil in lieu of those undutiable goods? I have put that question to Treasury officials over and over again, and every time the answer has been, "There is no one who knows and no one can know." If you go to the necessary expense so that the Government may be entirely safe, the traffic is no longer desirable. If there is an inspection at the outgoing frontier and then at the incoming, and during the time it is on foreign soil, having the eye of an inspector of the Department over it, these expenses to be borne by the beneficiary railroad, this traffic is undesirable; and something of that kind, in my judgment, is absolutely essential in order to protect the revenues.

Why, the Treasury officials in this Administration and in the last one have said to me that they do not know of any infraction of the revenue laws. No; they can not know it. It is utterly impossible that they should know it; and there is no endeavor to try to find out. The car, you remember, is received by the railroad company, not by a customs officer. It is delivered to the consignee by the railroad company, not by a customs-house officer.

Now, I think, Mr. Speaker, that if my friend is sincere, as I know he is—his purposes are all straightforward—now that I have called his attention to this means of coercion—perhaps that is not the word I should use in that connection—this means of persuasion—that is the better one—to be applied to the Canadian Government, if we would place a provision in this bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the operations of section 3006 until there is a successful solution of the seal question, it will be done before the next vacation of this body. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, agreeing with much that the honorable gentleman from Iowa has said in regard to the legislation he proposes, I would be unwilling to hazard the permanency of so excellent a measure by making it a mere condition of another measure. [Laughter.] I have expressed my views on that great question heretofore. We are now occupied with one to which alone this bill relates.

The gentleman from California [Mr. LOUD] desires some time, and I yield to him five minutes.

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Speaker, it is with great diffidence that I should ever venture to question the wisdom of any measure that so great a diplomat as the gentleman from Illinois brings before this House, especially a measure concerning our diplomatic relations, but it seems to me he is seeking in this case to deal with a question that goes away beyond our diplomatic relations. He is seeking to inflict a penalty upon American citizens engaged in what is to-day a legitimate trade for them, and what after to-day, even if this bill should become a law, would still be a legitimate trade for the citizens of Great Britain. Now, while I object to any legislation of this kind and quite agree with the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON], that there is more sentiment than sense in this seal question, which has cost this Government and must continue to cost it millions of dollars almost annually, still if there was any necessity for this proposed law, I should not seriously object to its passage.

But, Mr. Speaker, we are now, I believe, endeavoring to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain to cover this very subject; and why can not this question be left to be determined by that treaty? If Great Britain proposes to prohibit her citizens from engaging in pelagic sealing, then, at the same time, at the same hour, by that treaty our own citizens will be denied the privilege. Why, therefore, I ask the gentleman, in all sincerity, should he come here and seek to bind the hands of American citizens when, if it is desirable to bind them at all in this matter (which I do not concede), it can be done under the treaty? Why can not we wait for the adoption of that treaty? It seems to me that that is the wiser course.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I oppose, especially at this time, this legislation. Great Britain never will consent to surrender any supremacy at sea or any supremacy of trade that she now has. Step by step you have driven this business out of the hands of Americans, until they have been compelled to put their vessels under the English flag; for, while most of the vessels engaged in the business for many years have been under the British flag, the nominal owners have been citizens of the United States. My God, is it necessary for Congress year after year to inaugurate and pass legislation which will finally drive from the seas every vestige of commerce that we have? I ask you to consider this question deliberately. It is one that reaches far beyond the questions which usually come to us from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It reaches far beyond all diplomatic considerations. It is a question involving the rights of American citizens and the rights of American commerce.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, in replying to what has been said, I will confine myself to the bill and to the substantial results sought to be attained by it, for this is a measure which is intended to aid in preserving and protecting a great interest of the Government, and also interests of citizens of the United States that are believed to be involved ultimately. The Government is the absolute sovereign owner of every seal on the Pribilof Islands. We receive for every seal skin lawfully taken on the islands by the lessees of the Government, under the present terms of the lease, $12.62½. That is, they pay $7.62½ bonus per seal skin for the exclusive privilege of taking them, and $2 additional of internal revenue on every skin.

Then there is the $60,000 of rent which we receive if the company gets the full catch. In that case they have to pay that lump sum as rent. At present this is held up by a lawsuit because the lessees, not having been allowed to take as many seals as the contract contemplated, have claimed that while they should pay the bonus per head, they ought not to be compelled to pay so great a lump sum as rent when the catch allowed was so small. To illustrate, in 1892 they were permitted to take only some 7,500 seals, instead of a hundred thousand, which they said the lease had contemplated.

This seal herd has been a source of large revenue to the Government. It was and still is a very valuable property. We received between 1870 and 1890, in direct payment from the lessee company that formerly had the lease of the islands, $6,200,000; and then in duties from the importation of skins $5,000,000 more. All of that

went into the Treasury of the United States. This $11,000,000 and more was received before pelagic sealing began to diminish the herd so much; and it is with the view of stopping the open-sea destruction of the seals that the pending negotiation is carried on. The cost of the policing of Bering Sea has been greatly exaggerated. The cruisers and cutters have cost in the series of years near a million and a half dollars; but all of them, with their crews, their consumption of coal, and expense of wages, would have been paid if there had not been a seal in existence, for we would have maintained them somewhere.

The number of seals that are in existence now appears not to be generally known, at least not accurately, judging from some of the statements that have been made here. There has been a great diminution in the number, but it is by no means contemptible even now. I have here the last word upon this subject, in the nature of an authoritative estimate for 1896. From this it appears that there were on the two seal islands, at one time or another last year, 143,071 breeding females; of pups born, the same number, 143,071; bulls, 13,005; 4-year-old males, 10,000; 3-year-old males, 15,000 to 20,000; 3-year-old females, 15,000 to 20,000; 2-year-olds, 40,000 to 60,000; yearlings, 50,000 to 70,000; total, 429,147 to 479,147. The depletions by death from natural causes, 11,207; pups, from starvation, 16,019; quota of bachelor seals of killable age, 3 years, under the lease, 30,000; pelagic catch, 29,398; total died on or about the islands, season of 1896, 86,624, leaving alive October 15, 342,523 to 392,523.

The seals come and go during the summer, their breeding season, when they all, every one, go to these two islands; but that was the number on our islands, according to the best computation that could be made, and far the best yet made. It will be found in the preliminary report recently made by the commission—President Jordan, Commander Moser, and Commissioner Townsend. It is a very valuable property, though only a fraction of its number twenty years ago—less than one-fifth. It can, if properly protected, be restored so as to yield the Government the revenue from 100,000 skins annually instead of 30,000. They are polygamous animals, each male capable of holding a place on the breeding grounds, called generally a "harem," having an average number of 30 cows. The other males, called bachelors, are excluded, go apart, and at 3 years of age are called "killable," and each skin should yield the Treasury over $12. Their being killed at 3 years of age does not impair the herd at all. No female is, by law, ever killed. Every female bears one pup every year. We are trying, by negotiation with England, to protect them from Canadian poachers on the high seas, and the negotiation now begins, for the reasons I have stated, to promise success.

Now, because we are losing at present nearly 30,000 seals annually by this pelagic, unneighborly sealing, the remedy proposed by the gentleman who has just spoken, who opposes this bill and opposes all negotiation, is to turn in and kill all of our property there—old and young, females, pups, all those of killable age and valuable, and those now of no value. That was his proposition—to destroy all the seals there.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. I beg the gentleman's pardon——

Mr. HITT. The gentleman began his speech by advocating that method of dealing with our seal property.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. I do not think so.

Mr. HITT. You stated that you proposed the extinction of the herd.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Well, I have no proposition of that kind before the House.

Mr. HITT. You made that proposition here just now.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. This House, both in the last Congress and in the preceding one, passed a bill of that kind.

Mr. HITT. And now you have again put yourself in favor of that proposition. You objected to this bill because it did not follow that policy. The question arising in every legislator's mind is, If this bill does not propose a proper method, what other course shall be pursued? The gentleman stated as his remedy the destruction or extinction of the herd; and, as I understand, he has just repeated that avowal. He would destroy the females, small animals, one-sixth the size of the males, and with skins of little value, and these yearlings, and the pups—these little creatures—by tens of thousands and fifty thousands.

Is that a dignified business, a humane business, for a great Government like this? Why, sir, we have been charging upon the people of other countries that the barbarity in the destruction of the seals lay largely in the destruction of the females, whereby the pups were starved to death. And those islands, summer after summer, have been covered with a long moan, the wailing of scores of thousands of tiny pups, as they perished by slow starvation, because their mothers, going out to sea for food, had been speared by Canadian pelagic hunters. There are a few Americans thus engaged—not many. But we are trying now to obtain the assent of one government, in addition to those that have already assented, to an arrangement to stop this thing. Is not that a more sensible, humane, and reasonable plan?

The interest in favor of the continuance of the pelagic sealing is much less than it used to be; the profit is much less. In our negotiations we have been met constantly with the very reasonable remark on the part of the British negotiator: "Are you sincere when by your laws it is lawful and proper to do the thing which you ask us not to do and which you call unneighborly, barbarous, and contrary to the interest of mankind?" In that position of affairs Congress is asked by the two Departments to take this matter up.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. The gentleman speaks as if the death of the pup is caused altogether or almost entirely by the starvation of the mother.

Mr. HITT. No, sir; not at all. The report which we have separates distinctly these two things—the killing of the pups by starvation consequent upon the inhuman destruction of the mother, 16,019 in 1896, and the killing of the pup by crowding, straying, etc., 11,045. The little pup, weighing only about 8 pounds, is of no great value at that age, while the bull of 3 or 4 years, which gives the valuable skin, weighs 400 to 500 pounds. The destruction of the mother causes the slow and painful death of the pup. Why slaughter them uselessly, barbarously?

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Were not over 10,000 of those pups killed last year by the crowding of the bulls on the breeding ground?

Mr. HITT. There is always a proportion of pups lost by natural causes. The destruction by the authority of the Government of 30,000 of these animals, mature and killable bachelors, must not be understood as having anything to do with the diminution of the herd. The removal of the 3-year-old bachelor male does not tend in the least to diminish or destroy the continuity of the herd as a race; on the contrary, it diminishes the loss of pups by crowding and smothering. Remember, the seals are a polygamous race, and there being a great number of surplus males, "bachelors," the removal of those of maturity is rather beneficial than otherwise, as it avoids the crowding of the pups of which the gentleman has spoken. The proposition which the gentleman defended a while ago was the destruction of these poor creatures, these little animals, a proceeding which he regarded as not barbarous.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. That question is not before the House now.

Mr. HITT. The gentleman said, as I understood, that this destruction of these animals had no element of barbarity or inhumanity in it.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. I carefully left out that question. The only thing I wanted to accomplish was to defeat this bill.

Mr. HITT. The gentleman expressly said there was nothing more barbarous in it than in ordinary butchering of animals. The State of Maine has a law making it unlawful to kill a cow moose. The moose being polygamous, the same reasons apply as in the case of the fur seal. In Nova Scotia, also, it is a felony to kill a cow moose.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. There is no proposition before the House to kill these seal on the island.

Mr. HITT. That is practically the alternative which is presented by him in opposition to this bill. One thing or the other should be done. On the one hand the proposition of the bill is, save the seal if you can. That is the proposition apparently of common sense. That is what all of our statesmen charged with this great valuable property have been trying to do for years in the face of great obstacles. Now we are undertaking to accomplish that object with some hope of success by a negotiation, Japan and Russia concurring with us. Of course, I do not know whether the effort will be successful. I am not a prophet.

But the conditions are far more favorable for success than formerly. Canada has lost part of her zeal on the other side, because she has lost a great part of the profit formerly derived from that source. On the 27th of last month an agreed statement of facts was signed by the British and American delegates, showing that the profit at present is becoming very slight both for our lessees and for the pelagic sealers. When there is no interest left to oppose us, there will be no opposition.

What we want is a regulation, a determination of the question between the nations, by which the seal life may be preserved not only on the islands, where they are protected as our property, but on the high seas, where we claim that they ought to be protected, as well as on the islands.

Mr. PLOWMAN. What assurance have you to offer to the House that the English Government will join in the action proposed upon this question?

Mr. HITT. That is the very question that is pending and which the bill before the House is intended to aid in solving to our interest. We are endeavoring to secure just such an agreement. But they say, "If you believe what you profess as to this evil practice,

why do you not prevent your own citizens from doing the wrong of which you complain?"

Mr. GAINES. How long has the proposition been pending?

Mr. HITT. What is the gentleman's question?

Mr. GAINES. How long have the present propositions been pending?

Mr. HITT. The contention has taken various forms through years past. Mr. Bayard had it before him, and it was thought to be arranged. It went to the Tribunal of Arbitration afterwards, and they discussed it under another form, as to jurisdiction and the rules necessary, etc., to be adopted to preserve the seals. But the gentleman, I am sure, does not want me to go into that history. It is well known.

The present question is in such form that some good may result from it, because the negotiators on both sides are to be presumed to be reasonable men, satisfied with a reasonable condition of affairs.

A MEMBER. You say that Russia and Japan have consented?

Mr. HITT. Russia and Japan have consented, and have signified their assent.

Mr. CANNON. Will my friend allow me a moment?

Mr. HITT. Certainly.

Mr. CANNON. I have been out most of the time during the discussion of this question, and desire, therefore, to understand the bill, as it is pending for passage at this time. If the bill passes, as I understand it, the United States citizen can not enter into the business of pelagic sealing in the Bering Sea; and, also, I understand the gentleman to say that Russia and Japan have already retired from the business. Am I correct?

Mr. HITT. They have expressed a desire to make a convention to stop the business of pelagic sealing.

Mr. CANNON. Further, then, Great Britain does not propose to enter into any such agreement, as I understand it; but she says, "We will not make any legislation upon the subject so far as we are concerned, but will require you to show that you are in earnest in what you say, and to suggest that we exhibit our fidelity in the premises by legislation upon the subject, and say, 'If you do not legislate, we will say that you are not in earnest in your proposed agreement.'"

Now, if we legislate, and British subjects still engage in the business of pelagic sealing, after a year or two, if we do not cure the evil of which the gentleman speaks, I suppose he will come and ask to have the legislation repealed?

Mr. HITT. It is not likely that there will be any interest coming to ask for the repeal of this law. The American pelagic sealing interest is rather an imaginary one than otherwise. But our representatives at these conferences have to answer at all times the fact that some American citizens were guilty of poaching and we permit it, or do not prohibit it, while asking other governments to do so.

The English negotiators, when we ask concurrence upon this question, tell us that we wish to drive them from the field, as acting in an unneighborly manner; but do we believe what we claim, when we do not prohibit this practice on the part of our own citizens? It was in the old law; it was in the law that existed prior to the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration. Their award annulled it, and we have not renewed it.

Mr. CANNON. Would it not be a good answer to them to say that they are simply begging the question when they propose that we shall put this into our law; and are suggesting something for us to do that they do not propose to do?

Mr. HITT. They do not propose that we should do it. They contend that it is perfectly proper, under the conditions existing, that it should be done. But they can question our consistency when we say it is improper and yet do not prevent it where we have the power. But they do not ask us to pass such a law, nor do they ask us to do anything. We are the party proposing action.

Mr. CANNON. We are here then asked to pass a law to bolster up some agents——

Mr. HITT (interrupting). The Secretary of State.

Mr. CANNON (continuing). Who are trying to make a treaty. It seems to me that Great Britain, through her diplomatic agents, is paltering with the question. [Applause.]

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield to me for a question?

Mr. HITT. Certainly.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I think you referred to the starving and wailing "pups" which are being destroyed upon these islands?

Mr. HITT. I said that the pups perish when the mothers are killed.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I believe you have a resolution in your hands from the Foreign Affairs Committee where we have asked some relief for the wailing and starving citizens of Cuba. Do you propose to give them the same treatment we give to the seal pups on these islands? [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. HITT. Well, we have been unable to do anything for the pups, but are endeavoring here to preserve all the seals. The cases are not analogous. There is a negotiation in both cases. I do not think the gentleman asked the question for an answer. [Laughter.]

Mr. LENTZ. I understood the gentleman to say that we had this provision in a former law. At that time did it encourage any of these British subjects to respect the law?

Mr. HITT. Oh, yes; they obeyed it, at least in degree. They had to, for our cruisers were after them. That was what brought on the contention, which was referred to arbitration. They partly obeyed the law and partly resisted. Our cruisers captured them, the case came up from the courts, came into diplomatic discussion, and finally went to arbitration before the Paris Tribunal. Its decision was against us on our jurisdiction over the high seas; but they framed rules to prevent pelagic sealing, which proved a failure. That is the occasion of the whole controversy now.

Mr. LENTZ. Did the Canadians, who are now, as I understand it, killing the same seal herd, retire at that time from the sea?

Mr. HITT. No further than they were forced to. The only thing that can compel a Canadian to retire is the mandate of the Government to which he owes obedience, the authority of British law, or an agreement between nations, Great Britain included, which is the same thing, or, lastly, a cessation of interest or profits, when he will stop because it does not pay. As soon as interest or profit ceases, of course all men will cease.

Mr. GREENE. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. HITT. Certainly.

Mr. GREENE. I understood you to say that the Government of Great Britain did not ask us to pass this law, but that they thought pelagic sealing was right. Am I correct in that?

Mr. HITT. That is their contention.

Mr. GREENE. Now, if we pass this law and shut off Americans, have we the slightest hope that they will stop their subjects from pelagic sealing if they believe it is right?

Mr. HITT. This is not a question of conscience or moral right and wrong in the sense in which the gentleman refers to it. They contend that it is their right by international law under the decision of the Paris Tribunal. We have tried to stigmatize it as barbarous, and they answer our allegation that it is unneighborly and barbarous by suggesting that we can hardly be very sincere in that when we let our own citizens pursue it as an ordinary vocation.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I should like to inquire, in the event of the passage of this law, could not the vessels now engaged in the sealing industry under the American flag register under the protection of the British flag and continue operations?

Mr. HITT. It is very possible that the individuals whose money is invested would have some of it put under the British flag.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Then——

Mr. HITT. Let me read what Secretary Sherman says about that:

> Since the regulations of that tribunal have been in force a comparatively small number of American vessels have engaged in killing seals at sea, but there is evidence to believe that a considerable American interest has been invested in the sealing vessels which sail from Canadian ports under the British flag.

I might confirm that by saying that when we had before us three years ago the sum agreed upon by our Secretary of State and the British minister, $425,000, to be paid by us for damages incurred by Canadian sealers arrested by our cruisers, the House on investigation discovered that three-fourths of it went, in fact, to American citizens who had been violating our own laws, while covering themselves with the British flag.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Is it not absolutely certain that if this industry is profitable, and American vessels are now engaged in it, if we compel them to take down the American flag, will they not, for the sake of following this profitable industry, take another flag and still continue in the business?

Mr. HITT. I will say that I think if the interest was very profitable there would be a tendency that way; but I have tried to make it plain that pelagic sealing itself is languishing, and as the commissioners state in the joint agreement here, it is reaching what they call the equilibrium, where the seal ceases to have commercial value either to the lessees or to the pelagic sealers.

This languishing condition, this diminished interest, this disappearing profit of pelagic sealing, is the condition of which we are trying to take advantage to press upon the English Government the great interest we have, to which they, as a friendly nation, would yield from a desire to have amicable relations. In this way, by negotiation, our Government, with Russia and Japan, is pressing a permanent arrangement to protect this race of useful creatures. If that is secured, then in the near future the seals, having their permanent home on our islands, which permanent home it seems from their nature can not be changed, it is believed that this large industry and wide revenue will be restored.

Mr. GREENE. Will the gentlemen permit me?

Mr. HITT. Yes, certainly.

Mr. GREENE. You have said the British have contended that this is a right they have?

Mr. HITT. That it is their right under international law.

Mr. GREENE. They have contended that this pelagic sealing is a right, and still you insist that if we pass this bill it will enable us to arrive at an agreement. What hope or assurance have you that we can ever make any agreement with the Canadian Government to stop pelagic sealing if we do this?

Mr. HITT. That question involves a great deal. I have the language of the agreement here, which shows the concession Great Britain has made. It was signed recently by the delegates of Great Britain and the United States. I will read one statement now agreed to which has not before been admitted, and is an important part in our contention that all legislators and nations ought to stop pelagic sealing:

> Pelagic sealing involves the killing of males and females alike, without discrimination, and in proportion as the two sexes coexist in the sea. The reduction of males effected on the islands causes an enhanced proportion of females to be found in the pelagic catch; hence this proportion, if it varies from no other cause, varies at least with the catch upon the islands. In 1895 Mr. A. B. Alexander, on behalf of the Government of the United States, found 62.3 per cent of females in the catch of the *Dora Sieverd* in Bering Sea, and in 1896 Mr. Andrew Halkett, on behalf of the Canadian Government, found 84.2 per cent in the catch of the same schooner in the same sea.
>
> The polygamous habits of the animal, coupled with an equal birth rate of the two sexes, permits a large number of males to be removed with impunity from the herd, while, as with other animals, any similar abstraction of females checks or lessens the herd's increase, or when carried further brings about an actual diminution of the herd.
>
> While, from a consideration of the birth rate or from an inspection of the visible effects, it is manifest that the take of females in recent years has been so far in excess of the natural increment as to lead to a reduction of the herd in the degree related above, yet the ratio of the pelagic catch of one year to that of the following has fallen off more rapidly than the ratio of the breeding herd of one year to the breeding herd of the next.

Now, there is a part of the agreed statement of fundamental facts. That is admitting much they have never before conceded. They admit that the killing of female seals was injudicious; that it was an unwise proceeding.

Mr. GREENE. But they do not agree to quit.

Mr. HITT. But the point I am getting at is this: That they have at last admitted facts which are the foundation of an agreement, to a reasonable mind. Able men are more likely to come to an arrangement to stop the useless, mischievous destruction of female seals at sea when they assent to such propositions in the beginning of the negotiation.

Mr. GREENE. Would they continue to kill them?

Mr. HITT. I can not say what they will ultimately agree to. They have made that statement, and they never assented to it before. That is a long stride toward a peaceful settlement. You must come to assent upon some basis or you can never reach an agreement in any treaty or convention.

I will add a word of answer about the Government not having received anything recently from the lessee company. There was a difference of opinion, which is stated very fully by the different Secretaries of the Treasury and Attorneys-General as to the difference of view between the lessee company and the United States as to what amount was due, whether the full rent or less when the yield permitted was less. That matter has gone into litigation. It is there in the courts, and I suppose the interest or claim of the Government is perfectly safe. The company is strong and responsible. It has given abundant security and deposited Government bonds, and therefore there is no danger of the Government not being fully paid. There are legal questions pending whether they should pay $60,000 rent per year, when in some years they were only allowed to take 7,500 instead of 100,000 seals.

Mr. GAINES. How is it that they have not paid anything since 1892?

Mr. HITT. That is the time when the litigation arose. The Government in 1893 forbade them taking 100,000, and only permitted them to take 7,500. They said that the condition of the herd was such that they could have been allowed to take 20,000, but the Government in negotiating with Great Britain, for political reasons had agreed to only allow the 7,500 which were required for the subsistence of the natives.

Mr. DINSMORE. Will my colleague on the committee allow me to ask if it is not true that this company has made a tender to the Government of the amount that they would have to pay in proportion to what they got—the number of seals killed?

Mr. HITT. They have tendered the whole amount of rent due to the Government in proportion to the number that they were allowed to take as compared with the number contemplated in the lease. But the whole case is one of ordinary litigation, all rights being secured.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do you think it is possible, or did the American commissioners think it was possible, to convince the British Government that it will be to the mutual advantage of the two countries?

Mr. HITT. They hope to do that, and there are a good many reasons why they should think so that I can not go into.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I should like the gentleman to state them to the House.

Mr. HITT. I will give one reason. For example, it has been stated by the gentleman from North Dakota that this question had been linked politically, by Great Britain or Canada, with the tariff, and that the Canadian deputation had tried to use it in order to enable them to prescribe our tariff.

On the contrary, when they were here eager to get the admission of their products into our country by a special arrangement under our tariff provisions or by treaty they did not bring up pelagic sealing, far from it; but our Government did, and that most effectively, saying: "Gentlemen, after you will consent to first stop pelagic sealing, we will then enter upon the discussion you so much desire to open in regard to reciprocity and the admission of your products and the other pending questions between the countries; but until you consent to stop pelagic sealing, we will defer the question."

Then they realized that there might be some disadvantages to Canadians from pelagic sealing as well as the advantages to the Province of British Columbia.

Mr. SWANSON. I should like to ask the gentleman a question for information.

Mr. HITT. Certainly.

Mr. SWANSON. Is it a fact that the Canadians can not do any sealing at all except on the ocean? They have no islands or rookeries?

Mr. HITT. No seal islands at all.

Mr. SWANSON. If we were not to permit them to have pelagic sealing, really it amounts to a prohibition of sealing at all, does it not?

Mr. HITT. If we succeed in getting a convention preventing pelagic sealing, they will not be able to catch seals anywhere.

Mr. SWANSON. Nowhere. This is the question I wanted to ask: If the effect of this will not be to prohibit us from sealing, and does the gentleman think that they will consent to it unless we give them concession greater than we get?

Mr. HITT. This does not permit anybody to do anything. It simply prohibits pelagic sealing by all owing obedience to our laws.

Mr. SWANSON. I will ask this question: This prohibits our citizens from sealing, but permits the Canadians to continue sealing?

Mr. HITT. No; it does not permit, it simply provides that all who owe allegiance to our laws shall cease pelagic sealing.

Mr. SWANSON. And the Canadians can continue?

Mr. HITT. We can not make laws for them.

Mr. SWANSON. Then what is to preserve the seals if you pass this bill? How can you preserve the seals unless you can have some treaty with the British Government in reference to Canadian sealers?

Mr. HITT. That is the very purpose of the law—to facilitate the treaty that is now being negotiated. Will the gentleman excuse me if I suggest that I have explained that two or three times?

Mr. SWANSON. I did not hear the gentleman.

Mr. BODINE. As I understand it, this bill looks to a treaty with Great Britain.

Mr. HITT. That is the ultimate purpose.

Mr. BODINE. Now, will that treaty bind any other nation except the United States and Great Britain?

Mr. HITT. Yes; it is expected to be a treaty to which Russia and Japan and the United States agree; so that it will cover all the powers that touch the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. BODINE. Another question for information: Those powers propose to enter into a treaty, but is it proposed that they shall agree to prevent other nations from exercising what the international tribunal has decided to be an international right—the right to kill these seals?

Mr. HITT. They propose to make an international convention which will determine the regulation of seal life upon the high sea. That falls in with the spirit of the determination of the Tribunal of Arbitration and the rules presented by it for the preservation of seal life on the high seas. Those rules proved imperfect and ineffectual, but that was their avowed purpose.

Mr. BODINE. So as to apply to other nations?

Mr. HITT. Of course, the parties to the treaty can not bind other nations, but the other nations will come into it.

Mr. BODINE. What is to prevent them from going on and killing these seals?

Mr. HITT. The other nations are not interested to have discord with us. There is no doubt that they will agree to the treaty. Now, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The question being on ordering the Senate bill to a third reading, Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota asked for the yeas and nays, but withdrew the demand.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 83, noes 30.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time.

The question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 148, nays 78; as follows:

YEAS—148.

Adams,	Davis,	Kirkpatrick,	Pierce, Tenn.
Adamson,	Dingley,	Kleberg,	Plowman,
Alexander,	Dinsmore,	Kulp,	Pugh,
Allen,	Dovener,	Lacey,	Reeves,
Arnold,	Elliott,	Lamb,	Rhea, Ky.
Bailey,	Epes,	Landis,	Richardson,
Baker, Ill.	Faris,	Lanham,	Robinson, Ind.
Ball,	Fleming,	Lewis, Ga.	Royse,
Barney,	Fletcher,	Little,	Sherman,
Barrows,	Foss,	Livingston,	Showalter,
Bartlett,	Fox,	Love,	Shuford,
Beach,	Gaines,	Lybrand,	Simpkins, Mass.
Belknap,	Gibson,	McAleer,	Sims,
Benton,	Gillet, N. Y.	McCall,	Smith, Ill.
Berry,	Gillett, Mass.	McClellan,	Smith, S. W.
Bingham,	Griffin,	McCulloch,	Snover,
Bishop,	Grout,	McDonald,	Southard,
Boutell, Ill.	Hamilton,	McIntire,	Sparkman,
Brantley,	Handy,	McMillin,	Stallings,
Brewer,	Heatwole,	McRae,	Steele,
Broderick,	Henry, Conn.	Mahon,	Stevens, Minn.
Brosius,	Henry, Ind.	Mann,	Stewart, N. J.
Brown,	Henry, Miss.	Meyer, La.	Stone, W. A.
Brownlow,	Hepburn,	Miller,	Strowd, N. C.
Brumm,	Hicks,	Mills,	Sullivan,
Brundidge,	Hill,	Mitchell,	Tawney,
Burke,	Hitt,	Moon,	Terry,
Burton,	Hooker,	Newlands,	Updegraff,
Chickering,	Howard, Ga.	Ogden,	Vincent,
Clark, Mo.	Hull,	Otey,	Wanger,
Clayton,	Hunter,	Otjen,	Warner,
Cousins,	Jett,	Packer, Pa.	Weaver,
Cowherd,	Johnson, Ind.	Parker, N. J.	Weymouth,
Cranford,	Jones, Wash.	Payne,	Wheeler, Ky.
Crump,	Joy,	Pearce, Mo.	Williams, Miss.
Dalzell,	Kelley,	Pearson,	Young, Pa.
Davidson, Wis.	Kerr,	Perkins,	Zenor.

NAYS—78.

Baird,	Dolliver,	Lester,	Robbins,
Barber,	Dorr,	Linney,	Sauerhering,
Barham,	Driggs,	Lloyd,	Simpson, Kans.
Bodine,	Ellis,	Loud,	Slayden,
Brucker,	Fischer,	Loudenslager,	Smith, Ky,
Butler,	Fowler, N. C.	Low,	Southwick,
Campbell,	Greene,	McCleary,	Spalding,
Capron,	Griffith,	McCormick,	Stark,
Clardy,	Hager,	McDowell,	Stephens, Tex.
Cochran, Mo.	Hawley,	McEwan,	Strait,
Cochrane, N. Y.	Henry, Tex.	Maguire,	Swanson,
Connolly,	Hilborn,	Maxwell,	Talbert,
Cooney,	Hopkins,	Meekison,	Tate,
Cooper, Tex.	Howe,	Miers, Ind.	Tongue,
Cox,	Howell,	Minor,	Vandiver,
Crumpacker,	Johnson, N. Dak.	Moody,	Walker, Va.
Danford,	Kitchin,	Northway,	Ward,
Davenport,	Knowles,	Norton, Ohio	White, N. C.
De Graffenreid,	Knox,	Norton, S. C.	
De Vries,	Lentz,	Peters,	

ANSWERED PRESENT—1.

Latimer.

NOT VOTING—130.

Acheson,	Corliss,	Ketcham,	Shafroth,
Babcock,	Cummings,	King,	Shannon,
Baker, Md.	Curtis, Iowa	Latimer,	Shattuc,
Bankhead,	Curtis, Kans.	Lawrence,	Shelden,
Barlow,	Davey,	Lewis, Wash.	Skinner,
Barrett,	Davison, Ky.	Littauer,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Bartholdt,	Dayton,	Lorimer,	Sperry,
Belden,	De Armond,	Lovering,	Sprague,
Belford,	Dockery,	Maddox,	Stewart, Wis.
Bell,	Eddy,	Mahany,	Stokes,
Benner, Pa.	Ermentrout,	Marsh,	Stone, C. W.
Bennett,	Evans,	Marshall,	Strode, Nebr.
Bland,	Fenton,	Martin,	Sturtevant,
Booze,	Fitzgerald,	Mercer,	Sulloway,
Botkin,	Fitzpatrick,	Mesick,	Sulzer,
Boutelle, Me.	Foote,	Morris,	Sutherland,
Bradley,	Fowler, N. J.	Mudd,	Tayler, Ohio
Brenner, Ohio	Gardner,	Odell,	Taylor, Ala.
Brewster,	Graff,	Olmsted,	Todd,
Bromwell,	Griggs,	Osborne,	Underwood,
Broussard,	Grosvenor,	Overstreet,	Van Voorhis,
Bull,	Grow,	Pitney,	Vehslage,
Burleigh,	Gunn,	Powers,	Wadsworth,
Cannon,	Harmer,	Prince,	Walker, Mass.
Carmack,	Hartman,	Quigg,	Wheeler, Ala.
Castle,	Hay,	Ray, N. Y.	White, Ill.
Catchings,	Hemenway,	Ridgely,	Wilber,
Clark, Iowa	Henderson,	Rixey,	Williams, Pa.
Clarke, N. H.	Hinrichsen,	Robb,	Wilson,
Codding,	Howard, Ala.	Robertson, La.	Yost,
Colson,	Hurley,	Russell,	Young, Va.
Connell,	Jenkins,	Sayers,	
Cooper, Wis.	Jones, Va.	Settle,	

So the bill was passed.

The following pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH with Mr. SULZER.

Mr. PITNEY with Mr. DOCKERY.

For this day:

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin with Mr. HINRICHSEN.

Mr. WILBER with Mr. WHEELER of Alabama.

Mr. CHARLES W. STONE with Mr. VEHSLAGE.

Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin with Mr. RIXEY.

Mr. SHELDEN with Mr. WILSON.

Mr. SHANNON with Mr. ROBB.

Mr. POWERS with Mr. BLAND.

Mr. OVERSTREET with Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama.

Mr. MUDD with Mr. DE ARMOND.

Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania with Mr. BENTON.

Mr. MARSH with Mr. YOUNG of Virginia.

Mr. GROW with Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. FOWLER of New Jersey with Mr. JONES of Virginia.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas with Mr. BROUSSARD.

Mr. CORLISS with Mr. BENNER of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CODDING with Mr. ERMENTROUT.

Mr. CLARK of Iowa with Mr. HAY.

Mr. BURLEIGH with Mr. MADDOX.

Mr. BROMWELL with Mr. GRIGGS.

Mr. BENNETT with Mr. SAYERS.

Mr. BABCOCK with Mr. FITZGERALD.

Mr. HENDERSON with Mr. BANKHEAD.

Mr. HEMENWAY with Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana.

Mr. LOVERING with Mr. MARSHALL.

Mr. BELFORD with Mr. LEWIS of Washington.

Mr. MERCER with Mr. SETTLE.

Mr. CHARLES W. STONE. Mr. Speaker, I voted, but as I notice that I am paired, I withdraw my vote.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. HITT, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for further consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HOPKINS in the chair.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. HANDY] has appealed to me to ask consent of the House to recur to the paragraph to which he offered an amendment yesterday, which was ruled out of order by the Chair, an amendment in relation to the opening of the Library at hours other than those which now prevail.

The point of order was made against the amendment that it was contrary to existing law, and the point was sustained. The gentleman from Delaware claims that the ruling was based upon reference to a statute which is not now in operation, and upon that he desires to be heard. I have no objection, and I will yield to the gentleman after making a brief statement.

The ruling of the Chair was based on the old statute providing that the Joint Committee on the Library should determine the rules and regulations covering the Library. The law under which the Library is now operated, which was passed at the close of the last Congress, gives to the Librarian of Congress the authority to make rules and regulations. In fact, however, the rules and regulations that now control the administration of the Library are the rules made by the joint committee, and the point that the gentleman's amendment is contrary to existing law would, therefore, as I understand, still hold good, because the amendment would change the existing law, which allows the Librarian to make rules and regulations. With this statement, I am perfectly willing that we should recur to the paragraph to give the gentleman from Delaware an opportunity to present his view.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It is understood, then, that we recur to this provision of the bill in order that it may be acted upon anew.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask consent that it be recurred to, at the request of the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I hope there will be no objection to recurring to it, but I think the Chair should state the fact that we recur to it by unanimous consent.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair stated that without objection the request would be regarded as granted, and no objection has been made. So that the question is now open for the gentleman from Delaware to present his views.

Mr. RICHARDSON. That is satisfactory.

Mr. HANDY. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I offered yesterday was as follows:

For additional expense involved in keeping the Library open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., $15,000.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania made the point of order that my amendment was inconsistent with existing law; and in support of that point of order he quoted section 85, chapter 3, of the Revised Statutes. The section which he quoted was part of an act of Congress passed in 1802 at the time of the establishment of

the Library. That was the law until February 20 of this year. I have not the least doubt that the gentleman, in quoting the statute, fully believed that it was the law at the present time; I did not doubt it; and the Chair made his ruling upon that supposition. I find, however, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania has stated, that the present law governing the case is as follows, being a clause in the last appropriation bill of the same character as the one now under consideration:

For Librarian of Congress, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, $5,000; and the Librarian shall make rules and regulations for the government of the Library of Congress.

The closing paragraph of that act provides that "all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act are repealed."

Therefore the authority of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library to make rules and regulations has been abrogated, and the authority is conferred upon the Librarian in a mandatory clause providing that he "shall make rules and regulations for the government of the Library of Congress."

The CHAIRMAN. That is the existing law now?

Mr. HANDY. That is the existing law; so that it is entirely within the power, and, indeed, it is the duty of the Librarian to revise the rules and regulations under which the Library was placed in the past by the joint committee of Congress. As a matter of fact, the Librarian has not yet exercised that power. He has been framing and drafting his rules and regulations. There are a number of changes and improvements which he desires to make in the management of the Library and which he has set forth in his report to Congress. He waits to see whether we will give him the money to carry out those rules and regulations which the law authorizes and requires him to make.

I come here now with an amendment strictly in accordance with the provisions of the law—not requiring him to make any change and not dictating to him what changes he shall make, but giving him the money to make such changes as under the provisions of law he may desire to make. He has expressed that desire in an official report to Congress. It follows that my amendment is not inconsistent with any law whatsoever.

The rule upon which the gentleman from Pennsylvania bases his point of order provides that—

No appropriation shall be reported in any general appropriation bill or be in order as an amendment thereto for any expenditure not previously authorized by law unless in continuation of appropriations for such public works and objects as are already in progress.

This is an appropriation for an "object already in progress." The object of this proposed appropriation is not to do anything new.

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman will allow me to correct him. The language of the rule is not "object," but "public works."

Mr. HANDY. I am reading from the Manual, and the language is, "unless in continuation of appropriations for such public works and objects as are already in progress." That is the exact language. This is a public object. In one sense it is a great public work. At the same time it is certainly an "object." My amendment does not provide for any object or purpose different from that already provided for.

The amendment proposes to make an appropriation for a most desirable change, which the Librarian wishes to make under the authority of law. Why should we stop at the paltry expense of $15,000? Why should we fail to give him the means to carry on this work properly? I can not see that the amendment is at all obnoxious to the existing law.

There is a difference between the law that was quoted yesterday and the present law in this: The law that gave the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library the power to make rules and regulations was the law under which that committee had taken action. On the assumption that that law was still in operation the gentleman from Pennsylvania might with great force urge that, since action had been taken under that law and rules and regulations had been made, they had the force and effect of law. But this new law requiring the Librarian to make rules and regulations is a law under which he has not yet acted. He has expressed the purpose to make such rules and regulations, but has not yet done so. So this appropriation is strictly in accordance with the existing law. It proposes to enable a public officer to carry out the duties imposed upon him by law. It gives him money to carry on his work.

Mr. McRAE. Does the amendment of the gentleman provide for anything except an increase in the amount of the appropriation?

Mr. HANDY. It provides for nothing except an increase in the amount of money appropriated. It does not give to the Librarian any direction; it does not attempt to say to him "You shall or you shall not do a certain thing." It simply provides—

For additional expense involved in keeping the Library open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., $15,000.

That is all. If the Librarian fails to make the regulation for the opening of the Library during the hours named this appropriation will fall and be of no effect.

Mr. McRAE. Why not simply increase the sum appropriated, leaving out all the other phraseology? Such an amendment will certainly be in order.

Mr. HANDY. That was the sole purpose of it. The phraseology is merely intended to make clear the motive of the amendment making the increased appropriation.

Mr. McRAE. You are satisfied that he wants to make the regulation. Now, all he wants to enable him to do that is the money.

Mr. HANDY. I have no means of satisfying myself of the Librarian's desire except by the report which is printed in the RECORD of this morning.

Mr. McRAE. It seems to me that by a slight change in the amendment you could eliminate all doubt of the parliamentary status of the matter.

Mr. HANDY. I do not know whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania would be willing to allow me now to modify the proposition.

Mr. McRAE. But you can do that without consent.

Mr. BRUCKER. Let me ask the gentleman if the limitation of time would not be construed as a limitation upon his right to regulate the establishment and fix rules for its government?

Mr. HANDY. I do not think that. The $15,000 is given to the Librarian to use for the purpose of keeping the Library open for a longer period of hours. If he does not desire to use it in that manner, the money is as if it were not appropriated and will not be used.

Mr. BRUCKER. If that is the construction you place on it why not eliminate that provision of the amendment?

Mr. HANDY. I would be glad to do so, but I think it is in such shape that I may not be permitted at this time to modify the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Just change the amendment to leave the Library open additional hours.

Mr. HANDY. Then how would this do?

For additional expense for keeping the Library open as much longer as the Librarian may desire.

I should be glad to make it in that way, or put it in this form:

For keeping the Library open as much longer as the Librarian of Congress may decide, $15,000.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think the gentleman would have the right to modify the amendment anyhow. It occurs to me that the modification would be entirely in order.

Mr. BINGHAM. I will state, Mr. Chairman, that the print of the report of the Librarian of Congress has not been given out as yet or published for the use of Congress. I asked him for a rough copy of the report, and it was sent to me in print. We have applied to the Librarian of Congress by telephone for information, and I hope to have it here before the discussion ends.

The rules made by the joint committee are the rules which he reports now as being in operation in that establishment. He has, so far as he is concerned, adopted the report of the committee and made notorious the rules framed by the joint committee.

Now, it is within his power to make a change in the rules, according to the act for the organization of the new Library and for the control of it. As far as he has acted, he has promulgated the old rules.

Now comes a suggestion or a recommendation on his part that he would ask Congress to report a larger appropriation in order to continue the hours from 4 p. m. until 10 p. m., and in connection with that he submits that which will be the increased expenditure, namely, $15,000. That pertains, however, only to his work in the Library. Mr. Greene, the superintendent of the building, having full custodianship and full control of the operating machinery, the illumination of the building, and so on, says that if the hours are extended he will ask an appropriation of $12,000 additional. In other words, the opening of the Library for the increased hours signifies the increase of force for both the Superintendent and the Librarian, and the sum total of $30,000 additional expenses.

Your committee felt that in the condition of the Library as it is to-day, with nothing but a card catalogue (for there is no catalogue that a student can consult), with the same rules governing as to the limitation of the time, etc., that it was injudicious at this time to incorporate such a provision as that now proposed, especially in view of the fact that under present rules, if additional work is required of subordinates, he can order it.

Different suggestions—suggestions to change the hours—were before the committee. The proposition was made yesterday, and it was ruled on by the Chairman. That power is to a certain extent already in the hands of the Librarian. The reading of the law discloses the fact that the last act gave that power to him.

The Librarian informs us he has made his rules. There they are. The very proposition of the gentleman changes the rule, because he comes to Congress and asks that the rule may be changed that has been promulgated by the Librarian, opening the Library from 10 until 4, so that it may be open until 10 p. m. I claim that

that is a complete revolution of existing law, because Congress determines and takes it from the Librarian.

Mr. HANDY. Will the gentleman permit a question there? How and when and in what way did the Librarian promulgate the rule?

Mr. BINGHAM. He printed it—published it.

Mr. CANNON. Whether he has or not, this is legislation.

Mr. HANDY. I understand that the Librarian desires that the Library shall be open in the evening.

Mr. BINGHAM. Now, I simply make the point of order against the gentleman's proposition that the conditions have not changed at all; that there the rule says that the Librarian shall make the rules governing the Library. He has made the rule. He has submitted in his report a recommendation and an appeal to the judgment of the House, that the sentiment may crystallize into a proposition. Perhaps a little later I may be one of the most earnest advocates of the gentleman's proposition, but at this time I consider it my duty to make the point of order, because I consider this a bad move to make with reference to the Library at this time.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard for a moment on the point of order. The gentleman from Delaware [Mr. HANDY] submits his amendment and claims it is in order under clause 2 of Rule XXI. If it is in order at all it must be under that clause. Now, then, it is clear that it is not in order under that clause of the rule authorizing an appropriation for a "public work or an object" already in progress, because the proposition itself seeks to initiate a "public object," seeks to make a new departure with respect to the work of the Library. Therefore it can not be in order under that clause of the rule. If in order, it is because of some law authorizing it. The existing law gives to the Librarian the power to make regulations. If the Librarian makes regulations opening the Library to the public at night, as he has the authority to do, that regulation becomes law within the meaning of the rule, and then the amendment of the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. HANDY] would be in order; but the Librarian has not made any such regulation, as I understand, and therefore the amendment is not in order at this time.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. May I ask the gentleman from Missouri a question?

Mr. DOCKERY. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. As I understand it, before the Librarian can change the rules which now govern the hours of keeping the Library open, he must have additional employees and must incur additional expense. Now, the question which I wish to ask is this: How can the Librarian change existing rules unless Congress has prior to that time done precisely what this amendment proposes to do, put at his disposal an appropriation?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That is right.

Mr. DOCKERY. Right, and yet wrong. The law expressly gives to the Librarian the right to make regulations, which have all the force of law. That is, he has a right to incur a liability under that provision of the law heretofore adopted. He has a right to make a regulation which will open this Library at night. If the Librarian makes a regulation of that sort, it has all the force of a law enacted by the two Houses and approved by the President. Therefore I hold that this amendment is not in order; but I want to say just a word on the question——

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I should like to ask my colleague a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOCKERY. Certainly.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. If you can not get the Library open at night in this way, how can you get it open at night?

Mr. DOCKERY. By initiatory action on the part of the Librarian.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Now, let me ask you if you are not in this fix: The Librarian can not open the Library at night because he has not got the money to open it of a night, and we can not appropriate the money because the Librarian has not made the rule. Is not that the situation?

Mr. DOCKERY. No, sir; I think not. I think under the power given by the statute the Librarian has the right to incur a liability, under a regulation. But I want to say just one word, if the House will permit me, aside from the point of order.

I favor the proposition of the gentleman from Delaware, but desire to do something more, and I am quite certain that it will be accomplished on an appropriation bill that will follow this after the holidays. I want to do what the gentleman from Delaware does—that is, to open the Library to the people of the United States at night—but I desire to do more. I want to accomplish two purposes. I desire to call in the miscellaneous books from the Departments and put them in the new Library building, and then repeal the law authorizing this city to erect or rent a building for a public library. We have nearly 700,000 volumes in the Congressional Library now, and perhaps 350,000 more in the Departments.

These volumes should be available to the people of this city, under proper regulations for their care and safety, and also to the people of the United States who sojourn here. In connection with the proposition of the gentleman from Delaware, which is a most worthy one, I would repeal, as I have heretofore stated, the statute authorizing a public library in this city. Now, then, if you open the Congressional Library at this time—and I sympathize with the enthusiasm of the distinguished gentleman from Delaware—if you do this now, the result will be to leave on the statute books the law authorizing a public library. I opposed that law, but Congress has repeatedly—by a close vote, it is true—refused to appropriate the money to execute it.

The law is inimical to the general library interests of this city. Therefore I ask to join the repeal proposition with that of the gentleman from Delaware. Call in the miscellaneous books, and then we will have the library interests in this splendid capital city on a proper basis. I am quite sure that a proposition embodying this idea will be placed in some bill after the holidays. If I did not so believe I would favor the pending proposition.

Mr. McRAE. Does not my friend believe that if you had this law and you had opened the Library at night that we would never have had on the statute books the other law that he speaks of. The very fact that the Library was not opened made it necessary to build another one.

Mr. DOCKERY. I think the gentleman from Arkansas is correct. I think if——

Mr. McRAE. Then why is not the right way to get rid of that statute to pass this amendment?

Mr. DOCKERY. The statute remains. An estimated appropriation is submitted, I think, in the District appropriation bill for the conduct of a public library during the ensuing year.

Mr. HANDY. The gentleman from Missouri understands that my amendment does not affect anything but an amount of money. It does not change law.

Mr. DOCKERY. Then it accomplishes nothing if it does not change the law.

Mr. HANDY. Under the law the Librarian has full power to make these changes. He only lacks the money.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I wish to offer an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have raised a point of order, and I call for a decision.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I wish to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, is there not a right to perfect the amendment before the House?

The CHAIRMAN. What is the point of order that the gentleman raises?

Mr. BINGHAM. My point of order is that the proposition of the gentleman changes existing law.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. But that is no point of order to my amendment; certainly not until it is read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the point of order that which was passed over yesterday evening, or is it upon any new amendment?

Mr. BINGHAM. I only recur to the ruling of the Chair on the point of order, and the point of order was made yesterday. The gentleman from Delaware claimed that it was made under a statute not now in existence. I call the attention of the Chair to the act of last Congress, which indicated how the rules and regulations of the Library of Congress should be made, and upon that I make the point of order that there is no law authorizing it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule on the proposition as it was presented to the Chair yesterday, and if the remarks made to-day were simply to review that ruling, the Chair is ready to rerule.

Mr. BINGHAM. That is all.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Now, I rise to take issue upon that proposition, if I am in order. I can not see how we could have recurred to the proposition except for the purpose of considering the proposition not as to how any one amendment bore upon it, but as to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Delaware, and any amendment in order under the rules to that amendment which would become under the rules, if adopted, a substitute for the amendment, taking its place—how it all bore upon it. It seems to me when we recurred to it we recurred to it for the purpose of amendment, and there is nothing——

Mr. BINGHAM. That was not the understanding of what I asked the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. What the understanding was I do not know. There was nothing expressly said——

Mr. BINGHAM. Oh, yes; there was.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. By you which expressly meant what you now contend.

Mr. BINGHAM. My request to the Chair was simply that there might be an opportunity for a revision of his ruling upon the point of order made by me, in view of the fact that the authority upon which the ruling had been based was a statute which had been repealed, and for which another law had been substituted, placing elsewhere the authority to make rules and regulations for

the Library. That was my understanding of the request of the gentleman from Delaware. The merits of the proposition had nothing to do with the question.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Of course not, and I am not discussing the merits, nor shall I discuss them. I am merely seeking to amend the amendment offered by the gentleman from Delaware in such manner as to remove all possible objection to it based upon the rule. In my opinion, the amendment which I hold in my hand, if adopted by the gentleman from Delaware—and he has a right to adopt it, if it is in order and he chooses—will remove all possible parliamentary objection to the consideration of his amendment by the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The understanding of the Chair is that the request made was simply to recur to this part of the bill for the purpose of reviewing the ruling of the Chair made yesterday on the amendment of the gentleman from Delaware, as that gentleman desired to present further argument upon the point. If it is now desired to open the subject further, if the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] or the gentleman in charge of the bill [Mr. BINGHAM] asks that, the Chair will leave it to the committee to determine whether the paragraph shall be opened for consideration or whether the consideration shall be restricted to the point of order made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. HANDY. Mr. Chairman, I would very much like to have the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi offered, but my understanding with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] was such that if he thinks this is not one of the things we may do, I feel that I must defer to his views.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I understand the ruling of the Chair to be that after the Chair has passed upon the point of order it will then be in order for me to move my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Only by unanimous consent. The committee has already passed the paragraph, and has recurred to it only at the request of the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask the Chair for a ruling.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment as offered yesterday is, in the judgment of the Chair, new legislation in this, that under existing law the Librarian of Congress has the power to regulate the hours when the Library shall be kept open, and if the amendment of the gentleman from Delaware is adopted it will operate as a restriction upon the discretion which the Librarian of Congress now possesses under existing law. Hence it would be new legislation and subject to the point of order. The Chair adheres to his ruling upon that point. The gentleman from Delaware today presents the further proposition that it is competent to offer this amendment under a clause of the second paragraph of Rule XXI, which I will read:

2. No appropriation shall be reported in any general appropriation bill, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, unless in continuation of appropriations for such public works and objects as are already in progress.

That clause of the rule has been construed again and again by the Committee of the Whole, and its language has been held to relate only to public works of a tangible nature. The question was considered in the Fifty-fourth Congress on the Agricultural appropriation bill. The same point that is now made by the gentleman from Delaware was made then, and it was held that the amendment was not in order. An appeal was taken from the ruling and the Chair was sustained by the committee. The present occupant of the chair holds that the Librarian is an executive officer of the Government, and that this clause of the rule does not apply to him. The Chair adheres to his ruling made yesterday that the amendment of the gentleman from Delaware is not in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to present an amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM. To that I can not agree. I desire to go on with the bill. The gentleman has other places where he can offer amendments.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Other places where I can offer this amendment?

Mr. BINGHAM. Where the gentleman can get legislation if he needs it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I would like it now, if I can get it.

Mr. BINGHAM. We have passed this paragraph.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I understand that if the amendment is offered now at all, it will be offered by your grace, and it is to your grace that I am appealing.

Mr. HANDY. Mr. Chairman, in view of the ruling of the Chair, I wish to say that I take great comfort from the statement of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] that we shall get this thing done at this session of Congress upon some other appropriation bill.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, there was an agreement made yesterday by unanimous consent that I should be allowed to offer an amendment to a clause on page 61 of the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM. Does the gentleman prefer to present that now, or wait until we get through with the rest of the bill?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I prefer to present it now.

Mr. BINGHAM. All right.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Before submitting the amendment, I should like to have an explanation from the gentleman in charge of the bill as to the reason of the difference which has been made between the expenses of the legislative assembly of Arizona and those of New Mexico.

Mr. BINGHAM. I believe that the amount of the difference is $1,750.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Yes, sir. But Arizona has as much rent to pay as New Mexico.

Mr. BINGHAM. I will read to the gentleman something with which he is no doubt familiar, although it may have escaped his attention for the moment. I read from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated May 18, 1892, addressed to the then chairman of the Committee on Appropriations:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the House Committee on Appropriations, copies of the letter of the First Comptroller of the 17th instant and its inclosures, looking to an appropriation of $2,500, to be used to rent a suitable hall and rooms, and to provide furniture for the same, for the use of the Territorial legislature of New Mexico, the Territorial building where the legislature has of late assembled, and its contents, having been destroyed by fire.

The letter of the Comptroller of the Treasury Department referred to in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury is dated May 17, 1892, and is as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that you submit to Congress an estimate for a further appropriation for $2,500 for legislative expenses of the Territory of New Mexico for the fiscal year 1893, so much of this appropriation as may be necessary to be used to rent a suitable hall and rooms, and provide furniture for the same, for the use of the Territorial legislature of New Mexico, the Territorial building where the legislature has of late assembled, and its contents, having been destroyed by fire.

That is the reason we propose to appropriate $1,750 more in the one case than in the other. We have followed the estimates.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. The only reason, then, is that New Mexico happened to have her capitol destroyed by a fire after getting an appropriation from the Government for the capitol. Arizona has been all the time paying rent by taxation of the people and getting no reimbursement. I protest against the distinction that is made. I declare that New Mexico does not get nearly what she ought to have for her legislative expenses. I move, therefore, to amend by striking out, in line 6, page 61, "$24,250" and inserting "$26,000." This will make the appropriation correspond exactly with that in the case of New Mexico, the conditions being exactly the same. Our Territory is obliged to pay the same incidental expenses as New Mexico for rent, light, fuel, ice, etc., yet in the case of Arizona hardly enough is appropriated to pay the legislative per diem.

Mr. BINGHAM. We have followed and allowed the amounts named in the estimates, the addition being given to New Mexico because of the conditions stated.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. There is no difference in the conditions.

Mr. BINGHAM. The details given in the paragraph appropriating for legislative expenses of Arizona embrace, as in the case of New Mexico, the item "rent." There is no disposition on the part of Congress to pay more rent than we are now paying.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Let us see the exact reading of the two appropriations. For Arizona the appropriation for legislative expenses is "for rent, messenger, postage, stationery, fuel, lights, printing, and incidental expenses for secretary's office." For New Mexico the appropriation for legislative expenses is "for rent, light, fuel, ice, stationery, record files, record casings, printing, postage, clerks, messenger and porter, and incidentals in secretary's office." There is no more necessity for an increased appropriation in the one case than in the other.

Mr. BINGHAM. Of course we could not go into every minor detail. We have simply followed the estimates and the preceding action on this subject. I have stated the reason why a larger allowance has been made in the case of New Mexico.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. With the declaration that I know our Territory does not get what she is entitled to in this matter, I insist on having my amendment voted on.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. SMITH of Arizona, there were—ayes 53, noes 48.

Mr. BINGHAM. I call for tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and Mr. BINGHAM and Mr. SMITH of Arizona were appointed.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 58, noes 59.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BINGHAM. It is now 5 o'clock. I move that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HOPKINS reported that the Committee of the

Whole House on the state of the Union had had under consideration the legislative, executive, and judicial bill, and had come to no resolution thereon.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary made report to-day on the bankruptcy bill. I ask unanimous consent for the indulgence of the House until two days after the holidays, that the minority of the committee may have leave to file their views.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. TODD, indefinitely, on account of important business.

To Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

And then, on motion of Mr. BINGHAM (at 5 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of deficiencies in appropriations required to meet the urgent demands of the Government for the service of the current and prior fiscal years—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting his eleventh annual report—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting copy of a letter from the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, accompanied by a copy of a report of the chamber on the subject of harbor defense, and a copy of the proceedings of the National Defense Association—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for quarantine service, 1898—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of the report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification for the year ended October 31, 1897—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a report of United States Indian Inspector J. George Wright on the subject of the Montezuma Valley Canal and its capacity for irrigating land in the Southern Ute Indian Reservation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. FISCHER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4769) to amend an act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 63); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HENDERSON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1035) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 65); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. HICKS, from the Committee on Patents, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4847) for the relief of Judson Jones, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 62); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4675) granting an increase of pension to George Van Vliet, of Brookville, Pa.—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4426) granting a pension to Sarah E. Cotton—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4479) granting a pension to William Brown—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARHAM: A bill (H. R. 5157) for the establishment of a light-house and fog-signal station at or near Point Gorda—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: A bill (H. R. 5158) to restore to the State of New York the flag carried by the One hundred and thirteenth New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 5159) to provide for savings deposits in the Post-Office Department—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BALL: A bill (H. R. 5160) to suspend and withhold the payment of pensions while pensioners are in the service of the United States Government in a civil capacity and receive therefor compensation equal to $100 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAXWELL: A bill (H. R. 5161) to provide for the repair and increase in height of the riprap work on the right bank of the Missouri River at and immediately above South Sioux City, Dakota County, Nebr.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BAKER of Maryland (by request): A bill (H. R. 5162) to establish the department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 5163) to amend chapter 67, volume 23, of the Statutes at Large of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 5164) to retire certain army officers, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 5165) granting pensions to insane, idiotic, and helpless children of deceased officers and enlisted men who served in the late war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LYBRAND: A bill (H. R. 5166) to grant a service pension to officers and enlisted men who served ninety days or more in the Union Army—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 5167) to limit the class of persons who shall receive pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOZE: A bill (H. R. 5168) steamship *Southery* to be registered in the name of *Lonaconing*—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 5169) to amend paragraph No. 2 of chapter 183 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEWART of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 5170) to establish a national military park and naval reservation along the Palisades of the Hudson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENTON (by request): A bill (H. R. 5171) to repeal certain provisos in an act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1897—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRETT: A bill (H. R. 5172) to prevent the desecration of the American flag—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 5174) to increase the efficiency of the public service by optional and compulsory retirement of superannuated and disabled Government employees, and for the creation of a fund for the retirement of such employees—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 5175) for the appointment of a commission of experts for the purpose of making investigations relating to the cause and prevention of yellow fever—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 5176) to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities," approved March 2, 1893, as amended by an act of Congress approved January 21, 1896, and to provide for the extension of certain streets and avenues, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MAHANY (by request): A bill (H. R. 5177) for the development and encouragement of ramie, silk, and flax preparation and manufacture, and their production and profitable home market in the United States, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury—to the Committee on Manufactures.

By Mr. MORRIS: A bill (H. R. 5178) allowing actual settlers upon lands within the Mille Lac Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, to perfect title to lands in said reservation under the general land laws of the United States—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 5179) to amend sections 3242 and 3281 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 5180) to authorize the construction of a power station on the Tennessee River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 5181) to provide for the refunding of the national debt, for establishing a redemption fund, and a division of issue and redemption in the Treasury of the United States, and to modify existing laws respecting national banks, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois (by request): A bill (H. R. 5182) to permit the naturalization of Americanized Chinese—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 5183) to amend an act approved August 1, 1894, entitled "An act relating to the pay and retirement of mates in the United States Navy"—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 5184) defining and limiting the cases in which an absolute divorce may be granted, and providing for declaring marriages void in certain cases, in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE VRIES (by request): A bill (H. R. 5185) for the incorporation of an association for the mutual benefit of its members—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SHUFORD: A bill (H. R. 5186) to prohibit discrimination in favor of gold in liquidating the Government's coin obligations—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5187) to prohibit the further issue of bonds, etc., under the acts of 1875 and 1879—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CATCHINGS: A bill (H. R. 5349) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same, and for other purposes," approved June 16, 1880—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PARKER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 5350) to increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States, and to localize the recruiting of regiments in time of war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 5351) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire United States notes, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WARD: A bill (H. R. 5352) for the erection of a public building at the city of Yonkers, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: A bill (H. R. 5353) for the erection of a public building in the city of Cohoes, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PUGH: A bill (H. R. 5354) to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to appoint a commission to ascertain and report the facts concerning the taking of property for the use of the Army of the United States and destroyed at Cynthiana, Ky., on June 11, 1864—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHUFORD: Joint resolution (H. Res. 104) to amend the Constitution of the United States relating to direct taxes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATIMER: Joint resolution (H. Res. 105) to authorize the President to appoint as an assistant engineer in the Navy ex-Naval Cadet T. D. Parker—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LOVE: Resolution (House Res. No. 144) relative to removing the quarantine station from Ship Island, Mississippi, to Chandeleur Island, or to some other remote point—to the Committeeon Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H. R. 5188) for the relief of Mrs. A. C. Wagner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BAKER of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 5189) for the relief of James S. Crawford—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARHAM: A bill (H. R. 5190) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William A. Cole—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5191) for the relief of A. Berding, or A. Berding & Co., of California—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5192) granting a pension to Louis M. Ellison—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5193) removing the charge of desertion from the record of W. V. Cook—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5194) granting a pension to Charles C. Hall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5195) for the relief of George S. Walker, of California—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5196) granting a pension to Nimrod H. Harman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5197) for the relief of Dennis Tryon, of California—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5198) for the relief of Chester B. Sweet, of California—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARNEY: A bill (H. R. 5199) to increase the pension of Charles Woods—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BERRY: A bill (H. R. 5200) for the relief of Margaret Kennedy—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BODINE: A bill (H. R. 5201) for the relief of William J. Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5202) for the relief of Richard A. Winscott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5203) granting a pension to Levi R. Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5204) to pension John Roof—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5205) to remove the charge of desertion against John Loney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5206) to remove the charge of desertion against Cobham J. J. Martyr—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW (by request): A bill (H. R. 5207) granting a pension to William H. Pierre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5208) to correct the military record of certain enlisted men of the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE: A bill (H. R. 5209) to grant a pension to Mrs. Belle Shumard, widow of Dr. George G. Shumard, late surgeon, United States Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 5210) granting pension to Mrs. Sarah Denneger, widow of David W. Denneger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHICKERING: A bill (H. R. 5211) for the relief of Henry P. Burns—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 5212) granting an increase of pension to Uriah H. Owings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5213) for the relief of W. D. McLean, alias Donald McLean—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5214) for the relief of Mrs. Catharine Bedell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5215) granting a pension to Edward W. Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5216) granting a pension to John McCann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 5217) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of Edgar B. Willoughby, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5218) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry Schreijer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 5219) to provide for the reimbursement of naval officers losing property on the United States steamship *Yantic*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 5220) for the relief of William Whitaker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 5221) for the relief of the owner or owners of the schooner *Bergen*—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 5222) to restore to the pension roll the name of Mary M. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5223) to amend the record of Patrick Reynolds—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 5224) granting a pension to John Masson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARMER: A bill (H. R. 5225) granting a pension to Frank W. Flammer, of the State of Pennsylvania, late captain and acting master commanding ship *New Era*, Mississippi Squadron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5226) to correct the military record of Charles G. Augeroth, jr.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5227) for the relief of Frank W. Flammer, a

resident of the State of Pennsylvania, late captain and acting master commanding ship *New Era*, Mississippi Squadron, in 1863—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 5228) for the relief of Julius Stahel—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JETT: A bill (H. R. 5229) granting a pension to William Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota: A bill (H. R. 5230) for the relief of Isaac W. Busey—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 5231) for the relief of Charles S. Mills—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LANHAM: A bill (H. R. 5232) granting a pension to John J. Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINNEY: A bill (H. R. 5233) for the relief of the widow of R. D. Hay—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 5234) for the relief of John D. Stocker, for extra services rendered the Government during the Cotton States and International Exposition, held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1895, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCORMICK: A bill (H. R. 5235) granting a pension to Jessie L. Knight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McDOWELL: A bill (H. R. 5236) to remove the charge of desertion against Daniel Schoonover—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5237) to remove the charge of desertion against Peter C. Lawyer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5238) for the relief of A. B. Ackerman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5239) to remove the charge of desertion against David Edwards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5240) to remove the charge of desertion against James Addy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5241) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Peter R. Eddy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 5242) for the relief of Matilda Pearson, widow of William E. Pearson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 5243) to correct the military record of William R. Avery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 5244) for the relief of John G. Rose—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5245) granting a pension to Florence N. Waldron, helpless daughter of Capt. Samuel F. Waldron, Company I, Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 5246) granting a pension to Louise B. Sweeting—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 5247) to increase the pension of Mary M. Strong, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Strong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBBINS: A bill (H. R. 5248) to remove the charge of desertion standing against George L. Wigle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5249) granting a pension to George W. Shearer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5250) granting a pension to Samuel Dorner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5251) to increase the pension of Lavinia R. Wineland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5252) granting a pension to Julia A. Holt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5253) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5254) granting a pension to Annie E. Park—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SAUERHERING: A bill (H. R. 5255) to remove the charge of desertion against Thomas Kelley, of Madison, Wis.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 5256) granting a pension to Janet L. P. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5257) granting a pension to Hilia Ann Connor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 5258) granting a pension to Martha E. Dakin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TATE: A bill (H. R. 5259) for the relief of Julia A. Allison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 5260) granting an increase of pension to Russell L. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5261) to remove the charge of desertion against Benjamin F. Dayton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5262) for the relief of Dewitt Eastman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TODD: A bill (H. R. 5263) for the relief of William C. Hughes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WALKER of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 5264) to pay to Jacob Yost the sum of $434—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 5265) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Samuel B. Herston, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5266) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Nelson G. Allen, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5267) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Lemuel Corum, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5268) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Richard L. Kirby, jr., deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5269) to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of Claiborn Evans and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5270) for the relief of Jeff Eason, Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5271) for the relief of Newton L. Crow—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5272) for the relief of Mary Fowler, widow of Lorensey Fowler, Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5273) for the relief of James M. Gullatt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5274) for the relief of the estate of James Campbell, deceased, late of Jackson County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5275) for the relief of James T. Dowdy, of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5276) for the relief of T. C. Greenhill—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5277) for the relief of Mrs. Bathsheba Gordon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5278) to refer the claim of Hamlin Caldwell to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5279) for the relief of James M. Hankins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5280) for the relief of heirs of John Hogan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5281) for the relief of Calvin S. Hill, of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5282) for the relief of Bartley Harris, of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5283) for the relief of Elizabeth Jones, of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5284) for the relief of E. Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5285) for the relief of Hampton W. Kelley, Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5286) for the relief of Meredith King—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5287) to pension Martha Parsons—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5288) for the relief of William Kirckpatrick—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5289) for the relief of Hiram Peters—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5290) for the relief of James G. Porter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5291) for the relief of the estate of Eliza J. Rudder, deceased, late of Jackson County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5292) for the relief of Moses Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5293) for the relief of Perry P. Powell, of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5294) for the relief of Mrs. C. L. Robinson, of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5295) for the relief of C. M. Simmons—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5296) for the relief of J. P. Shook—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5297) for the relief of Sarah J. Snoddy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5298) for the relief of the estate of Gabril M. Smith, late of Jackson County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5299) for the relief of Elias Stutts, of St. Florian, Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5300) for the relief of Ami Simmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5301) for the relief of John C. Thomas, of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5302) for the relief of Dr. James W. Stewart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5303) for the relief of E. E. Mays—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5304) for the relief of the estate of John H. Swift, deceased, late of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5305) for the relief of the estate of A. L. Logan, deceased, late of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5306) for the relief of T. W. Townsend and wife—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5307) for the relief of John T. Lehman, of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5308) for the relief of the estate of Julis B. Litten, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5309) for the relief of Alonzo H. Richards—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5310) to provide for the payment to Hugh G. Kirby, administrator of the estate of R. L. Kirby, deceased, of the amount found due by the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5311) for the relief of Jasper N. Parker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5312) for the relief of the estate of Alexander Perryman, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5313) for the relief of Edmond McWilliams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5314) for the relief of W. B. Olive, of Florence, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5315) to refer the claim against the United States of the Presbyterian Church of Huntsville, Ala., to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5316) for the relief of James Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5317) for the relief of the heirs of William Farmer and Jeremiah Farmer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5318) for the relief of Elizabeth Forney, the widow of William H. Forney—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE of North Carolina (by request): A bill (H. R. 5319) for the relief of Mary Moten—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 5320) for the relief of Willis Pinner, of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5321) to remove the charge of desertion now existing on the records of the War Department against John Scanlan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5322) to relieve John W. White from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5323) to correct the military record of John L. Keys—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELKNAP: A bill (H. R. 5324) for the relief of William N. Pringle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5325) for the relief of John Rustman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5326) for the relief of Thomas Hickey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 5327) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Fallon, widow of Richard Fallon, late of Company F, Fifteenth United States Infantry—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CATCHINGS: A bill (H. R. 5328) granting a pension to Patrick O'Shea—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5329) for the relief of the legal representatives of Ann D. Halsey, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 5330) for the relief of Calvin Nelson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DOLLIVER: A bill (H. R. 5331) for the relief of Mrs. Helen M. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 5332) to relieve Isaac Gonser from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5333) for the relief of Fanny Gordon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5334) granting a pension to William Houpt, the father of John Houpt, who enlisted as a private soldier in Company M, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5335) for the relief of George Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5336) to correct and amend the military record of Harrison Wagner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PUGH: A bill (H. R. 5337) for the relief of Thomas Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5338) for the relief of James S. Frizzell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5339) for the relief of Bath County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5340) for the relief of Thomas C. Isgrig—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5341) for the relief of the administrator of the estate of Marcus L. Broadwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 5342) granting a pension to Margaret Maria Hedge—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 5343) granting a pension to Olive Howard, daughter of George Richardson, a soldier of the Revolutionary war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5344) granting a pension to Delia A. Holmes, daughter of Waterman Davis, a soldier of the war of 1812, and also of the rebellion—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5345) for the relief of Hannah Howard, stepmother of Francis W. Howard, late of Company D, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5346) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Patrick Dougherty, Company A, Thirteenth New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5347) for the relief of George J. Campbell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5348) for the relief of Mary McCarthy, mother of John E. McCarthy, Sixth Company, First Battalion New York Sharpshooters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKER of Maryland: Papers to accompany House bill No. 5150, for the relief of James L. Burke and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of James S. Crawford—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARROWS: Petition of the Boston Fish Bureau, of Boston, Mass., for a joint commission, to be appointed by the United States and the Dominion of Canada, to investigate the trade relations between the two countries with a view to closer trade relations—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Young People's Christian Union of Amherst, Mass., for the passage of a bill to enact a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Young People's Christian Union of Amherst, Mass., for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Young People's Christian Union of Amherst, Mass., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Young People's Christian Union of Amherst, Mass., for the passage of a bill to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Petition of the board of managers of the Trades League of Philadelphia, favoring appropriations for the improvement of the Delaware River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CLARDY: Papers to accompany House bill No. 2608, for the relief of A. B. Gilliland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CORLISS: Paper to accompany House bill No. 4743, for the relief of Patrick O'Donnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of William Whitaker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: Statement of Calvin Nelson, to accompany House bill for his relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAVIS (by request): Sundry petitions of Eugene O. Locke and 52 other citizens, J. A. Enslow and 52 others, and F. P. Genover and 52 others, all of the State of Florida, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DOLLIVER: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Helen M. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Sundry petitions of citizens of Charleston and Georgetown, S. C., protesting against the passage of House bill No. 30, relating to railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FOSS: Resolutions adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor, opposing the passage of a bill restricting the sale of railroad tickets, known as the anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GROUT: Testimony in the matter of granting a pension to Mrs. Cordelia Cheney, of Lunenburg, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, testimony in the matter of granting a pension to Mary E. Chamberlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, testimony in the matter of granting a pension to Fanny E. Alexander, to accompany House bill No. 2623—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KULP: Resolutions of the Republican League of Luzerne County, Pa., and the A. C. Harmer Republican Club, of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the modification of civil service—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, resolution of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring an appropriation for improving the channel of the Delaware River to not less than 30 feet in depth and 600 feet in width—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: Paper to accompanying House bill for the relief of John D. Stocker—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: Papers to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Harrison Wagner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ODELL: Petition of citizens of Highlands, Orange County, N. Y., to abolish the "canteen" at West Point—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS: Petition of Mary M. Strong, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Strong, to accompany House bill for increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois (by request): Petition of the Chinese Equal Rights League of America, Wong Chinfoo, president, in support of bill to permit the naturalization of Americanized Chinese—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Hilia Ann Connor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Janet L. P. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNOVER: Protests of the Council of Trades and Labor Unions, Iron Molders' Union No. 31, Waiters' Union No. 1, and Retail Clerks' National Protective Association, protesting against the passage of the so-called anti-scalpers bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: Petition of a public meeting of the churches of Albany, N. Y., favoring the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Albany, N. Y., for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of citizens of Albany, N. Y., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of Albany, N. Y., for the passage of a bill to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of a public meeting of the churches of Albany, N. Y., for the passage of a bill to enact a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE: Petition of Encampment No. 6, Union Veteran Legion, containing 113 names, in favor of a per diem or graded service pension to honorably discharged soldiers of the late war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRODE of Nebraska: Petition of the American Sugar Growers' Society, urging consideration by Congress of the Hawaiian annexation scheme—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TODD: Petition of William C. Hughes, to accompany House bill for his relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHITE of North Carolina: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Mary Moten, widow of John Moten, killed in the destruction of Northern Liberty Market, Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill No. 5111, to grant an increase of pension to Catherine Hogg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 5113, to correct the military record of Capt. William Churchill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 3121, for the relief of Philip H. Odell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, *December 17, 1897.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. MILLS, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 15th instant, the report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson upon the introduction of domestic reindeer into the District of Alaska for 1897; which, on motion of Mr. TELLER, was, with the accompanying report, ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

IRRIGATION OF SOUTHERN UTE RESERVATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to the Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to confer with the owners of the Montezuma Valley Canal in the county of Montezuma and the State of Colorado, or any other parties, for the purpose of securing by the Government water rights, or for the supply of so much water, or both, as he may deem necessary for the irrigation of that part of the Montezuma Valley lying within the boundaries of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, etc., a report of the United States Indian inspector, J. George Wright, upon the subject; which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

AGREEMENT WITH CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIANS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in connection with Department letter of May 18, 1897, submitting an agreement between the commissioners of the United States to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes and the commissioners on the part of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, and with Department letter of July 16, 1897, together with certain protests against the approval or ratification of the agreement, a copy of a paper which purports to be the objections by the Choctaw-Chickasaw Union party to this agreement; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Select Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented a petition of the Silent Army of Deaf Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, of Indianapolis, Ind., praying that they be granted an increase of pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. QUAY. I present a petition of the Trades League of the city of Philadelphia, which is a commercial body of much consequence. The petition is on a very important subject, and it is very brief. I should like to have it read and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the petition was read, and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

TRADES LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA,
Philadelphia, December 14, 1897.

At a meeting of the board of managers of the Trades League of Philadelphia, held December 9, 1897, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Trades League of Philadelphia, an organization of upward of 2,000 business firms, regards with deep interest the overtures now being made by the Dominion of Canada for closer and better business communion between that country and the United States. All good principles of business and of international comity demand that our relations with our closest neighbors should be as reciprocal as the best interests of our country at large will warrant. The common interests of humanity, civilization, commerce, and progress of the American continent demand that such overtures, offered in good faith, should be received with good will, and an effort made to reach a basis of reciprocity which would be alike fair to the United States and the Dominion of Canada and conducive to increased trade relations between the two countries."

THE TRADES LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA,
W. W. FOULKROD, *President.*
J. N. FITZGERALD, *Secretary.*

Mr. BACON presented a memorial of the Retail Clerks' Protective Association of Savannah, Ga., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM presented a memorial of the Federation of Labor of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Dunlap Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying for the establishment of postal savings banks; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Hotel Association of New

York City, praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. BUTLER. I present a petition and resolutions of the mayor and city council of Newbern, N. C., praying that an appropriation be made for the repair of the Federal road leading from Trent River to the national cemetery near that city. The Federal road was conveyed to the United States Government on condition that it should be kept in repair. The petition and resolutions passed by the city council state that the road is in very bad condition and that an additional appropriation should be made to keep it in repair. I move that the resolutions and petition be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BATE. I present a memorial from the Cherokee tribe, which includes the action of the council, and I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives, United States Congress:

The undersigned delegates, recently appointed by act of the Cherokee National Council to "represent the Cherokee Nation before the United States Government," would beg leave to respectfully represent for favorable consideration that they have been directed in their instructions to "apply to the United States Government to rescind the provision in the act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, which, from and after January 1, 1898, will operate to deprive the courts of the Cherokee Nation of the jurisdiction recognized and granted to them by the fifth article of the treaty of 1835 and the thirteenth article of the treaty of 1866."

The right to govern themselves has always been inherent in the Cherokee people, derived, as they claim, in the language of the Supreme Court, from the "Great Spirit," and was never denied to them in all their intercourse with either Great Britain, Spain, or France. In fact, it was never denied by the United States herself until quite recently. The truth of this proposition is witnessed by the public transactions had between them and the European States just mentioned, together with those between them and the United States, altogether extending from the time of the discovery of the continent. It is true that, in the opinion of some, such statements are merely the expression of sentiment, but the facts of history can not be swept away by a bare asseveration.

The fifth article of the treaty of 1835 reads as follows: "The United States hereby covenants and agrees that the lands ceded (those now occupied and owned by the Cherokees) to the Cherokee Nation in the foregoing articles shall in no future time, without their consent, be included within the territorial limits of any State or Territory; but they shall secure to the Cherokee Nation the right, by their national council, to make and carry into effect all such laws as they may deem necessary for the government and protection of the persons and property, within their own country, belonging to their own people, or such persons as have connected themselves with them." Evidently this article does not as an act of grace confer upon the Cherokee people as a new investiture the right to govern themselves, but only agrees to "secure" and perpetuate a right which already existed. It should be remembered, too, that this guaranty, so solemnly pledged by the Government, was not a free gift, but was made in return for valuable consideration in cession of the Cherokee country east of the Mississippi to the United States.

Further, in confirmation of the theory herein advanced touching the right of self-government, the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall may be quoted as expressed in the case of Worcester *vs.* The State of Georgia (6 Pet., 515). That learned jurist, referring to history, treaties, and laws, said:

"Certain it is that our history furnishes no example, from the first settlement of our country, of any attempt on the part of the Crown to interfere with the internal affairs of the Indians further than to keep out the agents of foreign powers, who, as traders or others, might seduce them into foreign alliances. The King purchased their lands when they were willing to sell, at a price they were willing to sell, but never coerced a surrender of them. He also purchased their alliance and dependence by subsidies, but never intruded so far as respected themselves."

The general views of Great Britain with regard to the Indians were detailed by Mr. Stewart at Mobile in the presence of several persons of distinction soon after the peace of 1763. Toward the conclusion he says:

"Lastly, I inform you that it is the King's order to all his governors and subjects to treat the Indians with justice and humanity, and to forbear encroachments on the territory allotted to them. Accordingly all individuals are prohibited from purchasing any of your lands; but as you know your white brethren can not feed you when you visit them unless you give them ground to plant, it is expected that you will cede lands to the King for that purpose. But whenever you shall be pleased to surrender any of your territory to His Majesty, it must be done for the future at a public meeting of your nation, when the governors of the provinces or the superintendent shall be present and obtain the consent of all your people. The boundaries of your hunting grounds will be accurately fixed and no settlement permitted to be made upon them. As you may be assured that all treaties with your people will be faithfully kept, so it is expected that you also will be careful to observe them.

"This treaty, thus explicitly recognizing the national character of the Cherokees and their right to self-government, thus guaranteeing their lands, assuming the duty of protection, and, of course, pledging the faith of the United States for that protection, has been frequently renewed, and is now in full force.

"All these acts, especially that of 1802, which is still in force, manifestly consider the several Indian nations as distinct political communities, having territorial boundaries within which their authority is exclusive, and having a right to all the lands within those boundaries, which is not only acknowledged but guaranteed by the United States.

"The Indian nations had always been considered as distinct, independent political communities, retaining their original natural rights, as the undisputed possessors of the soil, from time immemorial, with the single exception of that imposed by irresistible power, which excluded them from intercourse with any other European potentates than the first discoverer of particular regions claimed; and this was a restriction which those European potentates imposed on themselves as well as on the Indians. The very term 'nation,' so generally applied to them, means a people distinct from others. The Constitution, by declaring treaties already made, as well as those to be made, to be the supreme law of the land, has adopted and sanctioned the previous treaties with the Indian nations, and consequently admits their rank among those powers who are capable of making treaties. The very words 'treaty' and 'nation' are words of our language, selected in our diplomatic and legislative proceedings, by ourselves, having each a definite and well-understood meaning. We have applied them to Indians as we have applied them to the other nations of the earth. They are applied to all in the same sense.

"In opposition to this original right, possessed by the undisputed occupants of every country, to recognition of that right which is evidenced by history in every change through which we have passed are placed the charters granted by the monarch of a distant and distinct region, parceling out a territory in possession of others whom he could not remove, and did not attempt to remove, and the cession made of his claims by the treaty of peace.

"The actual state of things at the time, and all history since, explain those charters; and the King of Great Britain, at the treaty of peace, could cede only what belonged to his Crown. These newly asserted titles can derive no aid from the articles so often repeated in Indian treaties, extending to them first the protection of Great Britain and afterwards that of the United States. These articles are associated with others recognizing their title to self-government. The very fact of repeated treaties with them recognizes it, and the settled doctrine of the law of nations is that a weaker power does not surrender its independence, its right of self-government, by associating with a stronger one and taking its protection. A weak state, in order to provide for its safety, may place itself under the protection of one more powerful without stripping itself of the right of government and ceasing to be a state. Examples of this kind are not wanting in Europe. 'Tributary and feudatory states,' says Vattel, 'do not thereby cease to be sovereign and independent states so long as self-government and sovereign and independent authority are left in the administration of the state. At the present day more than one state may be considered as holding its right of self-government under the guaranties of one or more allies.'

"The language used in treaties should not be construed to their (the Indians') prejudice. If words be made use of which are susceptible of a more extended meaning than their plain import as connected with the tenor of this treaty, they should be considered as used only in the latter sense. To contend that the word 'allotted,' in reference to the land granted to the Indians in certain treaties, indicates a favor conferred, rather than a right acknowledged, would, it would seem to me, do injustice to the understanding of the parties. How the words of the treaty were understood by this unlettered people, rather than their critical meaning, should form the rule of construction.

"It has been shown that the treaties and laws referred to come within the due exercise of the constitutional powers of the Federal Government; that they remain in full force, and consequently must be considered as the supreme law of the land. These laws throw a shield over the Cherokee Indians. They guarantee to them their rights of occupancy, of self-government, and the full enjoyment of those blessings which might be obtained in their humble condition. But by the enactments of the State of Georgia this shield is broken in pieces, the infant institutions of the Cherokees are abolished, and their laws annulled. Infamous punishment is denounced against them for the exercise of those rights which have been most solemnly guaranteed to them by the national faith."

Thus far the language of the court.

That it was the purpose of the Government, as well as the understanding of the Cherokees, in negotiating the treaties under which the Cherokees agreed to surrender their ancient homes and the graves of their ancestors and children in Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee and remove to the strange country in the far West, that the right of self-government should remain inviolate, may be clearly seen by consulting the treaties from time to time made with the other tribes of Indian Territory—the Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, and Seminoles.

But as the most convenient way to present other reason for the rescinding of said provisions of the act above named will be to transcribe from the instructions enacted by the national council for the guidance of this delegation, the said delegation are instructed further to represent: That the Cherokees have of late years become aware and assured that the political destiny of the Five Tribes of the Indian Territory is bound to be the same and have, therefore, in anticipation, labored for such a mutual understanding of these tribes as will enable them all to combine and occupy a common ground of relationship to the United States in whatever changes may be attempted to be made in respect to that relationship, and that these tribes have a right to ask sufficient time for that purpose; that being made aware of the desire and policy of the United States Government to finally absorb these Indian governments and divide their lands in severalty, the Cherokees did appoint a commission to confer with a United States commission already appointed to further those purposes, with the view and intent of so graduating any really necessary changes as would not, on account of rash and unnecessary haste in making them, result in serious injury and, perhaps, the destruction of the Five Tribes; that, while the Cherokee commission was at work conferring with the Dawes Commission, and expecting and desiring to come to such an understanding as might properly be submitted for ratification to the governments, respectively, that appointed the commissions, certain obstacles intervened or were interposed that made further conference with the design of coming to such an agreement impossible until such obstacles should be removed (the obstacles here mentioned being stated in a communication from the Cherokee commission to the Dawes Commission, dated October 22, 1897), and the said delegation are hereby authorized to refer to the said communication in explanation of the present position of the Cherokee Nation as regards the making of a new agreement with the United States, and for that purpose the said communication is hereby made a part of these instructions.*

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said delegation are further authorized and instructed to respectfully apply to the United States Government to rescind the provision of the act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, which, from and after January 1, 1898, will operate to deprive the courts of the Cherokee Nation of the jurisdiction recognized and guaranteed to them by the fifth article of the treaty of 1835 and the thirteenth article of the treaty of 1866.

In making such application the said delegation are instructed to refer to and make use of whatever proceedings and decisions may be found of record in support thereof, and to assure the United States Government that the Cherokee Nation does not desire or propose to antagonize any policy of the said Government in relation to the Indian Territory if such policy will not operate to the injury of the Cherokee people, or will not deprive them of rights they regard as vital, and which are recognized and guaranteed to them by treaty with the United States.

The said delegation are further instructed to represent that the national council had appointed a commission to negotiate with a commission of the United States with reference to proposed modifications of existing treaty, and that the two commissions had convened with such understanding and for such object when the act of Congress was proposed and finally passed, in which, without stated reasons or notice, the United States Government assumed and exercised authority to annul certain provisions of treaty unless the Cherokees would consent to the abrogation of other provisions, or at least assent to whatever terms and conditions in a new agreement the United

*See toward the sequel.

States commission and Congress might impose upon the Cherokee Nation; that the Cherokee Nation, represented by its commission, felt it to be impossible to continue negotiations while the nation was thus under compulsion to grant all that might be demanded by the United States or lose the nation's right of self-government—while they were thus threatened with the disregard of an existing agreement by the United States unless they should consent to make another agreement which would be entitled to no more respect and would be fully as liable to be disregarded in its turn. The delegation are therefore directed to ask to have the said provision of the act of Congress rescinded, in order that the Cherokees may become again enabled to freely and unconstrainedly consider and act upon whatever modifications of their relations may be proposed.

ACTION OF THE FULL-BLOOD CHEROKEES.

Resolved by the Keetoowah convention, That a communication be addressed to the President setting forth that it is impracticable, unsafe, and dangerous for the Cherokees to negotiate an agreement with the Dawes Commission at the present time. The act of Congress passed last June provides for a transfer of jurisdiction from our courts to the United States courts, which is in plain violation of our treaties. We ask that this be rescinded.

We fully understand our situation. We know it is a grave one. The new conditions would be foreign to us. Our liberty would be canceled and our people gradually made homeless by the shrewd land sharks. Yet we are confident that President McKinley will never give up the protection due our people. In your late struggle for liberty we as soldiers of your country helped you defend the Stars and Stripes.

We would therefore most sincerely pray the United States Congress, in accordance with the plighted faith of the Government, to protect us in the enjoyment of all our rights and wait for us to negotiate a treaty until our people become willing to give their consent.

DANIEL REDBIRD, *Chairman.*

This delegation would, therefore, most respectfully hereby enter a most solemn remonstrance on behalf of the Cherokee Nation against the operation of said provision of said act, and ask that it be rescinded.

Very respectfully,

WALLER A. DUNCAN, *Chairman.*
STEPHEN TEHEE.
JOE M. LA HAY.
D. M. FAULKNER.
DANIEL REDBIRD.
S. R. WALKINGSTICK.
SKAKE MAMES.
LACY HAWKINS.

TAHLEQUAH, IND. T., *October 28, 1897.*

HON. HENRY L. DAWES, TAMS BIXBY, A. S. MCKENNON, A. B. MONTGOMERY and FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
United States Commissioners to the Five Civilized Tribes.

GENTLEMEN: The unfeigned veneration which we entertain for the United States, as well as the high esteem in which you and each of you are personally held both by ourselves and the whole Cherokee people, have made it matter of much regret on our part that negotiation between your commission and ours, touching the extinguishment of the "tribal or national title to our lands" and other matters preparatory to the creation of a State of the Union to embrace our country, should terminate without reaching a mutually satisfactory conclusion. The same high considerations also induce us to feel disinclined to allow any doubt to exist in your minds as to the causes of our hesitancy in acceding to the overtures of the Government as presented to us by your honorable body. In reference to making any agreement, this commission was instructed as follows: "The Cherokee Commission are also authorized to agree with the Dawes Commission * * * to such changes only which will secure and confirm the right, title, and possession of the citizens of the Cherokee Nation to the lands conveyed to them by said patent, and which will vest in said citizens equally undisputed and exclusive control and ownership of the whole of the country conveyed by said patent" not heretofore sold or retroceded to the United States.

In December last, at Muscogee, this commission signified in writing to your commission that they were authorized to enter into negotiations with your commission with reference to the proposal of the Government relating to the extinguishment of our national title to the lands of the Cherokee Nation, together with other matters, and that they were ready to proceed with the business, but only upon the propositions submitted by you and within the limits of the Cherokee Nation, as required by act of the national council, when it was agreed by your commission and ours that negotiations would be entered upon at Tahlequah early in January following. But owing to the absence of your commission from this country the contemplated meeting of the two commissions at Tahlequah never took place.

It was soon after the two commissions met at this place last May that your propositions to allot the whole of the Cherokee domain was modified by a preemptory order addressed to your commission from the Interior Department at Washington to reserve from allotment 157,000 acres. The order from the Interior Department rendered it impossible for your commission to comply with your first proposition, or for our commission to comply with our instructions. Furthermore, we beg to say, this order from the Interior Department is entirely without authority of law and is plainly at variance with the decisions of the courts in the matter of the said Delaware claim.

A few days after and at the same conference, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company gave formal notice to both commissions that the Indian title to the Territory would be held to be extinguished by virtue of the allotment of the lands therein, and that at least 800,000 acres of the most valuable lands in the nation would be claimed by the company as having been granted by act of Congress upon the extinguishment of the "Indian title."

This commission is impliedly forbidden by their instructions to make any agreement with a design to allot that would entail litigation upon any citizen or bring his allotted tract in dispute. Nevertheless, a railroad corporation gives plain, though friendly, notice that as soon as the proposed allotment should be agreed to and effected, the right of the Cherokee citizens to 800,000 acres at least would be disputed, and, unless conceded, make matter for litigation between them and the company.

We trust your honorable commission will perceive that the pledge to negotiate, which we had in all good faith made, subsequent made impossible to keep without a violation of our instructions.

The greatest obstacle, however, to making a new agreement since June 7, 1897, is an act of Congress which vests the United States courts of the Territory with exclusive jurisdiction over all persons and over all matters, civil and criminal, within the Indian Territory, after January 1, 1898; provided in the meantime the Five Tribes, or any of them, did not make an agreement with your honorable commission that would satisfy and be ratified by Congress. Should any tribe make such an agreement, and the agreement should conflict with any portion or provision of the act, the ratified agreement should take precedence over the act where they did not agree. By this act of Congress, which no doubt was intended as a stimulus to the aboriginal tardiness of the Cherokees, you are estopped from treating in the line of your last propositions to continue our government until after the allotment, while, in plain violation of the most sacred promises of the Government and at variance with all rules of respectable business, fully one-half of the Cherokee government is smitten to the earth. While we would not presume to criticise any action of the Congress of the United States, we think it a duty to say for the information of all whom it may concern that scarcely anything more obstructive to the completion of an agreement with your commission could have been done than the passage of the act we are speaking about.

The immemorial right of self-government was recognized by the United States as belonging to the Cherokee Nation in the fifth article of the treaty of 1835, and the recognition was bought and paid for—among other things held to be valuable, if not invaluable, by the Cherokees—by their original homes east of the Mississippi. This right is now threatened to be forcibly wrested from this tribe, as also from the others, without notice or stated reason except what is implied by the condition attached to and contained in the act itself.

When the Five Tribes were removed West, the main inducement offered them was the promise of a patent in fee, the strongest assurance of security against trespass and intrusion known to civilization—an instrument that operates to protect the party to whom it is granted from interference by any power or person, not excepting the Government that makes the grant. Nothing is reserved but the right of eminent domain, which is one of the exceptions that prove the rule.

Sixty years have passed since then, and the tide of the white population which then threatened to engulf them has reached the Indians in their new homes, while the country to which they were removed and which was then included in what was then known as the "Great American Desert," is now described and coveted as a very Garden of Eden. But if selfish civilization threatens to deprive the remnant of the red race of their last home in the United States, a true and manly civilization, having foreseen the many pretenses and evasions of greed, has provided the red man with a means of defense that is known to be fully reliable and amply sufficient where white men are concerned. A patent was not intended to last for sixty years, while there is no need for it, and then go down before the first onslaught of plunderers. It is intended to serve as a bulwark for all time, and to enable the owners, white or red or black, to defy the worst that others may propose to do in the name of "progress."

Thus it happens that the Cherokees really own a certain described tract of land by deed from the United States, which they choose to hold in common, and that their consent must be obtained before they can be required to hold it in any other way. But in order to compel them, by indirect means, to take their country severally, notice has been served upon the tribe that if they do not make an agreement that Congress will ratify, the tribal courts shall be discontinued by force after next January.

It is known to be the policy of the United States to put an end to the common tenure of the Five Tribes. This same policy has been elsewhere applied to other Indian tribes who have had nothing better to depend on than their solemn treaties. But these Five Tribes have patents to their lands, promised and accepted as the treaties show, for the very purpose of preventing interference with their common tenure, and to enable the Indians to keep together and avoid the ruin which experience has shown to be sure to result from their too familiar intercourse with the grasping and unsympathetic white race.

But the Cherokees have other reasons for preferring their title in common to titles in severalty. When the Cherokees' commission engaged to negotiate with your commission upon your proposition to allot, it was not because they and their people did not hold their title in common in the very highest regard. They foresaw, however, that the United States Government would be urged by the popular voice to use every effort to remove the only obstacle to opening the Indian Territory to white settlement, and the commission hoped that they might be able, through a friendly agreement, to enable their people—the genuine Indians—to avoid some of the bad results of a "division in severalty," and to connect with the new title some of the advantages of a title in common.

So far as the mere allotment of the domain is concerned, without a change of title, the Cherokees have had a complete though simple system of allotment in satisfactory operation since they framed their first constitution in 1828. This system consists in securing to each and every citizen of the nation as much of the domain as he or she can make valuable by means of improvements and cultivation, while the domain is so used. The land itself remains "common property," subject to the occupancy and improvement by any citizen. It must be borne in mind, however, that the same constitution that secures to each citizen whatever improvements he may lawfully acquire, provides also that when he exceeds his rightful share to such an extent as to interfere with the rights of other citizens, the interference is called "monopoly," and the constitution then authorizes the legislature to interfere in its turn in order to curb developing greed by means of laws regulating the settlement of the common domain.

Consequently every Cherokee citizen is aware that as long as the Cherokee government shall last in its present form the national council has in its power to secure to each and every Cherokee citizen a just and fair proportion of the Cherokee domain for a home. And herein, on account of that one notable feature which exemplifies the golden rule in government, thoughtful Cherokees consider the Cherokee government the best, the most just and equal in the world.

On the other hand, intelligent Cherokees know that dividing the national domain so that each citizen may be enabled to permanently convey his interest to another will be as sure to result in a monopoly of real estate among the red race as it has been among the white. No individual, they hold, is authorized to divest himself and to convey to another the means placed in his hands by nature to make his living, namely, his share of the earth's surface, from which he is commanded to obtain sustenance by the "sweat of his brow."

One prominent and excellent feature of the common-tenure system among the Cherokees is that, while there can be no speculation in land or improvements, full allowance is made for the great differences between individual citizens as to their desires, enterprises, industry, and capacities. It is no part of the common property system in practice to give and to secure to each citizen full control over the whole of his share of the common domain, whether he wants to make use of it or not, upon the false theory that because all persons have equal rights to the bounties of Providence they are equally disposed and enabled to make use of those rights. Hence the fact that some of the citizens of the Cherokee Nation are deriving benefit from thousands of acres of the common domain, while others—in fact, by much the larger number—are satisfied with a less number of acres, is proof of the excellence of the common system, so long as none have cause for complaint that they are estopped by monopoly from using all the land they want.

That no complaint is made or has grounds to be made was satisfactorily shown to your honorable commission when representative full-blood Cherokees, who had been represented as driven to the barren hills by the aggressive enterprise of other citizens, assured your honorable commission at this place that they had no such complaints to make, and that when they should have occasion to seek a remedy for such an evil, they were aware that the remedy was in their own hands.

This nation is now required by superior power to choose between parting

forever with this government of their fathers, which they think is so deserving of respect on its own merits, and parting with whatever other rights and privileges, which are equally theirs, your commission and Congress may require them to part with. Under this act of Congress the nation could not consent to make an agreement with your honorable commission without conceding the right of Congress to abolish our government. They are required to make such concessions as the United States may demand, in consideration of which concessions the United States do not propose to grant anything in return, but only to refrain from extinguishing a branch of the Cherokee government.

The Cherokees feel, therefore, that to make an agreement with the United States under present conditions of duress would be to concede the authority of the United States to abolish their tribal government at will. They hold this right as vested in them by treaty for the most valuable consideration possible to imagine—the relinquishment of their lands and homes east of the Mississippi.

Understand, we entreat, that the Cherokee Nation does not propose to resist what may be termed the "manifest destiny" of this Territory to eventually become a State of the United States. But the difference between the Territory's becoming a State when the Indians have become ready and before they have become ready to undertake the duties of American citizenship is the difference, to them, between life and death—the difference between a blessing and a curse.

More than half the citizen population of the Five Tribes are full-bloods who do not speak English. It is this class whose wishes and interests should be especially considered; to compel them in their present condition of ignorance and inexperience in the ways and doings of white men to compete on equal terms with a large promiscuous white population who have ever delighted to testify their contempt and antipathy to the red race would be almost certain to devote the remnant to a certain humiliation and speedy extermination.

When, three years since, the Five Tribes of this Territory refused to consent to the allotment of their lands, and to make other radical changes in their treaty relations with the United States, your honorable commission made an official report of their refusal, associated with the appalling account of the conditions of things throughout the entire Territory, unmodified by exception or word of commendation.

Yet upon the esteem and good will as well as upon the good faith of the American people these small nations know they must depend for their existence and safety. They venture to assert that your honorable commission was misled into forming the excessively severe judgment of the nation expressed in your report of 1894 by the misrepresentations and exaggerations of enemies whose wish and purpose is to overthrow the tribal governments of this Territory in order to profit by the wreck.

That representations were wantonly exaggerated to your honorable commission is shown beyond dispute by the acknowledged history and character of the Seminoles—one of the Five Tribes—ever since their removal West by the United States. The Seminoles have during the time stated and are now a thoroughly quiet, law-abiding, and progressive people, and would not suffer by comparison with any community.

Speaking particularly as to the Cherokees, the epidemic of violence and disorder which then temporarily afflicted the country and to which many respectable communities are at times subject was subdued as speedily as practicable by the concurrent exertions of Territorial officials, white and red, and has been succeeded by as healthy and orderly a state of society as exists among our white neighbors.

The Cherokees now enter a denial of the charge of corruption made against the national courts and challenge the production of proof to support it. In doing this they do not take issue with your honorable commission, but with enemies who, knowing the prodigious injury such a report would do these tribes if indorsed by your commission, have done their utmost to convince you, and through you the American public. And we make this unqualified denial the more freely and completely that they are ready to acknowledge and do acknowledge that a government with a corrupt judiciary is not only worthless for the grand purpose of all governments, but should be abolished as an active instrument of wrong and evil, and that they, the Cherokees, make no exception of their own government because it is theirs.

However much the Cherokees deprecate the possibility of offending a commission of the United States, whose word carries so much more weight than their own feeble and interested protestations in self-defense, it is because they realize the influence of your honorable commission to be so great that they can not rest content without a denial of accusations that would be fatal to the nation if true, and which will be equally fatal, though false, unless they are withdrawn or are modified within the bounds of truth.

In presenting the reasons and motives for their action in the premises, the Cherokees now ask to be allowed the same space, time, and patient hearing that was claimed by and accorded to their enemies and traducers who misled your commission before, and, by obtaining your indorsement of their false representations, succeeded in doing very great, though we hope no irreparable, injury and injustice to the entire Territory—the Cherokee Nation included.

In conclusion, we beg to say that we are unable to attach so light a character to the treaties between the Cherokee Nation and the United States as to think that they may be set aside without lawful reason by Congress. Our treaties are the evidences of our rights as related to the United States, and before we are asked to treat with the United States, all those rights should be acknowledged. The method should be to take our treaties as in full force, as they were understood to be when first executed, and then ask us to treat with reference to any modification that might be desired.

We have the honor to be, your obedient servants.

D. W. BUSHYHEAD,
Chairman of Cherokee Commission.

W. A. DUNCAN.
R. B. ROSS.
C. V. ROGERS.
ROBIN PAN.
LE KIRING WATERS.
ADAM SALIE.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original this November 1, 1897.

W. P. BOUDINOT,
Clerk Cherokee Commission.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a part and parcel of the instructions to the Cherokee delegation as stated in an act of the national council approved December 4, 1897.

C. J. HARRIS,
Executive Secretary.

Mr. ALLEN presented the affidavit of Elijah W. Penny, of Kansas, and the affidavit of Levi Magner, of Nebraska, in support of the bill (S. 2461) granting an increase of pension to S. H. Shirley; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

W. H. JENNINGS'S PAPER ON DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Mr. ALLEN. I have here a very important letter from Mr. W. H. Jennings, of Nebraska, on the subject of direct legislation. He has given the subject very careful thought and study, and I deem the letter of such importance that I ask the Senate that it be published as a miscellaneous document.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the request to publish as a document the letter of Mr. Jennings, of Nebraska? The Chair hears none, and that will be the order.

Mr. ALLEN. I move that the letter be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The motion was agreed to.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Mr. PASCO. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] introduced a few days ago a resolution in reference to the condition of affairs in Cuba. I have received some papers relating to the same subject, which I ask may be referred to the same committee to be considered along with that resolution and others of a kindred nature. They consist of a communication from Manuel P. Delgado, of Key West, Fla., with correspondence from Nuevitas in La Lucha, a Spanish paper published in Cuba, and a translation of a proclamation of the Spanish military commander at Nuevitas contained in that paper. I ask that the papers may be referred to the committee, and I call their attention to them so that they may receive consideration along with those resolutions.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I present a paper prepared by ex-Senator Dubois on the subject of the annexation of Hawaii. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and printed as a document.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2807) granting a pension to Benjamin L. Nolan, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Mr. LODGE, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the following concurrent resolution, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed of the report of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in addition to the usual number, 500 copies of the report proper, 500 copies of the report of the assistant inspector-general on the State Homes, and 150 copies of the record of members, for the use of the Home.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2612) prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS IN THE VALLEY OF THE YUKON.

Mr. HAWLEY. Do I understand that the bill relating to the relief of the Klondike people has come from the House?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is an original House bill on the same subject.

Mr. HAWLEY. So I understand, and I inquired if the bill has come from the House. The House has passed a bill on the same subject. The committees met in session at the same hour; the two Houses were in discussion of the question at the same hour, and each passed a bill. The House bill has amendments of the original which I think we ought to adopt, and the Senate bill has some which I think they ought to agree to. In order that a committee of conference may consider the question, I ask for the consideration of the bill now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the bill from the House of Representatives.

The bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor, was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of $175,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in the discretion and under the

direction of the Secretary of War, for the purchase of subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country or other mining regions of Alaska, and to purchase transportation and provide means for the distribution of such stores and supplies.

That the said subsistence stores, supplies, and materials may be sold in said country, at such prices as shall be fixed by the Secretary of War, or donated where he finds people in need and unable to pay for them.

That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, purchase and import reindeer and employ and bring into the country reindeer drivers or herders not citizens of the United States, or provide any other means of transportation as in his judgment he may deem practicable. The said reindeer or other outfit may be sold and disposed of by the Secretary of War when he shall have no further use for them under the provisions of this act, or he may turn over the same or any part thereof to the Department of the Interior, and the proceeds arising from all sales herein authorized shall be covered into the Treasury.

The Secretary of War shall make report, in detail, to Congress, at the beginning of its next regular session, as to all purchases, employments, sales and donations, or transfers made under the provisions of this act.

Mr. HALE rose.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. HALE. I rose only for a question. Does the bill materially differ from the Senate bill? If it does not, I suggest to the Senator as a matter of expedition that he will more readily get the bill passed and to the President for his signature before the holiday adjournment if the Senate passes this bill. I do not know whether it does differ materially from the Senate bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. I think there are material differences. I conferred with the members of the House who have had this matter in charge and we have arranged for a speedy conference between the two Houses in regard to the differences. I move to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the Senate bill. It is our hope to get the bill into conference and finish it to-day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Connecticut moves to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert what will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

That the sum of $250,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended (or so much thereof as may be necessary), in the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the purchase of subsistence stores, supplies, and material for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, or other mining regions of Alaska, and to purchase transportation and provide means for the distribution of such stores and supplies, and such other supplies as may be contributed by the citizens of Oregon and others: *Provided*, That, with the consent of the Canadian Government first obtained, the Secretary of War may cause the relief herein provided for to be extended into Canadian territory.

SEC. 2. That the said subsistence stores, supplies, and materials may be sold in said country at such prices as shall be fixed by the Secretary of War, or donated, where he finds people in need and unable to pay for the same.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, purchase and import reindeer and employ and bring into the country reindeer drivers or herders not citizens of the United States, or provide such other means of transportation as in his judgment he may deem practicable. The said reindeer or other outfit may be sold and disposed of by the Secretary of War when he shall have no further use for them under the provision of this act, and the proceeds arising from all sales herein authorized shall be covered into the Treasury.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HAWLEY. I move that the Senate request a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate; and Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. COCKRELL were appointed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] yesterday made a very grave charge against me—I regard it as a grave charge. He accused me of having misrepresented the attitude of the Administration on the money question. I argued that the Administration was in favor of perpetuating the single gold standard in this country without regard to the action of other countries. I thought, and I stated at the time, that there was abundant documentary evidence to prove my position. The Senator from New Hampshire questioned that seriously, and he questioned it particularly with regard to the attitude of the Secretary of the Treasury, the organ and spokesman of the Administration on financial matters.

During the time that that controversy was going on here, or a few minutes preceding it, the Secretary of the Treasury distinctly defined the position of the Administration upon that question in his statement to the Committee on Banking and Currency of the other House. He spoke from prepared slips, and his language upon that point is so accurate and unmistakable that I think it relieves me of the charge of having misrepresented him in that regard. I will ask the Secretary to read what I have marked from the report of what occurred before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives yesterday.

Mr. CHANDLER. From what paper does the Senator take the statement?

Mr. STEWART. From the Evening Star of yesterday, Thursday, December 16.

The Secretary read as follows:

Secretary Gage appeared to-day before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives to present a bill embodying his views for a revision of the currency, to explain and urge its provisions, and to meet any objections raised by the committee. The Secretary was accompanied by Judge O'Connell, Solicitor of the Treasury. Copies of the Secretary's bill were handed to members of the committee and were scanned with great interest. After being introduced to the various gentlemen of the committee, Mr. Gage began his statement, speaking in an easy, conversational manner, and following notes. He said in opening:

"The objects I have in mind in the series of provisions offered by me are four in number:

"First. To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, remove, so far as possible, doubts and fears on that point, and thus strengthen the credit of the United States both at home and abroad.

"Second. To strengthen the Treasury in relation to its demand liabilities, in which are included greenbacks, Treasury notes, and the incidental obligation to maintain on a parity, through interchangeability with gold, so far as may be necessary, the present large volume of silver certificates and silver dollars.

"Third. To do this in such a way as not to contract the volume of circulation in the hands of the people.

"Fourth. To take an initial step toward a system of bank-note issues without the conditional deposit of public bonds as security therefor. If we prosper as a people, the revenue of the Government ought to be somewhat in advance of its expenditures and the public debt of the United States gradually reduced and finally extinguished. Looking at the question widely, from my best point of knowledge and experience, I feel that if these could be secured, the condition of the Government in its relation to the currency would be much safer and stronger than now, and that through the operation of national-bank-note currency the commercial and industrial interests of the United States would be greatly advantaged."

Mr. STEWART. The Secretary of the Treasury states distinctly that the first and paramount object of all his schemes, writings, and bills is to commit the country more fully to the gold standard, to get rid of Government money, and rely upon gold circulation and bank currency. Furthermore, he anticipates reaching a point when the banks will not be required to put up any security for their circulation, because in his various interviews he has declared it a waste of capital, contending that they ought to be entitled to issue bank currency without security to the Government, and they are to issue, not their own money, but money donated to them by the United States. Mark the language; mark the proceedings from beginning to the end of all these schemes. They are not bank issues, but they are Government issues, donated to the banks by the Government and redeemed by the Government.

Mr. Gage proposes to reach a point when Government money shall be given to the banks without the deposit of bonds and by them loaned to the people. In addition to committing the Administration to the single gold standard and measures to perpetuate it, he is also endeavoring to commit the country to a system of bank currency, so called, which is in fact Government currency to be redeemed by the Government, for which the banks give no security and no consideration. If the country is to move on those lines, if that is to be the policy, the issue is made, and we accept the issue between the Administration as made by the Secretary of the Treasury and the people of the United States, who have to foot the bill.

ALCOHOL USED IN THE ARTS.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. The joint select committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and three members of the House, who were appointed to consider the question as to whether alcohol used in manufactures and the arts should be taxed, present their report, together with the testimony which has been taken. I ask that the report lie on the table, and that the report and testimony be printed.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to give notice, in this connection, that I shall take an early and convenient time to call the attention of the Senate, with some emphasis, to the difference between the mode of treatment in our legislation of the men who produce whisky for consumption as a beverage and the men who use alcohol for the harmless and beneficent processes of manufacture or in the arts; and also, to the great difference in the behavior of our legislators, of all parties, toward the manufacturers of beer and this class of citizens. Everybody seems to be afraid of a brewer, and everybody seems to be afraid of whisky distillers in our legislation. I think, probably, it is about time we should put a little more justice and a little more courage into all our dealings with these subjects.

Mr. CHANDLER. I wish to ask the Senator from Connecticut, the chairman of the joint committee on the part of the Senate, whether the committee has reported any bill for exempting alcohol used in the arts from the present internal-revenue tax?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. The joint committee, as was suggested at the time I made the report, consists of six members,

three members of the Senate and three of the House. The committee has been unable to agree except upon one proposition, which proposition is that we can not at the present time, under existing circumstances, legislate for the removal of the tax upon alcohol used in manufactures and the arts. Upon the question whether it ought to be done under other circumstances when the revenues of the Government shall permit, the committee was unable to come to any agreement by a majority. The members have expressed their separate views upon that subject. Of course no bill has been formulated or presented with the report. I may say, perhaps, that for myself I am decidedly of the opinion that whenever it can be done under the condition of our revenues alcohol used in manufactures and the arts ought to be relieved from the burden of its present exorbitant taxation.

Mr. GRAY. May I ask the Senator from Connecticut a question?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. In one moment, please. I have, in connection with another member of the committee, in the views which I have submitted, discussed somewhat at length what I think a bill might and should be. I think that answers the question.

Mr. CHANDLER. Before the Senator from Delaware——

Mr. GRAY. May I ask the Senator from Connecticut a single question?

Mr. CHANDLER. I want to ask a question myself, but I will yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. GRAY. Has the Senator from New Hampshire the floor? I should like to ask the Senator from Connecticut, with the permission of the Senator from New Hampshire——

Mr. CHANDLER. I will yield to the Senator from Delaware.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire yields to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. GRAY. I ask the Senator from Connecticut whether his committee has considered what relief might come to the industrial users of alcohol, or alcohol used in the arts, as the phrase is, as well as to the Treasury of the United States, if we were to reduce the tax on distilled spirits from its present high altitude to what the Secretary of the Treasury in his report has called the revenue point of about 70 cents a gallon instead of $1.10, thereby reaching, as he thinks, a point which would produce more revenue to the Treasury and be a very measurable relief of the burden now resting upon those who use alcohol in the arts?

Mr. CHANDLER. Before the Senator from Connecticut answers that I should like to ask him my question and let him answer both questions at the same time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. CHANDLER. I wish to have the Senator from Connecticut state what the rate of taxation is under existing law upon grain alcohol. What is the percentage of taxation to the cost of producing a gallon of grain alcohol?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. It is stated in the views which I have had the honor to submit at about 1,300 per cent.

Mr. TELLER. How much?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Thirteen hundred per cent on the cost of the alcohol.

Replying to the question of the Senator from Delaware, I will say that one member of the committee, in the views which he submits, recommends the reduction of the tax to a revenue point in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury. I am not sure that he states what he thinks the revenue point is. For myself, in the views which I submit, in which one member of the House concurs with me, I have not dealt with that subject. I did not feel that that came within the province of the committee. I understood that we were to inquire whether alcohol used in manufactures and arts in legitimate and beneficent industries and not for use as a beverage ought to be subjected to taxation or not. I have dealt only with that subject.

Of course, in what I think is a great wrong committed, the wrong might not be as great if the tax were less. The present tax is $1.10 a gallon for proof spirits. It was testified before the committee that proof alcohol is worth 8½ cents a gallon, and it is taxed $1.10. Of course it might be a little less injustice if the tax were 90 cents or 70 cents, but, speaking for myself, I do not think that would meet the question at all.

Mr. CHANDLER. I merely wish to say that I think the Senator from Connecticut and the member of the House of Representatives associated with him ought to have ventured to report a bill. It must be apparent to Senators that if we tax alcohol used in the arts in this country 1,300 per cent the manufacturers who use alcohol are at an enormous disadvantage in competing with foreign manufacturers who make similar articles with free alcohol. In order properly to protect the manufacturers who use alcohol in the arts taxed 1,300 per cent we must put an enormous customs duty upon articles into which the manufacture of alcohol enters. I suppose the Senator from Connecticut will agree to that. Some of the Senators and Representatives who are the most opposed to adequate customs duties are in favor of retaining, without making any exception in the case of alcohol used in useful arts, the present high rate of internal-revenue taxation upon alcohol.

Mr. President, it seems to me that the remedy should be applied now to this evil of legislation, by which not only alcohol used as a pernicious beverage is taxed 1,300 per cent, but grain alcohol used for a useful purpose in the arts has the same enormous taxation placed upon it. I say the remedy should be applied now without waiting for the good time to come, which we all very well understand will be never.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I do not understand that the Senator from New Hampshire makes the suggestion that we should have reported a bill in the way of criticism at all. If he does, I have simply to say that the life and power of this committee expires by legislation to-day, and that there has not been time to prepare a bill as carefully framed with regard to details as such a bill should be. I have outlined the general principles upon which I think such a bill should be framed.

I desire to say to the Senator from New Hampshire that I have not given up this subject, but that I intend to continue my interest in it, and, if possible, to prepare and perfect a bill. To do that I feel that I shall be obliged to consult with people having expert knowledge of the administration of our internal-revenue laws and also with people having expert knowledge as to the present legitimate, beneficent uses of alcohol in manufactures and the arts. I hope at some future time to be able to present the bill.

Mr. HALE. I suppose there would be another great and apparent advantage if the bill which the Senator from New Hampshire desires should be reported by the committee and passed. It would decrease the revenues of the Government. Would not that be the undoubted effect of the passage of such a bill?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. It probably would decrease the revenue of the Government about $10,000,000, to speak in round numbers.

Mr. HALE. That, I suppose, is one of the advantages that the Senator from New Hampshire seeks in desiring to have such a bill reported—that the revenues of the Government shall be further diminished $10,000,000.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator from Maine is apparently sincere in what he says, as he usually is. In view of the great difficulty we have experienced in making any advance in the direction which the Senator from Connecticut wishes to legislate on this subject, there having been a positive declaration of law inserted in the Wilson bill upon the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] exempting alcohol used in the arts from any internal-revenue tax, which has been repealed by Congress, it occurred to me that whenever the beneficent time arrives when, in the opinion of the Senators in charge of the finances of the Government and the appropriations of the Government, it might be appropriate to give this relief it would be wise to have a bill pending for consideration in the Senate. It need not be passed immediately. It need not be passed until the blissful day when the revenues under the existing laws do equal the expenditures. But if any such bill is ever to pass, I submit that a commission having been appointed by statute to investigate this subject, and two members of it having reached a conclusion that there ought to be a remedy for existing evils, they should have reported a bill for the consideration of the Senate, to be passed at the appropriate time.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] speaks with some sarcasm of the suggestion to do justice to this class of manufacturers because of the possibility of a diminution of the revenues of the Government. I will state the exact condition of things. Here is not only a harmless, but an innocent and most beneficent class of manufacturers engaged in an extensive foreign and domestic business likely to be driven out of their foreign business—at any rate, to have it largely curtailed—by reason of the fact that alone almost of the manufacturing industries of this country, with very few exceptions, they are taxed 1,300 per cent on their material.

I think when we confront that condition of things, we are entitled to have some other reasons than a statement that we want the money. That tax was kept up after Congress had in substance voted it out of the legislation of the country, and it is kept up at a time when you let the distillers of whisky get, at the expense of the Government, an enormous profit, amounting, I think, to more than 100 per cent (I have not the figures now in my desk) by reason of your arrangements with reference to bonded warehouses.

I should think the Senator from Maine might consider something about the desirableness of revenue when he is dealing with the matter of beer. Here are a number of foreign brewers. They have a method of making a most deleterious and injurious class of beer without hops. They started it in foreign countries. Those governments, jealous and anxious for the health of their people and the purity of their national beverages, put a stop to the deleterious practice; and they have come over here. They are buying up the American breweries with foreign capital. I know in one instance of a brewer of foreign birth making 175,000 barrels of beer

a year and making a profit of a dollar a barrel on his manufacture. We do not dare to compel that industry to pay a reasonable and proper tax, because we are afraid of the political power the brewers will exert, determining the political power in this country between different political parties. An additional tax of a dollar a barrel or half a dollar a barrel on beer would remove all the financial trouble in the matter of deficit. I think there is a good chance for a little sarcasm from my honorable friend and neighbor from Maine on that subject. I wish he would devote his genius and intellect to that simple proposition.

Mr. President, I think we had better face it. If we would face that music without either side of the Chamber intending to make political capital of it, we could solve the difficulty of our deficit and our financial troubles in half an hour.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, it is a notorious fact that Congress never did deliberately enact that portion of the tariff law (known as the Wilson law) to which the Senator from Massachusetts refers with the intention that it should remain upon the statute book of the country. That portion of the law was placed in it with the understanding that it would go out in conference. It was put there at a time when those of us in charge of the bill upon this side of the Chamber were reduced to dire extremity in order to get a vote upon the measure at all. It was introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts, who appealed to my colleague, Senator JONES of Arkansas, and myself to allow that portion of the bill to be passed without debate in order that it might be considered in the conference committee.

Mr. HOAR. My honorable friends will not say that I appealed to them that it should be considered without debate. My honorable friend, I think, will not adhere, on reflection, to his statement that my appeal was that it should be considered without debate.

Mr. VEST. I do not mean to say, probably, without debate, but we were appealed to to allow it to go in the bill without opposition upon our part on the floor, in order that it might be considered in conference and acted upon. I think the Senator from Massachusetts will agree to that statement.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will pardon me, not exactly. No doubt the Senator states it as he understands it. My proposition was that it should go in as a matter of justice and of right. Nobody that I ever yet heard questioned the justice and propriety of that measure. The only question was whether it was practicable to have an arrangement which would secure the freedom from tax of alcohol used in the arts without giving rise to fraud upon the revenue in regard to alcohol used as a beverage, and my suggestion was that if the conference committee on full examination by experts came to the conclusion that that was impossible, I would not then press the retention of the clause. Now, instead of the conference committee doing that, the majority of the House were compelled to take a different course by what they conceived to be good political reasons—good reasons; I will not use the word "political"—and they at the last moment took the entire bill as passed by he Senate without any consideration of the details and without reference to the question whether the details were just or unjust. So the condition upon the occurrence of which I was willing to desist from pressing the measure at that time, to wit, a full and thorough examination of the question of practicability, never existed.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, the RECORD will show exactly what occurred, I think. I have it not before me, but I have a very distinct recollection as to what passed between the Senator from Massachusetts and my colleague on the committee, Mr. JONES of Arkansas, and myself. It is true that the conference committee never reported, and therefore that crude, immature provision was left in the bill and went upon the statute book. For myself, I can distinctly state that I never would have consented to it in the shape in which it stood except for the fact that I supposed it could be arranged in committee, and I never contemplated the idea that it would be enacted at all.

The Senator from Massachusetts has stated the crucial point in this whole business, and that is whether we can remove the duty upon wood alcohol without impairing the revenues of the Government received upon grain alcohol.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. There is no duty or tax upon wood alcohol.

Mr. VEST. There is not now.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. There is not now and never has been. The question is whether we can remove the tax upon grain alcohol used in the arts without danger of fraud upon the revenue.

Mr. VEST. It is substantially the same thing, because it is proposed to use alcohol in the arts free of tax, and the proposition which was in the Wilson bill was to take off the tax on alcohol used in the arts, and that is wood alcohol. Wood alcohol is used in the arts because it is cheaper, and it is better, I understand, for mechanical purposes. The statement I made and the statement of the Senator from Connecticut are substantially the same. The trouble is the removal afterwards of alcohol from the wood alcohol used in the arts, and I spoke of wood alcohol because it is the sort which is used in the arts.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. As I have understood this matter from the beginning, the question was only whether the internal-revenue tax, now a dollar and ten cents a gallon, on grain alcohol or any alcohol which comes under the head of distilled spirits should be removed when that alcohol was used in the manufactures and the arts.

Mr. VEST. That is right.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. When used for purposes other than as a beverage.

Mr. VEST. That is right.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Wood alcohol has never had any tax upon it. That is one of the things which is discussed in this report. It is used as a substitute for grain alcohol in certain industries. It is not so good, but it is used on account of the high price of grain alcohol, which has to pay the internal-revenue tax. There are still used, I suppose, something like 9,000,000 gallons of grain alcohol in legitimate beneficial industries. Wood alcohol, the production of which is about 2,000,000 gallons, has been substituted to that extent for grain alcohol, which would otherwise be used. Wood alcohol has no tax upon it and never has had.

Mr. VEST. That is very true; and yet the question with the Internal Revenue Department has always been whether if the tax upon alcohol used in the arts should be removed, it would not result in impairing the revenue derived from grain alcohol. Under the first Administration of Mr. Cleveland I remember very distinctly that Mr. Wilson, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, put up a miniature distillery in the Internal Revenue Bureau and experimented in the manufacture of wood alcohol, and then as to the question whether from wood alcohol could be taken the essential element of alcohol and used afterwards for a beverage.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. By mixing them.

Mr. VEST. Yes, by mixing them, as my friend from Arkansas says. It was the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as he repeatedly said, and as will be found in his reports to Congress, that it could not be done. Therefore the great question has always been whether the contention of these manufacturers should be acceded to, or whether they could use wood alcohol, and the revenue upon grain alcohol would not be diminished for that reason.

I should like to have the Senator from Connecticut go into another branch of this question, for I could not hear him distinctly when he was engaged in a colloquy with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER]. Will he state whether he agrees with the assertion of the Secretary of the Treasury that lessening the tax upon alcohol would increase the revenue?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. As one member of the joint select committee, I have not attempted to deal with that subject. I am not certain at all that a reduction of the present internal-revenue tax upon alcohol or distilled spirits to 70 cents or 90 cents a gallon would result in any increase of revenue or in providing a revenue equal to what is now derived from distilled spirits. I do not wish, however, to say that I am convinced that it would not. I think it is an open question. I am quite well convinced in my mind that the first effect of it would be a large reduction in revenue. If the tax were to be reduced from $1.10 to 70 cents, there would have to be withdrawn annually for consumption 20,000,000 gallons more of distilled spirits than are now withdrawn for consumption. In other words, the tax would have to be collected on 20,000,000 gallons more of distilled spirits than at present. I do not believe that for the first year or the second year the revenue would be equal to what it is now. Possibly as time went on the revenue might get back to the amount now collected. This is my own individual opinion about it. I have not attempted to deal with that question in the report.

Mr. VEST. That is an important consideration, Mr. President, because it enters into this question not only of decreasing the internal-revenue tax upon alcohol, but into the propriety of increasing the tax upon beer. I know of no reason why it should operate differently in the two cases. If the decrease of the duty upon alcohol would, as the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] seems to think, decrease the internal-revenue tax upon alcohol, then would the increase of the tax upon beer increase the amount of the revenue that is now received from beer?

I submit these remarks because these questions have been pending for a long time before the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and I have never heard of any solution of them that meets with the approval of all parties.

Mr. CHANDLER. I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri a question based upon two facts: First, that it costs about 8 cents to make a gallon of grain alcohol and about 70 cents to make a gallon of wood alcohol. Is it a wise revenue system that forces the use of the 70-cent alcohol when the 8-cent alcohol would

accomplish the same result? That is the working of the present system.

Mr. VEST. There, again, Mr. President, we are confronted with the question raised by the Internal Revenue Bureau at all times, whether this proposed legislation as to exempting alcohol used in the arts would not destroy the whole internal-revenue tax upon alcohol, not only that used in the arts, but on that used for a beverage.

Mr. HALE. The subcommittee that was directed by statute to consider the treatment that should be visited by Congress upon the manufacturers of alcohol to be used in the arts have given very careful attention undoubtedly to the subject-matter, and, in his usually direct manner, the Senator in charge presented the report this morning. Everybody can see from what he said that, while inclined, perhaps, to believe that some legislation at some time might be necessary for the relief of this interest, the Senator was confronted with the essential condition that the revenues are less than the expenditures, and therefore did not believe that now was the fitting time to further reduce our revenues. When, after that, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] made what occurred to me as a sham fight on this subject and proceeded to prod the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], and asked him why he had not reported the bill for the relief of those manufacturers, if I indulged in anything that seemed to be sarcasm to the Senator from Massachusetts or the Senator from New Hampshire, it was because I did not believe that the fight they were making was a real fight. I did not suppose that anybody believed that now we could report, consider, and pass a bill further reducing the revenues of the Government.

Mr. HOAR. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. HALE. I sympathize with the Senator from Massachusetts, because I have constituents engaged in this manufacture, and they are worthy men. They rest under a burden. I sympathize fully with the Senator in that, and would like to see them relieved. I sympathize fully with the Senator in his suggestion——

Mr. HOAR. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. HALE. In a moment.

With reference to the beer interest, it would have been wiser and better, I think, if beer had been taxed a dollar a barrel, so as to increase our revenues. But even the burdens that the Senator's constituents who are engaged in the manufacture of alcohol in the beneficent arts are laboring under will not justify us, until we can see our way to get revenue somewhere, in reducing the revenue $10,000,000 for any purpose.

What the Senator calls—and what he deprecates and perhaps finds fault with—my sarcasm was based simply upon that condition, that I did not believe that anybody expected the Senator from Connecticut to go further than this. I do not know what the Senator from Connecticut will do or what the Senator from Massachusetts or the Senator from New Hampshire will do.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator from Massachusetts will ask a question.

Mr. HALE. Yes; but I suppose, Mr. President, that the time at which I will yield for a question, although it seems to the Senator from Massachusetts to be in his discretion, is in my discretion. I thought so, at least; but I shall yield to the Senator in a moment.

Mr. HOAR. Pardon me.

Mr. HALE. I do not know but what the Senator from New Hampshire will move to further extend the time of this committee in order to give them an opportunity to bring in a bill to further reduce the revenue, but I do not think that any measure of that kind will receive favorable consideration until we get more revenue. Now I will yield, with the leave of the Senator from Massachusetts, to him for a question.

Mr. HOAR. I wish to ask the Senator from Maine what it was I said which, in his judgment, warranted the statement which he has made, that I proceeded to prod or criticise or find fault with the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. HALE. Mr. President——

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will allow me to add, it is absolutely and unqualifiedly a statement made out of the whole cloth, and never came from my lips.

Mr. HALE. There is not much of a question between the Senator from Massachusetts and me as to what he had in his mind when he termed my remarks as sarcasm, as if I were disregarding the actual and real interests of honest people engaged in a beneficent manufacture, and was seeking to put them down by sarcasm. Whether that would be called finding fault is a question not of issue between him and me, but whether the phrase could be applied that the Senator deemed what I said sarcasm, and unjustifiable sarcasm——

Mr. HOAR. That is not what I spoke of in my question.

Mr. HALE. What I said was undoubtedly true, but I was not sensitive about it, and am not sensitive now in the least about it, and there is no issue between the Senator and me.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, the Senator from Maine stated that I proceeded to prod the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT].

Mr. HALE. I referred more especially to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER].

Mr. HOAR. I ask the Senator what I had said that warranted such a statement as that from him, and he proceeded, first, to say that something I said about his sarcasm warranted him.

Mr. HALE. What the Senator had termed my sarcasm.

Mr. HOAR. What I had termed the Senator's sarcasm.

Mr. HALE. I was quite earnest.

Mr. HOAR. I am talking about the Senator from Connecticut, for whose attitude in this matter I have the profoundest respect. I am not, by the Senator from Maine, to be put in a position when I criticise him of having criticised the Senator from Connecticut. They are different Senators; their positions are different, and their way of looking at this subject is different.

Mr. President, what I said I will repeat in one moment. I simply rose and observed that I should take an opportunity at some proper time to point out the difference in regard to the matter of just treatment, of the policy which has been adopted in our recent legislation in dealing with the manufacturers who use alcohol in the arts and in dealing with the manufacturers of whisky who sell it for a beverage, and I added, what I religiously believe, that the whole matter of our revenue difficulties could be settled if both parties in this country would unite in not being afraid of the brewers, to put a proper, reasonable tax upon beer. Then the Senator asked, with what I thought was intended for sarcasm—the Senator thinks he did not succeed in being sarcastic, and I will agree with him in that particular——

Mr. HALE. I think I did succeed, from what I have heard since.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator asked, with great sarcasm, "Where are you going to get your revenue?" I say, get it by letting the bonded-warehouse system, as applied to whisky, operate for the benefit of the Government and not for the benefit of the distillers, and get it by a tax of a dollar a barrel on the brewers. You will thus get all the revenue you want. That is my answer to the Senator's question.

Mr. HALE. I will agree to what the Senator says, if he will allow me——

Mr. HOAR. I understand the Senator says he agrees with me.

Mr. HALE. I shall agree as to the brewers; but I still insist that nobody here seriously believes that the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from New Hampshire will get this subcommittee of the Committee on Finance or a joint committee or a commission, however desirable it may be to get an increased tax from the beer manufacturers, to report any measure that will reduce our revenues $10,000,000 until we see the other revenues in sight. I do not ask how we can get it. I think I can see how we can get it. We can get it from beer, but whether we will get it from beer I do not know; and until we are certain to get it I am not in favor of reducing the revenue any $10,000,000 to favor any interest, however beneficent.

Mr. HOAR. I simply desire to ask the Senator from Maine what he finds in anything I have said that is inconsistent with the Senator's own position?

Mr. HALE. The trouble with the Senator is that I have not paid so much attention to what he says as he has. I am not especially interested in what he says in the matter. My point is on a matter of great public interest. No ten, no twelve, no twenty Senators can get us to reduce the revenues until we see a way of increasing them in other directions.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator says that he misrepresents what I have said because he did not pay attention to it. That is what I supposed.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. President, I desire to introduce a bill for reference.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is not yet in order. Reports of committees are still in order. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] submitted a report, with the request that it be printed and laid upon the table. Is there any objection to the request?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I ask that the order to print may extend to the testimony taken by the committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and that will be the order.

Mr. CHANDLER. I give notice that I shall reply to the Senator from Maine on some other occasion.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Mr. President, referring to what has just passed in the Senate between the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], my impression was that what was stated by the Senator from Massachusetts at the time that the provision as to free alcohol went into the bill was even stronger than stated by the Senator from

Missouri. I have no recollection of any statement being made by the Senator from Massachusetts that he proposed that this question should go to the committee of conference, and that, after an examination by experts, he would be willing that some action should be taken. I have sent for the RECORD, and I read what the Senator said on that occasion:

Mr. HOAR. If the Senators having charge of the bill are willing to let the amendment go in, so that the subject will be in their power, I will say for one that I shall not only not oppose it, but I shall support them in striking it out and make no complaint if, either on consulting with the authorities of the Treasury or on further consideration themselves, they find that it is not practical.

Mr. HOAR. That is what I think.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Then this follows in the RECORD:

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I have no objection to that.

With the distinct understanding on this side of the Chamber that the only purpose of putting this proposition in the bill was to allow the conference committee to consider it, and that they had full authority to get rid of it, I consented that it might go into the bill. My colleague from Missouri [Mr. VEST] and I never would have consented to it going into the bill under any other circumstances, and yet after an examination was made, and after it was reported by the Secretary of the Treasury that it was impossible to frame regulations which would make this clause operative, an effort was made to repeal the clause and avoid the numberless claims that would arise hereafter as against the Government for a failure to execute this provision of law. An effort which was made to repeal this clause was defeated, and this agreement, as we understood, and as was distinctly understood between the Senators on the other side of the Chamber and on this, was not carried out.

Mr. HOAR. I hope the Senator will pardon me one moment. The Senator's own statement, if he will consider it carefully, is all that I want. I agree that I said at the time not only publicly, but privately, and to members of the committee, that if this provision went into the bill, if they examined the question in conference properly and found that it was impracticable, I should not further insist upon it; but I never agreed that if the House of Representatives, for the sake of a political advantage, accepted the whole bill and it became a law without any consideration by that committee, I would consent to the repeal of the law in later years; and certainly the conditions on which I rested my suggestion have never existed.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. HOAR. The Department never has given a hearing to the experts. The committee of conference never met, did they?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. There was never a full meeting of the conferees.

Mr. HOAR. Was there ever a meeting of that committee of conference?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. There was one regular meeting, at which there was no time to take up the bill.

Mr. HOAR. Did the committee ever consider this question in conference?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. No, sir; they did not in conference.

Mr. HOAR. Nor did they ever have a hearing.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Will the Senator permit me?

Mr. HOAR. Mr. Secretary Boutwell, formerly Commissioner of Internal Revenue and afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, declared publicly and repeatedly that he had investigated the subject and that, in his judgment, there was no difficulty in accomplishing what everybody conceived to be just if it could be accomplished, and that is his opinion to-day. All that I demand in behalf of the manufacturers who are taxed a matter of 1,100 or 1,200 per cent is that there shall be a living up to the precise understanding which the Senator has read, to wit, that there shall be an investigation by some competent authority—by the authority which has to deal with the subject—and that, if they find it practicable—and I will undertake that they shall be furnished with a practical method of accomplishing it—then those manufacturers shall be relieved. Instead of that, we have not only affirmed for the benefit of the distillers of Kentucky and the brewers of the country this unjust, enormous taxation, but we have refused to make provision for what is their clear right under the existing law—the refunding of the tax erroneously assessed upon them.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. But I insist upon again calling the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts to his own words. What he stated, as shown by the RECORD, is not that this question should be considered by a conference committee on the part of the House, but the Senator said:

Mr. HOAR. If the Senators having charge of the bill are willing to let the amendment go in, so that the subject will be in their power, I will say for one that I shall not only not oppose it, but I shall support them in striking it out and make no complaint if, either on consulting with the authorities of the Treasury, or on further consideration themselves, they find that it is not practical.

Mr. HOAR. Of course, the Senator understands——

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. So it was left with the Senators having charge of that bill; and it is well known who were the Senators having charge of the bill. There was no proposition from the Senator that the question should be determined by a conference committee or by a board of experts; it was simply a matter left to the Senators having charge of the bill. If they were satisfied, after consultation with the Treasury Department or upon further examination themselves, then the Senator pledged himself to help to repeal the law.

Mr. HOAR. No, I did not, Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me. He can find nothing of the kind there. I consented to its being stricken out of that bill.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. That is what I mean, striking it out.

Mr. HOAR. I did not say if the provision became a law it should be in the power of two or three Senators in future years to have it repealed. I suppose, and of course the Senator supposed, that the determination on the part of himself and his associates in charge of the bill would be on the hearing of parties and the consideration of the subject in an official and not in a private way. Does the Senator claim, when I said if Senators put into a particular measure a clause, that if they became satisfied afterwards that it should be stricken out before the bill went through, that involved a pledge on my part that they were to be the masters of the subject for all future years, and that that bill was to be repealed whenever they said so? The Senator voted for that clause and voted to make it a part of the law. He submitted to it because he knew his bill would be defeated in the existing political conditions if he did not. I certainly never understood for a moment, and I do not think the Senator from Arkansas or any other Senator will claim that he understood for a moment, that I said that if thereafter, in five years, or three years, or two years, any particular Senator wanted to repeal this law, I should submit to it. I was speaking of the conduct of that bill, and that alone.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there are no further reports of committees, the introduction of bills is in order.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, before this subject passes from the Senate, I desire to say a word or two respecting it. The question which has just been reported upon by the joint select committee is, we all agree, of very great importance. For one, I consented that the committee should be raised, in order that we might have a thorough examination of the question as to whether it is practicable under our existing system to exempt from taxation alcohol used in the arts.

This is not a new question. It has been before the Senate and before the two bodies for many years. As the result of every investigation, so far as I have known up to this time—I do not know what the present committee has reported—it has been disclosed that it is an impracticable thing to exempt alcohol in the arts without impairing very greatly the revenue to be derived from distilled spirits.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator from Iowa allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will ask whether the Senator himself has not reported to the Senate and advocated provisions for exempting from taxation alcohol used in the arts, and whether he does not know that it is the practice of foreign countries to exempt alcohol used in the arts?

Mr. ALLISON. I will of course answer the Senator's question. I do not wish to discuss by and large this whole question.

In 1888, when the Mills bill, so called, came over to the Senate, the Committee on Finance did enter into an elaborate examination of the whole question and reported to the Senate a scheme. It never had my full support, because I doubted always whether it was a practicable scheme; but we reported it and it passed the Senate. It never passed the two Houses.

Such exemption is provided for in other countries, and it may be that it can be provided for here. If it can be, I certainly should support it; and therefore I was in favor of the committee making a thorough examination and calling to their aid all the experts possible, not only in this country, but in other countries.

Now, I do not know what the testimony discloses or what the committee's report is, but certainly we have no jurisdiction here now to discuss the question whether or not alcohol used in the arts shall be exempt from taxation, or whether the tax shall be reduced from $1.10 a gallon to 70 cents a gallon. That is a question which must originate in the House of Representatives and can not be considered here.

But I wish to say one word to the Senator from New Hampshire, who criticised our action respecting the taxing of distilled spirits, because we have taxed those spirits 1,300 per cent, assuming the cost to be 8½ cents per gallon. We have carefully, at least as carefully as it is possible, protected our manufacturers who use alcohol in the arts by placing upon foreign spirits imported into our country a duty of double the amount that is imposed by the internal-revenue law. The spirits that are used chiefly in the arts are

employed by those who must have pure spirits, distilled from grain. We have also extended the most liberal provisions whereby they can use our domestic spirits in bond and export the manufactured articles without the payment of the tax.

Mr. President, I desire to say here that although I have expressed the opinion on one or two occasions, perhaps last year, that the tax on distilled spirits was higher than it ought to be for revenue purposes, I have modified my views upon the subject because of the experience of the last year and a half. It is disclosed by the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which is not yet printed, that during the last year we increased the revenue from distilled spirits from grain nearly $2,000,000, and I am told that for the first quarter of this year there has been a larger proportionate increase, showing that the apprehension, which was stated by the Secretary of the Treasury last year, has failed thus far to prove true, and that the probability is that the tax of $1.10 a gallon can be collected. I submit that if it can be collected it ought to be collected, at least until our revenues equal our expenditures.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask the Senator from Iowa one question, if it is convenient to him.

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. Is he not of opinion that, if the tax on alcohol used in the arts can be removed altogether or greatly reduced, justice requires that it shall be done, if it can be done without frauds on the revenues in regard to other distilled spirits? Is not that his opinion?

Mr. ALLISON. I will answer the Senator from Massachusetts in this way: I should be perfectly willing to exempt distilled spirits from taxation when used in the arts, provided we can get revenue from other sources that will make up the revenue thus lost, and provided also that we shall, in the redistribution of the tax on distilled spirits, make a just distribution also of the duties upon imports that have been fixed with a view to the present tax upon distilled spirits.

It is manifestly impossible for us now to deal with this question in any way, and the only object that I or other Senators had, so far as I know, in raising the committee was to furnish to the Senate and to the country a body of information of which we were not in possession upon a greatly controverted point, as to whether it is possible, under our system of taxation of distilled spirits, to exempt spirits used in the arts from taxation without impairing or destroying the revenue derived from spirits used as a beverage. I for one am glad, therefore, that the committee have furnished this information and that they have stopped by saying that, whatever may be the differences of opinion, it is wholly impracticable to deal with it now.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. President, I do not wish to prolong this discussion, which has come up in a somewhat irregular way, but before the subject passes away I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire a single question, because I think he has given some attention to the matter of alcohol used in the arts. That is rather a vague phrase. What may be the arts in which, when alcohol is used, it shall be exempt from taxation may be a question. A friend near me suggests that the making of a cocktail is a very high branch of art, in which alcohol should be exempt.

But I was interested to hear the Senator from New Hampshire say that wood alcohol is superseding the use of alcohol made from grain, distilled spirits, in certain important arts, manufactures, and industries, and that there is no internal-revenue tax on wood alcohol. I did not know that. He also said that wood alcohol is considerably more expensive than alcohol obtained from grain. I should like to ask the Senator whether wood alcohol has superseded in the arts the use of alcohol obtained from grain? I ask for information entirely.

Mr. CHANDLER. I understand it has to a great extent. The case is a simple one, if the Senator will allow me to state it. We will say that it costs 10 cents a gallon to make grain alcohol, and that it is taxed $1.10, so that it will cost at least $1.20 a proof gallon to buy it and use it in the arts. Wood alcohol can be produced and sold for about 70 cents a gallon. Of course no one will pay $1.20 for alcohol for use in the arts if he can buy it for 70 cents. But if you will remove the internal-revenue tax upon alcohol used in the arts, the manufacturer will not pay 70 cents for wood alcohol when he can buy grain alcohol for 10 cents.

Mr. GRAY. I am much obliged for the information; and let me ask the Senator a further question. Would wood alcohol, if costing the same as alcohol obtained from grain, be preferred to alcohol from grain, or is the reverse true?

Mr. CHANDLER. Grain alcohol unquestionably would be preferred. The wood-alcohol industry is the creation entirely of the high tax on distilled spirits.

Mr. GRAY. If the Senator will indulge me with another question, I should like to ask one. I understand there are very important industries of a manufacturing kind in which alcohol is a very essential element of manufacture, but I wish to know whether there is not also, apart from mechanical manufacturing, a very large, and perhaps the largest, use of alcohol in the manufacture of proprietary medicines—what are sometimes called quack medicines?

Mr. CHANDLER. I can easily answer the Senator. There is a very large use of alcohol in proprietary medicines.

Mr. GRAY. Is it not the largest use of alcohol in the so-called arts?

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] can answer the question better than I can.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I think not.

Mr. GRAY. I will state frankly to the Senator why I asked the question. There happened to fall under my eye quite accidentally the other day the report of the secretary of the board of health of the State of Massachusetts, which was printed and seemed to be an official publication in that State, in which there were a number of tables setting forth the extent to which alcohol was used in the manufacture of proprietary medicines. I think there was one table of at least a dozen of these so-called medicines in which the proportion of alcohol was found, upon analysis by the secretary, who seems to be the State chemist, too, to be very large. I am speaking entirely from memory, and I may be wrong, but relatively I am right. It seems that the proportion of alcohol in at least a dozen so-called bitters—I will not name them, because I might do an injustice to some of them, although I recall some of them—was nearly as large, within a fraction of 1 per cent as large, as it is in the best Kentucky whisky when ready for use as a beverage. If the proportion of alcohol in the best Kentucky whisky, when suitable for mixing and being consumed, is, say, 45 per cent—I do not recollect now what it is—then the proportion of alcohol in these so-called bitters ran up to somewhere near 40 or 42 per cent. That seemed to be a very astounding statement, and in the consideration of the matter of the exemption of alcohol used in the arts, I do not want it to be lost sight of, if it be true. It appears in this authoritative report of the secretary of the board of health.

Mr. LODGE. That is an official report.

Mr. GRAY. It is an official report.

Mr. LODGE. It was made by a State officer.

Mr. GRAY. And I suppose it is reliable.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator from Delaware will permit me, I will state that analyses have been made by chemists at various stages during the past ten or fifteen years, and the same result was reached. Some of the compounds contain as much alcohol as does whisky.

Mr. GRAY. I understand that the consumption, not the manfacture, of bitters of that kind is very enormous in the so-called prohibition States. Perhaps the Senator from Maine may have some experience in that regard. I understand they are sold at apothecary stores, and answer all the purposes that the best Kentucky whisky does, so far as the alcohol contained in them is concerned.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I regret that upon the presentation of a report made by a committee, without an examination of it, a desultory discussion of this sort should spring up. The question is of too much importance to the country, to the revenue, and in every other respect to have it discussed except upon careful examination and knowledge of the facts as they exist. That is what I have endeavored to do from my standpoint in the report which I present.

Mr. CULLOM. Let us have it printed, so that we can read it.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. It has been ordered to be printed. If this discussion shall have the effect to induce Senators to do what they seldom do, I fear—read what is submitted in the report and the testimony—it will not have been an unfortunate discussion.

But I wish to state right now and here, with reference to the suggestions which seem to be intimated by the Senator from Delaware, that no one has ever proposed to exempt from taxation alcohol which could be used in the making of beverages or in anything which could be used as beverages.

Mr. CHANDLER. If the Senator will allow me to close the debate upon this important subject, which is not before the Senate, I will state that I do not think I was amenable to the discipline which the Senator from Maine undertook to administer. I am always pleased when he undertakes to admonish me how I shall perform my duties as a member of the Senate. I think my offense on this occasion was a slight one.

This report was made by the Senator from Connecticut in pursuance of the order of a statute of Congress. It was full and complete, interesting and important. The original statute which commanded the report to be made directed the committee to report by bill or otherwise. I merely inquired whether the members of the committee who believed that there should be legislation had reported a bill. Being informed that they had not reported a bill, I simply said I thought they ought to have done so. I did not say that with any disposition to criticise or condemn the Senator from Connecticut, but thereupon the Senator from Maine

undertook to charge me with a purpose to reduce the revenues of the Government. That, he said, was the object of the Senator from New Hampshire. Mr. President, I did not think the Senator was sincere. If he was sincere, he only spoke in accordance with an amiable habit he has, to which all Senators must now and hereafter and continually, I suppose, submit.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask for the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The regular order is the introduction of bills.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 2873) authorizing the inhabitants of the town of Wadsworth, county of Washoe, State of Nevada, to acquire title under the statutes relating to town sites; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 2874) granting a pension to George N. Morgan; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 2875) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to build an annex to the temporary post-office building situated in Chicago, Ill., and to expend the sum of $20,000 for such annex; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. MILLS introduced a bill (S. 2876) for the relief of John Mellifont and Ellen Riordon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2877) to remove the charge of a dishonorable dismissal, after the battle of Stone River, standing against the name of Seth L. Woodworth, to correct the record, and issue him an honorable discharge; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2878) for the relief of William Brice & Co. and others; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2879) to vest in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia control of street parking in said District; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a bill (S. 2880) to raise the age of protection for girls in the District of Columbia to 18 years; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2881) to authorize the Secretary of War to acquire the right of way for the Illinois and Mississippi Canal through the bridge owned by the city of Moline, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, across Rock River in said county of Rock Island; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. CULLOM. I desire to state in connection with the bill that I am not sure it is in the right shape or form, but that it will naturally be referred to the Chief of Engineers, and the committee will make such changes as may be necessary.

I move that the bill and accompanying paper be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

EMPLOYEES IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Mr. THURSTON submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Librarian of the Library of Congress be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate a statement showing the names of all employees appointed by him to places in the Library, together with the States or Territories from which they were severally appointed; and also such information as may be in the possession of the Librarian as to any special library training or experience of such appointees prior to the time of appointment.

CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILLS.

Mr. GALLINGER. At 3 o'clock the Senate is to take up a special order, and I ask unanimous consent that from the time the routine morning business is closed until 3 o'clock unobjected pension cases on the Calendar may be considered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire? The Chair hears none, and that will be the order.

JUDICIAL AUTHORITY OF UNITED STATES MINISTER IN CHINA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State submitting for the required revision of Congress a decree proposed to be issued by the minister of the United States at Pekin under section 4086 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 16, 1897.

NORWEGIAN STEAMSHIP NICARAGUA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for such action as Congress may deem proper to take, a report from the Secretary of State and accompanying correspondence relating to the appeal for indemnity addressed to the equitable consideration of the Government of the United States by the owners and late master of the Norwegian steamship *Nicaragua*.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 16, 1897.

(The inclosures are forwarded in the message to the House of Representatives.)

AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED AT BUENA VISTA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate of the United States:

Referring to my message of July 13 last, I transmit herewith, in response to the Senate resolution of June 3, 1897, addressed to the Secretary of State, a communication from that officer relative to the condition of the graves, near Saltillo, Mexico, of American soldiers killed at the battle of Buena Vista on February 27, 1847.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 17, 1897.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT TACOMA, WASH.

Mr. WILSON. If it is in order, I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 347) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Tacoma, in the State of Washington.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill indicated. Is there objection?

Mr. GALLINGER. While this is not quite in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement, I will not object to the consideration of the bill, but I hope the agreement will be carried out afterwards.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with an amendment, in line 13, after the words "cost of," to strike out "four" and insert "two;" in the same line, after the word "hundred," to insert "and fifty;" in line 14, before the word "hundred," to strike out "four" and insert "two," and after the word "hundred," in the same line, to insert "and fifty;" so as to make the paragraph read:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site for a building to be erected thereon, and to cause to be erected at the city of Tacoma, in the State of Washington, a suitable building for the use and accommodation of the United States courts, the post-office, and other Government offices in said city, with fireproof vaults extending to each story; the site and the building thereon, when completed according to plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the cost of $250,000; and the sum of $250,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of said site and the completion of said building.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. GALLINGER. A moment ago unanimous agreement was reached that after the routine morning business unobjected pension cases should be taken up until 3 o'clock. I desire to ask unanimous consent to modify that agreement by beginning at 2 o'clock, so that Senators can ask consideration for bills that they are interested in. I desire further to modify the agreement, at the request of a Senator, so that if the conference report on the Alaskan relief bill shall come in during the consideration of pension bills, the conference report may be considered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the request made by the Senator from New Hampshire modifying his original proposition? The Chair hears none.

AMERICAN REGISTER FOR THE STEAMER JACKSONVILLE.

Mr. PASCO. I ask that the bill (S. 2394) to provide an American register for the steamer *Jacksonville* be taken up for consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, to strike out section 2, in the following words:

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause the inspection of said vessel, steam boilers, steam pipes, and their appurtenances, and to cause to be granted the usual certificate issued

to steam vessels of the merchant marine, without reference to the fact that said steam boilers, steam pipes, and appurtenances were not constructed pursuant to the laws of the United States, and were not constructed of iron stamped pursuant to said laws; and the tests in the inspection of said boilers, steam pipes, and appurtenances shall be the same in all respects as to strength and safety as are required in an inspection of boilers constructed in the United States for marine purposes.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of Navigation is hereby authorized and directed to cause the foreign-built steamer *Soledad*, owned by the Hektograph Manufacturing Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, to be registered as a vessel of the United States under the name of *Jacksonville*.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONGRESS OF INDIAN TRIBES AT OMAHA.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask unanimous consent to call up Senate bill 2507 to provide for the holding of a congress of the Indian tribes of the United States at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year A. D. 1898, and for other purposes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. ALLISON. I hope the Senator from Nebraska will not press that bill now. I should like to look into it.

Mr. ALLEN. I will not press it, of course, if the Senator desires to examine it. It is the matter which I laid on the Senator's desk some time ago.

Mr. ALLISON. I hope the Senator will let it pass over.

Mr. ALLEN. Let it be passed over.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXPOSITION AT BERGEN, NORWAY.

Mr. THURSTON. I ask leave to make a report from the Committee on International Expositions. I am directed by that committee to report back favorably without amendment the joint resolution (S. R. 75) accepting the invitation of the Government of Norway to take part in an international fisheries exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May to September, A. D. 1898.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution. The time is very short.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The preamble recites that the United States has been duly invited by the Government of Norway to take part in an international fisheries exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May 16 to September 30, A. D. 1898, which exposition will also include national sections for industries, agriculture, and the fine arts.

The joint resolution accepts the invitation and directs the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries in person, or by a deputy to be appointed by the President of the United States, to represent the United States at the exposition, and to cause a suitable and proper exhibition and display to be made at the exposition of the food-fishes of the United States, and the methods of catching, salting, curing, and preserving the same, and of the implements and appliances used in carrying on the fishery industries of the United States, and to this end he may, at his discretion, use any portion of the collection in the National Museum.

It appropriates $20,000, to be immediately available, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, to pay all the expenses and costs of representing the United States at the exposition and to pay all the costs and expenses and outlays pertaining or incident to the making and carrying on of the exhibition and display aforesaid.

It also directs the commissioner, or his deputy, to make a full report to the Department of State of the participation of the United States in the exposition, and of all the information and results acquired and obtained at or by means of the exposition touching the fishery industry throughout the world.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Pension Calendar will be taken up.

PLUMY E. MARDEN.

The bill (S. 495) granting a pension to Plumy E. Marden was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Plumy E. Marden, daughter of Benjamin Chote, late a soldier in Colonel Poor's regiment and afterwards in Capt. Edward Burbank's company in the war of the Revolution, and to pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MOSES M. CRANTS.

The bill (S. 1751) granting a pension to Moses M. Crants was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, after the word "of," to strike out "$72 per month, in lieu of the pension heretofore allowed him, as specified in pension certificate No. 131457" and insert "$30 per month, in lieu of the pension of $24 he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Moses M. Crants, late a private in Company G, One hundred and seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $30 per month, in lieu of the pension of $24 he is now receiving, to take effect from and after the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Moses M. Crants."

CELESTHIA A. WHITNEY.

The bill (S. 1318) granting a pension to Celesthia A. Whitney was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Celesthia A. Whitney, widow of Ingerson Whitney, late a private, unassigned, in the Fourteenth Maine Infantry.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to have the report read in that case. I ask the Senator from New Hampshire if there is any similar case where the Pension Office has decided that the report of the special examiner was against the claimant and the committee finds that it was in favor of him? It seems rather a strange coincidence.

Mr. GALLINGER. I did not hear the observation of the Senator.

Mr. COCKRELL. I will have the report read first, and that will show the case.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. GALLINGER June 29, 1897, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1318) granting a pension to Celesthia A. Whitney, have examined the same, and report:

A similar bill passed the Senate during the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress and was reported favorably by the House.

The Senate report is as follows, which your committee adopt, and recommend the passage of the bill:

"Ingerson Whitney enlisted March 1, 1865, and was discharged May 11, 1865, for disability. He died January 3, 1890. His widow, claimant under this bill, applied for pension, alleging that soldier's death was due to a severe cold that he contracted in camp in consequence of the change of heavy clothing to the uniform of the military service. The claim was rejected on the ground 'that, aided by special examination, the claimant is unable to show soldier's death as due to his military service.' That language is explicit, but strangely enough a reference to the report of the special examiner does not seem to justify it.

"The special examination was made by H. E. Perkins, and seems to have been thorough and exhaustive, a large number of witnesses having been examined. Examiner Perkins closes his report in these words: 'I recommend the admission of the claim.'

"This certainly does not bear out the statement that, 'aided by special examination, the claimant is unable to show soldier's death as due to his military service.' On the contrary, if language means anything, it proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that the man who examined the witnesses under oath, some of them being the dead soldier's comrades, was fully satisfied of the justice of the claim.

"There is direct testimony on file showing that soldier contracted a severe cold as alleged, and also that he was constantly therafter sick until the date of his death. It is true that his period of service was very brief, but that should not be considered in connection with questions of fact regarding the incurrence of disabilities and the cause of death.

"Your committee report the bill back favorably and recommend its passage."

Mr. COCKRELL. The point I make is that the Pension Office rejected this claim because by the aid of a special examination it found that the testimony was not sufficient. When the committee examines the report of the special examiner it reports directly the reverse and recommends the claim. Was the attention of the Pension Commissioner called to this case? It is rather a strange proceeding if the special examiner shall go out into the field and make an examination and report the evidence, recommending that the claim be allowed, and then the Pension Office shall pass upon it and say that the special examination did not show anything.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think that it is not unusual for the Pension Bureau to ignore the recommendation of special examiners and to reach conclusions different from what the examiners reached. The report is correct, I have no doubt, in every particular, and that the examiner did find what the Pension Bureau says he did not find. The attention of the Bureau was not called to the case; the committee acted upon its own responsibility in reporting the bill. It ought to pass.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HALE in the chair). If there be no amendment as in Committee of the Whole, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EMILY E. ATHERTON.

The bill (S. 1321) granting a pension to Emily E. Atherton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Emily E. Atherton, widow of Capt. Benjamin T. Atherton, late captain in Company C, First Maine Heavy Artillery, and to pay her a pension of $20 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SOPHIA J. CHILCOTT.

The bill (S. 1320) granting a pension to Sophia J. Chilcott was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sophia J. Chilcott, widow of James C. Chilcott, late a sergeant of Company I, Thirteenth Maine Infantry, and to pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARABELLA V. WASHBURN.

The bill (S. 1317) to increase the pension of Arabella V. Washburn was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Arabella V. Washburn, widow of Israel Henry Washburn, late captain in the United States Marine Corps, at $25 per month, in lieu of the pension she now receives.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to amend the bill by inserting "twenty" in lieu of "twenty-five," before the word "dollars," in line 8.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PETTUS. I desire to know from the chairman of the committee whether these bills are the same that he alluded to on a former occasion as bills which had passed the Senate at a prior session?

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say to the Senator that that is the fact; they have all passed the Senate formerly.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JANE L. BUCKINGHAM.

The bill (S. 1023) granting a pension to Jane L. Buckingham was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jane L. Buckingham, widow of Philo B. Buckingham, late lieutenant-colonel Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and to pay her a pension at the rate of $30 a month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. MORGAN.

The bill (S. 666) granting a pension to William H. Morgan was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Morgan, late of Company F, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Morgan."

HARRIET CLARISSA MERCUR.

The bill (S. 1089) granting a pension to Harriet Clarissa Mercur, widow of James Mercur, late professor of civil and military engineering in the United States Military Academy at Westpoint, N. Y., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Harriet Clarissa Mercur, widow of Prof. James Mercur, late professor of civil and military engineering in the United States Military Academy at Westpoint, N. Y., and to pay her a pension of $40 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. FRANCES C. DE RUSSY.

The bill (S. 1088) granting a pension to Mrs. Frances C. De Russy was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll, at the rate of $50 per month, the name of Frances C. De Russy, widow of the late Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. Gustavus A. De Russy, of the United States Army.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. SUSAN M. SESSFORD.

The bill (S. 1090) to pension Mrs. Susan M. Sessford was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 11, after the word "month," to strike out "from the date of the decease of her son, the said Thomas J. Martin;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susan M. Sessford, the mother of Thomas J. Martin, who died June 3, 1895, and who, at the time of his death, was receiving a pension from the Government under certificate No. 509845, and that she be paid at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move further to amend the bill by inserting in line 6, before the word "mother," the word "dependent."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. ELIZABETH S. ROBERTS.

The bill (S. 1087) to increase the pension of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Roberts, widow of the late Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts, United States Army, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Roberts, widow of the late Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts, United States Army, at the rate of $50 per month, in lieu of that now received by her.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RUSSELL R. KING.

The bill (S. 1887) granting an increase of pension to Russell R. King was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place upon the pension roll the name of Russell R. King, late a member of Company A, Eighth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAPT. ISAAC D. TOLL.

The bill (S. 959) to increase the pension of Capt. Isaac D. Toll was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to increase the pension of Capt. Isaac D. Toll, late of Company E, Fifteenth United States Infantry, in the war with Mexico, from $8 to $20 per month.

Mr. GALLINGER. The committee agreed that that bill should be reported at $12 a month, as the report shows, but by mistake the word "twenty" was printed. I move to amend the bill by striking out "twenty" and inserting "twelve" before the word "dollars," in line 6.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY WILSON.

The bill (S. 1453) granting an increase of pension to Henry Wilson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Wilson, late a private of Company H, Fourth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to insert "forty" instead of "fifty" before the word "dollars," in line 7.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANCES M. ROBERTS.

The bill (S. 1733) granting a pension to Frances M. Roberts was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place upon the pension roll the name of Frances M. Roberts, sick and destitute daughter of Levi M. Roberts, express rider in the war of 1812, and to pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. H. WRIGHT.

The bill (S. 732) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Wright was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William H. H. Wright, of McPherson, Kans., late of Company G, Thirty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and rate him at $30 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now drawing.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD STANLEY.

The bill (S. 1075) granting an increase of pension to Edward Stanley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edward Stanley, who served as a private of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Maine Infantry Volunteers, at the rate of $24 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JACKSON OSBORN.

The bill (S. 734) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Osborn was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jackson Osborn, late private of Company B, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at $30 a month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JACOB SALADIN.

The bill (S. 733) granting a pension to Jacob Saladin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jacob Saladin, late of Company E, First Gasconade Missouri Battalion Home Guards, and rate him at $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN N. LANDON.

The bill (S. 1361) granting an increase of pension to John N. Landon, of Leavenworth, Kans., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John N. Landon, late private in Company K, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Company H, One hundred and thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, the pension to be at the rate of $16, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELENDER HERRING.

The bill (S. 731) granting a pension to Elender Herring, of Elsmore, Kans., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elender Herring, mother of the late George W. Herring, who was a private in Company I, Sixty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and to grant her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN F. HATHAWAY.

The bill (S. 728) granting a pension to John F. Hathaway was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John F. Hathaway, late an assistant surgeon of the Fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and later assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and to pay him a pension at the rate of $17 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MAJ. JOHN H. GEARKEE.

The bill (S. 1209) granting an increase of pension to Maj. John H. Gearkee was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Maj. John H. Gearkee, late of the Twenty-second Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $50 per month, the pension to be in lieu of the one he now receives.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALVAH A. EATON.

The bill (S. 1363) granting an increase of pension to Alvah A. Eaton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Alvah A. Eaton, late of Company A, Twenty-eighth New York Infantry Volunteers, and to grant him a pension at the rate of $24 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN N. CORGAN.

The bill (S. 730) granting an increase of pension to John N. Corgan, of McPherson, Kans., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John N. Corgan, late of Company G, Fourth United States Infantry, and to grant him a pension at the rate of $50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

The bill (S. 1362) granting a pension to Charles Williamson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles Williamson, late assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment Kansas State Militia Volunteers.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALLEN BUCKNER.

The bill (S. 1076) granting an increase of pension to Allen Buckner, of Baldwin, Kans., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Allen Buckner, late colonel of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and to pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now drawing.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW M. CALLAHAM.

The bill (S. 2280) granting a pension to Andrew M. Callaham was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Andrew M. Callaham, late second lieutenant Company H, Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $50 per month, in lieu of the pension he now receives.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDMUND WOOG.

The bill (S. 301) to increase the pension of Edmund Woog was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Edmund Woog, late sergeant in Company C, Sixty-eighth Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY FARMER.

The bill (S. 304) granting a pension to Henry Farmer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Farmer, late a private in Captain Chile's company, Second Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry, in Cherokee war.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH M. WADDELL.

The bill (S. 948) granting a pension to Joseph M. Waddell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph M. Waddell, late a soldier in Company A, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, in the Mexican war, and Companies E, Twelfth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and F, Third Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry, and to pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMBROSE J. VANARSDEL.

The bill (S. 302) granting a pension to Ambrose J. Vanarsdel was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ambrose J. Vanarsdel, a private of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, on account of wounds received in battle with the enemy, and to pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHNSON HAYS.

The bill (S. 310) granting a pension to Johnson Hays was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, after the word "thirty-five," to strike out the words "is not pensioned;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to add to the disabilities for which Johnson Hays, late private of Company G of the Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry Volunteers, now pensioned under certificate No. 134055, "hernia-hydrocele and three broken ribs on left side," and grant him a rate of pension proportioned to the degree of disability to perform manual labor.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to amend, in line 6, by inserting the word "is" before the word "now;" so as to read "is now pensioned."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLARK W. HARRINGTON.

The bill (S. 769) to increase the pension of Clark W. Harrington, late sergeant of Company I, Ninety-third New York Infantry, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 4, after the name "Harrington," to strike out "of Knobview, Crawford County, Mo.;" in line 5, after the word "late," to insert "a sergeant;" and in line 7, after the word "month," to strike out "from and after the passage of this act;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Clark W. Harrington, late a sergeant of Company I, Ninety-third New York Infantry, a pension of $50 per month, in lieu of the pension which he now receives.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to increase the pension of Clark W. Harrington."

JOHN J. BOATWRIGHT.

The bill (S. 294) granting an increase of pension to John J. Boatwright was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John J. Boatwright, late of Company I, Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at $72 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEVI R. LONG.

The bill (S. 950) granting a pension to Levi R. Long was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Levi R. Long, late private of Company I, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, at $40 per month, in lieu of the pension which he now receives.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANN KING.

The bill (S. 950) granting a pension to Ann King, widow of Samuel King, deceased, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ann King, widow of Samuel King, a private in Capt. Adam Mase's company of Missouri Militia in the Indian war of 1832, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. PALMER.

The bill (S. 125) granting an increase of pension to George W. Palmer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Palmer, late a private of Company B, Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, at $24 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY B. CONWAY.

The bill (S. 126) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Conway was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry B. Conway, late of Company F, Second Illinois Volunteers, Mexican war, at the rate of $30 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OLIVER P. SILVEY.

The bill (S. 637) granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Silvey was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Oliver P. Silvey, late of Company D, Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, at the rate of $20 a month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET ROWSELL.

The bill (S. 856) granting pension to Margaret Rowsell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Margaret Rowsell, widow of George Rowsell, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, at $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CORNELIA DE PEYSTER BLACK.

The bill (S. 858) granting a pension to Cornelia De Peyster Black, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 8, after the word "of," to strike out "seventy-five" and insert "fifty;" and in line 9, after the word "month," to strike out "from the date of the passage of this act," and insert "in lieu of the pension she is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Cornelia De Peyster Black, widow of Henry M. Black, late colonel in the United States Army, and to pay the said Cornelia De Peyster Black a pension of $50 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Cornelia De Peyster Black."

JOSEPHINE I. OFFLEY.

The bill (S. 859) granting a pension to Josephine I. Offley was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixty" and insert "fifty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Josephine I. Offley, widow of Robert H. Offley, late colonel of the Tenth United States Infantry, at the rate of $50 per month, in lieu of the pension to which she is now entitled by law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY A. BENJAMIN.

The bill (S. 862) granting a pension to Mary A. Benjamin was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 9, after the word "of," to strike out "fifty" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary A. Benjamin, widow of the late Horatio H. Benjamin, captain Company B, One hundred and thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, previously colonel, United States Volunteers, and to pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN M'GRATH.

The bill (S. 1836) granting an increase of pension to John McGrath was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the words "and to," to strike out "increase his pension from six to twelve dollars per month," and insert "pay him a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that which he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John McGrath, a private in Company C, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $12 per month, in lieu of that which he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT P. WILD.

The bill (S. 1825) granting an increase of pension to Robert P. Wild, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes

to pay Robert P. Wild, late of Company B, Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry, $20 per month, in lieu of $10 per month he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARTHA M. M'CALL.

The bill (S. 1518) to increase the pension of Martha M. McCall, widow of William Wallace McCall, a soldier of the Mexican war, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "of," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Martha M. McCall, widow of William Wallace McCall, a soldier of the Mexican war, and pay her a pension of $12 a month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SILAS B. HENSLEY.

The bill (S. 1822) granting a pension to Silas B. Hensley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Silas B. Hensley, late private Company K, Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry, at $20 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH E. COTTON.

The bill (S. 1837) granting a pension to Sarah E. Cotton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah E. Cotton, late a hospital nurse, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN S. HALL.

The bill (S. 522) granting an increase of pension to John S. Hall was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to increase the pension of John S. Hall, heretofore allowed by special act of Congress, to $50 per month, for total blindness, and to be in lieu of all other pensions.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NAPOLEON B. BREEDLOVE.

The bill (S. 934) granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Breedlove, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll as entitled to increase of pension the name of Napoleon B. Breedlove, late of Company G, Fourth Louisiana Volunteers, Mexican war, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CALEB M. WRIGHT.

The bill (S. 654) granting an increase of pension to Caleb M. Wright was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Caleb M. Wright, captain Company C, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and to grant him a pension of $25 per month from and after the passage of this act.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to amend, in line 8, after the word "month," by striking out "from and after the passage of this act," and inserting "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EUGENIA WOOD.

The bill (S. 651) for the relief of Eugenia Wood was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Eugenia Wood, widow of Josiah Wood, private Company K, Second Regiment New Jersey Infantry, at $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. GALLINGER, the title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Eugenia Wood."

EMELINE C. SEWELL.

The bill (S. 649) to grant a pension to Emeline C. Sewell, widow of Chief Engineer George Sewell, United States Navy, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Emeline C. Sewell, widow of George Sewell, late chief engineer, United States Navy, at $30 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARRIET R. MATLACK.

The bill (S. 655) granting a pension to Harriet R. Matlack was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twelve" and insert "eight;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harriet R. Matlack, widow of Joseph Matlack, sergeant of Company H, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers, at the rate of $8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MISS MARY HAYNE.

The bill (S. 1200) granting a pension to Miss Mary Hayne was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Miss Mary Hayne, late a hospital nurse in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and to pay her a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EMILY M. TYLER.

The bill (S. 1202) to increase the pension of Emily M. Tyler was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Emily M. Tyler, widow of Erastus B. Tyler, late a brevet major-general of United States Volunteers, at $100 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to strike out, in lines 6 and 7, the words "one hundred," before the word "dollars," and to insert "seventy-five."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARTHA L. BOHANNON.

The bill (S. 1866) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha L. Bohannon, of Lynchburg, Va., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Martha L. Bohannon, widow of Private Miles R. Bohannon, of Capt. E. W. Paul's battalion of Missouri Volunteers in the Mexican war, at $8 per month.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the report in that case be read. There must be some mistake in the bill. Was there any Captain Paul's battalion? We never had any such organization in Missouri that I know anything about in the Mexican war. We did have Powell's battalion. The report may give some explanation regarding it.

Mr. GALLINGER. The report states that this soldier was in Capt. E. W. Paul's battalion. There may be a mistake about it, and perhaps the bill had better go over until the Senator can have an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the report be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. KENNEY June 29, 1897, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1866) granting a pension to Martha L. Bohannon, have examined the same and report:

A similar bill was introduced in the Senate in the Fifty-fourth Congress, reported favorably, and passed the Senate.

The report was as follows, which your committee adopt, and recommend the passage of the bill:

"Claimant is the widow of Miles R. Bohannon, who served as a private in the war with Mexico, in Capt. E. W. Paul's battalion Missouri Volunteers, from January 5 to October 10, 1848. During this time he was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Forts Leavenworth and Mann, on extra duty as acting assistant hospital steward.

"The soldier died January 19, 1895. The widow's claim for pension under the general law was rejected by the Pension Bureau 'on the ground that the soldier did not serve in Mexico, on the coast or frontier thereof, or en route thereto, sixty days.' This, as it will be observed, is a technical legal objection which, while it bars action by the Pension Bureau, does not militate against the equities of the claim.

"Your committee believe the claimant entitled to a pension."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATHAN MITCHELL.

The bill (S. 963) granting a pension to Nathan Mitchell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nathan Mitchell, a soldier in the Mexican war, at $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RILEY W. PIERCE.

The bill (S. 962) granting a pension to Riley W. Pierce was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Riley W. Pierce, a soldier of the Mexican war, at $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ABNER ABERCROMBIE.

The bill (S. 692) for the relief of Abner Abercrombie was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Abner Abercrombie, of Monroe County, Ga., late a private in Captain Asbeot's company of Alabama Volunteers in the Indian war of 1838, at $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. GALLINGER, the title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Abner Abercrombie."

RANSOM S. ANGELL.

The bill (S. 1466) granting an increase of pension to Ransom S. Angell, late private of Company G, First Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Ransom S. Angell, late private in Company G, First Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $17 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL PHILLIPS.

The bill (S. 1465) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Phillips was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Daniel Phillips, late a sergeant in Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of his present pension.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JERUSHA STURGIS.

The bill (S. 342) granting an increase of pension to Jerusha Sturgis, widow of Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jerusha Sturgis, widow of Brig. Gen. Samuel Davis Sturgis, and to pay her a pension of $75 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM L. GRIGSBY.

The bill (S. 73) granting a pension to William L. Grigsby, of Belvidere, in the county of Thayer, Nebr., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-two" and insert "thirty-six;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of William L. Grigsby, late a private of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, on the pension roll of the United States at the rate of $36 per month, to be paid as other pensions are paid under the general laws of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALICE V. COOK.

The bill (S. 76) granting a pension to Alice V. Cook, of St. Paul, Nebr., invalid daughter of John Y. Cook, deceased, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Alice V. Cook, of St. Paul, Nebr., invalid daughter of John Y. Cook, deceased, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, on the pension roll of the United States at a monthly pension of $12, to be paid as other pensions are paid under the general laws of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALFRED BIGELOW.

The bill (S. 71) granting a pension to Alfred Bigelow, of Norfolk, in the State of Nebraska, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place the name of Alfred Bigelow, of Norfolk, in the State of Nebraska, late of Company A, Nineteenth New York Cavalry, on the pension roll of the United States at $18 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CELIA A. JEFFERS.

The bill (S. 180) increasing the pension of Celia A. Jeffers to the sum of $30 per month was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to increase the pension allowance of Mrs. Celia A. Jeffers, widow of Aaron Jeffers, deceased, late sergeant of Company F, Nineteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, to $30 per month, in lieu of her present pension allowance under certificate No. 252998.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY F. HAWLEY.

The bill (S. 179) granting a pension to Mary F. Hawley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary F. Hawley, widow of late Capt. John B. Hawley, Company H, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $30 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CATHERINE E. O'BRIEN.

The bill (S. 184) granting a pension to Catherine E. O'Brien was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Catherine E. O'Brien, of Omaha, Nebr., widow of George M. O'Brien, late major and brigadier-general Seventh Iowa Cavalry Volunteers, and to pay her a pension of $30 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUSAN A. PADDOCK.

The bill (S. 178) granting a pension to Susan A. Paddock was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Susan A. Paddock, widow of Joseph W. Paddock, late a major and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and to pay her $25 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANKLIN C. PLANTZ.

The bill (S. 186) granting increase of pension to Franklin C. Plantz was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to increase the pension of Franklin C. Plantz, late corporal of Company C, Fifty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, to $16 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES M. SIMERAL.

The bill (S. 169) granting an increase of pension to James M. Simeral was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James M. Simeral, late first lieutenant of Company L, First Iowa Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. HATTIE E. REDFIELD.

The bill (S. 181) granting a pension to Mrs. Hattie E. Redfield, of Omaha, Nebr., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Hattie E. Redfield, widow of Charles E. Redfield, late a second lieutenant in Company A, Forty-second Wisconsin Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $15 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL A. SMITH.

The bill (S. 166) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel A. Smith, late a private in Company C, Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and to grant him a pension of $30 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH M. SPYKER.

The bill (S. 1521) granting a pension to Sarah M. Spyker was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah M. Spyker, widow of L. P. Spyker, ensign Capt. W. A. Goodwin's company of Alabama Volunteers, Indian war, 1836, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. WALTON.

The bill (S. 151) granting an increase of pension to George W. Walton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place upon the pension roll the name of George W. Walton, late a private of Company I, Second United States Light Artillery, Company G, Seventh Maryland Infantry, and a sergeant of Company C, Third Veteran Reserve Corps, at $30 per month, in lieu of the pension he now receives.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTHER BROWN.

The bill (S. 152) to increase the pension of Esther Brown was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place upon the pension roll the name of Esther Brown, widow of James Brown, late a captain in Company C, Mormon Battalion Volunteers, Mexican war, at $12 per month, in lieu of the pension she now receives.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CATHERINE A. BRADLEY.

The bill (S. 1869) granting a pension to Catherine A. Bradley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Catherine A. Bradley, widow of James F. Bradley, captain of Company F, One hundred and second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $20 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES W. WHITNEY.

The bill (S. 1375) granting a pension to James W. Whitney was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James W. Whitney, late private, Company D, First Ohio Light Artillery Volunteers, at $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ABRAHAM RHODES.

The bill (S. 1422) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Rhodes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Abraham Rhodes, late private in Company I, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $16 per month, in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JACKSON LUCUS.

The bill (S. 1384) granting a pension to Jackson Lucus was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jackson Lucus, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SIMON D. KOHL.

The bill (S. 1379) granting a pension to Simon D. Kohl was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Simon D. Kohl, late sergeant, Company K, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, at $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JACOB P. FLETCHER.

The bill (S. 1373) granting an increase of pension to Jacob P. Fletcher was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jacob P. Fletcher, late a lieutenant, Company A, One hundred and ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at $17 per month, in lieu of the pension he now receives.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH L. HIVELY.

The bill (S. 1417) granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Hively was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Sarah L. Hively, widow of Andrew L. Hively, late private, Company C, Third Regiment Colorado Cavalry Volunteers, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month, in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM F. GOWDY.

The bill (S. 1378) granting a pension to William F. Gowdy was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William F. Gowdy, late captain Company H, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL CARRON.

The bill (S. 1387) to increase the pension of Michael Carron was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place upon the pension roll, at $12 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving, the name of Michael Carron, late a private in Company G, Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES A. NAZRO.

The bill (S. 1603) for the relief of Charles A. Nazro was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place upon the pension roll the name of Charles A. Nazro, a lieutenant in Companies F and L of the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers in the war of the rebellion, at $72 per month.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to amend, in line 7, before the word "dollars," by striking out "seventy-two" and inserting "fifty." There must have been a mistake in that bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. ARETHUSA WRIGHT.

The bill (S. 1237) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Arethusa Wright, of Sheridan, Oreg., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mrs. Arethusa Wright, of Sheridan, Oreg., at $25 per month.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to amend, in line 6, after the word "Oregon," by inserting the words "widow of Emanuel Wright, private in Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers;" and after the word "month," in line 7, by inserting the words "in lieu of the pension she is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CATHERINE L. NIXON.

The bill (S. 1238) granting a pension to Catherine L. Nixon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place the name of Catherine L. Nixon, widow of Andrew Nixon, late private of Company A, Regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers, in the Indian war of 1855 and 1856, on the pension roll at $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET C. M'KAY.

The bill (S. 1156) for the relief of Margaret C. McKay, widow of the late Dr. William C. McKay, of Oregon, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Margaret C. McKay, widow of the late Dr. William C. McKay, of Oregon, at $20 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE HUGHES.

The bill (S. 1154) for the relief of George Hughes, of Portland, Oreg., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension rolls the name of George Hughes, late a soldier in the Mexican war, at $50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving under certificate 10517.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES G. HARTZELL.

The bill (S. 2228) granting a pension to James G. Hartzell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James G. Hartzell, late of Company C, Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at $12 per month, in lieu of the pension now received.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES BYRNE.

The bill (S. 2224) granting a pension to James Byrne was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of James Byrne, late of Company H, Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry, and Company G, First United States Cavalry, at $17 a month, in lieu of the pension he now receives.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN G. B. MASTERS.

The bill (S. 2225) granting a pension to John G. B. Masters was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John G. B. Masters, late of Company C, Forty-ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, at $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAMANTHA BARNES.

The bill (S. 2209) granting an increase of pension to Samantha Barnes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place upon the pension roll, at $20 per month, the name of Samantha Barnes, of Denver, Colo., widow of Newcomb M. Barnes, late captain of Company I, One hundred and first Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in lieu of the pension of $8 per month she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS MADDEN.

The bill (S. 2219) granting a pension to Thomas Madden was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll, at $8 per month, the name of Thomas Madden, late of Company H, Thirty-second New York Volunteer Infantry.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD T. SELTZER.

The bill (S. 1424) granting a pension to Richard T. Seltzer was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twelve" and insert "eight;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Richard T. Seltzer, late private Company F, Fortieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month from the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. KATE EZEKIEL.

The bill (S. 2214) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Kate Ezekiel was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Kate Ezekiel, widow of David I. Ezekiel, late lieutenant of the Tenth Virginia Volunteers, at the rate of $20 per month, in lieu of the pension now received by her.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. TELLER subsequently said: I ask that the vote by which the bill (S. 2214) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Kate Ezekiel was passed may be reconsidered, so that I may move an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the votes by which the bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed will be reconsidered. The Chair hears no objection, and the bill is before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. TELLER. I offer the amendment by permission of the chairman of the committee. Before the word "dollars," in line 8, I move to strike out "twenty" and insert "twenty-five." The applicant is now receiving a pension of $17 a month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES E. MANN.

The bill (S. 2247) granting a pension to Charles E. Mann was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twelve" and insert "eight;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles E. Mann, late sergeant of Company H, Second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, at the rate of $8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES F. HOLLY.

The bill (S. 2220) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Holly was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-two" and insert "fifty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles F. Holly, late captain of Company H of the Second Colorado Cavalry, at the rate of $50 per month, in lieu of the pension now received by him.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HELEN L. DENT.

The bill (S. 2210) granting an increase of pension to Helen L. Dent was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-five" and insert "fifty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Helen L. Dent, widow of the late Frederick T. Dent, colonel, retired, United States Army, at the rate of $50 per month, in lieu of the sum of $30 per month now received.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. CORNELIA I. SKILES.

The bill (S. 2213) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Cornelia I. Skiles was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-five;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mrs. Cornelia I. Skiles, widow of John W. Skiles, late major of the Eighty-eighth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, at the rate of $25 per month, in lieu of the pension now received.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE E. TUTTLE.

The bill (S. 1430) granting a pension to George E. Tuttle was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with amendments, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twelve" and insert "eight;" and in line 9, at the end of the bill, to strike out the words "from the passage of this act;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George E. Tuttle, late of Company G, Two hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

P. F. CASTLEMAN.

The bill (S. 1155) granting a pension to P. F. Castleman, of Oregon, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with amendments, in line 5, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty" and insert "fifteen;" and in line 6, before the word "acting," to strike out the words "second lieutenant and;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, at the rate of $15 per

month, the name of P. F. Castleman, who served as acting assistant quartermaster of Oregon Volunteers in the Indian war in Oregon of 1855 and 1856.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AARON B. PAGE.

The bill (S. 2217) granting a pension to Aaron B. Page was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Aaron B. Page, late of Company E, Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at $30 per month, in lieu of the pension now received.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to increase the pension of Aaron B. Page."

CHARLES A. HUTCHINGS.

The bill (S. 2248) granting a pension to Charles A. Hutchings, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles A. Hutchings, late private Company H, Third Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers, at $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CATHARINE LEARY.

The bill (S. 1450) granting a pension to Catharine Leary was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Catharine Leary, a nurse in the war of the rebellion, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOUISE M. RICE.

The bill (S. 1476) granting a pension to Louise M. Rice, widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Samuel A. Rice, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Louise M. Rice, widow of Brig. Gen. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Samuel A. Rice, at $50 per month, in lieu of the pension of $30 per month she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. GALLINGER, the title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Louise M. Rice, widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Samuel A. Rice."

JOHN G. POWERS.

The bill (S. 1474) granting a pension to John G. Powers was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension John G. Powers, late a private of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $24 per month, in lieu of the one he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John G. Powers."

OSCAR A. PALMER.

The bill (S. 1473) granting a pension to Oscar A. Palmer was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Oscar A. Palmer, late of Company F, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH PORTER.

The bill (S. 1477) granting a pension to Joseph Porter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Joseph Porter, late a private in Company K, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, at the rate of $30 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. GALLINGER, the title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph Porter."

JULIA D. RICHARDSON.

The bill (S. 897) granting a pension to Julia D. Richardson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Julia D. Richardson, widow of Chesley Pratt, late of the Third Minnesota Light Artillery Volunteers.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEN. JAMES W. M'MILLAN.

The bill (S. 157) to increase the pension of Gen. James W. McMillan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Gen. James W. McMillan, colonel of the Twenty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry and brevet major-general United States Volunteers, at the rate of $50 a month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAPT. JOHN H. MULLEN.

The bill (S. 156) to increase the pension of Capt. John H. Mullen was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension John H. Mullen, late captain of Company C, Twelfth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $20 a month, in lieu of that which he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEWIS D. BAKER.

The bill (S. 1480) granting an increase of pension to Lewis D. Baker was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Lewis D. Baker, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment of New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, at the rate of $20 a month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARRIET M. KNOWLTON.

The bill (S. 408) to restore a pension to Harriet M. Knowlton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to restore to the pension roll the name of Harriet M. Knowlton, widow of the late Major Knowlton, of the Twenty-ninth Maine Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $25 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PETER DALY.

The bill (S. 158) granting a pension to Peter Daly was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Peter Daly, late of Company K, First Regiment of United States Infantry, at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, SR.

The bill (S. 1119) granting a pension to Cassius M. Clay, sr., a citizen of Kentucky and a major-general in the Army of the United States in the war of the rebellion, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred" and insert "fifty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll the name of Cassius M. Clay, sr., a major-general in the volunteer service of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and pay him a pension of $50 per month, in lieu of any pension he may now receive on account of such service.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES EGANSON.

The bill (S. 1034) for the relief of James Eganson, of Henderson, Ky., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension James Eganson, late seaman, United States Navy, serving on ships *Pennsylvania* and *United States*, at the rate of $13 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM J. MURRAY.

The bill (S. 1334) granting a pension to William J. Murray was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension William J. Murray at the rate of $12 per month, he having served in the Department of the Gulf, in the telegraph department, in the year 1862, and in the Red River campaign in 1864.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. SELENA M'KAY.

The bill (S. 385) granting a pension to Mrs. Selena McKay, of Suwannee County, Fla., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Selena McKay, of Suwannee County, Fla., widow of William McKay, a soldier in Capt. C. C. Coffee's company of Florida Volunteers, raised for service in the Mexican war, at the rate of $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JESSE O. DAVY.

The bill (S. 2112) granting a pension to Jesse O. Davy was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension

Jesse O. Davy, a private in Company B, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MILTON T. BEDFORD.

The bill (S. 2115) granting a pension to Milton T. Bedford was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Milton T. Bedford, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry.

Mr. COCKRELL. The bill proposes "to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Milton T. Bedford, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry." Is that a regiment of the present National Guard, or one formed during the war?

Mr. GALLINGER. I take it for granted that the service was rendered during the war of the rebellion.

Mr. COCKRELL. The report does not show anything at all about it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think there can be no question about it. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. HANNA] reported the bill. I am sure the question must have been raised in the committee, because the committee would be unwilling to grant a pension such as the Senator alludes to.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is what I supposed, but I should like to ascertain.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to amend the bill by inserting, after the word "Infantry," in line 7, the words "at the rate of $12 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REBECCA E. KUTZ.

The bill (S. 2114) granting a pension to Rebecca E. Kutz was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Rebecca E. Kutz, mother of George F. Kutz, late of Company F, Seventeenth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 6, before the word "mother," I move to insert "dependent;" so as to read "dependent mother."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY SPRAGUE.

The bill (S. 1454) granting an increase of pension to Mary Sprague was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Mary Sprague, a volunteer nurse in the late war, at the rate of $20 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSHUA PARKER.

The bill (S. 2258) granting a pension to Joshua Parker was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Joshua Parker, late a private in Company F, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and in Company D, Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $40 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ABEL S. CHASE.

The bill (S. 697) granting a pension to Abel S. Chase was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Abel S. Chase, of Logansport, Ind., at the rate of $30 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FLORENCE W. BUSKIRK.

The bill (S. 139) granting an increase of pension to Florence W Buskirk was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Florence W. Buskirk, widow of John W. Buskirk, late a corporal in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $20 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN AMREIN.

The bill (S. 1614) granting a pension to John Amrein was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension John Amrein, late captain Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and captain in Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, at the rate of $50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JENNIE E. BURCH.

The bill (S. 368) granting a pension to Jennie E. Burch was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Jennie E. Burch, a volunteer nurse during the war of the rebellion, at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS J. HAUGHEY.

The bill (S. 821) to increase the pension of Thomas J. Haughey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Thomas J. Haughey, a soldier in both the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion, at the rate of $20 per month, in lieu of any pension which he may now receive.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELI D. WALKER.

The bill (S. 844) to grant a pension to Eli D. Walker was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out section 2, as follows:

SEC. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eli D. Walker, late a private in Company I, One hundred and sixty-first Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and to grant him a pension of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LUVICEY J. SUMMERS.

The bill (S. 1534) increasing the pension of Luvicey J. Summers was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Luvicey J. Summers, widow of William H. Summers, late captain of Company E, Fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, who was also a soldier in the Mexican war, at the rate of $17 per month, in lieu of the sum now paid to her.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAPT. JAMES B. LOGAN.

The bill (S. 1532) to increase the pension of Capt. James B. Logan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension James B. Logan, late captain of Company K, Tenth Regiment of Missouri Infantry, and also a soldier in the Mexican war, at the rate of $20 per month, in lieu of the pension he now receives.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ISABELLA H. SILVEY.

The bill (S. 590) granting an increase of pension to Isabella H. Silvey, widow of Lieut. Col. William Silvey, deceased, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "forty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions of the pension laws, the name of Isabella H. Silvey, widow of William Silvey, deceased, late of the United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of $40 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 6, after the name "Silvey," I move to strike out the word "deceased."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAROLINE V. ENGLISH.

The bill (S. 589) to increase the pension of Caroline V. English was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to increase the pension of Caroline V. English, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Thomas C. English, Second United States Infantry.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to insert at the end of the bill "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE HOLMAN.

Mr. TURPIE. Mr. President, I call for the special order, the memorial services in honor of the late Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, and I ask unanimous consent that the prayer of the Chaplain, delivered this morning, may be printed in the RECORD as a part of the exercises.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There being no objection made to the request of the Senator from Indiana, that order will be made.

The prayer is as follows:

Hearken to our devout and earnest prayers, O Lord God, in behalf of thy servants, the Senators from South Carolina. Restore them to health and soundness. Bless the means which are being used for their recovery to health. Grant them quietude of mind and peace.

As the Senate pays its tribute to the memory of a venerable and eminent member of the House of Representatives, grant that a solemn sense of our mortality may rest upon every heart, and that we may so apply our hearts unto wisdom as that when the time for our change shall come we may be gathered in peace and pass to Thy right hand. Through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

Mr. TURPIE. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the resolutions of the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *July 8, 1897.*

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, late a Representative from the State of Indiana.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a distinguished public servant the House, at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. TURPIE. Mr. President, I submit the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, late a Representative from the State of Indiana.

Resolved, That the business of the Senate be now suspended in order that fitting tribute may be paid to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary of the Senate to the family of the deceased; and that as a further mark of respect the Senate will, at the conclusion of these ceremonies, stand adjourned.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Mr. President, I rise to pay my tribute to the memory of WILLIAM STEELE HOLMAN, late a member of Congress from the State of Indiana.

I regret that I can not speak of him from the fullness which comes of long personal association and friendship, for I had the privilege and pleasure of meeting him but once, and that was at the opening of the last session of Congress. Our ways in life had been apart. We were opposed in our political associations and party sympathies; so that I am unable to speak of him except as I knew him through others and through his official acts, which have become a part of the country's history.

Mr. HOLMAN was born in a log cabin in Dearborn County, Ind., September 6, 1822, and died in the city of Washington, D. C., April 22, 1897.

His mother was a daughter of Judge Richard M. Masterson, of Carrollton, Ky., an influential citizen of that State. It is said that she was possessed of a liberal education and that she was a lady of strong character and superior attainments.

His father, Judge Jesse L. Holman, was educated for the bar under the tutorage of Henry Clay. In 1810, soon after his admission to the bar, he removed to Indiana, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. His ability as a young lawyer was quickly recognized, and he was early appointed prosecuting attorney of Dearborn County. He became a member of the Territorial legislature in 1814 and was chosen speaker of the body. His legislative experience led to his selection as circuit judge, and upon the admission of the Territory to statehood he was promoted to a position on the supreme bench by appointment of the governor. After acceptable service for fourteen years in the highest judicial tribunal of his adopted State, he resumed the practice of the law. But a few years later, in 1834, he was called to the United States district bench of Indiana by President Jackson, and there served with general satisfaction to the bar and the people until his death in 1842. He was distinguished for his strong sense of public duty and for the soundness of his judgments. Thirty-one years of his life were devoted to the public service.

It was from this ancestry that WILLIAM STEELE HOLMAN came. From father and mother he inherited those traits of character which made him one of the trusted and illustrious men of his time; conservative in judgment, patient and exhaustless in research, and true to his convictions. He came of an ancestry devoted to the public service, and was early possessed of a desire to serve his countrymen in honorable station.

Young HOLMAN was educated in the public schools and Franklin College, and then became a school-teacher, as an aid to entrance to the bar. His admission to the bar was moved in 1843, when he had but reached his majority. The same year he received a rare distinction by being called to the position of probate judge of his native county.

In 1849 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and the following year was chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention of Indiana, a most exacting and important office. The convention was composed of men of more than ordinary ability and force of character, some of whom rose to national prominence. There were Schuyler Colfax and Thomas A. Hendricks, who became Vice-Presidents of the United States; William H. English, once a candidate for that high office; Alvin P. Hovey, late governor of Indiana; John Pettit and Horace P. Biddle, supreme judges; Robert Dale Owen, William McKee Dunn, Michael G. Bright, James Lockhart, and others who wrought honorable careers in the service of the State—men of profound learning and orators of high rank. Fortunate indeed the State which had such men to fashion its organic law. In this assembly of able men, with perhaps nowhere else a counterpart, Mr. HOLMAN sustained himself with ease and honor.

He was elected to the general assembly which convened in 1851, the first after the adoption of the new constitution, and there vindicated the confidence of his constituency by his devotion to the performance of his legislative duties.

Official honors fell fast upon him, and in 1852 he was elected to the common pleas bench of his district. The discharge of his judicial functions still further strengthened his hold upon the people and opened to him a wider field of effort and usefulness.

In 1859 he entered Congress, where he early won favorable attention and continued to grow in the respect of the country. His repeated return to his seat in the House of Representatives, with but two exceptions, from his entrance to his death marks an exceptional Congressional tenure.

I take pride, Mr. President, in bearing testimony to the many virtues of this distinguished Representative of my State. His public career was of unusual length; his life was virtually devoted to the cause of his countrymen. In the highest and best sense he was a servant of the people.

He lived in a State where political divisions have been unusually sharp and at a time when party feeling ran high, and it is quite natural that during a term of service spanning fully forty years his public acts should have been at times harshly criticised and his motives subjected to ungenerous interpretation, but I believe the undivided judgment of his contemporaries, without regard to party affiliations, is that he possessed a high sense of civic duty, to which he yielded unfailing loyal obedience, and that no stain ever touched his official garments.

Born amidst the hardships and vicissitudes of pioneer life, he early learned the lessons of industry and frugality, and these he carried into the public service. His early school was the one in which the best citizens are reared and the profoundest statesmen are tutored. He was an apt student of nature; it taught him the invaluable lesson of the universal brotherhood of man. He was sympathetic, and from the beginning made the cause of his neighbors his own. Between them there was a mutual confidence which endured. The trust and faith in him which his constituency repeatedly expressed from early manhood to his lamented death was a sublime tribute which surpasses what we may utter here to-day. Those who knew him best trusted him most. What more need be said?

My tribute is to those qualities, those attributes which enlist the admiration of political adversaries—honesty, industry, and exalted purpose. I do not withhold it because of an irreconcilable difference in our political convictions. Political parties are undivided as to purpose—the highest and best welfare of the country; their differences arise as to the best method of attaining the end.

As a member of the bar, he was diligent and successful; as a judge, he was conscientious in his research, impartial and fearless in his judgments; as a member of the constitutional convention, he left the impress of his genius upon the organic law of his native State; as a member of the legislature and of Congress he addressed himself to the people's service with commendable ardor and single purpose.

When the integrity of the country was in debate, Mr. HOLMAN took the side of the Union, and against the judgment of many of his party advisers; he foresaw better than they, and was resolute in his support of national unity.

He lived in the most interesting period of our national history, and from his entrance to the House of Representatives to his death was a prominent figure among the eminent men of his time.

Mr. Blaine has left his measure of his work: "His efforts," said he, "were steadily and persistently directed to the enforcement of public economy; the country owes him a debt of gratitude for the integrity, intelligence, and simplicity with which he has illustrated a most honorable career as representative of the people." Praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed!

He raised his standard of exalted duty in public place, and to it remained inflexibly true. He was possessed of superb moral courage, and his purpose once set, he was immovable. The stock of which he came was strong, rugged. It laid the broad foundation for a mighty empire of wealth, of power, of intelligence in the great Mississippi Valley. He was a type of which there are too few.

Mr. President, we reluctantly retire from the contemplation of a character so illustrious in achievement and devotion to the cause of his countrymen. He has richly earned the "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," and the repose which crowns an honest life.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. President, when I first came to Congress, many years ago, I made the acquaintance of Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN. He was then a member of the House of Representatives and one of its prominent leaders. It was easy to be seen that he was a laborious student. He was familiar with all the subjects that belong to the legislation of our Government, and well informed in all branches of its history. His ability as a statesman was recognized by everyone, and that ability he devoted to the welfare of his country and the perpetuity of its institutions. There was never any doubt as to which side of any public question he would espouse. He was a Democrat of the old school. He believed that the mission of Government was to secure to everyone under its authority every right. He looked with a jealous eye on all legislation. He openly challenged every attempt to cross the boundary that separates the jurisdiction of the Government from that of the citizen. He believed that with liberty secured, all other blessings would come as legitimate results of her beneficent reign.

Grounded on that faith, he was ever found in opposition to all schemes of paternalism. He believed with the great statesman who founded the party to which he belonged that economy in government was the greatest of public virtues; that extravagance led to corruption, and corruption to the loss of all that government was designed to secure. Hence he was found challenging every measure that proposed unnecessary expenditure. Many of those he consigned to the tomb by sitting in his seat and watching, and when the decisive moment came speaking out firmly, "I object." I have often seen members beg, entreat, and implore him to withdraw his objection and let the House consider their bills, but nothing could move him.

His familiarity with the details of legislation, his love of work, and his disposition to investigate closely all proposed appropriations of public money were qualities that well adapted him to the Committee on Appropriations, of which he was a member as long as I remained in the House. A part of the time, when his party was in the majority, he was its chairman. In each branch of Congress that committee is the most laborious, and upon its shoulders are laid the heaviest responsibilities of legislation. Every expenditure, just and unjust, raps at its doors for admission. Oftentimes appropriations are pressed by Representatives, Senators, officials of the different Departments, and persons outside the public service. It is very important to have that committee composed of legislators who can say "no," however strongly they may be importuned.

Judge HOLMAN could do that, and, having said the word, could stick to it with a smile on his face. He knew how to say "no" without offending. To every item in an appropriation bill he gave a rigorous and painstaking investigation. Many of them went from that investigation to the wastebasket, many of them were severely pruned, and all of them brought within the limits of just expenditure. No item, however small, ever escaped his eye, and when the bill carrying multiplied millions was reported to the House for passage he was always in his place, thoroughly informed and ready to defend it against all comers and equally ready to assail every item proposed to be added by any member of the House.

He has been called the "watchdog of the Treasury," and was well worthy to wear all the honors that word implies. Like a faithful sentinel, he challenged every comer who proposed to draw upon the public vaults. Millions of money was saved to the public Treasury while he was on the committee that guarded it, and the people whose rights he watched over with such sleepless eyes never knew how great was the debt they owed him.

Judge HOLMAN was constant in his attendance on the House. He spoke often, never long, but always to the point. He had no humor in his soul, no imagery in his imagination. He dwelt in a world of facts, and he never tried to go beyond its boundaries. An examination of the RECORD will show that nearly all his utterances were on the subject of economy in the public expenditure. I can not recall the fact that he ever spoke on taxation, currency, public indebtedness, or foreign relations. He had fixed and riveted convictions on all these subjects, and always supported the measures of his party, but he seemed to have no inclination to discuss them.

His public life was a demonstration of the truth that to be thoroughly informed on any subject one must devote all his time to it. On one occasion I heard him for twenty minutes discuss the foreign policy of our country as it had been defined by our predecessors, and he not only astonished everyone around him, but charmed them as well. He was a party man, but not a partisan. He had little or no party combativeness. He did not seek the encounter with his party opponents, and when it was offered to him, as it sometimes was, he would waive the invitation away with a smile. He disliked the tilt. He turned away from hard words. His disposition was kindly and amiable. In his intercourse with his fellow-man he was as gentle as a child, but in carrying out what he believed to be right he was as immovable as a mountain.

One who knew no more of Judge HOLMAN than what he heard in the short speeches in the House might come to the conclusion that he was only an accountant, trained at some bureau of one of the Departments to scrutinize its expenditures and disapprove improper allowances. But one who knew him personally, who lived in close association with him and shared in his social hours, would soon find that error dispelled. He would soon see that he was an able and ready lawyer and well read in the history and literature of his country.

No man could have held his place as a Representative as long as he did unless he was a man of superior ability and had with it a character that commanded the confidence and affection of those who so often commissioned him to represent them in the councils of the nation.

Indiana, as she lays him to rest in her bosom, may well say of him, "He was an honest man, a good citizen, a faithful Representative, and his record as a public servant is one of which his country, his family, and his friends may well be proud."

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, to whose memory and worth it is my sad duty to-day to bear willing tribute, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., on September 6, 1822, and died April 22, 1897, in his seventy-fifth year.

He inherited from his able and distinguished father, Judge Jesse L. Holman, and a cultured and noble mother, a healthy body and a sound, vigorous mind—the richest and most valuable inheritance.

His father located in the Indiana Territory, in Dearborn County, in 1810; was a lawyer by profession; was prosecuting attorney for his county; member and speaker of the Territorial legislature, and one of the two Territorial judges.

On the admission of the Territory of Indiana into the Union as a State in 1816 he was appointed one of the supreme judges of the State and served as such fourteen years. In 1834 President Jackson appointed him United States district judge, which high position he held up to his death in 1842.

He was an able lawyer, a learned, just, impartial, and incorruptible judge, and a worthy exemplar, who devoted thirty-one years of his useful life to the public service. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, the worthy son of an illustrious father, was reared in a legal and political atmosphere, which naturally led him to choose the law as his profession and to seek the public service. In early life he united with the Baptist Church, remained a communicant to his death, and was for years a teacher in the Sabbath school.

In his twenty-first year he married Miss Abigail Knopp, a lady of high character and liberal attainments.

He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and in the same year was elected probate judge of his county.

In 1849 he was chosen prosecuting attorney of his district.

In 1850 he was elected a delegate from his county to the constitutional convention of his State.

In 1851, the first election under the new constitution, he was elected a member of the lower house of his State legislature, and, though among the youngest members, was made chairman of the judiciary committee.

In 1852 he was elected judge of the common pleas court of his district.

In 1854 he was nominated by the Democratic Congressional convention of his district as a candidate for Congress and was defeated.

In 1856 he was a candidate for the nomination for Representative in Congress and was defeated for the nomination.

In 1858 he was again the candidate for the nomination for Congress, was nominated and elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, 1859–1861, from the Fourth Congressional district.

In 1860 he was the nominee and elected to the Thirty-seventh

Congress, 1861–1863, and to the Thirty-eighth Congress, 1863–1865; was defeated for the nomination in 1864 for the Thirty-ninth Congress, and nominated and elected to the Fortieth Congress, 1867–1869, from the same district.

In 1868 the Congressional districts had been redistricted, and he was nominated and elected to the Forty-first Congress, 1869–1871, from the Third district, and to the Forty-second Congress, 1871–1873, and to the Forty-third Congress, 1873–1875, from the same district.

In 1874, the State having been again redistricted, he was nominated and elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, 1875–1877, from the Fifth district.

In 1876 and 1878 he was the nominee for Congress, and defeated by that gallant soldier and able and eloquent campaigner, Gen. Thomas M. Browne.

In 1880 he was again the nominee, and elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, 1881–1883, and was successively nominated and elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, 1883–1885, and to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses, 1885–1895.

In 1894, the year of general Democratic disaster and defeat, he was the nominee, and defeated, but remained undismayed and unswerving in his devotion to the true principles of his party.

In 1896 he was again the nominee, and triumphantly vindicated by his election to the Fifty-fifth Congress, 1897–1899, in the full enjoyment of all his mental faculties, though in declining health.

Less than a year prior to his death, Judge HOLMAN suffered an irreparable loss in the sudden death of his devoted and noble wife—the tender and affectionate companion in his home and the sharer in his sorrows and joys, his defeats and triumphs—which bereft his life of its former buoyancy and happiness and told upon his physical health.

His life is a most eventful and instructive one in the midst of the most trying and critical period of our country's history.

His service in the House of Representatives in fifteen Congresses and in entering upon the sixteenth—his thirty-first year—is longer than that of any Representative dead or living. He received more nominations for Congress and from more different Congressional districts than any other Representative in Congress ever did—twice defeated for the nomination, four times nominated and defeated, and sixteen times nominated and elected.

Practically his whole life was devoted to the public service in his native State and in the Congress of the United States.

What was the talisman of his wonderful career and success?

In my humble judgment it was his honest, fearless, faithful, laborious, and conscientious discharge of every duty and obligation devolving upon him in every position of honor, trust, and profit committed to his charge. As probate judge, prosecuting attorney, delegate in the constitutional covention, member of the State legislature, judge of the common pleas court, and Representative in Congress he discharged every duty and obligation honestly, fearlessly, faithfully, conscientiously, and industriously, with an eye single to the best interests of the great masses of the people and of his State and country. Not the breath of even a suspicion of dishonesty, fraud, corruption, or prostitution of his official positions to his personal enrichment or aggrandizement ever rested upon his personal or public life.

In every office he held he gained and maintained the respect and confidence of his constituents, his State, and the country, and proved himself worthy of and deserving still higher honors and greater trusts.

In the House he was a member of the select committee on Government contracts during the war, and of the special committee to inquire into the causes of the decline of our commerce, and of the Committees on Claims, War Claims, Commerce, and chairman of the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds and of Appropriations and Indian Affairs.

His knowledge and comprehension of governmental affairs, the public service and its best interests, were wonderfully accurate.

He was a steadfast believer in and earnestly devoted to the true, imperishable principles of his party as so concisely enunciated by Jefferson, and never swerved from their enforcement in public affairs.

He was devoted to his native State and its people, but never unmindful of the interests of our whole country. He had an abiding faith in the people and jealously watched and guarded what he honestly believed to be their best interests, and to the fullest extent enjoyed their respect and confidence. He believed in and energetically enforced economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened, and earnestly opposed all subsidies and gratuities to the favored few at the expense of the masses. He was plain and simple in his manners, accessible to and approachable by all, open, sincere, and frank, and was in its best sense a man of the people.

He was a lover of flowers, his farm home, and surroundings, a kind and devoted husband, a true and warm friend, and free from jealousy and selfishness. He was a patriot and devoted to an indissoluble Union of indestructible States, and during the trying times of the war labored faithfully and earnestly in the support and maintenance of the cause of the Union.

In the whole history of our nation few men have occupied the positions and exerted the beneficial influences in the House of Representatives which he did. His absence will be greatly missed and his place most difficult to fill.

Full of years, full of honors, ever faithful in the discharge of every trust and duty, "like one that wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams," he quietly passed from the scenes of his illustrious career to the realities of an endless life in the, to us, invisible world.

In paying these tributes to his life and honor to his memory, we honor ourselves and the people who honored him.

Mr. TURPIE. Mr. President, I have received a letter from the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] accounting for his absence at this time, which I ask to have read and inserted as a part of the services.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the letter.

The Secretary read as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., December 17, 1897.

MY DEAR SENATOR: An important exigency, communicated to me by telegram last night, renders it absolutely necessary that I leave this morning for Chicago at 10.50, thus, of course, compelling me to forego the tribute to the memory of Judge HOLMAN which I had prepared.

I greatly regret the situation, and I will take it as a great kindness if you will at some time during the ceremonial state that I was to have joined in the tribute to Judge HOLMAN, but have been precluded from doing so by unexpected and enforced absence from the city.

My memory of Judge HOLMAN goes back to the days of my boyhood, and there are many, many reasons why I desired to participate in the ceremonial. My father and he were devoted friends.

I would not like, when the exercises are published, to have any Indianian think that I was present and silent.

In great haste, yours, sincerely,

JOHN C. SPOONER.

Hon. DAVID TURPIE.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, the insoluble mystery of life and death is always before us.

We come into the world without being consulted, stumble, fall, sin and suffer, and are helpless in the presence of death. All our race, one after another, pass away, but no message comes back to the living; nor can words of ours penetrate the windowless home of the dead and awaken its silent occupant.

We can not reach the dead, but it is right and just that the colleagues of every public servant should place upon enduring record their estimate of his character and services. The history of patriotic and unselfish labor for the general good arouses the living to higher motives and nobler actions.

I knew WILLIAM S. HOLMAN for nearly twenty years.

In many respects he was a very remarkable man. His brusqueness of manner and seeming reserve and abstraction impressed those who did not know him well with the idea that he was cold, unsympathetic, and even ascetic. In fact, while not effusive, nor given to gush and impulse, he was kindly in nature and affectionate in all the relations of life. The poor, humble, and unfortunate, when worthy and deserving, found him an earnest friend.

He was æsthetic in his tastes, fond of music, flowers, the beauty of art and nature, and the companionship of great authors. His home was that of a refined, cultured scholar, devoted to all that elevates the mind.

As a legislator he was invaluable. Patient, indefatigable, thoroughly informed on all public questions, honest and fearless, he saved to the Government millions of dollars by his watchful opposition to every scheme of plunder.

He possessed that moral courage, far superior to the combative instinct of the battlefield, which faces alone and unsupported ridicule, abuse, and calumny.

For years he was derided as "a watchdog of the Treasury" and "the great objector," but he never faltered in his stern and relentless opposition to the extravagant and profligate waste of public money. He believed that the taxes of the people should be expended with the same care and economy that control the business of a prudent citizen, and he opposed all governmental partnership by which classes and individuals are enriched at the expense of the toiling masses.

No monument can be erected to his memory so splendid and enduring as his life's history. Always on guard, ever ready for conflict, if there had been a flaw in his armor the jobbers and lobbyists would have found it; but in all the years, under point of spear and edge of sword, his character for honesty and patriotism was never even assailed.

On the stone which marks his grave in the district that honored itself by giving him to the country should be placed this epitaph:

Here sleeps
WILLIAM S. HOLMAN,
The honest, watchful, courageous Congressman, who never slept when guarding the National Treasury against peculation and fraud.

Mr. FRYE. Mr. President, I enjoyed a long and I think I may with propriety say an intimate acquaintance with Judge HOLMAN, having served with him in the House of Representatives for ten years, two of which we were members of the same committee, and having been a guest with him at the same hotel for the last ten or twelve years of his public service. I learned, sir, in that time to have for him as a legislator a most profound respect, and as a man, deep personal affection.

He possessed many admirable traits of character. As a public man his fidelity to the Government he served and to the people he represented no one familiar with his career ever dreamed of questioning. As a guardian of the public Treasury he was most watchful, accepting and acting a rôle the most of us would shrink from at once. His popularity as a member of the House he never weighed in the balance with his duty, and he never surrendered one jot or one tittle of the latter to secure the former.

He was known as "the great objector," but he never gained that title by obstructing legislation for personal or partisan ends, from prejudice, passion, or pique, and while his colleagues on the floor, when they saw their pet measures delayed or defeated, may have felt a momentary irritation, naturally, I believe that confidence in the honesty and patriotism of his purposes was universal. He undoubtedly saved the Government many thousands of dollars, never counting the cost to himself.

He was, I think, the most conspicuous man for his strict attention to public duties I have ever known. He was never absent from House or committee where absence was avoidable. And not only was he present and in the performance of his duties in public, but he had no time which he called his own in private. I know personally that his rooms were besieged every night and that the doors were never closed.

He was, on account of his long experience and continued service in the House of Representatives, a good parliamentarian, an accomplishment almost absolutely necessary to success in that great body.

Judge HOLMAN himself never claimed, nor did he have, any of the graces of the orator, but he was a strong debater, a very dangerous opponent, because he never entered into a discussion without being fully equipped for the contest.

All strong men have some weakness. Judge HOLMAN was no exception to this rule. Whenever he heard coming up to him the cry of the soldier or the soldier's widow, he forgot the Treasury and left its door wide open. When Judge HOLMAN died the soldiers lost as good a friend as they ever had in the Congress of the United States.

While he was strict, and perhaps many people thought severe, in his economy in public expenditure, in his own he was liberal to prodigality. Every beggar and tramp and wrecked office seeker instinctively sought Judge Holman, and they never left him empty-handed. I have known him many a time, after he had disbursed all the money he had with him, to call upon a neighbor for a few more dollars, saying that some poor fellow was in distress and needed it. I was appointed once to speak at Lawrenceburg, in his district. He addressed a meeting the evening before, opening his speech with the information that a poor widow in town had, a few days before, lost her only cow by accident; that she was in great trouble because she could not replace it; and made the declaration that there would be no speech that evening until sufficient money had been contributed to make up the loss. The necessary contribution was promptly made, the Judge being the most generous giver, then politics resumed its sway.

In his family he was one of the most delightful and charming men I ever knew. He and his dear wife, who crossed "the covered bridge" just before him, all the time I knew them so intimately, were as tender, as courteous, as devoted to each other as when they were bride and groom. To his children he was a father indulgent to a fault.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] has written for him his epitaph. I will write for him mine. "He was faithful, just, charitable, affectionate." Perhaps Senators will say that these are homely and modest virtues, not brilliant, not glittering. To be sure, but they are as eternal as the hills.

Who of us in the Senate to-day remembers the battles fought and the victories won by Sir Philip Sidney? Who of us forgets that cup of cold water given to the dying soldier? On the monument erected to that great English soldier, General Gordon, there is inscribed these words: "At all times and everywhere he gave his strength to the weak, his substance to the poor, his sympathy to the suffering, his heart to God." Nobler tribute than that never was paid to man, and it will live long after that marble monument has crumbled into dust.

Mr. TURPIE. Mr. President, the Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, lately deceased, a member of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fifth Congress from the Fourth district of the State of Indiana, was first elected to that body in 1858, and with brief interruptions remained continuously in the same service until April 22, 1897, the time of his death. His public life may thus be said to have covered the period of almost forty years. His actual service, had he lived to complete the term for which he was last chosen, would have been thirty-two years, a length of time almost equal to that of a whole generation. He was a member of Congress before the war, and of the Congress which sat at the commencement of and during the war.

The great civil war, with the issues incident thereto, strongly mark a very momentous epoch in our history. The burning questions of that day came very early, at the very beginning of his career, to Mr. HOLMAN. His answer thereto, and his action concerning the same, were neither tardy nor uncertain. He was for the Union at all risk and at every cost. He supported the prosecution of the war for the Union with fervent zeal, with unflagging constancy. He had all his life resided on the very line of the border between the free and slave States. He represented the people of a border district. His constituents had with their neighbors of Kentucky, and indeed with the people of the entire South, through the great commerce of the Ohio River, the most intimate and congenial relations; but these things cost him not a moment's hesitation.

In the very outset he took his position of loyalty to the Union, and his course contributed largely in its influence, both upon public and private opinion, to the success of that policy which preserved the Government and the Union of the States unimpaired from the gravest peril that had yet threatened their existence. He did not disguise, deny, or seek to evade the very serious consequences of the armed conflict which ensued. Many of his warmest, most devoted personal and political friends engaged in the military service of the United States. They were not left to the care or attention of others. He followed their fortunes in the field or on the march with the most constant solicitude. Whatever could be done by him, either through public action or personal ministration, was done with fidelity, with the most perfect kindness and alacrity. Many an officer and soldier of the Indiana regiments received in time of trouble needed aid and recognition at his hands.

The same just and prescient regard for the consequences of the war is clearly shown by his record in Congress upon the subject of pensions to the soldiers of the Union. He always took the ground that the payment of pensions for injuries incurred during service to those who had borne arms in our behalf in that great contest was a part and portion of the war debt, as binding upon the conscience and honor of the nation as the bonds or coupons of the funded indebtedness. He therefore earnestly advocated, and voted at all times, for the appropriations necessary for the payment of the pension roll, and for every measure having for its object the speedy adjustment and fair settlement of pension claims. He spent some of the last hours of his active service in patient labor with his own hands in assisting some of his very numerous constituents in the presentation of their cases. It seemed to be a part of the man's life and conscience that, having vigorously supported the prosecution of the war, he did not desire to shun any responsibility therefor, but he felt under obligation to work while it was yet day with him, by all means and methods, for those who had suffered from the wounds or disabilities incident to the perils of that gigantic conflict.

Upon the close of the civil war his record upon the subject of reconstruction was as declarative and outspoken as it had been during the period of actual hostilities. He took and maintained the position that the States which had joined in the revolt against the National Government, having laid down their arms and having renewed their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the country, were entitled to as full recognition and representation in Congress as upon the day of their original admission into the Union. Penalties were for persons, such persons as Congress might, for cause, subject to the same, not for States, and where the masses of the people of a State had by legislative action brought themselves into harmonious and practical relations with the Government, there ought, as he believed in such cases, to be no denial of any constitutional rights or privileges. He espoused and advocated these principles from the beginning, and adhered thereto until they became the settled policy and the established law of the land.

Besides the prominent part he bore in measures of national moment and concern, he was constantly engaged in the labors of one or more leading committees of the House. Indeed, his capacity for this kind of work and his supervision and recollection of almost innumerable details were very remarkable. During his protracted service in the House he not only regularly read every bill and report upon all subjects of interest, but he studied these papers—examined and verified their contents. He was, during the time of his active service, more thoroughly conversant with the Indian affairs, with the whole body of legislation relating to the public lands, and especially the entire system of appropriations than any member of either House of Congress.

He was a timely, earnest, constant friend and supporter of the homestead policy as applicable to the arable lands belonging to

the Government. He contended that the public domain belonged to and should be exclusively reserved for the people. He insisted that there was no system of land grants or subsidies and no improvement of any character that could compare in profit and advantage to the country with the policy of colonizing the far West by a dedication of its broad areas of forest and prairie to be the homes of actual settlers.

His special services to his own constituency and to his native State, for many years connected with and directed to the improvement of the Ohio River and its affluents have been often the subject of public notice and of the highest appreciation. It would be difficult to describe or to designate any faculties or qualities of an ideal Representative which were not exemplified in the character and life of the veteran statesman whom we delighted to honor. His official course was marked by a just consideration of the constitutional rights and lawful interests of the people of the entire country, by special attention to the particular necessities and demands of his own State and of his immediate constituency, and by a faithful, diligent performance of every duty, which neither age nor time could slacken or abate.

His personal characteristics were well known; they have been often described. He was affable, easy of approach, attentive to the petitioner for aid or counsel. His long service and high position had no effect to remove him from the sphere of daily and hourly touch with the people. He was as near to his constituency on the last as on the first day of his service. He rebuked not importunity, but heard the matter over again, willingly, to the end. In his official labors at the capital he was no respecter of persons nor of parties. All received the same kindly, helpful, and impartial consideration.

Notwithstanding this, he was an earnest partisan, very strongly attached to the party of his choice. Indeed, one of the things most notable in the man was his political constancy. As a Democrat he commenced, as a Democrat he finished, his course. He lived and acted also in an era of great political change and upheaval, and of much tergiversation. His earlier campaigns, as well as his first canvass for Congress, were made against the Whig party. Subsequently he encountered the American, or, as it was called, the Knownothing party; then the Union party and platform, which figured so largely in Indiana during the first years of the war. Lastly he contended with the Republican organization. Yet he had as a politician a very long life. The people gave him this length of years, and they seem not to have charged against him as a fault or as any offense his steadfast adherence to that party whose tenets and policies he had in his youth espoused. Here is found a valuable lesson for the young men of this time who may entertain ambition for a public career. Few Representatives in Congress have rendered more useful or practical service to the country or to their constituencies than this lifelong partisan.

It is not true that the best services in the cause of our country or of mankind have been rendered by nonpartisans. The great revolutions and reformations in the promotion of human progress, the gains made in the protracted struggle for civil and religious liberty, the amendments to the Constitution and laws which have aggrandized the many as free moral agents, have been the work of partisans, of men who had beliefs, who held convictions and were willing to take sides for their maintenance at all hazards.

These reflections are neither casual nor irrelevant. They belong to this subject, and are a part—no unimportant part—of the history of the life which we commemorate. The lesson spoken of is written in the pages of this life in characters so large, so vivid, so distinct in outline that it ought not be overlooked or forgotten.

One of his finest traits was that of modesty, an unobtrusive demeanor without any assumption of importance or superiority. This is not to be excluded from the list of the virtues and graces of true manhood. In ordinary intercourse or private conversation he very rarely alluded to his own action or conduct in public affairs. He would describe a stirring incident which had occurred in the proceedings of the House, in which he had taken a principal part, without so much as mentioning his own presence. Often what he said or did became for the time the subject of public comment and attention, but what had been thus done or spoken by him did not have such notoriety for its end or object.

This very conspicuous trait in his character somewhat obscured many of his best attainments. They were unknown, therefore unnoticed.

His reading had been, in the course of his life, very extensive. He was a man of broad and liberal culture, well acquainted with the history of his country and with that of others, especially with the history of those nations, France and England, so intimately connected with our own. He was thoroughly conversant with English and American literature, and often quoted and alluded to our best classics with the warmest expressions of interest and appreciation. He was specially addicted to research in natural science. He had not only read much upon these topics, but his personal observations therein had been curiously close and accurate.

He was very much at home among plants and shrubs, buds and blossoms. He told me that he had been always fond of flowers, and had in early life rather looked upon leaves as dull and commonplace forms, but latterly he had changed his mind and taste. He found that the leaves of many plants and shrubs were as delicate and beautiful as flowers, and quite as fragrant.

The capacity for the enjoyment of such simple and elegant tastes was for him a fortunate condition. These calm and quiet studies of nature brought him a change of subject, afforded him rest and relaxation from the wearing exactions of public duty, a relief much needed amidst the labors of a life of official routine and ceaseless activity.

He dealt with the public moneys in the same manner as he dealt with his own—frugal in the most necessary expenditures, careless in none, opposing all extravagance, and especially hostile to schemes savoring of speculation or corruption. One of his maxims, always observed and enforced, was that the National Treasury ought never to be used for mere speculative projects however promising in return, and that it should be diligently watched and guarded against the insidious attacks of corporate and private interests.

One of the strongest traits of his character was attachment to his home. It was an ancestral home, and though not large in acres it was beautiful in its site and surroundings. Upon a high plateau, overlooking the Ohio River, three States were to be seen from the Holman homestead, and the landscape was so variegated as to be very attractive to one who from day to day looked upon its changing scenery. The owner of this mansion lived in it—indeed, really lived nowhere else. Though he spent much of his time at Washington and at other places in the discharge of his public duties, yet he dwelt at Verestau, the place of his birth—the farmhouse of his fathers. He personally undertook the care of the place—the fields, orchard, garden, and shrubbery. He cared much for trees, and when one or another of these old friends of the forest was marked for the ax he would be heard to say, in as startling tones as he ever addressed to the Speaker, "I object."

This love for home—its employments and associations—was as firm and constant in his early youth and manhood as in his latter days. Doubtless the public service had for him its fascination and singular attraction, as it may have for others. His reputation as a statesman and lawmaker was widely known, and his acquaintance with men and affairs in many parts of the country was large and intimate; but none of these things lessened his affection for the home of his youth. After every period of absence he returned thither with eagerness to spend his leisure upon the banks of the Ohio. Where he was born there he lived and labored, and there he was buried.

In the haste and celerity of our modern life, in its multitudinous distraction, in its rapid change of vocation and residence, and in its city hives and flats used as domiciles, the sentiment of hearth and home among us seems almost in danger of extinction. Here, then, we may well pause, taking at least time for breath in our hurry to consider and contemplate the example of this great American who made his home, his country home, the seat and center of his work and life. The public honors he won and wore, the fame he achieved in the national councils, the beneficence of his long Congressional service, were all deemed, in his mind, worthy only to adorn and to aggrandize his home.

Several years before his election to Congress Mr. HOLMAN had been, in 1849, chosen a member of the convention of our State which met in 1850 and which framed and submitted to the people for adoption our present constitution. In this assembly, composed of the most distinguished men of the State in both of the political parties then dominant, he held a very conspicuous position and established a great reputation, both among his colleagues in that body and the constituencies which they represented. Afterwards he was elected a member of the general assembly of the State which met in 1851. Upon this session of the legislature devolved the task of a revision of the statutes of the State then in force so as to bring the whole mass of previous legislation in accord and harmony with what was then called the new constitution.

In this assembly, also, his labors were of permanent utility and conceded excellence. Many of the members of this body had been members of the constitutional convention. His capacity and industry were well known and recognized. This session of our legislature lasted more than six months, the longest in the history of the State. It was called, in the parlance of those days, and is yet occasionally alluded to as the "long parliament." Both of these positions, much sought and coveted by the public men of that era, were attained by him after strenuous and exciting contests before the people with his political rivals and opponents.

Besides, in the brief intervals of his Congressional service, when he occasionally failed to be returned, he had yet always been the candidate of his party, so that the period of his active

political canvass extended from 1849 to 1896, longer than that of any public man of either party in our State. The Holman campaign thus ran through nearly half a century. It was always in method and form the same, though of course in that lapse of time it comprised a great variety of subjects and was concerned with many and different political issues. His campaign was conducted by a public, open canvass, sometimes made by himself alone, at other times jointly with his competitor. His meetings for public speaking were usually held upon his own appointment. He journeyed from neighborhood to neighborhood and from county to county on his own motion, paying little attention to what is called the local organization. This was aided by a house-to-house canvass in certain localities, not careless or indifferent, though it might seem to be so, but full of discrimination. He traveled in his own conveyance, carried always a supply of documents, including his Congressional speeches, distributed freely to all those who wished them.

He took also with him a copy of the RECORD of Congressional proceedings, with which he often suddenly confounded some noisy disputant or a thoughtless competitor on the hustings who accused him of casting a vote which he never gave, or of an utterance which he had not made, but some other member had made on the same day and page of the RECORD.

To these instrumentalities was added a large current correspondence—personal letters written and signed by himself not only to political friends, but to political opponents, stating the reasons for his reelection. These letters were written in manly, nervous style, free and open. Of the many he may have written, not one was ever quoted to his disparagement; of the many even yet remaining among his people, not one appeals to the voter save in the highest and most honorable terms. These letters are now preserved as cherished mementos of the writer and of his career.

More than once in his course he encountered the boding wrath of legislative apportionment which threatened to destroy his majorities and to overwhelm his friendly constituencies. When the legislature of Indiana became Republican, one of the first things considered was how to exclude HOLMAN from the House of Representatives. His district was two or three times carefully changed and reconstructed so as to assure his defeat, but the design failed. "It is true," he has been heard to say on these occasions, "the legislature can make the district, but they can not choose the member. The people will choose the member; they will resent this political wrong." And so the event proved.

Once when the legislature had added to his old district the counties of Wayne and Fayette, with very large adverse majorities, intending to provide for his certain overthrow, public opinion came with such a strong trend in his direction that the stoutest posts and ramparts of the partisan apportionment were swept away, the highest and driest places of opposition were submerged by the flood tide in his favor; and the result was one of the greatest political triumphs in the history of Indiana. Of so little avail are apportionments when the people will otherwise.

As a public speaker, judged from the recorded experience of so constant success, he was exceedingly efficient. With many other qualifications for good fortune upon the hustings, he had one overshadowing merit—that of being easily understood by those who heard him. Men might approve, or disapprove, but they could not misunderstand him. His style of address to a popular audience was ordinarily plain, familiar, and colloquial, but not incorrect or inelegant. Facts, figures, dates, and amounts given upon his personal or official knowledge were stated with precision and accuracy. He spoke altogether extempore, but after careful thought and preparation. He seldom even used notes or memoranda, though he sometimes read from documents cited. He was of the most admirable temper, smooth, unruffled, impervious to irritation, undisturbed by interruption, in his bearing frank and manly, gifted with a reserve fund of patience which could not by any sort of device be exhausted.

His very active powers of reasoning and argument were under instant and immediate command. His spirit-stirring words of comment, exhortation, and encouragement were deftly fitted to the exigencies of the campaign as they arose from day to day. He did not often speak at great length, but always held the attention of his hearers closely. He was not versed in the modern accomplishment of being at the same time quite brief and very tedious. His voice could not be called loud or strong, yet it was clear. It wore well, and had in it a certain metallic resonance that carried his words to a distance, so that he was heard distinctly by a very numerous audience.

There was a curious method in his direct attack, or invective. These were not often resorted to. When he made use of invective, very keen, yet quiet, it was uttered altogether in the tone and manner of an aside, of something he had almost forgotten to say, something he cared nothing about repeating or remembering. The effect was very singular; it greatly enhanced the force of the words spoken.

His manner and style of speaking in the House of Representatives were the same as before the people, except that they were somewhat more deliberate, and disclosed also, consciously or unconsciously, forces in reserve which he might summon to his support. Upon his familiar themes in that House, and they were not few in number, he could call spirits from the vasty deep, and they came instantly at his bidding. When he had stated and declared the reasons for his opposition to a pending claim or appropriation as unjust, excessive, or fraudulent, and a member undertook to answer in defense of the same, the member made the mistake of attacking a strong man upon his strongest ground. HOLMAN'S reply in such case was not only an exposition, it was an exposure scathing and destructive. It left his assailant helpless, without the means of recovery. Often such a one became the subject of rebuke by the vote of the House, and by the later action of his own constituency. More than one honorable gentleman has begun and ended his Congressional career by an attack on HOLMAN.

The relations of mutual esteem and confidence between Mr. HOLMAN and the wise-hearted, generous constituency whom he represented became stronger and nearer. He learned more and more what his people wished and how to accomplish it. They learned to know him as a master workman, often accepted, many times approved, and they still continued to prefer him as against all other candidates for their favor.

Year after year, as the season for the campaign recurred, he proceeded to set forth, in order, a declaration of those things most surely believed among us of the Democratic faith.

In the latter days, in the last appeal which he made to the people near the close of his life, in the maturity of age and experience, he earnestly contended for the policy embodied in the Constitution, the free coinage and use of both silver and gold as full legal-tender money of the United States. And the people again set their final seal of approval upon his character, life, and doctrine by a sixteenth election to the House—an event very rare in political annals.

When he had entered the seventy-fifth year of his pilgrimage, when he had commenced the thirty-first year of his great employment in the national councils, he was one day missed from his accustomed place. Very soon it was known that he was not in attendance; he was absent, but not without leave; a message had come from the all-wise Master of Assemblies that he should rest from his labors.

During the last session of the Fifty-third Congress, which ended on March 4, 1895, I saw a great deal of Mr. HOLMAN. He was then serving in his fifteenth term. He called very often at my rooms in the Capitol. He complained frequently of his health; said that he felt his strength declining, and that the work of the House seemed to fatigue him much more than formerly. I spoke very cheerfully in reply—told him that he appeared in excellent health, and that he bore the winters at Washington much better than some of our younger men, but he still brooded somewhat over his condition. At last he said to me upon one of these occasions rather seriously, "That he supposed he would be no exception to the rule." I asked him what rule. He replied that it seemed to be accepted as a rule of the House that no member should ever live to finish his thirtieth year of service. The source of these forebodings then became apparent. There had been a tradition of long standing in the House that no member had survived to serve out his fifteenth term. Mr. Speaker Randall had died, in this regard, prematurely. Judge Kelley, for many years the father of the House, had died in the twenty-ninth year of his service. Mr. O'Neill, who succeeded Judge Kelley in that title, had died before the completion of his last term. Judge HOLMAN had for many years heard this tradition, and was not unaffected by it. I told him that every rule had its exceptions, assured him of his continued health and welfare, and that I believed he would fully serve out his term and break the line of tradition for once at least. When the session closed, on the morning after adjournment I called upon him at his rooms. I congratulated him upon the completion of the thirtieth year of his service, an unexampled instance in the House, a very notable era in his own life, in the history of our State, and in the annals of Congress. He received these congratulations with evident satisfaction, yet seemed to be in a mood quite sedate and serious, but at last said, smilingly, that he had been spared to make an exception to the rule, though he had thought for some months before that he would not live to be one.

I had the pleasure afterwards of meeting him quite frequently, upon his reelection to the Fifty-fifth Congress. He had been then the father of the House, and had besides the unique distinction of having already served a longer time in that body than any other member in its history, and of having been chosen to a sixteenth term of membership besides. This prolonged service, with its coincident seniority, had not been merely perfunctory. It had been accompanied at every stage by a vigilant, faithful, continuous discharge of public duty, and that true fame which is earned by real merit, by a stern and stainless integrity, the answer of a good conscience toward God and man, the most splendid trophy of a well-spent life.

Although Judge HOLMAN was a man of affairs in close contact with the varied political activities of this world, yet he had not forgotten—had always borne in present remembrance—the concerns of the world to come, the distant scene beyond. He had been from early manhood, and continued to the close of his earthly career, a steadfast believer in the Christian faith. He became and remained a member of the Baptist Church, and always took a lively interest in the progress and growth of that numerous and influential body. He frequently attended as a delegate its regular annual associations, and it was evident that he enjoyed the meetings and deliberations of these religious councils as much as he did those of the National Congress. It must have been certainly an interesting and edifying spectacle to have seen and heard the distinguished statesman, whom time had clothed with so many years and honors, discoursing upon some subject of discipline or doctrine among his brethren as one who, in his deliberations upon the great secular questions of his age, had yet kept and preserved his interest in the affairs of that grander and more glorious commonwealth—the church.

Firmly attached to the form of faith which he had so long and so worthily professed, yet he was in no sense proscriptive. As he had freely formed and retained his own religious opinions, he granted to all others the same liberty, not of charity only, but of right.

Thus his death has given us another witness to the doctrine of the life to come and of immortality. How often he has recited that magnificent climax of the great Apostle of the Gentiles:

> It is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption.
> It is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory.
> It is sown in weakness, it is raised in power.

The earthly form and life of our illustrious colleague have passed away, have perished; but the honor, the power, and the glory await him in the resurrection of the just.

The Senate (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.), in pursuance of the resolution unanimously agreed to, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, December 18, 1897, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *December 17, 1897.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PRINTING THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution I now send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be read, subject to the right of objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That 5,000 copies of the bill S. 1035, as amended by the Judiciary Committee of the House, and also of the report thereof from the Committee on the Judiciary, be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. HENDERSON. I will say, Mr. Speaker, that this is the bankruptcy bill, with accompanying report. Members tell me that there are so many applications for it from all parts that I feel justified in making this request.

Mr. BAILEY. Before consent is given, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman if this print has that analytical index and that bird's-eye view which accompanied the other bill?

Mr. HENDERSON. All of the artistic features which the gentleman alludes to have been eliminated from the bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. BAILEY. Then I have no objection.

There being no objection, the resolution was considered, and agreed to.

GILA VALLEY, GLOBE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4769) to amend an act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, subject to the right of objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the act entitled "An act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona," approved February 18, 1895, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that said section shall read as follows:

"SEC. 5. That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road be constructed through the said reservation within four years after the passage of this act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DINGLEY. Reserving the right to object, I would like to have some statement from the gentleman with reference to the request he makes.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I will state to the House the necessity for the passage of the bill at this time.

This railroad has been completed from a point on the Southern Pacific to the San Carlos Indian Reservation. The bill granting the right of way for the road was vetoed by President Cleveland because it did not contain a provision requiring the consent of the Indians on the reservation before the road was built.

The road, as I have said, has been built to the line of the reservation. There has been, however, great difficulty in obtaining the consent of these roving bands of half civilized, or uncivilized, Indians, and the delay in the construction of the road, after having built some 80 or 90 miles, has been caused entirely by this fact. The time in which the road was to have been built will expire now in a few weeks, and hence the necessity for the adoption of this legislation.

Mr. DINGLEY. The object of the bill is to extend the time.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. It simply gives additional time to enable the company to get the consent of these Indians and go on with the work.

Mr. DINGLEY. I would like to ask the gentleman if the committee having jurisdiction over this subject has been consulted with regard to it?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Oh, yes; the committee has reported the bill. Mr. FISCHER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the bill.

Mr. DINGLEY. Then I have no objection to its consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. There is an amendment, Mr. Speaker, in line 11 of the bill, striking out four and inserting two years as the limitation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BERRY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ASSIGNMENT OF COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Mr. ODELL. Mr. Speaker, I am instructed by the Committee on Accounts to present a privileged report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York, the chairman of the Committee on Accounts, presents a privileged report, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the resolution of the House authorizing and directing said committee to designate the committees of the House to which the clerks provided for by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, should be allowed and assigned for the present Congress and to report by resolution to the House for its action thereon, respectfully report that they have examined into and considered said matter, and report to the House and recommend the passage of the following resolution, namely:

Resolved, That the eighteen clerks to committees of the House during the session provided for by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, be, and they are hereby, allowed and assigned for the present Congress to the following committees, namely:

To the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, a clerk.
To the Committee on Education, a clerk.
To the Committee on Enrolled Bills, a clerk.
To the Committee on Invalid Pensions, an assistant clerk.
To the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, a clerk.
To the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, a clerk.
To the Committee on Labor, a clerk.
To the Committee on the Library, a clerk.
To the Committee on the Militia, a clerk.
To the Committee on Mines and Mining, a clerk.
To the Committee on Pacific Railroads, a clerk.
To the Committee on Patents, a clerk.
To the Committee on Pensions, a clerk.
To the Committee on Private Land Claims, a clerk.
To the Committee on Printing, a clerk.
To the Committee on Railways and Canals, a clerk.
To the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, a clerk.
To the Committee on the Territories, a clerk.

And resolved, That the pay of the clerks to committees of the House of Representatives, which have been or may be hereafter authorized by the House, who are paid during the session only, shall begin from the time such clerks entered upon the discharge of their duties, which shall be ascertained and evidenced by the certificate of the chairman of the several committees employing clerks for the session only.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask for an explanation of the resolution. What does it carry?

Mr. ODELL. It carries $6 a day for each of these clerks. The provision is made in the legislative bill for the employment of eighteen clerks.

Mr. BINGHAM. Is this additional?

Mr. ODELL. No; it is regular. At every session the clerks are assigned.

Mr. LOUD. This is simply an assignment of the clerks provided for in the legislative bill.

Mr. BINGHAM. Then it does not increase the expense?

Mr. ODELL. Oh, no.

Mr. DOCKERY. This is the usual assignment resolution, and, as I understand, it involves no additional expense.

Mr. ODELL. That is correct.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. ODELL, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

CHARLES R. CRISP.

Mr. ODELL. I also submit the following report.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the following resolution, beg leave to report as follows:

Resolution No. 132, authorizing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay to Charles R. Crisp, out of the contingent fund of the House, the sum of $76.50 for services rendered as private secretary, from the 1st to the 24th of October, 1896, to the late Charles F. Crisp, a Representative from Georgia in the Fifty-fourth Congress, is hereby returned approved.

Your committee therefore beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Charles R. Crisp, out of the contingent fund of the House, the sum of $76.50 for services rendered as private secretary, from the 1st to the 24th of October, 1896, to the late Charles F. Crisp, a Representative from Georgia in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

CLERKS TO CERTAIN COMMITTEES.

Mr. ODELL. I am also directed to report the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred sundry resolutions beg leave to report as follows:

Resolution No. 125. *Resolved*, That an assistant clerk be allowed the Committee on Claims during the sessions of the Fifty-fifth Congress, at the rate of $6 a day, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolution No. 89. *Resolved*, That the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a clerk for the sessions of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

Resolution No. 101. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs is authorized to appoint a clerk for the sessions of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

Resolution No. 117. *Resolved*, That the chairman of the Naval Committee is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a clerk to his committee during the sessions of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

These resolutions are herewith returned, and a substitute for them is hereby presented, as follows:

Resolved, That an assistant clerk be allowed the Committee on Claims, to the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the Committee on Military Affairs during the sessions of the Fifty-fifth Congress, at a compensation of $6 per day, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, and that the pay of such clerks to the above-named committees shall begin from the time such clerks enter upon the discharge of their duties, which shall be ascertained and evidenced by the certificate of the chairmen of the several committees employing clerks for the sessions only.

And as thus amended the committee approves the resolutions.

Mr. DOCKERY. As I understand this resolution, it provides for an additional clerical force.

Mr. ODELL. Not over the Fifty-fourth Congress. These same resolutions were adopted in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and these same committees had assistant clerks in that Congress.

Mr. DOCKERY. In that Congress?

Mr. ODELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. I regret this resolution was not offered first. In the assignment of clerks to committees in the legislative bill there was an assignment of clerks to committees without any business. Some of these committees provided for by this resolution are business committees. In fact, all of them may be—I do not assert to the contrary—entitled to this additional clerical assistance. I do not, however, commit myself to that proposition; but it may be so.

Now, then, if this resolution had been offered in the first place, I think a suggestion would have come from some quarter to amend the assignment resolution so as to strike out from that resolution of assignment the clerk to the Committee on Mines and Mining, which probably never had a bill; the Committee on Railways and Canals, and some other committees that I do not now recall, that have no business of consequence to present to the House. I regret that the committee in the assignment of clerks did not provide for the committees named in this substitute out of the force authorized by the legislative bill.

Mr. ODELL. I will say to the gentleman from Missouri that the assignment of clerks made in the resolution directing us to make such assignment is the same that we made in the Fifty-fourth Congress. I was a member of the Committee on Accounts in that Congress, and I can say that we made a very careful investigation, and it was only after considerable thought that that assignment was made. There has been no change made in the assignments from that made in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Mr. DOCKERY. The gentleman asserts, as I understand, that this does not increase the clerical force over the number authorized in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Mr. ODELL. Not at all, sir.

Mr. BAILEY. But is an increase over the Fifty-third Congress.

Mr. ODELL. I think not. In the Fifty-third Congress there was an assignment of thirty-three session clerks.

Mr. BAILEY. Do you mean session clerks?

Mr. ODELL. I do. The number of session clerks, if this resolution should pass, would be twenty-two, while in the Fifty-third Congress there were thirty-three.

Mr. BAILEY. Well, Mr. Speaker, I am not prepared to say what distinction there was between session and annual clerks. It is absolutely certain that the clerical force of the House and the committees of the House was not 33 per cent more in the Fifty-third Congress than in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Mr. ODELL. Oh, no; I did not state—I said that there were thirty-three session clerks in the Fifty-third Congress provided for by the legislative bill, the same bill which provides for these eighteen clerks.

Mr. BAILEY. They were session clerks, and you have taken eleven of them and made them annual clerks?

Mr. ODELL. No, sir.

Mr. BAILEY. You say that only twenty-two are provided here?

Mr. ODELL. Only eighteen.

Mr. BAILEY. And twenty-two in the last Congress, I understood you to say.

Mr. ODELL. They have one less session clerk in this Congress than last year.

Mr. BAILEY. What have you done with our session clerks? Have you dropped them from the roll or made them annual?

Mr. ODELL. There was one gentleman who had sufficient influence with the Committee on Appropriations to have his clerk taken from the session roll and made an annual clerk, so that there are eighteen session clerks and one annual clerk, instead of nineteen session clerks, as in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Mr. BAILEY. Then does the gentleman mean to tell me that in the Fifty-fourth Congress there was one less, and in the Fifty-fifth it is proposed to make eleven less? If there are to be less than the Fifty-third Congress, I shall be glad to vote for the resolution.

Mr. ODELL. I can only refer the gentleman to the bill, which calls for thirty-three clerks.

Mr. BAILEY. My judgment is that you have taken our session clerks and made them annual clerks.

Mr. ODELL. Not at all, sir.

Mr. BAILEY. Then you mean to say that you are providing for fourteen less clerks than we had in the Fifty-third Congress.

Mr. ODELL. I mean to say to the gentleman from Texas that we are providing for these eighteen clerks which are called for in the legislative bill, and that in the Fifty-third Congress there were thirty-three attending to these duties.

Mr. BAILEY. You are trying to provide for eighteen session clerks.

Mr. ODELL. That is all.

Mr. BAILEY. What has become of the others?

Mr. ODELL. They have been dropped.

Mr. BAILEY. Dropped, or carried to the annual roll?

Mr. ODELL. No, sir; they have not been carried to the annual roll. The extra session clerks to committees have been dropped entirely from the legislative bill.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, this is a matter that I have never given much attention, but it seems so improbable that our friends on the other side should have reduced the number of offices while they were in power that I think some explanation is required.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Speaker, I think that I can furnish the explanation. The gentleman [Mr. ODELL] is probably correct in his statement that there were thirty-three session clerks during the Fifty-third Congress, and that a less number was provided during the last Congress and also a less number carried in the current law. The explanation arises entirely out of the fact of the passage of a resolution by the House authorizing members to employ clerks. That having been done, the Committee on Appropriations very properly reduced the number of session clerks, and in my judgment they would have acted with more wisdom if they had dropped them all, or substantially all.

Mr. BAILEY. I supposed there was some such explanation.

Mr. DOCKERY. That is the explanation. It arises out of the fact that the House authorized the employment of clerks by members, and therefore the Committee on Appropriations reduced the number from thirty-three to nineteen in the last House and to eighteen in the current law. It is not any reduction of expenditure, but it is a reduction in the number of clerks, as the gentleman from New York states, and the committee would have had my approval more entirely if they had stricken out all the session clerks.

Mr. ODELL. It is a reduction of expenditures, because the session clerks received $6 a day, while the clerks to Representatives receive only $100 a month.

Mr. DOCKERY. That is true. There comes in the $100 a month, and when you figure up the total you will find as a result that by giving clerks to members we have largely increased the expenditure. I do not, however, desire to charge that on any particular administration of the House.

Mr. ODELL. We are only performing our duty in accordance with the bill.

Mr. DOCKERY. Certainly.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that in asking for the adoption of a resolution for assistant clerks there ought to be some explanation from the chairman of the committee as to the necessity for them. It seems to me that there ought to be a statement as to the number of hours which these clerks devote to their duties and as to whether there is an actual present necessity for this additional number.

Mr. ODELL. I will say to the gentleman that the committees to which these clerks are assigned are among the most important in the House—the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Committee on Interstate Commerce, the Committee on Military Affairs, and the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I can say for one committee that the Committee on Military Affairs has had an extra session clerk during my entire service, both during Democratic and Republican Congresses, and that the two clerks of that committee have all the work they can do. One of them is kept busy almost constantly by members of Congress looking up their matters and answering questions as to the status of their bills. There are in the neighborhood of 2,000 bills before the committee, many of them private bills, many of them bills that probably should never have been introduced, but members are the judges of that, and it is absolutely impossible for one clerk to do the business of the committee.

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make one suggestion to our Democratic friends here who may possibly desire to intimate that this is an increase of expenditures. Let me say to you, gentlemen, in perfect candor that this is one of the evils that grew up many years ago, an incubus which we can not shake off. The Republican party in this Congress and in the last is not responsible for the system, because, as I have said, it has come down through many years. These committees have had assistant clerks; whether they needed them or not is not for us to determine. They have had them, and this House has not the courage to take them off. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. You are in favor of this resolution, are you not?

Mr. LOUD. Oh, well, I would rather the gentleman would not ask me that question. I am not opposing it.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Well, I do not see why anybody should object, if the gentleman from California is satisfied.

Mr. LOUD. If the gentleman wants an expression of opinion from me, let me say that I believe the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads has as much work as any of the committees mentioned in this list. I have a most competent secretary, who has a very good time after doing my work and the work of the committee.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. No doubt about that.

Mr. BAILEY. With that testimony before us, I think we ought to vote against allowing additional clerks to the Committee on Naval Affairs and the Committee on Military Affairs. My judgment is that the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads would probably have about as much work to perform—work which must be performed—indeed, more work than either the Committee on Naval Affairs or the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HULL. The Post-Office Committee has very important work to perform; there is no question of that; but so far as regards detail work, I suppose that committee has before it possibly one-tenth of the number of bills that we have, and they are bills of a public nature, upon which leading officers of the Government are heard. In investigating such bills but little work, comparatively, is required from the clerk, while the work before the Military Committee is of such a character that the clerks of that committee are very largely occupied in looking up information in order to answer the questions of members concerning the bills they have introduced.

Mr. BAILEY. Without having had service upon either the Committee on Naval Affairs or the Committee on Military Affairs, it seems to me that those two committees ought to have as little to do as any important committee of the House. We have a small Army, though larger than it ought to be and vastly more expensive. We have a Navy now that costs more than it cost to administer the entire Government twenty-five years after its organization. But it is not possible, so far as I can see, that there should be any matter of vast importance before these committees except the ordinary appropriation bills.

Mr. HULL. I have not claimed that the matters coming before the Committee on Military Affairs are of "vast importance." But we have before us a large number of bills of a class the investigation of which involves much time and trouble. As long as members introduce such bills and insist on hearings before the committee, insist on the records of parties in whom they are interested being looked up, the Committee on Military Affairs must at least do the best it can to meet the demands of members.

Mr. BAILEY. That is proper. Any gentleman who introduces a bill is entitled to a hearing upon it if he desires it.

Mr. HULL. I will say to the gentleman that something like 2,000 bills have already been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. If the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs were here, as he is not, I do not think anybody would like to object to this proposition. Gentlemen seem disposed to take advantage of an occasion when he is absent.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I rose to inquire of the chairman of the Committee on Accounts [Mr. ODELL] whether he has any knowledge in regard to the extra work which it is claimed has to be done by the Committee on Military Affairs. I should like to know something about the necessity for this extra work.

Mr. ODELL. In answer to the gentleman from Kansas, I can only say that representatives of the Committee on Naval Affairs have been before our committee two or three times—not before the full committee, but before individual members of it—urging that this clerk be allowed them on the ground that the committee has a great amount of work and that his services are necessary.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Does the gentleman remember what suggestion was made as to the character of the work?

Mr. ODELL. No, sir. We have enough to do looking after the character of our own work without inquiring into the character of the work of other committees.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. It seems to me that this is one clerk that can be dispensed with.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I think that if gentlemen will wait until the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs comes in he will furnish all the information that is desired on this subject.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I am very sorry he is not here. The House certainly ought to be informed as to the character of the extra labor which it is supposed requires the services of this extra clerk.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a parliamentary inquiry. Would it be in order to amend this resolution so as to strike out the clause providing an extra clerk for the Committee on Naval Affairs?

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from New York [Mr. ODELL] yields for such an amendment, it would be in order.

Mr. ODELL. I do not yield for that purpose. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY].

Mr. MOODY. I wish to ask the gentleman from New York whether three clerks are provided for the three different branches of the Committee on Elections?

Mr. ODELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. They are annual clerks?

Mr. ODELL. They are.

Mr. MOODY. I should like to know whether that action was taken after investigation of the amount of work to be performed.

Mr. ODELL. For an answer to that question I shall have to refer the gentleman to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MOODY. This question occurred to me when this bill was under consideration by the committee. It appears now that the Committee on Appropriations gave no attention to this matter. In point of fact, we did not look into the merits of these appropriations for clerk hire, supposing that attention would be given to them by some other committee.

Now some other committee reports on the subject-matter and assumes that the Committee on Appropriations have given it attention. In point of fact, Mr. Speaker, none of the committees have given it attention.

I wish to say here, from my experience on one of the divisions of the Committee on Elections in the last Congress, that apart from the work the clerks of the committees do for the chairmen of the committees (whose work ought to be provided for just as provision is made for the rest of the members of the House), apart from that fact and the work done in that connection, there is not enough clerical work in all three divisions of the Elections Committee to reasonably occupy the time of one man, and during the vacation there is absolutely nothing for these clerks to do.

I remember the complaint made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], the justice of which I now recognize, and of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] in the last Congress, that by the present system of appointing clerks, clerks to their committees were busy all the time in the preparation of public work, and that they were able to render little or no assistance in the individual work of the chairman of the committee such as is rendered to the other members of the House. It seems to me, in view of the fact that this subject will bear much closer scrutiny and more careful investigation, and the Committee on Appropriations having failed to give it consideration, and the Committee on Accounts having also failed to do so, that it ought to be investigated by some committee.

Several gentlemen, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] and others, made complaint during the last Congress, with reference to this subject, that the chairmen of committees—the great

committees of the House—who have no other clerk than the one who renders public service as clerk to the committee are placed at a disadvantage. These gentlemen ought to be provided for in some manner, and the clerks who are clerks to committees without work ought to be cut out and the money go where it would do service in the transaction of the public business. I would like, therefore, to see this resolution withdrawn and let it be a little more carefully examined.

Mr. BINGHAM. I desire to state, if the gentleman from Massachusetts will allow me, so far as the Committee on Appropriations acted as to the current law in the last Congress by which provision was made for the allowance of clerks to each of the divisions of the Committee on Elections, that the allowance was made on a report of the Committee on Accounts, and was passed by the House, and was mandatory on the committee. We have, therefore, no discretion in the matter.

Mr. MOODY. I hope my friend from Pennsylvania, my colleague on the committee, will not understand me as undertaking to criticise him or the committee, for in doing so I would criticise myself. But I simply call the attention of the House to the fact that it is true this question has received no consideration whatever from any committee of the House, and it is a matter of so much importance that it should have some consideration, for which reason, as I have suggested, I hope it will be withdrawn and referred for an investigation and examination of the facts.

The gentleman from New York has insisted that in making the appropriations the committee having charge of the appropriation bill was exercising some kind of independent judgment in the matter. Now, I have insisted that that is not correct, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM], by the interpolation of his remarks, has insisted that the Committee on Appropriations made provision for these clerks in obedience to a report from some other committee.

Mr. ODELL. The gentleman is in error in saying that this recommendation came from the Committee on Accounts. That is the point.

Mr. BINGHAM. In the last Congress?

Mr. ODELL. In the last Congress.

Mr. BINGHAM. I may be in error as to the Committee on Accounts, but the resolution was adopted by the House at all events, and it became mandatory on the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ODELL. I do not object to that statement.

Mr. MOODY. Whatever may be the reason, the subject has not been considered by any committee, and I regret that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER], the chairmen of these committees, are not present. I thought I saw the gentleman from Indiana when I rose to speak, or I should not have called attention to this particular subject.

But it is perfectly true that the employment of three annual clerks to dispose of the election cases is an absolute waste of the public money. It is true that denying to chairmen of the larger committees the clerks accorded to other members is an injustice to them; but if the matter were considered as the Committee on Accounts no doubt would be able to do, no longer relying on the judgment of any other committee, some plan could be adopted that would tend to prevent a wasteful expenditure of the public money and at the same time do justice to all of the committees.

Mr. DOCKERY. I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. ODELL] to yield to me.

Mr. ODELL. For what purpose?

Mr. DOCKERY. For the purpose of making an observation or two. [Laughter.] I desire to indorse what has been said by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY], and to pronounce a criticism upon the assignment of committee clerks under the authority of the legislative bill; not with the hope of effecting any reform at this time, but in the belief that possibly it may be of service to the Committee on Accounts in the future. In the assignment of the eighteen clerks authorized by the legislative bill, I find one assigned to the Committee on Education, which committee is absolutely without public business; one to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands. When did that committee have any business before this House? One to the Committee on Mines and Mining, which is utterly without public business before it. One to the Committee on Private Land Claims. I do not suppose that committee has had a meeting for years, unless it is to authorize the chairman to appoint a clerk. One to the Committee on Railways and Canals. I am not criticising the assignment proposed in the resolution now pending.

Mr. ODELL. Will the gentleman permit me?

Mr. DOCKERY. I am in harmony with the views just submitted by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY]. I think possibly some of these great committees do need a little additional assistance. I do not know whether these committees do or not, but I do know that the committees that I have named, to whom clerks have been assigned by this report, have no public business, and that clerical force, it seems to me, could more properly have gone to the committees which are now asking for assistant clerks.

Mr. ODELL. I will say to the gentleman from Missouri that if there had been no assignment of these clerks, each chairman would have had a personal clerk anyway, and I call his attention to the fact that the amount carried is not very large, when you come to figure out the difference, and when you consider that the clerk takes care of the personal work of the chairman as well as the committee work.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. May I ask the gentleman in charge of the bill a question?

Mr. ODELL. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Is it not a fact that the legislation which provided for clerks to members makes an exception as to chairmen of committees?

Mr. ODELL. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. And therefore those members who get to be chairmen of these little committees are thereby deprived of their clerks.

Mr. ODELL. Not altogether; only during the session of Congress.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. During the recess of Congress. And if they were not allowed committee clerks, they would get individual clerks under the general law.

Mr. ODELL. Let me make a correction. I think my statement is not understood. During the recess of Congress the chairmen of committees who have only session clerks are deprived of the services of the committee clerks, because the session clerk dies with Congress. The chairman then has his personal clerk the same as any other member.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. If these members were not chairmen of committees, they would have clerks under the law.

Mr. ODELL. Yes; they would have clerks.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Let me ask you another question. Is it not a fact that every time this question comes before the House it is always discussed; that the chairmen of these various committees who are allowed clerks are scarcely any of them here, and it has generally resulted about as is exhibited in your report?

Mr. ODELL. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. And it seems to have been the practice of the House for some time to allow these clerks, and there is no reason why they should not have them.

Mr. ODELL. We have followed the recommendation of the Committee on Accounts in the Fifty-fourth Congress without making one change.

Mr. DOCKERY. Certainly.

Mr. ODELL. I yield to the gentleman from New York, my colleague [Mr. CUMMINGS].

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I was among the first in this House to vote for clerks for members. That proposition was carried several times in Committee of the Whole, but when a yea-and-nay vote was reached in open House 25 per cent of the members who had voted in Committee of the Whole for clerks turned tail and voted against the proposition.

Finally, however, the proposition was carried in the Fifty-second Congress. In the Fifty-third Congress I found myself chairman of the Naval Committee, with no clerk. There was a clerk for the committee, but no clerk for the chairman of the committee. The time of the clerk of the Committee on Naval Affairs was more than taken up by his duties in the committee. A resolution was brought before the House providing for an assistant clerk for the Naval Committee. It entailed considerable debate in this body, but was finally carried by a decisive majority. At that time there was in the Naval Committee, in addition to its regular work, an investigation into the speed premium business, an investigation as to the Geodetic Survey, and an investigation as to the armor plate; and, sir, the time not only of the clerk, but of the assistant clerk of that committee, was so much taken up that I was compelled at times to hire a clerk and pay him out of my own pocket to attend to private business.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I know, and every man who has ever served upon the Committee on Naval Affairs knows, that there is an absolute necessity for an assistant clerk there independent of the business of the chairman. That clerk can be used by the chairman as his own clerk at odd times. If you strike out the provision for the assistant clerk of that committee, the chairman will be compelled to pay for a clerk out of his own pocket, while every other member upon this floor enjoys the advantage of having one granted to him by the House.

Mr. BLAND. I want to ask the gentleman if he did not make a mistake when he said that he had paid for a clerk to attend to his private business. I suppose he meant his public business.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I mean public business unconnected with naval matters—pension matters and business of similar character.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from New York will permit me, I raised some question as to the propriety of these

additional clerks, because if they are not necessary I desire to vote against them, and if they are necessary I would be one of the last men here or elsewhere to deny the committees the clerks necessary. The chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL], has said that it is necessary for his committee, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JETT] and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HAY], who sit around me, say it is necessary. The gentleman from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS] says an assistant is necessary to the Committee on Naval Affairs. With these statements, I have no further objection.

Mr. ODELL. I can say to the gentleman from Texas that the Committee on Accounts have given to this subject very careful consideration; that we are very loath to make any recommendation to this House for expenditures unless we believe they are absolutely necessary. We make this recommendation because we believe the committees need this assistance.

Mr. BAILEY. I am sure of that from what I know of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ODELL] and his associates on this committee; but still I think the House ought to understand perfectly well that the necessity exists before a clerk is allowed.

Mr. ODELL. I ask for the previous question.

Mr. MOODY. I ask the gentleman to yield to me for a moment. I do not wish to add very much to what I have said. I want it understood that I am in favor of giving adequate clerk hire to all committees and adequate clerk hire to all members; but I am opposed to going on in this slipshod, irresponsible way, without doing justice to the members and to the different committees. What ought to be done, and what has been suggested by a gentleman sitting near me, is this: Every member upon this floor ought to be furnished with a personal clerk, because I believe there is nothing better expended for the interests and convenience of our constituents than the money which is expended for clerk hire. After that each committee ought to have such clerical force as the duties of that committee demand, and no more. If the duties of the committee demand the assistance of one, two, or three assistant clerks, that number should be granted, and if their duties demand no clerks, they should have no clerks.

The SPEAKER. The Chair ventures to suggest to members of the Committee on Accounts that they should make an examination of this matter in reference to the needs of the House and in reference to the change that has been made by the creation of clerks for members. This has evidently disarranged the old system, and a new one ought to be established. The Chair has no doubt that the Committee on Accounts would be glad if every member who feels an interest in the subject would embody his views in a resolution or bill and send it to them, so that they may prepare and present some measure concerning the administration of the House.

Mr. MOODY. A parliamentary inquiry. What is the parliamentary status of the resolution before the House?

The SPEAKER. The resolution is now before the House for its adoption.

Mr. MOODY. Would it be in order to move to recommit the resolution?

Mr. ODELL. Mr. Speaker, I yielded to the gentleman for a question, and not for a motion, and I decline to yield for that purpose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. ODELL. I move the previous question.

The question was taken; and the previous question was ordered.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, at the proper time I desire to be recognized for a motion to recommit. I think I have that right under the rules.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman moves to recommit the resolution.

The question was taken; and the motion to recommit was rejected.

The question was taken on the passage of the resolution; and it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. ODELL, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

USE OF ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I present the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Use of Alcohol in the Arts and Manufactures.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, was I not recognized for the purpose of making a report?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recognized, unless the gentleman from Pennsylvania, representing the Committee on Appropriations, persists in his motion.

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I present the report of the joint select committee on questions relating to the use of alcohol in the manufactures and arts free of tax. (Printed as Senate Report No. 411.) As this is quite an important subject, I ask the unanimous consent of the House that as many copies of the report may be printed as can be printed under the rule.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, before that unanimous consent is granted, I desire to ask the gentleman if it is a unanimous report, or are there any views of the minority to be presented?

Mr. EVANS. The report itself is a unanimous report, but embraces as part of it the separate views of each member of the committee except one, who has not presented any. The papers all go together.

Mr. BAILEY. And the one who has not joined in the report, does he desire to present any views on the subject?

Mr. EVANS. I think not.

Mr. BAILEY. If he does, I think his views ought to be incorporated as well as those of the other members.

Mr. EVANS. I think he does not desire to present his individual views.

The SPEAKER. Is the report accompanied by a bill?

Mr. EVANS. It is not.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the report will be printed as a document of the House. If it is not accompanied by a bill and is not for action, the Chair does not see how it can be referred to any calendar, and therefore it must be printed as a House document.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, we should like to have as many copies printed as may be printed under the rule.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the gentleman from Kentucky desires unanimous consent that, in addition to the usual number, there shall be printed as many copies as may be printed under the rules for the use of members. The document is a very important one and undoubtedly there will be a considerable demand for it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent for the printing of the largest number of copies of this report that may be printed under the rules of the House and the law. Is there objection?

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

GOVERNMENT ARMOR FACTORY.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas the Secretary of the Navy having forwarded to the House of Representatives on December 6, 1897, the report of the armor factory board, concerning the establishment of a Government armor factory; and

Whereas it appears from said report that no reference is made to the board's visit South, and its investigations of the advantages of that section as a suitable location for the proposed Government armor factory: Now, therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby requested to cause to be prepared and to forward to the House the data gathered by the armor factory board during its trip through the South concerning the advantages claimed by that section as a suitable location for the proposed Government armor factory.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer a resolution on the same subject which will embrace somewhat more territory than is covered by the one just read.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will the gentleman from Tennessee consent to have his resolution amended so as to include a report of the visit made to Illinois?

Mr. STEELE. My resolution includes that.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire that the resolution of the gentleman from Tennessee be referred under the rule.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer a substitute for the resolution, which can go to the committee also.

The substitute was read, as follows:

Whereas the Secretary of the Navy having forwarded to the House of Representatives, on December 6, 1897, the report of the armor factory board concerning the establishment of a Government armor plant; and

Whereas it appears from said report that a great many places have been recommended as sites for the location of the proposed Government armor factory: Now, therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby requested to address circular letters to the boards of trade or chambers of commerce of all places that have been recommended as sites for the proposed Government armor factory, and that have not already forwarded data on said subject, soliciting statements from each place concerning its advantages, in answer to the same questions propounded by the armor factory board during its trip through the South.

And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby requested to cause to be prepared and forward to the House all the data gathered by the armor factory board during its trip through the South concerning the advantages claimed by places in that section as suitable locations for the proposed Government armor factory, together with all information concerning other places obtained in compliance with the foregoing resolutions.

The resolution and the proposed substitute were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I now move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Union for further consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HOPKINS in the chair.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for further consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, $1,200.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of saying that when I made a motion a while ago in the House to recommit the resolution in relation to additional clerks I acted under misapprehension as to the scope of the resolution. I had no desire to modify the particular resolution which was then pending before the House. I withdraw the motion to strike out.

The Clerk read as follows:

Office of Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department: Law clerk, $2,500; one clerk of class 4; one clerk of class 3; one clerk of class 2; two clerks of class 1; assistant messenger; in all, $10,420.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I send to the Clerk's desk a protest of the North American Gymnastic Union, which I desire to have read. It relates to the pending immigration bill.

The protest was read, as follows:

NORTH AMERICAN TURNER BUND (GYMNASTIC UNION),
St. Louis, Mo., December, 1897.

To the Congress of the United States:

Again the North American Gymnastic Union, an organization of some 40,000 American citizens, distributed through almost every State of this Union, is called upon, through its undersigned executive officers, to protest against the passage by your honorable body of proposed measures intended to seriously restrict or altogether suspend immigration from other civilized nations to our once hospitable country.

It will not be denied that now existing laws entirely suffice to bar any really undesirable addition to our population, such as the sick, the criminal, or the actually poor; but it is proposed now, on the score of imaginary protection against competition in the field of industrial labor, to go far beyond former limitations and place a practical embargo upon the admission of "willing workers" (both male and female) from all other lands, and to prevent them from applying their strong hands in the development of our boundless and almost untouched resources.

We can not be deceived by the allurements of the so-called "educational test." How many of the founders of this Republic (all of them immigrants, or the direct descendants of such) would have been unable to read, copy, or interpret "five lines of the Constitution?" How much mean and manual labor is not required in the development of your country's wealth which the lineal descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers are unwilling to perform, and which must be performed by brawn and not by learning?

The great and growing West, with its vast fund of undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources, is most disastrously affected by this species of legislation. A year's restriction of its accustomed accession to capital in the form of willing labor would signify to it a decade of retrogression. It is no answer to say that the tendency of the modern immigrant has been to settle in and about the ports of entry, instead of seeking the more distant fields of usefulness. Lawful and reasonable means can be taken for diffusing immigration, without stopping it altogether.

It is a matter of record that there has been a sharp decline in immigration during the several years last past, especially from those countries whence the best educated additions to our population have come. This can be explained upon one of two suppositions. Either the inimical and nativistic spirit displayed by our actual or proposed legislation has deterred the sensitive and self-respecting (while no apparent hindrance to the less desirable alien), or else this question is at last controlled by the natural law of supply and demand.

Certain it is that the industrial depression resting upon this country during that same period has been in no wise relieved or affected by the decrease, and no excuse for the proposed Draconian measures can be drawn from that direction. It is equally certain that with reviving industrial enterprises, and a stimulated productiveness in our fields, there will be an ever-growing demand for more and better labor, as well as for a larger population to consume what has been produced.

It is our firm conviction that no surer means of creating and continuing a general and disastrous stagnation could be invented than the proposed erection of a Chinese wall of intolerance against the introduction of new life into our body politic.

Yet more powerful than these economic objections are the reasons against the proposed illiberal measures, based on principle and history.

This country was made by the immigrant and his immediate descendants. Great cities have arisen and the vast wilderness has been transformed into a garden by his thrift and industry. Whenever this country has been threatened by any foe, he has been found in the front rank of its defenders. This was so only because the Union had stood true to its declared purpose of shielding and protecting those who had sought its shores as the haven of human liberty.

Surely it is as reprehensible to-day as it was in 1776 to pass laws "to prevent the population of these States" and to refuse "to pass others to encourage the migration of foreigners hither."

The undersigned, and the mighty host of those who sympathize with our efforts to maintain the liberal spirit in which this country was founded, do respectfully but earnestly petition you to refrain from passing the illiberal and oppressive measures that are again to be urged before you, and, believing that the position which they occupy is sound in principle, they will persevere in that position, and, whenever occasion permits, emphasize their conviction by the consistent and firm use of the ballot.

Respectfully submitted.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE N. A. T. B.,
HENRY BRAUN, *President.*
C. G. RATHMANN, *Secretary.*

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Chairman, in connection with this protest, I ask permission to have printed in the RECORD some newspaper editorials relating to the same subject, which will not occupy much space.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The newspaper extracts are as follows:

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION—VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS AND GERMAN SOCIETIES ON THE "EDUCATIONAL-TEST BILL."

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

[New York Staats Zeitung, December 6, 1897.]

We do not hesitate to characterize the bill for the restriction of immigration as the most objectionable of all measures which are expected to be passed by the Congress about to convene. It is a genuine piece of demagogism. A scapegoat is needed for the bad results of the economic development of the country, under which the workingmen have suffered, though the depressing effects were due partly to blunders in the economic policy of our Government, partly to the mistakes and sins of the system of production all over the world.

Now, a measure for the restriction of immigration by means of an educational test is brought forth as a panacea. The ability to read and copy a passage from the United States Constitution—which is just about as easy to understand for an immigrant as though it were Sanscrit—is to be made the standard by which the desirability of a male or female immigrant in this country is to be measured. And this is to be done after millions of immigrants who could never have fulfilled such a requirement have helped to make this country great and rich and prosperous.

Yet it may be true that at present there is or lately has been a surplus of laboring men in our country, for the very reason that the economic conditions are or were abnormal. Very well; under such conditions the influx of foreign labor is arrested automatically, especially when more favorable conditions divert it into other channels.

It may also be true that certain classes of workingmen do not fit into our social system. As far as this is due to racial differences, the exclusion of such undesirable races may be defensible. But such objections do not affect the European immigrants, all of whom assimilate with the American population within a comparatively short space of time. That is well known to everyone who has studied this question at all. European immigrants who come here voluntarily as a rule are in possession of a desire as well as the ability to work. They are able to support themselves and to assist effectively in the development of the resources of this country. Such immigration furnishes not only producers, but consumers as well. It does not only take but also gives employment. Individual cases of undesirable immigration can not be made to serve as a test for the treatment of all immigration. Undesirable individuals may be kept out by the special provisions of law, which have long been in force.

An educational test—more particularly the one referred to above—would have a deterring influence upon immigrants of both sexes; it would divide families in the most cruel manner. It would seem incomprehensible that anyone familiar with President Cleveland's veto could have revived such a senseless proposition.

If an educational test is to precede the acquisition of political rights, it may be introduced for such purposes, but for natives as well as immigrants. The citizens of foreign birth, least of all, deny that a large percentage of the population of this country is not fitted for the exercise of such rights or for the performance of political duties.

If educational tests offer the means of improvement in this direction, well enough; let us have them. If, however, workingmen and working girls, willing to devote their vigor, their abilities, and energy to the performance of labors which the natives or better situated older inhabitants will not or can not perform, are refused admission to this country because they are not able to read or copy the Constitution, that is confirmed idiocy.

But it is more than that. It is a stupid, malicious slur, which an element, boastful of their native birth, hiding behind the pretense of protecting American labor, casts on all immigration, old or recent; and this pretense is just as deceitful; it plays just as much on the gullibility of the American workingman as that more ancient pretense, that tariff barriers should protect these workingmen, while as a matter of fact the condition of our industries and of the working classes behind these barriers offer the most conclusive evidence of the absolute hollowness of such assertions.

The foreign-born population have felt this latest insult, heaped upon them by the American nativists, this parody on nobility by birth, whose haughty conceit is not relieved by any redeeming feature, and indications are not lacking that the foreign-born citizens will, in due time, avenge this insult. Members of Congress who want to give us a new Lodge bill do this at their own risk. The German-American press has lifted its voice and indignantly rejects the assurances that such a measure is not directed against German immigration, but is meant to exclude Italians, Slovaks, Russians, and the like. The German-American press contends for the solidarity of the interests of all European immigration, and Congressmen who persist in joining this crusade of nativism against such immigration will be held responsible at the ballot box.

THE MOVEMENT AMONG THE GERMANS AGAINST THE ADOPTION OF NATIVISTIC LAWS FOR THE RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION IS GAINING IN STRENGTH.

[Special to the New York Staats Zeitung.]

PITTSBURG, *December 6.*

In view of the efforts of fanatical nativists favoring the passage of laws for the further restriction of immigration, the Germans of Pittsburg have not remained inactive. The Turnverein of Allegheny, one of the oldest societies belonging to the North American Turnerbund, at its last meeting took energetic action on the question of immigration. The society resolved to formulate, in terms not open to misconstruction, a protest against the passage of any laws for the further restriction of immigration. This protest is to be sent, together with a statement of the reasons, to the Congressmen and United States Senators representing this State for their information and proper action.

It was further resolved to send copies of the protest to the several German societies of Allegheny County, in order that these associations might also forward protest to their respective representatives in the legislature.

During the session a number of extracts from German-American newspapers were read, in which it was urged that the German element should lift its voice against all further narrow-minded nativistic laws. The members of the Turnverein of Allegheny believe that the immigration laws now in force suffice to keep away undesirable elements.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

[From the Milwaukee Herald, Republican.]

The Immigration Restriction League, whose headquarters are located in Boston, had the kindness to supply us with a circular in which the newspapers of the country are requested to vigorously work for the passage of a law

by Congress enforcing an educational test for immigrants. With many thanks for the kind attention, we assure the league, in the person of its secretary, Mr. Prescott F. Hall, that we shall do our best in behalf of the other side.

The circular contains at the same time the avowal that the enemies of immigration will not insist any longer on the adoption of the whole Lodge bill, which President Cleveland vetoed. They want to abandon the so-called "Corliss amendment," relating to the "birds of passage," a name given to people who come temporarily to this country to engage in some kind of a trade and then go back to their own country. Among these we may count Italians, Greeks, and others, many of whom come over for a short time and return to their homes with a few hard-earned dollars. The amendment proposed by the Detroit Representative, Mr. CORLISS, was aimed mainly against the Canadian workingmen who came daily from Windsor and other Canadian places to Detroit to earn their daily wages. The authors of this measure relied chiefly upon the supposed shortsightedness of the American workingmen to swallow this bait. Even at that time the business men of Detroit warned Mr. CORLISS that his measure was a double-edged sword. As also many American workingmen found work on the Canadian side, a corresponding measure was to be expected from the Dominion authorities. This conviction has dawned upon the good people of the Restriction League, since American gold seekers go to Klondike, and this is why they want to drop the amendment. The emigration of our own citizens to Klondike across the Northwestern frontier renders the law forbidding the temporary stay of Canadians in this country an unwise and useless measure.

"There are other questions between Canada and the United States," says the circular, "which make it appear advisable to postpone the Corliss amendment or to incorporate it into another bill." In other words: Aye, my man, this now is a horse of a different color. Very true. If we are apt to get the worst of it, we had better not start the row. In this matter the gentlemen have come readily to their senses. It may not be quite so easy with the educational test.

SIGNS OF LIFE.

[From the Davenport, Iowa, Democrat.]

For fifteen or twenty years demagogues have been able to deceive the great masses of workingmen by the make-believe statement that the wretched condition of the American labor market was mainly due to the competition created by immigrants. Besides the high tariff duties on foreign imports, measures for the restriction of immigration were to bring about improved conditions. In the first place the Chinese were excluded, and by degrees the same policy was directed against the entire European immigration, the influx of which was to be checked by various laws of a more or less stringent nature.

These laws only partially fulfilled the expectations. The better, more intelligent immigrants were kept away from a country which had assumed such a narrow-minded attitude, scorning all former traditions, while the so-called "undesirable immigration" decreased but imperceptibly, as large American employers of workingmen, placing their pecuniary interests above patriotism, infringed the laws against importation of foreign contract labor.

Although immigration has notably decreased in the last few years, this does not yet satisfy the "patriots" by far, and they fain would prohibit it altogether. The Knights of Labor, under Powderly and Sovereign, have worked hard to this end, and the Federation of Labor, while generally representing more liberal views, did not wish to remain behind its rival.

Cowardly political pot hunters joined the apparently popular movement with the same zeal as some forty years ago they fell in with greenbackism and lately with the silver craze, for the purpose of rising to political prominence. Congress will again take up the question of restricting immigration, and history will repeat itself.

Under these circumstances it is highly gratifying that the workingmen have recognized the folly of immigrant baiting, and that a wholesome reaction against such demagogism is spreading among them.

The National Federation of Labor, at the head of which we see that foe of immigration, Samuel Gompers, himself an immigrant to this country, had adopted at its last annual meeting resolutions favoring the restriction of immigration. These resolutions, however will be voted upon separately by each of the trades unions ere the national body, meeting at Nashville next week, takes further steps in the matter. The resolutions came up for discussion Sunday last in the Central Trades and Labor Union at St. Louis, a body representing 60 different trades, and altogether 20,000 workingmen. There it was rejected by 41 votes against 5. Most of the speakers, German as well as American, agreed on that point, that the politicians were trying to throw dust into the eyes of the workingmen when asserting their apparent friendliness, and that the proposition to restrict immigration was but a snare.

Among the many hundreds of thousands of members of workingmen's organizations in the whole country there are certainly a great many who heartily agree with our views, but who so far have left the field to the bullies and loud-mouthed agitators, permitting them to bawl away in the name of organized labor. These, perhaps, will now find the courage to take a stand against the demagogical agitation which seeks to keep out foreigners and immigrants.

THE QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION.

[From the St. Louis Amerika.]

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis has expressed its opinion on the question of immigration in such a manner that there is no doubt left on the fact that these very spokesmen of the working classes, who want to see immigration at least restricted, if not wholly suppressed, do not lead any workingmen at all, but, on the contrary, by these very exactions, place themselves in exact opposition to the workingmen.

The St. Louis resolution says:

"It is not by immigration laws but by international organizations that we can prevent the large corporations from importing foreign workingmen.

"We declare that the now-existing immigration laws, if properly and conscientiously carried out, suffice for the protection of the interests of American workingmen.

"We declare that the present agitation in favor of further restriction of immigration is in direct opposition to the progressive spirit of this country—steam power and electricity. In this agitation we recognize a reactionary effort to check the progressive movement of the workingmen of all countries struggling for their final liberation.

"We declare that immigration is not responsible for the present condition of American workingmen, nor for the general depression of commerce and trade in this or any other country. Each wage worker must acknowledge the fact that the commercial and industrial crises from which our country has been suffering for several years are the natural results of certain economic conditions and circumstances, and that these very conditions may, in a near future, bring about new crises, no matter whether immigration be completely prohibited or not.

"We declare that without the immigration of the last forty years our American Republic could never have risen to the economic, commercial, and political level which to-day it occupies among the nations of the world.

"We declare that the workingmen of this country, considered as a class, can not have any interest in surrounding America with a Chinese wall, which undoubtedly would restrain the free development of true civilization and the realization of those noble principles which have been expressed in the American declaration of liberty.

"We declare that the system of industrial production for profit has brought about the present regrettable conditions, and that it is our duty as wage workers to ascertain and remove the real causes of this misery.

"Such is our position in regard to the question of immigration. This is also the reason why we must answer the question whether we approve further restriction of immigration by a decisive 'no.'"

The Philadelphia Tageblatt comments on the foregoing resolutions as follows:

"Such declarations are highly commendable and should be generally adopted. The politicians are now under the impression that the working classes of this country have decided in favor of prohibitive measures against immigration, and will act accordingly. They should be enlightened on this point, for such is not the case. We are thoroughly opposed to a specifically German agitation, such as Dr. Senner wants to inaugurate in New York; that could do more harm than good. The restriction of immigration is represented to be a measure in favor of American workingmen, therefore the workingmen must oppose this fictitious claim.

Such agitation naturally falls to the lot of the socialists and the progressive trade organizations. Declarations of central bodies and of large mass meetings, in which English speakers should take leading parts, are to be commended. The resolutions ought to be sent to Congress. An extensive agitation of this character may lead to success."

We can but give our full approval to the views expressed by the St. Louis resolution and the comments added by the Philadelphia Tageblatt. The organized workingmen owe it to themselves to refute the calumny with which they have been aspersed by certain "leaders."

THE QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION.

[From the Baker's Journal.]

It seems that the zealous champions of further restriction of immigration have but one aim before them—that of diverting the attention of the workingmen from their real interests. While Powderly stirs the wealthy class into pleasant emotions by his pompous declarations against immigrants with "dangerous foreign ideas," he quietly allows thousands of Chinamen to settle among us in violation of laws which he is called upon to enforce. While he is concocting long epistles against the Slavs, the Hungarians, and Italians who are brought over by "irresponsible" steamship lines, the laws against introduction of contract labor are but insufficiently carried out.

It is astounding to see so many leaders of workingmen pose as experts in this question. They are capable of making speeches, read statistics by the yard, like professors of political economy, and all this to prove that the "ignorant foreigners," the element which does not wish to "assimilate"—those who come to this country for the purpose of accumulating money and carrying it back to Europe—must be kept away from our shores.

Those who have never seen any but their own native country are generally so prejudiced in her favor that they do not only consider her institutions perfect, but, furthermore, her population the most enlightened and the one occupying the highest level. However, we would come nearer to the truth by saying that intelligence is equally distributed among the civilized nations of the world, and that the standard of perfection of each individual people will always differ from the rest of them. As to school education, which is highly overrated by many, John Selden, the great English scholar and statesman of the seventeenth century, has justly said:

"No man becomes wiser through school education, and no fool is a complete fool before he has learned Latin."

During the last mining strike the Slavs, Hungarians, and Italians possessed sufficient intelligence to stand up and fight shoulder to shoulder with their coworkers of other nationalities. Their behavior was so reasonable and irreproachable, their sentiment of justice so sharply defined, their methods were distinguished by such prudence and reflection, that the owners of mines and their wretched attendants could not find any other means than to brutally murder thirteen of them.

It is, however, but five or six years ago that these people landed in this country and were classified as ignorant foreigners. If such men are to be kept from coming to this country, is there any reason why not every other workingman should be refused? In our own trade we have succeeded in organizing the Italians and Russian Jews, while the Frenchmen and Swedes could not be moved to unite for their own benefit. Yet the trades unions demand from the Government that the country should be closed against the former, while the latter are termed desirable immigrants.

The peculiar catchword of the day is, however, that the undesirable immigrants do not assimilate, i. e., do not mix with the native population, and are not absorbed by it. Our statisticians do not speak here in the interests of the workingmen, but apparently in the name of the nation. They have grown to be statesmen. As such they have their ideals of an American nation, and their pride is wounded when they come into parts of cities or whole villages which are inhabited by an exclusively foreign population. As statesmen, they ought to know that assimilation, which they think so important, takes a long time for its realization.

Worst of all is the man who comes here to accumulate money and who returns afterwards to his own home. He does not spend his money in this country, does not think of acquiring citizenship and of sharing the fate of our country. Who can love or respect such a man? But shall we on his account prevent the honest workingman, to whom political and industrial servitude has become insufferable in his own country, to seek refuge in this wealthy land, a land which is capable of sustaining a population six times as large as the present one? Still, a word can also be said in the favor of him who earns a few dollars, packs up his belongings, and bids farewell to the country which gave him the opportunity of earning them.

During his stay in this country he did not live on the earnings of others, but, by the sweat of his brow, has created values, but a small part of which he could appropriate in the shape of wages. By his hard work he has helped to make our country more habitable, and to increase our national wealth. But there is a class of citizens among us, some of them born here and some of foreign extraction, who are not engaged in any useful work and still live in luxury. They are the curse of the country. It is here, in our midst, that we have to look for the cause of the sufferings of American workingmen. As long as the workingman's attention is rivited on demands like the restriction of immigration, etc., that class of drones will be able to live comfortably on the fruit of his labors.

Let us insist upon the enforcement of the laws against the importation of contract labor, but let us open hospitably our gates to each honest worker who is willing and capable of earning his living.

A HINT TO GOMPERS.

[From the Pittsburg Freiheitsfreund.]

The trades unions of St. Louis belonging to the American Federation of Labor, by imposing majority, have declared against all further restriction of immigration by new laws, and have instructed accordingly their delegates to the next annual convention of the Federation. Bravo! It is to be hoped that the president of this union, who is an immigrant himself, but who did not hesitate to go to Washington, as a "representative of the workingmen,"

to influence President McKinley in favor of the Lodge bill, will, in this convention, be thoroughly enlightened upon the matter by thinking delegates.

OPPOSITION AGAINST NATIVISM.

The German Liederkranz (one of the most powerful German-American societies of New York), at its last meeting, adopted the following resolutions against the restriction of immigration:

"According to the unanimous reports of the press, it is proposed to pass immediately at the beginning of the next session of Congress a law for the radical restriction of immigration to the United States. This law, allegedly for the protection of American workingmen, is intended to introduce an educational test which is to be enforced upon every male or female immigrant having attained the age of 16 years.

"Whereas we have laws sufficient to exclude undesirable immigrants; that the enforcement of such an educational test is thoroughly improper and would bring about serious economic evils; that the difficulties and vexations involved in the practical application of such an educational test would deter even the best classes of immigrants, those even who can pass the examination; and

"Whereas this wholly unnecessary new force law, being in direct opposition to the best interests of the country and its foreign-born population, would lead to a complete suspension of voluntary and desirable immigration; we declare—

"1. That the German Liederkranz should express a solemn and energetic protest against the proposed radical restriction of immigration.

"2. That the German Liederkranz cherishes the hope that all other German societies in the United States will also assume an energetic attitude in this important question touching upon their existence.

"3. That the German Liederkranz empowers its officers to take all proper and legitimate steps against the proposed law."

LET ALL COME WHO WILL.

The New York Eichenkranz declares against the narrow-minded restriction of immigration.

The example of the Liederkranz was followed last night, December 3, by the Eichenkranz, a society always foremost in the fight against nativists and hypocrites.

Last night, President Theodore Krueger presiding, the following resolutions against the proposed restriction of immigration were adopted on motion of Mr. Gunther Thomas:

"Whereas it is known that a new effort will soon be made in Congress to bring about measures for the restriction of immigration, by means of which insurmountable obstacles will be thrown in the way of really desirable immigration; and

"Whereas the laws now existing are amply sufficient to keep away or send back those immigrants who are found to be undesirable, the passage of further laws is entirely superfluous; and

"Whereas these inimical efforts against immigration are apparently founded on a tender solicitude for the American workingman, in reality, however, on nativistic hatred of all foreigners; and

"Whereas, further, those nativistic aspirations are fraught with the danger that hypocritical and puritanical elements may triumph over the freedom of action, of work, and lastly the freedom of thought of all the inhabitants of this country,

"*Be it resolved by the Eichenkranz*, To protest against all further restriction of immigration, and to join every movement directed against such nativistic and un-American tendencies, which are unworthy of the United States. Full power is given to the officers to take any steps for this purpose which they may deem proper and advisable."

The resolution was received and adopted with great enthusiasm.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Protests against the further restriction of immigration also appeared in the editorial columns of the St. Louis Westliche Post, the leading German Republican paper of this country; of the St. Louis Anzeiger, the Cincinnati Volksblatt, the Cincinnati Freie Presse, the Louisville Anzeiger, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, and nearly all other influential German daily papers of the country. The German press, irrespective of party, is unanimous in its opposition to any further restriction of immigration.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to page 102, line 9, where I desire to offer an amendment.

There was no objection.

The amendment was read, as follows:

In line 9, page 102, strike out the word "two," so that it will read "bearing date four years prior to date of destruction." Also, on page 102, line 7, strike out the words "ninety-six" and insert "ninety-four."

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, there is no objection to that amendment.

The amendment was adopted.

The Clerk read as follows:

Commissioner Yellowstone Park: For salary of commissioner in Yellowstone National Park, $1,000. And the provisions of section 21 of an act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for other purposes, approved May 28, 1896, shall not be construed as impairing the right of said commissioner to receive the salary authorized to be paid him by the act to protect the birds and animals in the Yellowstone Park and to punish crimes in said park, approved May 7, 1894.

Mr. HUNTER. I should like to inquire of the gentleman in charge of this bill what the real compensation of the commissioner of the Yellowstone Park is? It seems to be made up of several items. This officer is charged in certain respects with the exercise of judicial powers; and it seems to be contemplated that a part of his compensation shall be the fees received in this way.

Mr. BINGHAM. The salary of the commissioner of Yellowstone Park is, as indicated in the bill, $1,000.

Mr. HUNTER. But it seems that he is to be paid for other services in connection with the discharge of his duties, the compensation for which is not expressed on the face of this bill, reference being made to previous laws authorizing certain payments of fees. I should like to know what his real compensation is.

Mr. DOCKERY. I can explain this matter to the gentleman. By the act which took effect July 1, 1896, there was made a general revision of the fees paid to commissioners of the United States. That revision operated to reduce fees. The provision in this bill is designed to give to this commissioner a salary of $1,000, in lieu of all fees, because his duties are special and important.

Mr. HUNTER. The fees, then, would amount to about $1,000?

Mr. DOCKERY. Well, that is very doubtful. Under this provision he will get no fees at all, but will receive $1,000 in lieu of fees.

Mr. HUNTER. But the language of this bill is that—

The provisions of section 21 of an act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for other purposes, approved May 28, 1896, shall not be construed as impairing the right of said commissioner to receive the salary authorized to be paid him by the act to protect the birds and animals in the Yellowstone Park and to punish crimes in said park, approved May 7, 1894.

That, I take it, refers to the fees to be paid this officer for exercising some other functions than those belonging to his regular duties.

Mr. DOCKERY. Oh, no; the gentleman is wholly in error. The general act referred to gives to United States commissioners certain fees. We do not desire this act to apply to the commissioner for the Yellowstone Park, because it would be impossible for him to sustain himself more than thirty days in the year on the limited fees that he receives. Besides, the law fixes his salary at $1,000; and by the provision in the bill we simply mean that, so far as this particular commissioner is concerned, he having special oversight and care of this park, we do not propose to disturb his compensation.

Mr. HUNTER. Then it seems to me if he receives only $1,000 the compensation is not adequate for the service he is required to render.

Mr. DOCKERY. Well, there has been no difficulty in finding gentlemen willing to take the office at this compensation.

Mr. HUNTER. I suppose that is true, when men have to raise corn at 20 cents a bushel.

The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask unanimous consent for the adoption of the proposition which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the following provisions in the bill be transposed to the end of the bill and numbered consecutively as separate sections thereof, as follows:

Lines 12 to 19, inclusive, on page 21, to be section 3.

Lines 19 to 24, inclusive, on page 25, and lines 1 and 2 on page 26, to be section 4.

Lines 6 to 11, inclusive, on page 33, to be section 5.

Lines 19 to 25, inclusive, on page 70, and lines 1 to 16, inclusive, on page 71, to be section 6.

Lines 18 to 25, inclusive, on page 88, all of page 89, and lines 1 to 21, inclusive, on page 90, to be section 7.

The matter inserted by amendment, after line 24, on page 90, relating to the clerk of the Supreme Court, to be section 8.

Lines 1 to 6, inclusive, on page 101, to be section 9.

Lines 7 to 25, inclusive, on page 101, together with lines 1 to 9, inclusive, on page 102, to be section 10.

That the present section 3 of the bill be numbered 11.

That the Clerk be authorized to correct totals of paragraphs in the bill to conform to amendments adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. In the absence of objection, the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be regarded as adopted.

There was no objection.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, one of the Representatives from South Dakota [Mr. KNOWLES] desires at this time to make a statement to the House with reference to the assay office at Deadwood. I can see no objection to his doing so. What his proposition may be, I do not know.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. STEELE having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that the President had approved and signed bill and joint resolution of the following titles:

H. R. 4752. An act making appropriations to provide for certain deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898; and

H. Res. 103. Joint resolution to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1897, on the 17th of said month.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. KNOWLES. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that the report of the Committee on Appropriations makes provision for the assay office at Deadwood; and I was misled by the report in supposing that that provision was incorporated in the bill. When the bill was read I found it had been left out.

I desire now unanimous consent to recur to page 60 of this bill for the purpose of offering the amendment I send to the desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to recur to page 60 of the bill, and consider the amendment he sends up, which will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 60, after line 6, insert, "For salaries at the assay office at Deadwood, S. Dak., $3,200; wages of workmen, $6,000; contingent expenses, $3,000; total, $12,200."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the present consideration of the amendment?

Mr. BINGHAM. I have no objection to the consideration of the matter, but I want to hear the gentleman's statement. I do not object, for the reason that the gentleman was under the impression that this provision was contained in the bill, and I think he should have an opportunity of stating the reasons why the amendment should now be adopted.

Mr. DOCKERY. The gentleman does not give his assent to the amendment?

Mr. BINGHAM. Oh, no.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair desires to say that under the request, there being no objection, the amendment is now in order for consideration.

Mr. KNOWLES. Mr. Chairman, this Black Hills region produced about $6,000,000, or between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000, of gold bullion during the last year. A large percentage of that is produced by the small mines and individual miners. These men are placed at the mercy of the banks and bullion speculators, and do not get nearly the value of their bullion.

At the last session of Congress we secured an appropriation of $15,000 for the establishment of an assay office at Deadwood. The office has been already established and is one of the best equipped offices in the country. For some reason or other the Director of the Mint has made this statement to the committee, and I ask you gentlemen to listen to it. He says:

The result will be to throw the expense of transferring $3,000,000 of bullion on the Treasury coming from the Homestake and other large mines, which will deposit their bullion and get drafts on Chicago or local banks, and we will have to take the bullion and forward it to the mint.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the very reason for which the assay office at Deadwood was established, and the reason for which assay offices are established anywhere, is given here by the Director of the Mint as the reason why this particular office should be discontinued, namely, that large quantities of gold bullion are produced in the Black Hills and that the Government must pay transportation from that office to the mint! Where, then, would you establish an assay office? Would you establish one in the agricultural regions? Would you establish one where there is no gold bullion produced? Why, that very reason is the main one why we should have this assay office at Deadwood.

The office is already established, and we are soon to receive the benefits from it, and now I ask that the appropriation be continued for the coming year.

Mr. BINGHAM. I submit, Mr. Chairman, to the gentleman that the history of this legislation is very brief. It was antagonized in the House originally, but was placed in the bill in the Senate, and by concurrence in the committee of conference it was accepted. Fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated for the assay office at Deadwood.

There are now assay offices in New York, Charlotte, N. C., Boise City, Idaho, Helena, Mont., St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Philadelphia.

In the examination of the Director of the Mint we sought to get at the necessity for this appropriation, and I will read the testimony given at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Come to the assay office at Deadwood.
Mr. PRESTON. This is a new institution.
The CHAIRMAN. This is less than we gave the current year. I remember there was an appropriation, I think, of $15,000.
Mr. PRESTON. We had to buy balances and fit the office up, and buy furnaces and everything that was necessary to fit the office up.
The CHAIRMAN. You do not think the salaries are too large for the assay office at Deadwood?
Mr. PRESTON. No, sir.
The CHAIRMAN. Will it be in full operation next year?
Mr. PRESTON. By the 1st of January.
The CHAIRMAN. Is it in full operation now?
Mr. PRESTON. No, sir; but we are getting ready to commence operations on the 1st of January.
Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is there any real necessity for this?
Mr. PRESTON. The Department opposed it, but they got it in the Senate in a lump sum of $15,000.
Mr. LIVINGSTON. I remember that, and I believed at the time there was no necessity for it.
Mr. PRESTON. The result will be to throw the expense of transferring $3,000,000 of bullion on the Treasury, coming from the Homestake and other large mines which will deposit their bullion and get drafts on Chicago or local banks, and we will have to take the bullion and forward it to the mint.

Upon that examination the committee deemed the additional assay office was unnecessary, as they have already offices established all over the country entirely sufficient and more than sufficient, and that the Government was at a very large expense for maintaining them. At present the various assay offices throughout the country cost the Government something over $86,000. The revenue arising from them reaches something over $23,000, leaving a total of $63,301 loss to the Government in their operation.

At present the depositor of bullion pays only the cost of the assay. The Government has to pay the cost of transporting the bullion from the assay office to the coinage mint.

The Director of the Mint says the Deadwood office will relieve a large mining company of the expense of the transportation of their bullion and make the Government pay for it. In other words, the assay offices do not pay. They cost the Government $63,000 beyond the income from them. The Government does not need this assay office. The only benefit would be that it would relieve this mining company of this expense of transportation and transfer it to the Government. That is all there is in it.

Mr. KNOWLES. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. BINGHAM. I open up the question in perfect fairness, in order that the gentleman may make his statement.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Will the gentleman from South Dakota pardon me for a moment, while I ask a question?

Mr. KNOWLES. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Does this bill include any provision for assays at the ports of entry where lead ores are coming in?

Mr. BINGHAM. No; it does not.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I should like to suggest, if the gentleman will pardon me for a second, that I received notice the other day that the assay office at Nogales, Ariz., where the great lead importations are received, has been done away with. The Treasury Department gave me the information that that office had been done away with on the ground of economy.

In a letter of inquiry which I have sent to the Department I have asked how they were going to get the duty on lead ores at the port of entry at Nogales, Ariz., on ores imported into the United States without an assayer present at that office. I do not see how that commerce can be stopped until they can have an assay made here in Washington of every carload of lead ore coming into the United States at Nogales, Ariz., which is the extreme southwestern part of the country.

Mr. DOCKERY. The gentleman will understand that the complaint he makes should not be made against this bill.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I am making no objection to this bill on that ground, but I am merely suggesting that probably the item will be reinstated in a few days in another place. [Laughter.]

Mr. BINGHAM. If the gentleman desires any information on that subject, I will read him the testimony of Mr. Preston, the Director of the Mint.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I should like to hear it.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate on this amendment is exhausted.

Mr. KNOWLES. I should like to say just a word.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I move to strike out the last two words, for the purpose of hearing the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM].

Mr. BINGHAM. I read Mr. Preston's statement, as follows:

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation for 1896 for your office was $29,360, and you now ask for an increase of $1,540.
Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir. That is due to the fact that the importations of base bullion and lead ores, formerly assayed at the ports of entry, are now assayed here, and the assayer's work has greatly increased.
The CHAIRMAN. How long has the assayer's salary been at the rate of $2,200?
Mr. PRESTON. Since 1880 it was authorized at $2,200.
The CHAIRMAN. You think it ought to be increased to $2,500?
Mr. PRESTON. I do.
The CHAIRMAN. You think the Government would suffer if we did not?
Mr. PRESTON. I would not like to say that, because I think the man is honest. We effect a saving of $7,000 or $8,000 a year in having these assays made here, and at the same time it is very valuable for statistical purposes—that is, to ascertain accurately the amount of gold and silver that comes in these lead ores and base bullion, for prior to this we had to take the word of the custom-house returns.
As there was an export duty on gold and silver ore that came from Mexico, and they levied the export duty, these people always undervalued the gold and silver contained in the lead ores, and about two years ago I discovered one firm in the United States who refined over 3,000,000 ounces more of silver from Mexican ores than the custom-house returns showed to be imported; so you see it is very valuable.

That is the testimony of Mr. Preston as to what has been heretofore and is to-day the policy with reference to the assay of lead ores.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. The question which suggests itself to me in response to that is simply that this is an inference that the assayers at these ports were dishonest or incompetent.

Mr. BINGHAM. Not only that, but the fact that it is now done here.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. That means that they must leave a carload of lead ore standing on the track, part in Arizona and part in Mexico, until Washington City makes the assay.

Mr. BINGHAM. Of course I can not go into that detail.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. That is what they are doing in the Treasury Department; and how are they going to make an assay in the only proper way—that is, by going to the car and getting samples?

Mr. BINGHAM. The only information I can give you is as to the mode of procedure, and they do proceed under it.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Then in order to collect the customs dues they simply stop commerce.

Mr. CANNON. It goes right into bond and is unloaded.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. You are forcing that on men who are not able to give the bond, men who are working by the day.

Mr. KNOWLES. I wish to say, Mr. Chairman, that I do not represent the Homestake Company or any other large mining corporation. I represent the labor of the Black Hills. I represent the miners who are digging the gold from the ground there, and they are the men who are being defrauded out of the just value of their bullion. They are the men I speak for, and they represent nearly one-half of the entire output of the Black Hills, aside and entirely independent from these great corporations. They are the men who are the victims of bullion sharks. There are agents of the Rothschilds in the Black Hills who are gobbling up that bullion for the purpose of cornering it and keeping it from going to the mint. Now, does not the Government of the United States pay the transportation upon all the bullion from every other assay office?

Why do you want to discriminate against us and give as a reason why our office should be discontinued that the Government will have to pay transportation charges upon bullion?

Mr. DOCKERY. Will the gentleman state, for information, the relative amount of bullion output produced by this corporation as compared with the individual output?

Mr. KNOWLES. The output of the entire section during last year was between six and seven million dollars, and of that the Homestake Company, which is the only large corporation, produced less than $3,000,000, or about $3,000,000.

Mr. DOCKERY. About one-half.

A MEMBER. Less than one-half.

Mr. KNOWLES. And what if the Homestake Company does send its bullion to the assay office? That is the benefit of having an assay office; and is not that what the assay offices are for? They are established so that the Government may get the money metal to coin and get it into circulation. That is what an assay office is for, and yet the Director of the Mint gives that as the only reason why this office should be discontinued.

Mr. BINGHAM. The only criticism I have to make as to the gentleman's argument is that this would allow the establishment of an assay office contiguous to or close to every or any great mine of the country, the real benefit going to the mine owner from the Treasury of the Government. There are assay offices contiguous to or within a reasonable distance of the location.

They are available at St. Louis, they are available at Denver, available at San Francisco. The Department submitted and gave the history as to how this office was established, stating that it is not necessary, and stating that the office was open subject to the old lines and old conditions. If the gentleman's amendment should prevail, however, I would submit that the item should be in proper form, so that it could be substituted for the one that the gentleman has offered, in order that the House may vote in a proper way upon this subject. The form as submitted in the bill originally covers the very item. That is in a better form.

Mr. KNOWLES. I took the form out of the report.

Mr. BINGHAM. We give it to you in a better form.

Mr. KELLEY. I should like to submit an inquiry to the gentleman on my left, or the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Is it not true that a large amount of the gold now mined in the Black Hills does not find its way to the American mints, but finds its way across the water to London? I will ask the gentleman from South Dakota that question, if it is not apparent to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KNOWLES. Less than one-half of the product of our mines last year went to the American mints.

Mr. DOCKERY. Less than one-half?

Mr. KNOWLES. Less than one-half.

Mr. DOCKERY. Then, as there was $6,000,000, that would be, according to the old system of calculation, about $3,000,000 that went to this office, or one-half of the output.

Mr. KNOWLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. I was not present at the hearing before the subcommittee, but I am familiar with the history of this item. I know where it had its origin. I know the source from whence it came, and, in my judgment, originally, without any criticism upon the distinguished gentleman who now presents the proposition—originally it found a place in an appropriation bill, not upon any basis properly relating to the interests of the public service.

Mr. CANNON. I want to see if I understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania touching this matter. It is agreed upon all hands that there are about $6,000,000 worth of gold produced from the mines near Deadwood, and half of this amount, substantially, produced by the Homestake mine. How much of that goes through the office that is produced by individuals, I do not know. Now, then, if I understand aright, the effect of the Government assay office at Deadwood is that the producer of the bullion can take his bullion and have it assayed at Deadwood, 2,000 miles and over, or about that, from the Atlantic coast and can there deposit it or sell it—if I may be allowed that word—to the United States at its value there at Deadwood, 2,000 miles from the Philadelphia mint or New York, the principal port of entry, and that he gets just as much for it 2,000 miles away as he would if he laid it down at New York or at the mint at Philadelphia.

Mr. MAHANY. Why should he not?

Mr. CANNON. Let me ask, and see if I understand it. Now, then, if this assay office is not utilized at Deadwood, then the producer of bullion, if he wants to put his product on the market and realize upon it like the producer of a steer, or a horse, or a pig, or wheat, or corn, must transport his product to Philadelphia or New York and pay the transportation himself before he can realize the New York and Philadelphia price. This is a proposition to throw the burden of the transportation of this bullion to New York upon the Government.

Mr. BINGHAM. Instead of the producer.

Mr. CANNON. Instead of the producer.

Mr. MAHANY. Oh, no.

Mr. CANNON. I am asking the gentleman from Pennsylvania if that is not the fact?

Mr. BINGHAM. That is an exact and correct statement, to the very letter.

Mr. CANNON. To the very letter. Now, if that is so, I am not willing to tax the producers of corn and wheat and cattle and the day laborers of the United States to pay transportation charges for the producer of bullion in the Homestake mine and give him the Philadelphia or the New York price without subjecting him to the cost of transportation.

Mr. MAHANY. Will the gentleman permit a suggestion?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. MAHANY. The gentleman loses sight of the fact that this bullion, when minted, is used in the currency circulation of the United States for the benefit of the whole people.

Mr. CANNON. And I do not lose sight of the fact that the cattle and the corn and the hogs are consumed for the benefit of the whole people. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAHANY. For the benefit of certain sections, if the gentleman desires to be accurate. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I think it is hardly necessary to add a word to that which has been so well said by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He has stated the whole case and stated it in a way that I think enables every member of the House to understand it. I only desire to add that this assay office was authorized originally against the opposition of the Treasury Department. Just how it came to find a place in the bill I am not permitted by the rules to state, but the Department protested against the establishment of it, and I hope the House will reject the amendment of the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. KNOWLES. In reply to the statement of the gentleman from Illinois, I want to ask him if that is not the law regarding every assay office?

Mr. CANNON. Then let us amend the law, and let us not extend the operation of a vicious law when we can refuse to extend it by withholding the appropriation.

Mr. MAHANY. But let us not discriminate.

Mr. KNOWLES. I want to say further that the Homestake Company is abundantly able to take care of its bullion; but it is for the poor miners of the Black Hills, who wash out or dig out a little gold for themselves during the week and then come to the banks and the bullion sharks and are robbed of 25 per cent of the value of their bullion—it is for them that I speak, and not for the Homestake Company.

Mr. CANNON. But why should the poor man in Illinois be taxed to pay the freight upon the bullion of the poor man at Deadwood, especially when in trying to protect these poor miners you do protect the Homestake men?

Mr. KNOWLES. Mr. Chairman, we have laws upon the statute books to-day for the establishment of assay offices for the very purpose of gathering in the gold bullion that is produced in this country and sending it to the mints. As an inducement to that end, the Government has agreed to take the gold at the assay offices and pay the mint value of it in order to prevent it from being sent out of the country.

That is the theory upon which all assay offices are established. Now, why do you want to discriminate against this one poor little assay office at Deadwood? Why not urge your objection against the one at St. Louis, which is in a region that does not produce any gold whatever? We produce $6,000,000 in gold, and one-half of it is produced by poor men who are not in a position to send their bullion to the mint at Philadelphia or New York, but must sell it for whatever they can get.

The report of the Director of the Mint shows that the St. Louis office only receives about $200,000 in bullion per year, and that consists mostly of old, worn-out jewelry. Why should that office be maintained and this office at Deadwood discontinued, where $6,000,000 in gold bullion will be turned over to the Government to be minted and enter our circulation?

The CHAIRMAN. Debate on the pending amendment is exhausted.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], in the discussion of this question, has drawn a parallel between those who produce gold and those who produce farm products. He says that as in the one instance the farmer has to pay the freight on his product, so in this instance the producer of bullion ought to pay his own freight. Mr. Chairman, there has always been a distinction drawn by every civilized government in favor of the precious metals. Why? Because the increased production of the metal out of which we coin basic money has such a great influence upon the value of everything else. Gold is a measure of value, and the governments of the world have recognized that a large production of it will have a tendency to produce good times. It is upon that theory that we have free coinage of gold.

Mr. GREENE. Does the gentleman mean to say that gold is the measure of value, or that money is the measure of value? [Laughter.]

Mr. SHAFROTH. I mean to say that whatever by law is the standard becomes the measure of value. I do not agree with the theory that the only proper measure is gold. Gold is not an accurate measure, but it is the existing measure.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The gentleman speaks of the potency of gold in the commercial world. Now, wheat and cotton and one or two other products make up seven-tenths of the exports of this country. Why not, then, give the wheat producer and the cotton producer the home market instead of forcing them to have their prices fixed at Liverpool? Why not transport their products for them free to Liverpool?

Mr. SHAFROTH. In the first place, it would be utterly impracticable to do it. In the next place, the production of but a small quantity of gold exercises an enormous influence upon the price of everything else in the world, while that consideration does not apply to any of the farm products.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The United States could not live without its agricultural products.

Mr. SHAFROTH. That is true; but the price of one does not influence the price of the other. There is no question that if you increase the amount of gold in the world you thereby increase the price of everything else in the world. Hence the tendency of all governments has been to give free coinage. Why? Because it tends to beneficially affect business conditions, to increase the prices of commodities, to produce prosperity; and for the same reason it is to the interest of our Government to have these assay offices in various portions of the United States, so as to give gold there the value which it has at the mint at Philadelphia and thereby encourage the production of the metal which measures everything else in the world.

Now, it seems to me the reasoning presented here as to farm products is not applicable, because wheat is not made by law a standard of value; nor is corn or any other agricultural product. But we all know that under our laws gold is the standard, and any increased production of gold affects enormously the price of commodities. There is no doubt about that. Hence there has been a disposition continually upon the part of governments to increase the gold product. When silver was a basic money metal, and when free coinage of silver existed, there was equal encouragement to that metal.

The increase of basic money will always have a tendency to make prosperous times. Governments all over the world have recognized this fact and have encouraged in every possible manner the increase of the production of the metal of whatever may be the standard money. It has been recognized that encouragement of this kind not only affects the metal which is the measure of value, but affects everything that the metal measures. Hence it helps the farmer by increasing the price of his commodities.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, the proposition presented here is, I think, a very simple one. The general location of Deadwood is known to the House. Contiguous or adjacent to it we have assay offices at Denver, Boise City, Helena, and St. Louis. The real question is, Do we need another assay office? We have the statement of the Department that this office is not needed; that the existing assaying offices are carried on at a large loss, so that the establishment of a new assay office would entail increased expense to the Government. That is the whole proposition before the House.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. Chairman, although I have not heard all of this debate, I understand the objection to be urged to this proposition that there are to-day a sufficient number of assay offices belonging to the Government of the United States, and that such an office at Deadwood, S. Dak., is not required. Now, I wish to say something with reference to the growth of this business of mintage and assaying in the United States. In the early history of our country the mint was established at Philadelphia. Why? Because at that time Philadelphia was very near the center of population—a population not then engaged in any way in the production of the precious metals. All that was necessary then was a mint that would turn into coin the bullion or coin coming in from other countries.

Since that time there has been a great revolution in the production of the precious metals in this country. Rich gold and silver deposits have been discovered in the great West—in the Rocky Mountains, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Yet, ignoring the fact that the production of silver is in the West, we have been constantly increasing the mintage and assaying facilities of the East. Instead of putting the mints where the mines are, we have been transporting our bullion to the Philadelphia mint and minting there the products of mines 3,000 miles away. We have been constantly enlarging the Philadelphia mint, at great expense. Now, what would the gentleman from Philadelphia think of me if I should suggest that an armor-plate plant to be constructed by the Government should be placed upon the heights of the Rocky Mountains? What would he think if it should be suggested that a navy-yard should be established upon Lake Tahoe? Yet here we have the proposition gravely urged Congress after Congress that, though the mineral production of the great West amounts to nearly a hundred million dollars annually, that product shall be transported a distance of 3,000 miles to be coined and minted in the East. We have helped you gentlemen of the East to open your mills, and now you propose to close our mints; and you propose to close them at just those points of production where these two occupations, mining and minting, ought to be linked together. Where do you have your assay offices? In New York, in St. Louis, in Philadelphia, and even in Charlotte, N. C., to which no objection is made by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BINGHAM. All mints have an assay office.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes; but there is no mint at St. Louis, although you have an assay office there. For all practical purposes St. Louis is about as remote from the mining regions as is Philadelphia. We regard St. Louis as a portion of the great East, not of the great West.

But how is it with Charlotte, N. C.? Will the gentleman claim that there is necessity for a mint there? If there is any large production of either silver or gold there, that is another question. The Appropriations Committee give a considerable sum for the Charlotte (N. C.) assay office. Now, I have no objection in the world to their having such an office there. If, I repeat, there is any production whatever of gold or silver in North Carolina, that production should be stimulated by the Government of the United States, and if the creation of an assay office in the mineral regions will stimulate that industry, I claim that there should be no hesitation in making appropriation for it.

But, Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the system of appropriating to the East all of the industries that belong to the West, industries that can be properly and economically conducted near the source of production.

I shall have a few more words to say on this subject when the question of the Carson mint shall be reached; but now I rise only for the purpose of saying that I hope the request of the gentleman from South Dakota will be granted, and that that State will be recognized as the fifth mineral-producing State of the country by inserting in the law the amendment he presents.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, I am not familiar with the assay office in Deadwood, and shall not undertake to speak advisedly as to the particular need of an office there. But upon the general idea of encouraging the mineral industries of the country I certainly favor this appropriation.

It is very true that some of the assay offices are not self-supporting. Yet I am quite sure it is an advantage, and a large advantage to the locality.

Now, we have in our Western country mines other than gold and silver. We have lead and zinc mines and ores of various other kinds that have to be assayed, and are assayed.

I agree to the proposition that wherever there is a large mining interest of gold or silver or other minerals to be assayed that the prospectors and miners are not the only ones interested in maintaining these assay offices, but it is in the interest of the Government and of the people of the country generally to maintain such institutions. A miner who has a claim may be a poor man. He has his claim, or an interest in it, and yet he would prefer, sir, to have that prospect assayed by the Government of the United States, because he can rely upon that with more certainty than upon an assay made by a private individual.

Mr. BINGHAM. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him for a question?

Mr. BLAND. Certainly.

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman is more familiar with this subject than I am; but is it not a fact that in all of the large mines they have an individual assayer out there, and is it not true that these assays are made and business transacted wholly upon his report?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. But he is employed, as a rule, by the corporation or mine owner.

Mr. BLAND. That is precisely what I am undertaking to elucidate. These private assayers are not satisfactory to the poor miner. These large corporations or wealthy mine owners are able to employ their own assayers, and frequently at the expense and cost of the poor miners, who have not facilities and are not able to employ their own assayers. They are not willing to trust the assays made by these private corporations or rich individuals, but desire that the Government shall assay and place the value upon their product; and in that respect an assay office is valuable and convenient in every mining district.

As to the expense, it might be said that we maintain throughout the country a great many institutions connected with the industries of the people that do not pay expenses and are not remunerative so far as the question of maintaining them goes. I might instance the expenditures for the agricultural people in the maintenance of experimental stations, and so on. If we maintain these institutions for their benefit, why should we not maintain assay offices for the benefit of the miners of the country of the far West, where it can be shown that the industry is of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure, and not drive men to private institutions, which would or might in many instances take advantage of them.

I say I know nothing whatever of this office in Dakota. I am not sufficiently informed as to the mining industry in that region, but with the statement made in regard to it by gentlemen who are familiar with the subject I can sustain the proposition made by the gentleman to give them an assay office there whether it pays expenses or not; and, so far as this industry is concerned, I am satisfied that the expenditure for the assay office would pay ten times what it costs in the encouragement of the industry and in building up that region of our country.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and the Speaker having taken the chair, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed of the report of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in addition to the usual number, 500 copies of the report proper, 500 copies of the report of the assistant inspector-general on the State Homes, and 150 copies of the record of members for the use of the Home.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 2793. An act for the purchase or construction of a vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service on the Yukon River, Alaska; and

S. 2764. An act for the relief of the heirs of Pom K. Soh, deceased.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendment the bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for the transportation, distribution, and making an appropriation therefor, had requested a conference with the House of Representatives on the said bill and amendment, and had appointed Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. COCKRELL as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

RELIEF OF MINERS IN ALASKA.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House nonconcur in the amendments of the Senate to the bill making an appropriation for the Alaska sufferers.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection to the present consideration of the measure which we have just received from the Senate, it will be laid before the House.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War in his discretion to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of the people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor, with a Senate amendment thereto.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment.

Mr. CANNON. I move that the House nonconcur in the Senate amendment and assent to the request for a committee of conference.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. CANNON, Mr. NORTHWAY, and Mr. SAYERS.

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The SPEAKER, by unanimous consent, announced the appointment of Mr. WHEELER of Alabama, Mr. HITT, and Mr. ADAMS as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the appointment to date as of December 22.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session and continued the consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, with Mr. HOPKINS in the chair.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I move to strike out the last six words. I will occupy the time of the House only a moment. I merely want to read what the Director of the Mint says before the committee relative to the assay office at St. Louis:

The CHAIRMAN. You stand on your recommendation for the assay office at St. Louis, Mo., at $3,000?
Mr. PRESTON. Oh, yes.
Mr. LIVINGSTON. What use have you for it?
Mr. PRESTON. We get a little gold there, $100,000 or $200,000 a year; principally old jewelry and such stuff is deposited.
The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything else to state to us?
Mr. PRESTON. No, sir.
The CHAIRMAN. Will your report be out next week?
Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; I think so.

Now, we appropriate $3,000 to carry on an assay office in St. Louis, where there is no mint, where the Director of the Mint states there is nothing deposited except some old jewelry, and we are confronted with this condition, that the committee refuses to make an appropriation to carry on the assay office in South Dakota, where they produce at least $6,000,000 of gold every year. It seems to me that this is discrimination against the West. I think the difficulty is that a great many men who live so far east have no idea that there is any country lying west of the Missouri River. They ought to take a trip out there some time and see what a country this is and learn something about the resources of their own country. Then they would have more enlarged ideas as to the necessities of the great West.

Mr. MAHANY. If the gentleman from Kansas will allow me, our friend from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] drew a fallacious parallel between the agriculturist and the miner. The farmer markets his products under fixed and known conditions. He can get quotations every day from the newspapers of his vicinity and there is little or no opportunity for deceiving him in the price of his products, whereas the isolated miner is the victim of corporate greed and the sharks of private concerns.

Now, another point in this matter. The nearest assay office to Deadwood is Denver, 1,000 miles away, and Denver is, if anything, farther from the mint than is Deadwood.

Mr. GAINES. Will you answer a question?

Mr. MAHANY. If I can.

Mr. GAINES. Where is the product from the mines of that State assayed?

Mr. MAHANY. I believe it is assayed principally at the offices of these private corporations, many of them under the control of European capital.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I want to say in conclusion, in connection with the agricultural interests in the West, that the farms of the great West find a market, to a large extent, in the mining regions; that all those mining States furnish a market for our products, and anything that adds to the prosperity of the mining regions adds to the prosperity of the farmers in the great West, and therefore every member, particularly from that section, whether a farmer or a miner, or interested in farming or mining, should vote for this proposition to give them an assay office at Deadwood.

Mr. BINGHAM. In response to the gentleman from Kansas, he having made reference to the assay office at St. Louis as well as at Deadwood, I want to answer this: The St. Louis assay office was established by an act of Congress, after discussion and debate, about 1880. It is a completed assay office, fully equipped. The appropriation carried in the bill for that assay office is $4,780. That, understand, came in as an act of Congress.

The Deadwood office was never deliberated upon by Congress, but came in as a rider on an appropriation bill. They ask for that office in this bill—having had $15,000 in the current year—$12,200; and the Director of the Mint says it is not in full operation and could not be put into full operation until next year.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Let me suggest, in answer to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that in St. Louis, with not more than $200,000, and that probably in jewelry, they seem to have an influence or pull upon Congress sufficient to establish an assay office there, while out in Dakota, where they produce $6,000,000 of this ore in a year, they have not influence enough in Congress to pass an act to get an appropriation, but instead of that have to get it through surreptitiously as a rider on an appropriation bill.

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman knows that at reasonably contiguous points there are assay offices.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. That shows how little the interests of the miners in the West are cared for.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer a pro forma amendment.

I am quite content that the committee should take such action as their good judgment shall dictate; but I want the facts to be fully understood, and no word or statement of my side, and no word or statement of the other side, if there be two sides touching the fact or the want of it, can change the fact.

I think I understand the situation touching the Government assay offices at various places in the country. I think the gentlemen who have been talking, most of them, know. I am quite sure

the gentleman from Nevada does, and I am quite sure the gentleman from South Dakota does. They represent that part of the country, and have an opportunity to know of it.

Mr. MAHANY. Oh, some others of us have rays of intelligence on the subject. [Laughter.]

Mr. CANNON. I was just about to mention my genial friend from Buffalo, but he would not give me time. [Laughter.] Now, what are the facts? At every mining camp in this country there are plenty of assay offices, and the assaying can be done at a small charge, and is done. There are private assay offices, just as there are private mechanics of any kind—private machine shops, private stores, and private assay offices—in which are perfectly competent men, and they do it without any considerable charge.

Mr. KELLEY. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question? In your first statement you argued against the interests of the Homestake Mining Company. Now, is not the gentleman aware that the individual miners are poor men in the Black Hills, and that they are at the mercy of the Homestake Mining Company in having their ores assayed?

Mr. CANNON. Does not the gentleman know that there is more than one corporation that receives the ores?

Mr. KELLEY. There is but one great one there, and that is the Homestake Company.

Mr. CANNON. Does not the gentleman know that there is more than one private assay office carrying on business at this mining camp outside of the Homestake Company, to which anyone who has bullion to assay can take his bullion and at a small charge get it assayed? Nobody will controvert that statement of facts. Now, having said that much, what have we? The great corporations of this country—and I am not abusing them—they have a right to exist under your laws and mine. You and I are both glad that they do exist.

Mr. KELLEY. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him another question?

Mr. CANNON. Not until I answer this one, but I will yield to the gentleman before I sit down. They have a right to exist, and the citizen has a right to exist. All of them can get their bullion assayed at a small charge by people who are in that business in Deadwood and at every other mining camp. Now, in the name of practically the poor miner, that he may get his ore assayed, you say, let the Government assay it. That is not all you are after. What you want to do is—if you can get a Government assay office at Deadwood and at the other mining camps—to take that bullion to that assay office, and after it is assayed, then, under the law, you want to say to your Government and mine, "Give me the New York price for that bullion;" and the Government, under the law, is bound to do it.

Mr. KNOWLES. Do they not do it?

Mr. CANNON. Let me finish that statement. With that assay office there, what is the result? The $3,000,000 of bullion produced by the Homestake Mining Company, the largest amount of bullion produced by any corporation, and a smaller amount of bullion produced by the individuals is then and there delivered to the Government, and the Government has to deliver it over to the express company to transport it to the mint at Philadelphia, or to New York, paying the transportation, and this and other bills carry from $40,000 to $60,000 a year to pay for that transportation. Now, there is the whole question. "But," says my very intelligent and learned friend from Nevada, for whom I have very great respect, "presently we shall come to the mint at Carson, and I shall have something to say about that."

Mr. NEWLANDS. Do not anticipate.

Mr. CANNON. If I recollect aright, the mint at Carson is omitted from this appropriation. Why? Because when the population of Nevada was larger and she got her two Senators, away back in boom times, under the cry of benefiting the poor man, without being sufficiently advised, we not only established an assay office, but a mint at Carson. That has been a great industry for Carson. I say it with respect, but if you will go back to the appropriation bills, you will find that the officers of that mint, without doing a great deal of mintage, have run a very profitable industry at that point. Now, in fact, we have no more use for an assay office at Deadwood or an assay office in Nevada or an assay office in these mining camps than we have for any other thing that we do not need.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. CANNON. In a moment. You can find the milk in the cocoanut whenever you refuse action which will load these freight charges upon the Government, which is the thing at stake, amounting to from $40,000 to $60,000 a year. When we propose to do equal and exact justice by all people, here is Deadwood, here is my friend from Carson, here is my friend from Denver, here is my friend from Boise City and the other mining camps—here they all are, saying, "We must flock together or the effete and corrupt East will prevent us from putting upon the Government the cost of the freight on our products when they go to market, but leave us to pay it ourselves as every other producer has to do."

I do not want to obscure this matter. I want members to understand all about it; and that great apostle of free silver from the State of Missouri [Mr. BLAND] may rise in his place and agonize, and the eminent statesman from the great State of Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON] may agonize for the poor man, but I say to him: Sir, while the farmers in your district are compelled to pay the freight upon their products when they send them to market, you propose, by this kind of legislation, to still further tax them to pay the freight upon the bullion that is produced in the mining camps when it is sent to market.

Mr. MAHANY. But the farmers are not robbed in the original price.

Mr. CANNON. Nobody is robbed in the original price.

Mr. MAHANY. The poor miners are.

Mr. CANNON. Not at all. I state again that at every mining camp there are one or more reliable private assayers, who for a small charge will assay this bullion.

Mr. NEWLANDS. May I interrupt my friend's athletic exercise for just one observation? [Laughter.]

Mr. CANNON. Certainly; and I hope that I shall have developed strength enough to keep you from lifting any more money out of the Treasury for a useless mint at Carson. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last seven words.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I understand that that motion is made for my benefit. I wish to ask the gentleman from Illinois a question.

Mr. CANNON. I will answer it if I can.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Assuming, as is the fact, that there is a United States mint at Philadelphia and one at Carson, and assuming that $600,000,000 in gold and silver, in almost equal proportions, were produced in the State of Pennsylvania near the Philadelphia mint, what would the gentleman think of the policy of a government which would send that $600,000,000 of bullion 3,000 miles across the continent to be coined into money? Yet that would be practically equivalent to what is done. Six hundred million dollars of Nevada's gold and silver have gone to the Philadelphia mint.

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman knows that it is the only fully equipped mint in the country.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Well, I do not accuse the gentleman from Pennsylvania of anything like greed, but I do say that all psychologists admit that on these occasions there is a certain unconscious cerebration which affects the minds of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts statesmen in regard to every industry of those communities. [Laughter.] Why should we have these $600,000,000 of gold and silver bullion produced in Nevada dragged to Philadelphia to be coined into money?

Mr. BINGHAM. And circulated there.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman from Nevada has asked me a question. Does he desire that I shall answer it?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. KELLEY. I have the floor, I believe.

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] had the floor and yielded to the gentleman from Nevada to ask a question. The gentleman from North Dakota can have time. There is no trouble about that.

Mr. KELLEY. I will yield to the gentleman from Illinois to answer the question of the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. CANNON. I believe I have the floor. I will only state in conclusion, and in answer to the question of the gentleman from Nevada, that if the gold which is produced in Nevada or which is produced at Deadwood were kept there it would not avail the producers anything. If it were kept there, it would be of no more use to him than while it was resting in the eternal hills—if they are eternal. Now, having gone to work and mined the product, having put his labor into it, he wants to realize upon it, and he has to send it where there is a demand for it. Where is the demand for it? At the great centers of population. Where are the great centers of population? One thousand and two thousand miles away from him.

Now, then, in his greed he says, "I have a smart Member of Congress or a smart Senator," or the smart Representative or Senator says, "I will do something for the miner without waiting for him to request it." So the effort is made by some hocus-pocus to bring about a condition of things under which the producer of the metal may get for it at the point of production the New York price. So he unloads it upon the Government, and the Government at a dead loss of from fifty to sixty thousand dollars a year transports it to where there is a demand for it. I say that is not fair.

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I come from a section of country not interested in mining. I represent an agricultural section of country. I have no personal interest whatever in this amendment. I represent a class of people who would have to pay the freight, as the gentleman from Illinois puts it, upon the transportation of this gold from the assay office to the mints of the United States. But it seems to me that the gentleman from Illinois does

not wish to understand the real substance of this question. The policy of the Government of the United States is and has been to encourage the mining of—I was going to say both gold and silver—I will put it gold, at least, and we take it for granted that it is now the policy of the Republican party, inasmuch as that party adheres to the single gold standard, to encourage by all possible means the production of gold in the United States.

It is well known, gentlemen of the committee, that the Government establishes agricultural colleges and similar institutions that the best results may be obtained in such industries. And I say that the establishment of an assay office at Deadwood, S. Dak., is for the purpose of encouraging the mining of gold there. If it does this, it is for the advantage of the people engaged in the mining of gold, and it inures to the benefit of the farmers in South Dakota and Nebraska and Missouri, and it not only inures to their benefit, but to the benefit of the manufacturers of the East as well.

What were the arguments made a few days since on this floor by nearly all members when we were making an appropriation to relieve the suffering of the Klondike people, the gold diggers of the Klondike region?

Why, gentlemen, you stated that those men had gone there for the purpose of mining gold, and that gold was needed in your business. And when the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] undertakes to draw comparisons between gold and agricultural products he fails to be consistent, or he fails to show that keenness of the perceptive faculties which he usually displays. The gentleman says the farmer might as well demand free transportation for his stock as for the miner to ask free transportation of the precious metals. I would remind you, gentlemen, that you have free coinage of gold in the United States, because gold is the material out of which you make money, but you have not free coinage of beef, or pork, or wheat. If these products were recognized by law as materials out of which money could be made, then the reasoning of the gentleman from Illinois would apply to them. them. But inasmuch as they are not, and inasmuch as money and the materials out of which it is made affect directly the well-being of the American people and of all civilized people (for we can not have civilization without money), special legislation, giving encouragement to the production of gold, ought to receive the favorable consideration of this body.

I do not believe that the objections brought against this amendment by the gentleman from Illinois are well taken. If the gentleman wishes to be consistent, he will demand the abolition of each and every one of the assay offices in the United States. The same argument that he brings against the establishment of this assay office at Deadwood will apply to every assay office in the country, and I challenge the gentleman to contradict that statement.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, to my friend from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] I have only this to say: The Philadelphia mint was the first mint established by the Government; it is the great coinage mint to-day. Congress, after full debate, determined by special act in 1890 or 1891 that a new mint building should be constructed at Philadelphia. That building is now in progress.

Over a million dollars has already been appropriated for its construction and now stands to the credit of the new building. I trust it will be completed. I trust it will continue to do the great work that has been done at Philadelphia since the first mint building was constructed there.

Last year the mint at Philadelphia, under the law, after the expenditure and payment of heavy obligations, turned over into the Treasury of the Government $1,600,000.

I desire to have made a part of my remarks, as bearing upon this question a telegram from Mr. Preston, the Director of the Mint, which was received this morning in response to some inquiries addressed to him with reference to this assay office, which has been brought out in the debate, and simply desire to have it put in concrete form in the RECORD.

The telegram is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 16, 1897.*

Hon. H. H. BINGHAM:

My objections for the establishment of assay offices either at Deadwood or other points are that they are expensive and from which the Government derives little revenue. Under the law the charges to be imposed upon deposits of either gold or silver are limited to the actual expenses of fitting the bullion for coinage or making fine bars of the same, and the further fact that all deposits of gold made at the Western institutions such as Denver, Boise, Helena, and St. Louis, and which will be the case at Deadwood. The bullion is paid for and the expenses of transportation to the coinage mints is thrown upon the Government. Very large amounts of gold bullion are now being deposited at Denver. Fully $15,000,000 will be deposited at that institution during the current fiscal year, and the cost to the Government of transporting the same to Philadelphia will be about $30,000. It is expected that the Deadwood office will be opened for business about the 1st proximo, or shortly after.

The principal depositor will no doubt be a very large and wealthy mining company. The company will receive full value less the charges incident to fitting the bullion for coinage, and the expenses of transportation to a coinage mint will be paid by the Government. Of course you will understand that the charges for parting and refining and fitting the bullion for coinage are collected from the depositor, but the expenses of transportingare not, and I can see no reason whatever why the Government should not collect from the depositor of gold bullion a sum sufficient to cover the cost of this transportation to the coinage mints.

The cost of maintaining the minor assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year 1897 was $84,604, while the earnings were only $23,303.

R. E. PRESTON, *Director of the Mint.*

But there is one proposition that comes before us at this time, and then I hope we will have a vote on the bill. Have we enough assay offices? That is the question. The last one established was in St. Louis, in 1879 or 1880, I think. That is my recollection. Now comes up this contention for the assay office, made in the law, as I have before stated, which is to-day not ready for full operation. That is all there is of it.

Mr. KELLEY. I would say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that you have undoubtedly enough assay offices, but you have them established where they ought not to be. That is the difficulty. Why not place them where the people who need them can be accommodated by them, and where men engaged in digging out the minerals from the earth may have an opportunity of availing themselves of the convenience and safety thereof?

Mr. BINGHAM. I have no other statement than that we have given four contiguous assay offices.

A MEMBER. What do you consider as contiguous?

Mr. BINGHAM. Within a thousand miles, as distances go in the West.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will my colleague have the telegrams read before the vote is taken?

Mr. BINGHAM. They have been already elucidated in the debate.

Mr. GAINES. What is the objection of the Director of the Mint to the establishment of this assay office?

Mr. BINGHAM. Because it is unnecessary, and because there are four assay offices near, as they call it in the West, to that point.

Also, that it involves a heavy and immediate expenditure to the Government; that it runs for the benefit of the large miners, and that the Government will have to transport from the assay office to the point of coinage at the Government's expense, when it could be carried and should be carried by the great mining operators themselves.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. If the gentleman will allow me to submit a question?

Mr. BINGHAM. With pleasure.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. There was some force in the statement of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] as to the freight question. If the Government buys gold to mint for governmental purposes, who ought to pay the freight? I ask the gentleman that question.

Mr. BINGHAM. Why, the Government does pay it now. But the Government must not put up assay offices at great expense and loss for every man who owns a mine. You do not want that?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. But the proposition goes very much further than that.

Mr. BINGHAM. Oh, no.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. The trouble is that these establishments are not located in the proper places. You have provided, at a vast expense, for the establishment of a mint in the city of Philadelphia, when there is not one of them in the West, and which keeps up the natural tendency that is driving the money from the mining regions to the great money centers of the East.

Now, while in the West we pay two-thirds of the money in mining to the miners themselves, if these establishments were maintained in Carson, or South Dakota, or elsewhere in the mining regions, the money would go straight from the mint into the pockets of the men who do the work—the miners and the mine owners.

But under the proposition of the gentleman from Illinois, that the Government is paying a vast amount for freight, let me ask him, how does it get its bullion at this time? If it gets it for minting purposes for the Government, the Government should pay the freight. Why should it require the miner or the mine owners to pay it? You simply rob him of millions of hard-earned money by forcing him to bring it to Philadelphia.

Mr. BINGHAM. Now, Mr. Chairman, you have a mint at Philadelphia——

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. No; you have it. [Laughter.]

Mr. BINGHAM. Well, you have one in San Francisco, and both Philadelphia and San Francisco are in operation. There will be another at Denver, making three. The conditions have changed as to the New Orleans mint in many ways. There is also the mint at Carson City. But you have the two mints in full operation at San Francisco and Philadelphia and one building at Denver.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Denver is nearer the mining regions than San Francisco. Why should you not make the Denver mint

the great minting place of America? If you are to have one at all, is not that the proper location for it—a central point?

Mr. BINGHAM. You can not build a mint in a day. In 1890 or 1891—I have forgotten the exact date—we passed an act providing for a mint at Philadelphia, and we have only reached the first story in construction. You want a mint there. You have always had a mint at Philadelphia. You need it there. It is the great center of the population of the East. It is the great center of your business and money disbursements.

Mr. KNOWLES. I want to make one more statement in reply to the remarks made by the gentleman from Illinois. There is not a private assay office in the Black Hills that assays the bullion. There are assay offices there that assay ore, to tell a man how much gold he has got in his ore, but there is not an assay office there for the purpose of assaying or buying bullion. What we want is a market for the bullion produced there, which we have a right to, as the miners of other regions have. We say that we have the right to deposit our bullion in the assay office and get the mint price for it, just as they do in any other assay office. Why this discrimination against this office in Deadwood? The office at Denver is nearly a thousand miles farther from the mint than ours. If the Government can afford to transport the bullion from Denver, it certainly can afford to transport it from Deadwood.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the paragraph. This question as to the mining of gold—and before a great while as to the mining of silver, because both will be the money of this country under free coinage before long—addresses itself to the people of this country in a different manner from what it has been put before this House; and especially at this time, when we must depend upon gold and gold only, according to the regulations of the Department, for the redemption of greenbacks and Treasury notes and bonds, and to be full legal-tender money. If that is the case, and we are to be put in that condition, then, sir, it becomes a necessity for the people of this country to encourage gold mining. I do not understand that the expense of transporting gold from the mining sections or from the assay office to the mint should cut any great figure in this case.

I presume under our laws that where gold bullion or silver bullion is deposited at an assay office—gold bullion especially—that the transporting to the mint would be at the expense of the Government. Now, suppose there is a mine which is barely paying the expense of the output. If you saddle the additional expense of transporting the bullion from the mine to the mint, it closes that mine and to that extent limits the amount of money that goes into circulation. For, after all, the question here is whether we ought to have a full circulation or a meager circulation.

As long as mines pay, the output will to some extent meet the demand, but if obstructions are put in the way of mining and no encouragement is given to it, the output is limited and the circulation is limited; and when you limit the circulation of money, you bring bankruptcy and distress upon the people of the country. So that the question goes deeper than the mere expense of an assay office. It goes to the fundamental question as to the amount of money that may be put in circulation. To encourage mining is to encourage an increase of circulation.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this has no analogy to the transportation of farm products. This goes to the idea of the amount of money that may be produced from year to year, whether it should be great or whether it should be small, so that if these large corporations have an opportunity of exporting bullion to the mints free of charge, so may the smaller corporations, so may the man who has a mine that barely pays expenses, which without this facility could not be worked at all. The question is a greater one than that. It means, Shall we encourage the production of the precious metals of this country for monetary use, or shall we discourage it, in order to contract the money volume?

There is the great question before this committee; and if an assay office at Deadwood or any other place in Dakota has a tendency to swell the volume of money in circulation, it should be the policy of the Government to encourage it, especially so far as the great mass of the people are concerned. It may not be the policy of those who seek to discourage and shrink the circulating medium or of those who are opposed to the restoration of silver and would like to see a small output of gold. As far as I am concerned and, I believe, as far as the great party with which I cooperate is concerned, we believe it ought to be the policy of this Government to encourage every avenue of getting money into circulation to maintain prices and prosperity in this country.

Mr. BINGHAM. Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. BINGHAM. Let the Clerk read the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Assay office at Deadwood: For assayer in charge, who shall also perform the duties of melter, $2,000; one clerk, $1,200; in all, $3,200.

For wages of workmen, $6,000.

For incidental and contingent expenses, $3,000.

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. GREENE. Division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 77, noes 76. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BINGHAM. Tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair appoints as tellers the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. BINGHAM, and the gentleman from South Dakota, Mr. KNOWLES.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 89, noes 86. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, when the committee had under consideration the paragraphs covering the mints and assay offices of the country the gentleman from Nevada was absent from the city and in New York. He telegraphed me, asking if I would not ask unanimous consent to pass by the paragraph in connection with mints and assay offices.

Although the paragraph formed no part of the bill before us, I replied that he would have an opportunity to offer an amendment. He replied he would have offered an amendment if he had been present. I signified to him that when we should come to the close of the bill he should have an opportunity to offer an amendment for the consideration of the committee. Am I correct?

Mr. NEWLANDS nodded assent.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. Chairman, I am very much indebted to the gentleman for his courtesy, and I offer the following amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend paragraph 55 by inserting between lines 17 and 18 the following:

"Mint at Carson, Nev.: For superintendent, $3,000; assayer, and melter and refiner, at $2,500 each; chief clerk, $1,800; bookkeeper, cashier, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and weigh clerk, at $1,500 each; in all $17,300.

"For wages of workmen, $10,000; for incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage of operative officers and loss on sale of sweeps, $5,000."

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. Chairman, the customary five minutes will not permit me to present all I wish to submit on this subject, and I will ask the indulgence of the House for at least ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nevada asks permission to speak continuously ten minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. Chairman, there are, or were, five mints in the United States: One at Philadelphia, one at San Francisco, one at New Orleans, one in process of construction at Denver, and one at Carson. The mint at Carson is abolished by this act. The question has arisen in the discussion of the last amendment as to where the coinage should properly be done—whether in the East, in the great commercial and banking centers of the country, or in the West, where the bullion is produced—and my learned friend from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] labored under the misapprehension that these assay offices and mints were organized in the Western States with a view of enabling the miners there to get a higher price for their product, unmindful of the fact that so far as gold is concerned—and coinage is now confined to gold, except as to the accumulated stock—it is the privilege now of the miner to take his bullion to the mint and have it turned into coin; that he receives the coin, the Government making no purchase of bullion whatever. The question is whether that convenience should be afforded to him nearer the source of production or 3,000 miles away, in the Eastern States.

And here let me make the suggestion that had the mining regions of this country been opened when our Government was formed, undoubtedly the mints would have been placed nearer the mines, just as every industry is placed near the source of the product with which it deals. There is no doubt that had all the bullion of the country, the gold and the silver, produced during the past thirty years been mined in the West, our financial condition would have been much better, for in that case, with both the gold and silver, the miner would simply have received in payment gold and silver coin. Now, imagine how that would have simplified the silver question. These people in the West were used to the use of metallic money. The people of the East were unaccustomed to the use of metallic money.

Why, metallic money hardly existed for years before the war. It did not exist during the war. The people of the East had become accustomed to paper money and unaccustomed to either silver or gold, and rejected the use of both. So that we had paper in the East in broadest use, whereas on the Pacific Coast and in the mountain States the feeling was quite to the contrary. There they are used to the coin, and do not like the paper money. I find that I have to revolutionize my own habits twice every year in the way of becoming accustomed to paper and metallic money. I go West and recur to the use of the metallic money, and I find that I do not like to have twenty-dollar gold pieces and silver coins in my pocket, and after I become accustomed to them I prefer them

to paper; and then after a while, on my return East, I strike paper money again and have no metallic money, and paper money is distasteful to me, for it seems to be the storehouse of contagion of every kind.

Now, this is a mere matter of habit. Had we consulted the habits of the West, we would have permitted the owners of silver bullion to present it at the mint and to receive either its coinage value or its market value, according to existing legislation, in absolute coin, receiving in the one case all and in the other only a part, the difference between the market value and the coinage value being retained by the Government as seigniorage. And what would have been the result? Probably three-fourths or more of the bills of the miners are for wages. The silver coin is paid to the miners, who pay it to the men from whom they obtain their supplies, and the merchants use it in buying flour and grain and clothes and other supplies.

Thus you would find the actual use of silver extending to the entire Western region, where they are accustomed to it, and gradually to the Southern and Middle Western States, where also they are accustomed to it and like it, and you would have a circulation of this currency in the region that now most requires it, instead of having this silver accumulating in your Treasury, where it constitutes a menace to the world. For, recollect that the average intellect does not comprehend that that silver is constructively coined and in the hands of the people in the form of silver certificates. The average intellect regards it as an accumulation of silver which, as a result of hostile legislation, may be let loose upon the world and produce a flood of this money.

So I say a wise public policy would have put your mills near your raw products, your mints near your mines, and the result would have been that both gold and silver would, from these centers of production and centers of coinage, have been spread all over the Western and the Southern and the Middle Western region, and would gradually reach the East itself, and accustom the people there to the use of the only real money, the only money of redemption.

Now we come to the question of what justice requires at this time. Philadelphia has thus far appropriated almost all the coinage of the silver and gold produced in the West. Only recently, outside of the legislation relating to the Carson mint, has favorable legislation been introduced relating to the Denver mint, a mint which is not yet completed. Increased appropriations have been made for the Philadelphia mint, while diminishing appropriations have been made for this Western mint.

Now, gentlemen, I wish to say, with reference to Nevada, that the total product of both gold and silver in the United States has been a little less than two billions and a half since 1860, and that Nevada has produced, in almost equal proportions of the two metals, one-fourth of this amount. I said to a friend the other day with reference to this legislation, that it was hardly a graceful action to take away the mint from Nevada, a State which had produced one-fourth of the country's metallic stock, and he added, parenthetically, "And three-fourths of the hell." All I have to say with reference to that is, that this remonstrance from Nevada is a natural remonstrance against legislation which has destroyed the leading industry of that State and paralyzed it.

You can understand what this would mean simply as an industrial question as applied to the iron mills or the steel plants of Pennsylvania, or to the cotton mills and woolen mills of Massachusetts. It is a natural and healthy and indignant protest against what the State of Nevada regards as bad and destructive legislation. Now, it is true that the bullion production of that State has declined. She is no longer producing silver in large quantities. There is no stimulus now for the production of silver, and the people of Nevada have turned their attention to gold. Already this year it is evident that the product of gold will probably be double that of last year. The total of both gold and silver production of that State is now pretty nearly $5,000,000, of which, I believe, three-fifths is gold.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. DOCKERY. How much more time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I should like five minutes.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended for five minutes.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

Mr. NEWLANDS. As I say, Nevada has produced six hundred millions of gold and silver, and yet she has been permitted to coin at that Nevada mint only forty-nine millions. There is to-day stored up in the Philadelphia mint $110,000,000 of silver bullion, most of which was produced in the Nevada mines.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I should like to ask the gentleman a question for information.

Mr. NEWLANDS. What is the gentleman's question?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Does it not cost the people who mine this gold and silver—principally gold now—something to get it to the Philadelphia mint, and would they not have a larger net return when their money was handed back to them if the coinage were done on the spot?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I should think so.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Then the practice the gentleman complains of imposes a tax upon these miners for the financial benefit of the people of Philadelphia. [Laughter.]

Mr. NEWLANDS. Now, I say that at the Carson mint we have coined only forty-nine millions and the action of the Directors of the Mint has always, in my judgment, been hostile to that mint. They have declaimed against the cost of coinage at the Carson mint.

Gentlemen can readily understand that if they should allow only one pound of bullion to be coined there in a year, the cost of coining that one pound must be the entire salary list of the mint for the year; so that the cost of coinage will depend upon the amount of bullion that is put into the mint for coinage, and if the silver which is naturally tributary to that mint is taken 3,000 miles away and stored in Philadelphia for coinage, that will necessarily result in a high cost of coinage for the small amount that is permitted to be done at Carson. What I contend is that practically under the appropriation of last year the mint at Carson has been simply turned into an assay office.

The appropriation is a very limited one, and all I ask is the continuation of that appropriation until, at all events, the financial question, which interests this country so much, is settled, so that we may see the pledge of the Republican party for the restoration of the coinage of silver in some form carried out, either by international action or by such form of national action as in their judgment will maintain the two money metals at a parity, or, at all events, until we have witnessed the result of the new search for gold in Nevada, which at present gives most encouraging indications, the product last year, as I am told, being nearly $3,000,000.

This office at Carson under the present appropriation is already made practically an assay office. The appropriation, I believe, calls for only $33,000. It seems to me that, considering the fact that Nevada is to-day either the fourth or the fifth bullion-producing State in this country, it is entitled to this recognition by the Government, and that its requirements can not be properly and wisely met by the Government except by furnishing the customary facilities to the miners of that region. There is already a handsome building there, for which not even a watchman is provided.

Mr. BINGHAM. Provision of that kind will be made in the sundry civil bill, which provides for the care of the public buildings of the country. That is not done in this bill.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is it proposed that simply an assay office shall be conducted there, or an assay office and a mint?

Mr. NEWLANDS. The proposition is to keep it as a full mint, but the entire appropriation is cut down from the large amount formerly granted to only $30,000.

Mr. BINGHAM. Thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. BINGHAM. If the gentleman from Nevada desires five minutes more, I ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to proceed.

There was no objection.

Mr. NEWLANDS. With reference to the silver bullion now at the Philadelphia mint, the Director of the Mint testified that they could not coin it fast enough; that they had to work their men, I believe, from sixteen to eighteen hours a day.

Mr. BINGHAM. That was on the minor coinage.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yet we have that accumulation there under the Sherman Act awaiting coinage; it is impossible to mint that bullion because of the want of mint facilities. In the West we have mint facilities. We have this amount of bullion properly belonging to that region, and the only reason given for the discontinuance of this mint has been that the bullion which we produce has been taken from us to Philadelphia.

Mr. DINGLEY. Before the gentleman takes his seat, I should like to ask a question for information. Is any silver bullion purchased under the Sherman Act coined at the Carson mint?

Mr. NEWLANDS. There has been. I am not aware that there is any now.

Mr. DINGLEY. Then there would be nothing coined there except gold?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I presume so, though I am not informed.

Mr. DINGLEY. Now, at an assay office gold bullion can be deposited and the check of the Government given therefor, just the same as would be done at a mint. The bullion owner gets precisely the same privilege at an assay office as at a mint. When the gold bullion is deposited, he receives a check from the Government at once for the amount of coin which the bullion represents although it is not at once coined. Thus that bullion is practically converted into money at the mint price. The person bringing the bullion there never has to wait for his money until the bullion is coined. The privilege in this respect of the bullion owner is precisely the same at an assay office as at a mint.

Mr. NEWLANDS. If what the gentleman states is done, I think it is very bad policy. I think the man who brings the bullion ought to get the coin which that bullion produces, and he ought to get that coin as near to the point of production as possible. The point of the production of the bullion ought to be the center for the distribution of the money.

Mr. SHAFROTH. As I understand, this bill discontinues the office at Carson City, even as an assay office.

Mr. DINGLEY. I so understand. The object of my inquiry was to ascertain what the amendment proposes. As I understand, the proposition is to have both an assay office and a mint at Carson.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. NEWLANDS. With reference to the gold deposits at Carson, the Director of the Mint says that in the year preceding they amounted to $700,000. Yet at New Orleans, where the same appropriation is made as heretofore, the mint deposits were only $250,000, while at St. Louis they were only from $100,000 to $200,000. From these figures gentlemen can judge the absolute unfairness with which this question has been treated. In consideration of the fact that this whole question of coinage is now awaiting the financial legislation of the next two or three years, it seems to me an unwise thing to close any of the mints of the United States. I submit that they should be continued with their corps of officers, with the full equipment necessary for the work which they are to undertake, and that the Carson mint deserves to have the limited amount asked for.

Mr. FLEMING. Before the gentleman takes his seat, will he allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLEMING. As I understand it, the bill as presented by the committee closes the mint at Carson?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. No; the assay office.

Mr. NEWLANDS. It closes both the mint and the assay office.

Mr. FLEMING. Now they propose to build a new one at Denver. Is that mint ready to be opened immediately on the closing of the Carson mint?

Mr. NEWLANDS. No, sir.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will state, for the information of the gentleman, that the appropriation was made in the Fifty-third Congress for the Denver mint, and plans for the construction of the building have not yet been approved, and not a dollar's worth of work has been done.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nevada has expired.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman who has just addressed the House [Mr. NEWLANDS] had something to say about maintaining the Carson mint at its present capacity until such time as the Republican party shall redeem its pledges of the last campaign. The financial pledge of the Republican party was the maintenance of the existing gold standard until such time as it could secure an international agreement to restore silver to its old-time place in our monetary system. Subsequent to the inauguration, President McKinley appointed a commission, under a law theretofore passed by Congress, and sent them with a roving commission to the countries of Europe to secure an international agreement.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. A Committee on Peregrination.

Mr. DOCKERY. Yes, as has been aptly suggested by the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], that commission might properly be styled the Committee on Peregrination. The commission recently returned to this country with a story of disappointment. Its report has not yet been made officially, but it is known of all men that the Governments of Europe refused to join with the United States in an effort to restore silver by international agreement.

Now, then, if the mint at Carson is to be maintained at its present capacity, it can only be accomplished in harmony with the declaration of the Republican party to continue the gold standard.

The coinage under that standard being practically limited to gold, our friends on the other side propose to close the doors of this mint. This is the logic of the Republican platform. This is not all, Mr. Chairman. Having failed to secure the cooperation of foreign nations, the Republican Administration on yesterday gave conclusive evidence of its purpose to fully redeem its monetary pledge. It was a bold, frank, manly avowal by the Secretary of the Treasury, before the Committee on Banking and Currency, in advocacy of a bill which, to quote his language, was intended to more firmly establish the gold standard in the United States.

So, Mr. Chairman, the policy of the Government in respect to assay offices and mints is to be hereafter based on the interpretation of the national Republican platform made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman from Missouri yield to me for an instant just there?

Mr. DOCKERY. Certainly.

Mr. COX. A little while later than yesterday—to-day, in fact—the gentleman having referred to the Secretary's statement—to-day he has gone still further, during the investigation by the committee, in which he states that he is not in opposition to the policy of the Administration on the gold-standard theory.

Mr. DOCKERY. That he is not in opposition to the Administration? Then he is in harmony with the Administration; and the Administration is in accord with the platform, and the platform is a distinct pledge to continue the gold standard until such time as foreign countries can be induced to enter into an arrangement with us to restore bimetallism.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. If the gentleman from Missouri will permit me a moment, I think the gentleman from Tennessee is somewhat mistaken as to just what was said to-day. The Secretary, in reply to a question, said that he thought the views he represented on yesterday were not in conflict with the declaration of the last Republican platform. That was his statement. I think the gentleman from Tennessee has unintentionally misquoted it.

Mr. COX. No; I have the idea right. The question was propounded to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day if he did not think his views were in opposition to the St. Louis platform. He answered, "No," and then went on with a declaration to show that his policy was the same as that embodied in the St. Louis platform.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Yes; but that the other statement was not inconsistent with his views on the national platform.

Mr. COX. But he announced that he was for the gold standard, and in order to press that view he appeared before the committee in the first instance.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Certainly. What I am talking about is what the Secretary said this morning, and there, I think, you unintentionally misstated.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I do not know what the Secretary stated to the committee to-day, but I know what the St. Louis platform declared. I know the action already taken by the President in the seeming endeavor to secure an international agreement. It follows logically that the Republican party must strengthen and maintain the gold standard under the requirements of its platform, the international agreement having utterly failed and gone the way of all the earth, as every honest, intelligent man in the United States expected, and I think that is the view of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I certainly believe in the gold standard, pure and simple.

Mr. DOCKERY. And you are in harmony with the Secretary of the Treasury and the overwhelming majority of your party.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. And I think I am in line with the most progressive spirit of the day, both in this country and abroad. I hope I am.

Mr. DOCKERY. Well, as to that proposition, a contention might arise that would divert me from the line of my argument.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri and Mr. BINGHAM asked unanimous consent that the time of Mr. DOCKERY be extended ten minutes; and there was no objection.

Mr. DOCKERY. Now, Mr. Chairman, it is obvious that the gold standard is to be continued in this country until shortly after the 4th of March, 1901, when a Democratic President will reestablish the rights of silver as a part of the money of the country. [Applause on the Democratic side.] And it is well for us to recognize this condition of affairs, so that we may act advisedly in respect to appropriations for assay offices and mints. I did not support the proposition to maintain the assay office at Deadwood, because, in my judgment, an assay office at that point is unnecessary. I did not think the business sufficient to warrant the expense involved in continuing that establishment; but I voted in committee, and shall vote on this floor, against abolishing the mint at Carson.

I will vote here and now to reestablish that mint, although not a dollar may be coined there. I desire that mint fully equipped, even though it has to await the coming of that auspicious period when the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver will be the policy of the United States under a Democratic Administration in 1901. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. STEELE. That is for the benefit of your children.

Mr. DOCKERY. That is for the benefit of the people, and I generally talk in that behalf.

Something has been said in this debate about the interest of the great West. I hail from the great West, Mr. Chairman. I was born in that section of the country, but if I understand the aspirations and the ambitions and the purposes of its people, they ask no special privileges. They ask and expect to secure under the coming Democratic Administration equality of opportunity. Their interests can not be advanced by enlarging the salary list. What the farmers of my State desire, what the miners demand,

what the business men ask, what all our population clamor for, is a larger market for what we produce and a larger volume of money with which to move our products to the markets of the world.

That is the statement of our demands. We ask nothing more, and will be content with nothing less. If you would help the people of the great West, the policy of this Government should be such an one as will remove from every highway of transportation that leads to our markets all obstructive taxation save only that which is essential for an honest and frugal administration. That we shall do under Bryan. I believe, Mr. Chairman, the time is not far distant when prohibitive and restrictive rates of taxation will be repealed, and instead of frittering away our time boasting of our prowess in arms and our achievements in mere physical contests with other countries, we shall, in a contest for commercial supremacy, whip England and other great commercial nations on the high seas and regain our lost commerce. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

That is the desire of the farmers and all our people engaged in productive industries. When that time comes, as it will, when we shall have fully reestablished our old-time prowess upon the seas, when we shall have restored silver to free and unlimited coinage privileges early in 1901, then, Mr. Chairman, the great West will enjoy that equality of opportunity to which it is justly entitled under our form of Government. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, it is very unusual for the gentleman from Missouri, when we have a money bill before the House, bearing what might be called simply the skeleton administration of the Departments, in the sense of its many details—it is very unusual for the gentleman to indulge in what I might call a most interesting and eloquent oration. However, he has gotten the Democratic party into power in 1901! [Applause on the Democratic side.]

And then he has gone a step further and told us that in connection with silver coinage, which is to be entered upon in the future, in one year after 1901, we must establish a mint at Carson City at this time. That was interesting. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. And logical.

Mr. BINGHAM. I want to get back to the facts. Carson City's mint, by the last Congress, in this House, was made an assay office. The bill went to the Senate, and it came back to us with provision for a full mint. The great State which the gentleman represents has but one vote here; the same State has two votes on the other side, and we can readily understand what advantage that has been to the Carson City mint. However, we have taken testimony, which the gentleman from Missouri always regards with considerable force—that is, the statements of the heads of Departments—in everything pertaining to the assay offices and mints, and has followed them.

He sees proper, as he states, in view of the coming millennium and the preparation of Carson City for the coinage that is to come in 1901, that it should be ready now for coinage. The proposition is simply this. The testimony is perfectly clear, and I shall read it, that the Carson City mint has been doing no coinage since 1893; that it is not needed; that the Government does not need it, and that the Treasury Department does not ask it. That is the condition that comes to you in this Committee of the Whole, and that was the same condition presented to you when by a small majority you saw proper to give an assay office at Deadwood.

I submit, Carson City is situated 250 miles from San Francisco. It is off the line of direct transportation, and perhaps that is the reason why one should not be established at Carson City. There is now stored at San Francisco $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 of coined silver dollars that can not be put into circulation. A few years ago the Government had to transport from San Franscisco to the East upward of $20,000,000 of gold in order that it might be placed in circulation, so that it might be placed in the business centers of trade and active movement. That is the condition of the San Francisco mint. You do not need a mint at Carson City in full operation.

Should Congress change its political complexion prior to this 1901, in one session of Congress Carson City mint could be put into operation; but we do not need it to-day. I will refer to the appropriations that have been made. In 1893 we appropriated $99,558; in 1894, $104,000; in 1895, $40,000; in 1896, $40,000; in 1897, $39,600, and in 1898, $32,300.

The gentleman's amendment proposes the same allowance for Carson City for the next fiscal year as it stands in the current year. Your Committee on Appropriations eliminates Carson City mint as a place of mintage or coinage, as well as an assay office, an assay office being contiguous, in San Francisco. Now, your Director of the Mint makes this statement——

Mr. NEWLANDS. Will the gentleman allow me to make an inquiry? The gentleman stated that Carson City was off the line of travel.

Mr. BINGHAM. Off the line of the main railroad.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I wish to inform him that there is a continuous line of railroads, stretching from the north to the south, on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevadas, of over 450 miles, consisting of three railroads, and these are all contributory to Carson, and they all penetrate mining regions of great value and importance, mining regions whose production is being stimulated every day.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have no desire to controvert the gentleman's statement. I say it is off the main line.

Mr. NEWLANDS. It is off the Central Pacific, that is true; but it is within 25 miles of that.

Mr. BINGHAM. In reference to the Carson City mint the question is put to Mr. Preston, and the answer of that gentleman is:

> It is absolutely useless as a mint, and that is all there is about it. There is no use for it in the world, as it is but a short distance to San Francisco. * * *
>
> There have been no coinage operations conducted there since 1893, and the amount of bullion deposited is not sufficient to justify its continuance as a mint. The deposits last year of gold, I think, were about $700,000 only, and we do not get enough bullion to carry on parting and refining operations, and we have had on several occasions to furlough all the force on account of the lack of work.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Mr. LIVINGSTON. Could you not abolish the whole thing, even as an assay office?
>
> Mr. PRESTON. I have recommended its discontinuation as a mint, and last year the committee put it upon a basis of an assay office, and it goes over to the other side and they appropriate for a mint, and so it goes.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Mr. MOODY. Your view would be, then, the whole thing should be abolished as an assay office as well as a mint?
>
> Mr. PRESTON. It should be abolished and the building donated to the State or sold.
>
> The CHAIRMAN. Right in that connection, do you anticipate for the next fiscal year much or any work at that mint?
>
> Mr. PRESTON. No; I do not. We had to depend upon the Comstock mines, and they are pretty well worked out. It is off the line of the railroad, and very little of bullion produced in the rest of the State comes in.

Gentlemen, you have the proposition of the committee. I read you briefly that which governed the committee. We believed on both sides, from the commencement to the end of our work on the bill, that we had but one duty to perform in preparing it for the House—that was to submit a bill wherein the administration of the public affairs of this Government should move easily, safely, and expeditiously. We cut off wherever we saw excessive appropriations, not only in this instance, but elsewhere.

This mint at Carson has practically fallen into disuse. It is no longer of use to the Government, and therefore should not be maintained as a mint in active operation. It will have watchmen for its protection under the sundry civil bill, which takes care of the public buildings, but as a minting operative establishment it is no longer needed. No more mints are needed on the Pacific Coast. This mint is close to San Francisco, and economy dictated that we should submit the proposition in this form to the House.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I have no disposition whatever to divert the discussion from the point that is being considered, but I have a desire, so far as my information goes in regard to the matter, that the absolute and plain truth should be known and understood. The Secretary of the Treasury was before the Committee on Banking and Currency by invitation this morning, and I take this occasion to say that of all the men I have heard examined before that committee none was or could have been more distinct and open and candid than he was. His statement was a relief, because it was so strongly in contrast with some of the hearings before that committee.

However anybody may differ with him in opinion, there was and there is no difficulty whatever in understanding his position. He avows that he is committed to the gold standard, as it is understood, and not only that, but the whole bill framed by the distinguished Secretary is based on that idea. A question was put to him which emanated not from the minority, but from a majority member of the committee, in which he was asked whether his views were in accord with the views of the President, and he answered "Yes." Then, with an explanation of that answer, he came back to the same conclusion, that his views and the President's views accorded on the financial question. Now, I desire to say, with a frankness like his own, that there is no longer any possible dispute as to the position of the Republican party.

If the Secretary of the Treasury understands the views of the President and if he expressed them in the hearing this morning, there is no longer any room for difference of opinion as to the position of the Republican party. The issue is plain, the gold standard against bimetallism, and a number of gentlemen on that committee have had the frankness to admit it. This being so, why discuss the matter? Why try to shift? Why try to raise any doubt about it? That is the issue presented by the Secretary of the Treasury and, as he says, indorsed by the President of the United States. Now we understand it exactly. I do not think my friend from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] will take any issue with me upon this point. The Secretary, as I have said, made an explanation of his answer, but that his conclusion was in accordance with that of the President he emphatically announced.

May I be permitted to say just here, in passing, without intending to go into that discussion at present, that these views of the Secretary of the Treasury were well understood in advance, and that everybody knew he was a gold-standard man?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Will the gentleman permit me a word?

Mr. COX. With pleasure.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I do not think it is anything to the discredit of the Secretary of the Treasury that he is a gold-standard man, if he be such, but I simply want to state my version of what occurred in the committee this morning. I did not hear anyone ask the Secretary whether he was in harmony with the President on this subject or not, nor did I hear the name or the official title of the President mentioned at all.

Mr. COX. I will give you the language of the question, if you will allow me.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Just permit me to finish my statement. The Secretary of the Treasury was asked how the views he had expressed with respect to his own bill tallied with the declarations of the Republican party in its national convention at St. Louis upon the subject of the money standard, and his answers were directed to that question, and the name or the official title of the President of the United States was at no time mentioned in anything that was said.

Mr. COX. Well, I did not suppose I was called on to assert the proposition that the President of the United States was elected on the St. Louis platform.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Oh, the gentleman certainly understands me. He certainly can not misunderstand me.

Mr. COX. I do understand you, beyond question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The question is not what the Secretary's views are on this subject, but what he said before the committee this morning.

Mr. SHAFROTH was recognized.

Mr. COX. One word, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado has the floor.

Mr. COX. I ask the gentleman to allow me one word. The Secretary said that his views were not in conflict with the principles announced in the St. Louis platform.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. That is exactly what I have stated.

Mr. COX. And I am certainly entitled to assume that the views of the President are in accord with the platform on which he was elected.

Mr. CLAYTON. And which the President indorsed in his letter of acceptance.

Mr. COX. Accepted it and indorsed it.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman, I regret very much that we should be drawn off from the merits of this measure by a discussion as to whether the Secretary of the Treasury approves of a certain policy or not. We have now under consideration the question whether it is wise to continue a mint and assay office at Carson City, Nev. If so, it ought to be continued.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania has stated that very little bullion is minted at Carson City. In answer to that I might say that it seems to have been the policy of past Administrations not to mint it there.

Mr. BINGHAM. That work was done at Carson City for four years.

Mr. SHAFROTH. That may be. But whether there has been much or little mintage there recently, it is nevertheless a fact that a large quantity of both silver and gold is produced in that part of the country, and it is much more convenient to mint it there than to ship it to Philadelphia——

Mr. BINGHAM. But it is coined also at San Francisco.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Or San Francisco either. Now, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, there ought to be a mint in the interior of this country—not merely at San Francisco and at Philadelphia. Congress has deemed it wise to establish a mint at Denver; but that will not be in operation for perhaps four or five years; and until that mint is in operation it seems to me there is no excuse for abandoning this mint at Carson City. It lies east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, a natural barrier between the inhabitants of the interior and of the Pacific Coast. It is the only mint in operation between San Francisco and Philadelphia.

Now, there is one fact to which I want to call attention. We all concede, no matter what may be our views on the financial question, that at the present time too much money is congested at the money centers of the East. What is the cause of this? Not solely, perhaps, the establishment of the mint at Philadelphia, though I do submit that is one of the elements assisting in this congestion of money in the Eastern money markets. I maintain that the establishment of mints in the interior would have a tendency to remove this congestion. There is no person in the United States, I presume, who does not believe it would be wise to have some relief of the existing condition, to have some of the money concentrated at Eastern centers used in the interior of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges that there ought to be relief, and has proposed plans to remedy this condition.

Various members who have spoken on both sides of this Chamber say there ought to be relief. Now, the establishment of a mint and the coinage of money in the interior of the country tends to retain a larger proportion of that money there than if you ship the bullion to the East and have it minted there. Naturally a large part of the money is retained in that part of the country where the mint is located. Inasmuch as it is universally conceded that some relief in this direction is desirable, it seems to me that to abandon or abolish this mint, not only as a mint, but as an assay office, would be a great wrong to the people of the West.

Mr. OGDEN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to call the attention of the House to the report of the Director of the Mint for the years 1895 and 1896, showing the number of pieces of money coined at our principal mints. I think when we examine these statistics we shall get down to the real "milk in the cocoanut" and find out why our friends in Pennsylvania and Philadelphia are standing up so strongly for the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia, and why in this bill they bring in a proposition to discontinue the mint at New Orleans.

It is not the amount of the coinage of gold or silver that cuts a figure in this matter; it is the 5-cent pieces, the nickel pieces, the 1-cent pieces, the bronze cents. Here is the report of the Director of the Mint for 1895-96, showing the number of gold and silver pieces coined at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans, respectively. Every sensible man in this House must know that it costs about as much, so far as the mechanical labor is concerned, to coin a cent as to coin a twenty-dollar gold piece. It is the number of pieces coined that we must consider.

In 1895 there were coined at Philadelphia 43,958,601 pieces of money; in San Francisco, 8,401,011; in New Orleans, 7,251,500. Not satisfied with this, we find that in 1896 the number of pieces coined was increased in Philadelphia and decreased in San Francisco and New Orleans.

Mr. BINGHAM. Will the gentleman allow me one moment——

Mr. OGDEN. I prefer not to be interrupted now. I am stating the facts, and I know they hurt; but I can not help that.

In 1896 there were coined at Philadelphia 69,487,295 pieces of money; at San Francisco, 3,291,478; at New Orleans, 5,552,000.

Now, let us see the number of pieces of gold and silver, exclusive of minor coins, coined at these three mints during those two years. In 1895 there were coined at Philadelphia, exclusive of minor coins, 8,871,299 pieces of gold and silver; at San Francisco, 8,401,011; at New Orleans, 7,251,500. In 1896, in this effort to concentrate the coinage at Philadelphia, the coinage both of New Orleans and San Francisco was reduced. In 1895, before this scheme was put in operation, there was coined almost an equal amount of pieces of money at San Francisco, New Orleans, and Philadelphia. In 1896 there were coined at Philadelphia, in round numbers, 15,000,000; at San Francisco, 3,000,000, and at New Orleans 5,000 000.

Mr. BINGHAM. Just a single statement. It will be observed that the report speaks of pieces of money.

Mr. OGDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. Under the law, running, I think, for fifty years or perhaps longer, the Philadelphia mint is the only one designated to coin the penny and the 5-cent piece.

Mr. OGDEN. Well, it is about time we changed that law and divided some of this chicken pie around amongst the other mints.

Mr. BINGHAM. I am not discussing that question, but I am simply answering the statement of the gentleman, and showing why there has been more of this class of coinage in the Philadelphia mint than at the other mints.

Mr. OGDEN. Well, the House and the country ought to know the reason for it.

Mr. BINGHAM. Certainly the House and the country probably do know the reason. But the gentleman himself knows that Philadelphia is the only mint under the law where that character of coinage is allowed.

Mr. OGDEN. Then when we are changing the law and doing away with the New Orleans mint entirely we will ask the privilege of coining some of it ourselves, and not place the whole of this business in the city of Philadelphia.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. OGDEN. With the consent of the committee, I should like to have five minutes longer.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman will proceed.

There was no objection.

Mr. OGDEN. Now, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] laid great stress, in the course of his remarks, on the poor farmer, the agriculturists, the men who are raising the cotton and the corn and other agricultural crops throughout the country. He said that it was as fair to pay for the transportation of their

products to New York and other markets as it was to transport this bullion.

Here is a long list of minor coins, which have been sent out all over the country from the mint at Philadelphia in 1896. It affords very interesting reading, and I desire to call the attention of members to it. I note, however, that it does not say anything about the cost of sending the coins out. Of course it was the small coins, the nickel and the cent, but I find that $5,830 have been shipped clear across the continent to California in 5-cent pieces; and $2,655 in cents also shipped clear across the continent, when they could have minted them there in San Francisco and saved the transportation.

Mr. LOUD. Oh, but the gentleman should be honest. There is no use in trying to deceive ourselves in these things. He must be aware of the fact that there is no machinery in the San Francisco mint for such coinage, and that it would cost a great deal of money to put it in. Let us be fair with each other. Besides that, there is no law for it.

Mr. OGDEN. I understand that; but while you are correcting the law, while you are making law to do away with the mint, for I know that you Republicans are going to discontinue the mint in New Orleans, why not do something to correct the inequalities that exist and treat all parts of the country alike, in common fairness? We do not understand that it costs so many hundreds of thousand or millions of dollars to put in the necessary coinage machinery to make dimes, and nickels, and cents.

Mr. LOUD. It will cost about a million and a half dollars to establish the plant.

Mr. OGDEN. Possibly it may; but suppose it did. It would probably be a saving in the long run. All the minor coins are shipped and distributed over every State in the Union from Montana, North Dakota, and all along the line. I see they sent down to Texas $13,990 in 5-cent pieces; in cents about the same proportion, and then to the State of Montana, where they receive $5,980 in nickel pieces that ought to be coined right there.

Now, in response to my friend from California, I know that they have not got the machinery to do that work in the San Francisco mint. But why should they not have it? Why should they not have it in New Orleans; or why do away with the mint there? Why not appropriate more money to build up the mint at Denver; and why should the entire preparation of the minor coins go to the mint at Philadelphia?

Mr. GAINES. How old is the mint in New Orleans?

Mr. OGDEN. It is one of the oldest mints in the country.

Mr. GAINES. Is there any reason for not putting in the machinery?

Mr. OGDEN. Well, my friend from California says that it will cost a million and a half dollars. That seems to me to be a tolerably large estimate. I do not know whether he is an expert or not, but it seems to me that he is a little off on that.

Mr. BLAND. They have the machinery now. All that would be necessary is the preparation of the dies.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. If they have not got the machinery, all they would need to do would be to ship some of this out to the West.

Mr. OGDEN. The real "milk in the cocoanut" is the retention of the minor coinage in Philadelphia; and that will go on whether we are on the gold or the silver standard, for they are up and early to prevent anything that will deprive them of what they now possess. It is, after all, the "early bird that catches the worm."

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. NEWLANDS. I only ask for a moment in which to say there are really only three mints now in operation, the San Francisco mint, the Philadelphia mint, and the Carson mint. The Denver mint is not yet in operation, and will not be for a year or more. The Carson mint is the only one that is established within the five or six mining States which produce all the bullion of the country. An appropriation of only $32,500 is asked in order to maintain this mint. The country is separated from San Francisco and the California coast by the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which constitute a natural division. There are no difficulties whatever with reference to transportation to the Carson mint, and the mining regions absolutely tributary to that mint are sufficient to sustain the operations that are asked for.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask for a vote on the amendment.

Mr. CANNON. I want to ask what it is.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. CANNON. Is it to appropriate for the mint at Carson City?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. I only want to say one thing, and then I am ready for a vote. I wish to vote whatever is necessary for the public service, and would like to vote for a mint, if it is necessary. I do not blame the gentleman from Nevada, with all my esteem for him, for wanting this appropriation made. If I were in his place, I should do that, because this is a representative government. Now, here is a mint away out there in the mountains, in a great center of population. [Laughter.] Why, there are nearly 45,000 people in that magnificent State; and this is an appropriation of $39,000 for a mint, or nearly $1 to each inhabitant. Now, I do not think that is necessary for mint purposes. Perhaps, though, as one of the industries out there, it might be apt. [Laughter.]

Mr. NEWLANDS. It is true the population of Nevada is sparse. I once appeared before the Attorney-General to urge the appointment of a distinguished judge from Nevada as circuit judge on that coast. He looked at me rather quizically, and he said: "Mr. NEWLANDS, don't you think that Nevada has had enough, considering the sparseness of her population?" My answer was, "No; not if you consider the brains of her men." And I ask for this as a tribute to the intelligence of Nevada. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS].

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask for the reading of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment again, without objection.

The amendment was again read.

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. NEWLANDS) there were—ayes 80, noes 82.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chairman appointed Mr. BINGHAM and Mr. NEWLANDS.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 83, noes 77.

Accordingly the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I will state for the information of the committee that we have now completed all the paragraphs of the bill with the exception of the paragraph covering the Civil Service Commission. In view of the fact, which is well known to the House, that the discussion upon the paragraph covering the Civil Service Commission promises to be somewhat exhaustive, it has been agreed that we should have general debate reasonably limited in time.

As the hour is now so late, and as immediately after the reading of the Journal to-morrow, if I am correctly informed, memorial services will occur, I suggest, and assume that there will be no objection, that the debate as to this paragraph go over until after the holiday recess.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Then how much time is to be given for debate on the civil-service section?

Mr. BINGHAM. I should think a week.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Plenty of time.

Mr. BINGHAM. Whatever the House agrees to.

Mr. DOCKERY. I understand the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] in charge of the bill that it is not contemplated to have any debate to-morrow on the civil-service paragraph.

Mr. BINGHAM. As I understand that immediately after the reading of the Journal memorial services will take place, and then the recess, that will take it over until the 5th of January, and I give notice that immediately after the reading of the Journal on the 5th of January it is my purpose to call up this bill for consideration.

Mr. KING. Mr. Chairman, before departing from the subject which was just under discussion, I desire to offer an amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM. No amendments are in order now.

Mr. KING. I should like to have it read, and then you can raise the point of order if you wish to.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have no objection to it being read for information.

The CHAIRMAN. The bill has been read, and of course no amendment is now in order except by unanimous consent.

Mr. KING. I ask unanimous consent for the reading of the amendment and for its consideration.

Mr. BINGHAM. I reserve the point of order.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Let the amendment be read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment, subject to the point of order made.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add on page 60, after line 6, the following:

"Assay office at Salt Lake City, Utah: For the establishment of an assay office at Salt Lake City, Utah, the sum of $25,000; for assayer in charge, $2,250; melter, $1,800; chief clerk, $1,800; clerk, $1,400."

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I must insist on my point of order, that at this time it is out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask that there may be inserted in the RECORD as a part of the proceedings a letter from the Interstate Commerce Commission, through their secretary, with reference to leaves of absence.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The letter is as follows:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 14, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I find on examination that some Executive Departments replied to your inquiry of November 30, 1897, by reports covering the calendar year

1893. The report made by this commission in response to that inquiry was based upon the present year up to the date of reply, because apparently so called for by your communication. It appears from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that these replies are to be printed as part of the investigation made by your committee. The sick-leave figures for the commission are for one time and those for the above-named Departments are for another. For these reasons, I desire to correct the report made for the commission on December 7, 1897, by the following statement:

During the calendar year 1896 the commission had 131 persons employed, of whom 57 were granted some sick leave over the thirty days so-called annual leave allowed by law, and the average time so allowed for these 57 persons was 12.98 days. This includes one employee who was seriously injured by a falling building during the cyclone, which was regarded as coming within the meritorious and exceptional cases in which extended sick leave may be granted by law. The 57 persons so allowed sick leave in addition to annual leave were 43.51 per cent of the whole number of 131 employees.

The above-stated figures for the commission for that year are an average of 12.98 days of sick leave to 57 persons out of a total number of 131, or 43.51 per cent of the total employed.

In addition to this, the time and number of persons reported in my letter of December 7 is incorrectly stated, as there were but 24 persons who availed of thirty days' annual leave and any sick leave in addition, an average of 19.37 days. Only 19½ per cent of those employed availed of thirty days' annual and any sick leave.

Very respectfully, EDW. A. MOSELEY, *Secretary.*

Hon. HENRY H. BINGHAM,
Chairman Subcommittee, etc., Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Mr. BINGHAM. I move that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HOPKINS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 4751, and had come to no resolution thereon.

DECREE PROPOSED TO BE ISSUED BY THE MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES AT PEKIN.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message of the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, submitting, for the required revision of Congress, a decree proposed to be issued by the minister of the United States at Pekin, under section 4086 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 16, 1897.

APPEAL FOR INDEMNITY TO OWNERS AND MASTER OF THE NORWEGIAN STEAMSHIP NICARAGUA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message of the President of the United States; which was read:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for such action as Congress may deem proper to take, a report from the Secretary of State and accompanying correspondence relating to the appeal for indemnity addressed to the equitable consideration of the Government of the United States by the owners and late master of the Norwegian steamship *Nicaragua*.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 16, 1897.

The SPEAKER. The message and accompanying papers will be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, is this a claim preferred against the Government?

The SPEAKER. It is a request for equitable consideration on a matter which happened in a foreign port, the Chair understands. It is not quite clear. The letter of the Secretary of State might be read. It shows the nature of the matter.

The letter was read, as follows:

To the President:

I have the honor to submit for transmission to Congress, should it be deemed proper to do so, correspondence between the legation of Sweden and Norway at Washington and this Department in regard to the appeal for indemnity addressed to the equitable consideration of the United States by the owners and the late master of the Norwegian steamship *Nicaragua*.

The circumstances of the case, as stated by the minister of Sweden and Norway, are as follows:

On August 14, 1894, the vessel was about to sail from Bluefields, Nicaragua, for Mobile, Ala., with a cargo of bananas, when Mr. John McCafferty, an American citizen, residing in Bluefields, came on board and begged the master to take him to Mobile, or to transfer him to the U. S. S. *Columbia*, which was then lying off that port.

Mr. McCafferty claimed that his life was in danger owing to the internal disturbances then prevailing in Bluefields. It is alleged that the Norwegian captain informed the officer in command of the United States war vessel of the fugitive's desire, but that that officer was unwilling to receive him.

Under these circumstances the Norwegian master agreed to transport Mr. McCafferty to Mobile as an act of humanity. He appears to have been aware that carrying the passenger rendered his vessel liable to quarantine, but to have presumed that the exceptional circumstances of the case would be taken into consideration and the quarantine not enforced.

On arriving at Mobile the vessel was quarantined for five days and her cargo of fruit damaged. A lawsuit between the charterers of the vessel and her owners followed, the latter losing their case both in the United States district and circuit courts, to the latter of which courts the master appealed the case at his own expense.

The total loss to the owners is claimed to have been $4,926.67 and to the master $750, who, in addition, lost his place as a result of his action.

The owners of the steamship and the late master are aware that they have no legal claim against the United States Government, but in view of their allegations that their losses were incurred through assistance lent to an American citizen whose life was threatened, they appeal, through their diplomatic representative, for relief to the equitable and kindly consideration of that Government.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN SHERMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 15, 1897.

Mr. DINGLEY. It seems to be a private claim by a foreigner, transmitted through the minister of some foreign government.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that perhaps it will have to go to the Committee on Claims, under the rules, and therefore changes the direction and orders the message and accompanying papers to be printed and referred to the Committee on Claims.

JUDSON JONES.

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4847) for the relief of Judson Jones.

Be it enacted, etc., That the copyright of Judson Jones, a citizen of the United States residing in the State of Minnesota, in and to a book entitled "The Alphabet of Orthoepy," originally published in 1870, is hereby declared valid to all intents and purposes, and the said Judson Jones, author of said book, is hereby authorized to file with the Librarian of Congress the title thereof as it appears in the printed book aforesaid, and such filing is hereby made and declared a valid filing if made at any time between the passage of this act and the 11th day of January, 1898, and the extension of copyright for the succeeding fourteen years obtained thereon is hereby declared a valid copyright.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 13, after the word "copyright," insert the words "obtained thereon:" in line 14 strike out the word "succeeding:" and also, in the same line, strike out the words "obtained thereon" and insert the following: "Following the said 11th day of January, 1893."

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, this injures no one——

Mr. DINGLEY. Before consent is given for consideration, I desire to inquire, has this been reported from the Committee on Patents?

Mr. HICKS. It has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Patents. I move the present consideration and adoption of the bill.

Mr. BAILEY. I do not understand that unanimous consent has been given yet.

Mr. HICKS. I now ask unanimous consent.

Mr. BAILEY. I understand.

The SPEAKER. The bill is submitted to the House for unanimous consent.

Mr. BAILEY. I reserve the right to object. I want to hear some good reason for this before assent is given.

Mr. HICKS. Then I will ask that the report be read, Mr. Speaker, which fully explains the purpose of the bill and the relief desired. My friend Mr. MCCLEARY can fully and satisfactorily, I am sure, explain to the House why immediate action is asked for and desired.

The report was read, as follows:

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4847) for the relief of Judson Jones, submit the following report:

On January 11, 1870, Judson Jones, a citizen of the United States, then and now residing in the State of Minnesota, filed in the office of the clerk of the United States district court for the district of Minnesota, at the city of St. Paul, in said State, the title-page of a little spelling book, in the words following, to wit: "The Alphabet of Orthoepy and Its Application to Monosyllables, by Judson Jones."

As author and proprietor of said book, Mr. Jones entered into a contract with the St. Paul Press Printing Company by which said company undertook to print for and deliver to him an edition of 20,000 copies of said book within three months of the filing of said title-page, three months being then the legal time limit within which any copyrighted book must be published, dating from the filing of the title-page, or else the copyright was held void and invalid under the law. But the printing company before named did not keep its contract, and it was more than six months from the date of filing of said title-page before said printing company began the printing of said book, and it was some time in August, 1870, before the above-mentioned edition was ready for publication.

In the meantime, some weeks before the publication of said book, the copyright law was amended so as to require all title-pages to be filed thenceforth with the Librarian of Congress, and the two copies theretofore required to be filed within ten days of the publication of any copyrighted book with a clerk of the United States district court were now to be filed with the Librarian of Congress.

Immediately on the publication of his book, Mr. Jones forwarded the two copies thereof to the Librarian of Congress, together with the copyright fee required. Hearing nothing from the Librarian of Congress, Mr. Jones forwarded a statement of his case to Mr. W. C. Dodge, solicitor of patents, Washington, D. C., from whom he learned that the Librarian had no power to correct the defect in the copyright resulting from the failure to file the two copies of the book within the three months of filing the title-page, as required by law, and that Congress alone could correct such defect. On this information, verified by examination of the United States copyright laws, Judge McMillan, then a United States Senator from the State of Minnesota, promised to introduce a bill for the relief of Mr. Jones. But he never did.

Later his successor in the United States Senate, Hon. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, looked the matter up for Mr. Jones and wrote him a letter inclosing a brief statement from the Librarian of Congress, Mr. Spofford, which asserted that Mr. Jones needed no relief, because the record of the clerk of the United States district court for the district of Minnesota showed a full compliance with the law; that the said record was by law conclusive, and that the copyright of Mr. Jones was therefore perfect and valid to all intents and purposes.

In case of violation of his copyright Mr. Jones would be required, in any

suit for damages, to verify the record under oath. He, being a conscientious man and being aware that the record was wrong, could not and would not do so. His copyright, therefore, though valid and protective in form, is not so in fact.

The first period of his copyright under the law (twenty-eight years) will expire January 11, 1898. Mr. Jones desires to avail himself of the privilege granted by law of renewing the copyright for fourteen years thereafter. He naturally desires during those fourteen years the full protection of the law. To secure him such protection is the purpose of H. R. 4847. Believing that he is entitled to such protection, the Committee on Patents approve the bill, and recommend that it do pass, with the phrase following "ninety-eight," in line 13, amended so as to read, "and the extension of copyright obtained thereon for the fourteen years following the said 11th day of January, 1898, is hereby declared a valid copyright."

Mr. BAILEY. Can the gentleman who reports this bill tell us whether or not the author of this book ever attempted to make the publishing company that failed to keep its contract respond in damages? Was there any lawsuit or attempt to recover? It is perfectly plain that there could have been a recovery if suit had been brought.

Mr. HICKS. I will ask my friend from Minnesota [Mr. McCLEARY] to answer that question, as he is more familiar with the case than I am.

Mr. McCLEARY. Mr. Speaker, my answer to the inquiry of the gentleman from Texas is, No. In the first place, this old gentleman is not a very good business man; in the second place, he had a long period of sickness in his family, which occupied his attention so completely that he did not give much attention to business. He is a poor man, and he could not afford to employ counsel, as he thought, and for all these reasons the answer to the gentleman's question is, No.

Mr. BAILEY. Well, Mr. Speaker, I do not see how anybody can be very seriously injured by the passage of this bill, although I think it would be a bad precedent. I think that in a case of this kind, where a man makes a contract with people that they shall comply with certain requirements of law and they fail to do so, he ought to compel them to respond in damages, instead of coming to Congress and asking for an extension of copyright.

Mr. HICKS. This is his only remedy.

Mr. BAILEY. Oh, there was another ample remedy. If these people contracted with him to print his book and to comply with the requirements of the law, and if they failed to keep their contract, his remedy was an easy one. There might have been some difficulty in ascertaining the extent of damages; but that is a difficulty which arises in a great many cases.

Mr. HICKS. But the object of this bill is to cure the defect in his copyright.

Mr. BAILEY. I am not going to persist in the objection or waste the time of the House in discussing it, but I think this is loose legislation.

Mr. LOUD. I would like to ask whether this man has not had the benefit of the copyright now for twenty-eight years?

Mr. HICKS. No, sir.

Mr. McCLEARY. He is entitled to an extension for fourteen years under the law, and during those years he wants to have a real protection. That is all there is of this bill.

Mr. LOUD. Why can not he go and get it?

Mr. McCLEARY. Because the record is wrong, and if he attempted to take the case into court he would have to swear that it was right, which he is not willing to do.

Mr. LOUD. But if the record was right he would be entitled to the additional fourteen years?

Mr. McCLEARY. Certainly. He gets no rights by this bill that he would not have if the company had supplied him with the books in compliance with the law. This bill gives him no new rights. Mr. Speaker, I move the passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, the bill is put upon its passage. I would like to inquire whether it may not conflict with some other rights now existing on the part of other people who may have this book in print? Whether or not there is any likelihood of what we are asked to do here causing damage to people who have not been heard in this matter? There may possibly be some conflict of right or interest involved in the case about which Congress knows nothing. I do not know anything about it, but I think we ought to be a little cautious in passing bills of this character.

Mr. McCLEARY. There never was a copy of this book published except the original edition of 20,000, and the bill conflicts with no one's rights. It simply gives to this old man a right which he would have had under the law if the company had complied with their contract. It is no new right, no right that he would not have under the law if he were willing to swear that the record is correct; but he is not willing to do that. It is simply a matter of conscience with him.

The amendments recommended in the report were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HICKS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT OMAHA.

Mr. MERCER. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the joint resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. Res. 106) extending limit of cost of the Government building or buildings at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., and reducing cost of Government exhibit.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed and completed, at an additional cost not to exceed $10,000, the Government building at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., as shown and called for by the plans, drawings, and specifications on which bids were taken for its erection, etc., and that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, further authorized and directed to cause to be erected at said exposition a building for an exhibit of the United States Life-Saving Service, at a cost not to exceed for said building the sum of $2,500; and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to give effect to and execute the provisions of this act, the limit of cost of the Government building or buildings authorized to be erected at said exposition is hereby extended from $50,000 to $62,500; and the cost of the Government exhibit at said exposition is hereby reduced from $150,000 to $137,500.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of this resolution?

Mr. BAILEY. Reserving the right to object, I wish to ask a question. I understand this is simply a proposition to spend a little more money on the buildings at this exposition and a little less on the exhibits. Is that correct?

Mr. MERCER. In one sense it is, and in another sense it is not. When the estimates for the Government building at the Omaha Exposition were made by the Treasury Department, and the plans drawn and the bids offered, it was found that the lowest bid was higher than the estimates of the Treasury Department. In order to bring the lowest bid within the contract price, as stipulated by legislation, to wit, $50,000, the Treasury Department was obliged to lessen the length of the Government building to the extent of about 110 feet.

Now, this joint resolution provides for transferring part of the appropriation of $150,000 set apart for the exhibit to the Government building, so as to allow the building to be constructed as originally planned. The plans in the Treasury Department are awaiting action of this kind on the part of Congress, which would leave the building in harmony with the general plan and scope of all the exposition buildings.

I believe it to be a fact that in connection with these exhibitions and expositions too much money has generally been expended for traveling expenses, subsistence, and salaries. I think that by an amended bill, which is being considered by the Ways and Means Committee, the expenses in this direction at the Omaha Exposition can be reduced, so that in the future the Government can be saved a very considerable expense. It will be observed that this resolution does not call for any increased appropriation.

Mr. BAILEY. I am perfectly willing that a part of the appropriation for the exhibit should be transferred to the building. My only anxiety is that the Government should not be required to spend any more money there——

Mr. MERCER. It will not be.

Mr. BAILEY. Because I remember having prophesied when the original bill was passed that the Government would be called upon to spend more money than was then authorized.

Mr. MERCER. We are not asking for it.

Mr. BAILEY. All I want is the gentleman's statement that this resolution simply proposes to charge against one account $12,500 which otherwise would have been charged against another account, the aggregate of the two accounts being left precisely the same.

Mr. MERCER. That is the fact.

Mr. DOCKERY. We hope to effect a considerable saving to the Government by the reduction of salaries and traveling expenses.

Mr. BAILEY. I do not understand that the present proposition is merely a matter of "hope." I believe the resolution explicitly provides that the $12,500 to be added to the building fund shall be subtracted from the other fund.

Mr. MERCER. The gentleman is correct; and I desire to say in addition that the figures in the Treasury Department show that the management of the Atlanta Exposition covered back into the Treasury $12,000; the management of the Nashville Exposition will cover back $10,000; and it is hoped that under the regulations which the Ways and Means Committee are preparing the management of the Omaha Exposition can cover back twice the latter amount.

Mr. BAILEY. Inasmuch as these expositions are becoming a regular industry of the country, I am glad that those who manage them are improving in the matter of expenditure. [Laughter.]

Mr. DINGLEY. One word. I should have preferred if this bill, before coming up for action, had gone to a committee for careful examination and report in connection with the limitations as to expenditures for Government exhibits. But as the gentleman thinks it desirable that the bill should pass before the holidays, in order that the construction of the building may proceed

without delay, I shall make no objection, if it is the distinct understanding that the aggregate expenditure shall not exceed the $250,000 limited in the bill——

Mr. MERCER. Two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. DINGLEY. And that the bill now pending before the Ways and Means Committee shall be amended so as certainly to secure that end.

Mr. LOUD. I hope the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MERCER] will agree to that.

Mr. DOCKERY. The gentleman from Nebraska has not said that he assents.

Mr. LOUD. I hope the gentleman will agree that he will not come to Congress for any increased appropriation for this Omaha Exposition.

Mr. MERCER. I am anxious for a vote on this resolution——

Mr. LOUD. Unless the gentleman will give the House some assurance of that kind in answer to the very courteous suggestion of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], I shall object.

Mr. MERCER. What kind of assurance does the gentleman wish?

Mr. LOUD. Let the gentleman answer the question propounded by the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. MERCER. As indicated in my remarks before the gentleman from Maine obtained the floor, I am laboring now to save the Government some money, and I think, if the gentleman from California will not obstruct me, I shall save more money than if he does obstruct me.

Mr. LOUD. Will the gentleman say to the House now that he will not urge or ask Congress to appropriate any more money for this Omaha Exposition?

Mr. MERCER. Well, Mr. Speaker, acting under duress—this being a sort of "hold up"—I suppose I shall have to agree to it. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands the gentleman to agree to it. [Laughter.] Is there objection to the consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution H. Res. 105; which was read a first and second time, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MERCER, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

(S. 2793.) An act for the purchase or construction of a vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service on the Yukon River, Alaska—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(S. 2764.) An act for the relief of the heirs of Pom K. Soh, deceased—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

COMMITTEE ON MILEAGE.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. BARHAM as chairman of the Committee on Mileage.

And then, on motion of Mr. PAYNE (at 5 o'clock p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of V. J. Smith against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copy of a paper purporting to be the objections of the Choctaw-Chickasaw Union party to the agreement between commissioners of the United States to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes and the commissioners on the part of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2484) giving the assent of Congress to a change of the compact entered into between the United States and the State of Arkansas on her admission into the Union, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 66); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. EDDY, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4221) to confirm certain cash entries of public lands, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 67); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CUMMINGS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. Res. 24) relative to the medal of honor authorized by the acts of December 21, 1861, and July 16, 1862, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 68); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DANFORD, from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1) to amend the immigration laws of the United States, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 69); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4988) granting a pension to James Wolf—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5051) granting a pension to Emily M. Gillespie—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 355) for the relief of Mathias Pedersen—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 5355) to convey to the city of New York, in the State of New York, for the purpose of a public park, the island known as Governors Island, with the buildings thereon erected—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 5356) to create the office of surveyor-general in Oklahoma and Indian Territories—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5357) to provide for town-site entries of lands in Oklahoma Territory, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide for town-site entries of lands in what is known as 'Oklahoma,' and for other purposes," approved May 14, 1890—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BARLOW: A bill (H. R. 5358) providing for the erection of an addition to the public building at Los Angeles, Cal., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 5359) to amend the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. TATE: A bill (H. R. 5360) to give jurisdiction to try and dispose of all cases punishable by fine and imprisonment for less than one year—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRANFORD: A bill (H. R. 5361) to make an appropriation for the improvement of Cypress Bayou and the lakes between Shreveport, La., and Jefferson, Tex., and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 5362) authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LANDIS (by request): A bill (H. R. 5363) to authorize the acquisition of certain real estate in the city of Washington, D. C., and providing for a hall of records, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GREENE: A bill (H. R. 5364) to provide for the purchase of a site for a public building in the city of Kearney, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHUFORD: A bill (H. R. 5365) to amend the national banking act—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5366) directing the coinage of the silver bullion held in the Treasury—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5367) to repeal joint resolution No. 21, March

3, 1893, authorizing the employment of clerks by Members and Delegates in Congress—to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5368) to reduce and regulate salaries of Federal officers—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5369) to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio and upon equal terms—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 5370) relating to negotiable instruments within the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 5371) for the construction of a dry dock at Galveston, Tex.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 5425) to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities," approved March 2, 1893, as amended by an act of Congress approved January 21, 1896, and to provide for the extension of certain streets and avenues, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 5426) to extend and regulate the liability of certain classes of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employees in their service—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: A bill (H. R. 5427) to regulate the collection and disbursement of moneys from leases made by the Seneca Nation of New York Indians, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 5428) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Tennessee River at or near Sheffield—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 5429) to deny to dealers in "futures" recourse to the Federal courts for the enforcement of their contracts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEELE: Resolution (House Res. No. 145) directing the Secretary of the Navy to address circular letters to the boards of trade or chambers of commerce of all places that have been recommended as sites for the proposed Government armor factory, soliciting certain information—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Resolution (House Res. No. 146) requesting the Secretary of the Navy to forward certain information to the House concerning the proposed armor factory—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DOVENER: Resolution (House Res. No. 147) to pay Alfred C. Davis for extra services rendered as assistant index clerk of the House—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. ODELL: Resolution (House Res. No. 148) to inquire into the price charged for gas by the Washington Gaslight Company and the quality thereof—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARLOW: A bill (H. R. 5372) for the relief of Hannah C. Pile—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRODERICK: A bill (H. R. 5373) granting a pension to Thomas B. Roark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5374) for the relief of John H. Davison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5375) for the relief of George W. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5376) for the relief of Peter D. Staats—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5377) for the relief of Charles H. Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROSIUS: A bill (H. R. 5378) for the relief of the legal owners of the Columbia Bridge, at Columbia, Pa.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 5379) to pension Ellett L. Browne, Company B, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARDY: A bill (H. R. 5380) for the relief of Robert S. Hill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 5381) for the relief of John H. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5382) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of David Gibson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5383) granting an increase of pension to John E. Ball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5384) for the relief of Jerome A. Stanton, a scout and master of transportation in the Seventh Corps of the Armies of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 5385) granting a pension to A. C. Litchfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DORR: A bill (H. R. 5386) granting a pension to Mildred S. Brazie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5387) granting a pension to Sarah A. Hawkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5388) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Charles L. Pyles—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 5389) granting a pension to Mary Ryan, of Louisville, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FENTON: A bill (H. R. 5390) for the relief of Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. Madison Cutts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOWLER of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 5391) for the relief of Thomas D. Meares, administrator of Armand D. Young, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 5392) granting a pension to Rowland C. Harmon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5393) for the relief of John Hahn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5394) for the relief of Hiram Pegg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LESTER: A bill (H. R. 5395) for the relief of Edward Reed—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 5396) granting a pension to James Shouse, of Knox City, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5397) for the relief of Martha E. Shafer, of Kahoka, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5398) for the relief of Katharine McDole, of Memphis, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5399) granting a pension to Mary A. Panabaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5400) granting a pension to Mary Kenney, of Memphis, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5401) granting a pension to Isaac Royer, of Downing, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOW: A bill (H. R. 5402) to increase the pension of Louis Hirsch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARSH: A bill (H. R. 5403) to grant an increase of pension to John Beerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McINTIRE: A bill (H. R. 5404) granting to Mrs. Eliza A. Rittenhouse a pension as a captain's widow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 5405) granting a pension to Stephen W. Garrison, of Cass, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5406) for the relief of Henry Alstaetter and others, members of Company K, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PUGH: A bill (H. R. 5407) granting a pension to Mary E. Harmon, widow of Joseph Harmon, deceased, of Company C, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5408) for the relief of Allen Maze—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5409) for the relief of James W. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 5410) granting an honorable discharge to Aaron B. Hull from Company G, Eightieth New York Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 5411) to pay the heirs of Benjamin Lillard, of Tennessee, for property lost, destroyed, taken, and used by the United States forces during the late war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBBINS: A bill (H. R. 5412) for the relief of Susan Coho—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5413) to correct the military record of David Wurtz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5414) granting a pension to Elizabeth Pinkerton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5415) granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah J. Stewart—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5416) granting an increase of pension to William D. Bash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 5417) for the relief of Margaret Hogan, widow of John C. Hogan—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEELE: A bill (H. R. 5418) granting a pension to Sarah A. Groves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 5419) granting a pension to Irene Eastman Chase—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TERRY: A bill (H. R. 5420) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Powell E. Hogue, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VEHSLAGE: A bill (H. R. 5421) for the relief of Capt. Edward H. Little—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRENNER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5422) to recognize the military service of Lambert Woodhall during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 5423) for the relief of William M. Henry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KING: A bill (H. R. 5424) granting a pension to William M. Ferry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Petition of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of reciprocity with Canada—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BARLOW: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Hannah C. Pile—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Resolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring closer trade relations with Canada—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: Protest of 175 citizens of Davenport, Iowa, against legislation to further restrict immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DALZELL: Resolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, favoring reciprocity with Canada—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Merchants' Association of New York, in favor of a proposed antiscalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the A. C. Harmer Republican Campaign Club, in opposition to the civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petition and statements to accompany bill for the relief of A. C. Litchfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDDY: Resolution of the St. Paul (Minn.) Chamber of Commerce, relating to the education of the Chippewa Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, resolution of Columbia Typographical Union, against the passage of House bill No. 30, relating to railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EVANS: Petition of Mary Ryan, widow of James Ryan, to accompany House bill for her relief—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KING: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of William M. Ferry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LESTER: Sundry petitions of G. Fantrin and 19 others, W. O. Wimpy and 19 others, L. Krouskoff and 19 others, Dr. M. Schwab and 19 others, S. Balsinger and 19 others, J. F. Harney and 19 others, W. J. Farrell and 19 others, A. Fishley and 19 others, L. W. Clark and 19 others, P. T. Foye and 19 others, H. Oppenheimer and 19 others, Charles Garfunkel and 19 others, B. J. Apple and 19 others, M. Wilensky and 19 others, H. Livingston and 19 others, E. J. Harlan and 19 others, E. Moyle and 19 others, J. E. Henderson and 19 others, T. W. West and 19 others, J. B. Deil and 19 others, F. Leidermuth and 19 others, V. S. Phillips and 19 others, H. Brown and 19 others, J. W. Carter and 19 others, M. Steinberg and 19 others, A. J. Nichols and 19 others, S. Brown and 19 others, W. Fult and 19 others, F. W. Flanlacker and 19 others, S. Cowley and 52 others, J. Gaggenheimer and 51 others, Charles Brooks and 52 others, B. Dub and 52 others, Henry Bauer and 4 others, Geil & Quint and 19 others, Lindsay & Morgan and 19 others, the Retail Clerks' Protective Association of Savannah, all citizens of the State of Georgia, in opposition to the so-called antiscalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MANN: Resolutions of the Architectural Iron Workers' and sundry other labor unions of Chicago, Ill., in favor of postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Conrad Seipp Brewing Company, Independent Brewing Company, and various other brewing companies of Chicago, Ill., for abolishing the use of one-sixth and one-eighth kegs, and also asking for a commission to look into the adulteration of malt liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, sundry petitions of James Channon and 142 others, A. D. Munro and 19 others, B. W. Gunport and 19 others, H. L. Newhante and 19 others, J. R. Pettibone and 19 others, H. Lamon and 19 others, A. R. Jetner and 19 others, W. Dilly and 19 others, B. E. La Dow and 19 others, W. Schutz and 19 others, W. Jack and 19 others, E. Johnson and 19 others, S. Friedman and 19 others, W. S. Wemple and 19 others, A. L. Logan and 19 others, H. Lamer and 19 others, J. Decker and 19 others, H. A. Hern and 19 others, C. Ritter and 19 others, C. Seigers and 19 others, A. Johnson and 19 others, Samuel S. Dutcher and 19 others, A. I. Felsluthal and 18 others, E. Hauseman and 18 others, John T. Shay and 19 others, J. A. Vrooman and 51 others, E. H. Brown and 52 others, John M. Bryan and 51 others, C. A. Davis and 52 others, Richard L. Cresey and 52 others, J. Ellettson and 52 others, W. T. Underwood and 51 others, all citizens of the State of Illinois, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Stephen W. Garrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Henry Alstaetter and others, of Company K, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS: Petition of citizens of Brandon, Vt., praying that a pension be granted to Peter Naylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): Petition of L. D. Winston, of Winston, Va., in relation to the establishment of State banks—to the Committee on Banking and Curreney.

By Mr. STEELE: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Sarah Ann Groves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TERRY: Petition of certain citizens of Logan County, Ark., for increase of pension to Clark Tritt, soldier in the Mexican and Indian wars, together with papers in support of petition—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Rev. J. F. Neal and Rev. J. A. Myers, of Washington, D. C., favoring the passage of House bill No. 4057, in relation to cigarettes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEAVER: Resolution of John M. Bell Post, No. 119, Washington Court House, Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, in reference to Cuba—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: Papers relating to the claim of James T. Dowdy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of John C. Thomas—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: Petition of the board of managers of the Trades League of Philadelphia, favoring reciprocity with Canada—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill No. 5112, for the relief of Hugh Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, *December 18, 1897.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. HAWLEY and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of the people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor; agreed to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. CANNON, Mr. NORTHWAY, and Mr. SAYERS managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 4847) for the relief of Judson Jones; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 105) extending limit of cost of the Government building or buildings at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., and reducing cost of Government exhibit.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State relating to the nature and practical workings of the postal telegraph, telephones, and postal savings banks of foreign countries, with accompanying papers, requested by the resolution of the Senate of July 12, 1897.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 18, 1897.

The message was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed; and the accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Printing.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO FUR SEALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of May 25, 1897, a report from the Secretary of State, accompanied by copies of correspondence of record in the Department of State touching the protection of fur seals in Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 18, 1897.

EMPLOYEES IN TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury (in response to a resolution of the 16th instant, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish certain information as to supernumerary employees of that Department, and also whether any employees have been retired from active service and are drawing pay or compensation from the Government), stating that there are no supernumerary employees in the Treasury Department or any of its several bureaus or branches, and that there are no persons in the service who have been retired from active service and are drawing pay or compensation from the Government except officers in the Revenue-Cutter Service, which was provided for by law under the act approved March 2, 1895; which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HYDROGRAPHIC CHARTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 13th instant, 100 copies each of two charts recently prepared in the Bureau of Hydrography, and lithographed, showing the sailing routes of steam vessels of heavy burden on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the locations of their coasts and the islands in those oceans; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in compliance with the provisions of the sixteenth section of the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1893, an agreement between the commissioners of the United States to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes and the commission on the part of the Muskogee or Creek Nation, concluded on the 27th day of September, 1897. also the reports of the Indian Office thereon, together with further information that has been reported to the Department by Hon. Tams Bixby, acting chairman of the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, in a telegraphic dispatch that the council of the Muskogee-Creek Nation has rejected the agreement; which, with the accompanying papers, was, on motion of Mr. BERRY, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REVENUE CUTTERS OFF THE FLORIDA COAST.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 16th instant, a statement showing what revenue cutters of the United States since March 4, 1897, have been maintained off the coast of Florida, or in waters contiguous, to thwart attempts to violate the neutrality laws; also what vessels have been captured while engaged in violation or alleged violation of neutrality laws; the names and details concerning such vessels so captured, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 4847) for the relief of Judson Jones was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

EXPOSITION IN 1898 AT OMAHA, NEBR.

The joint resolution (H. Res. 106) extending limit of cost of the Government building or buildings at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., and reducing cost of Government exhibit was read the first time by its title.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask that the Senate concur with the House and put the joint resolution on its passage. It does not increase the cost to the Government, but simply diverts for the completion of the building a portion of the $150,000 that was assigned to make an exhibit. The plan of the building was a little too large for the appropriation, and the joint resolution simply transfers a portion of it.

Mr. ALLISON. Let the joint resolution be read at length.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed and completed, at an additional cost not to exceed $10,000, the Government building at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., as shown and called for by the plans, drawings, and specifications on which bids were taken for its erection, etc.; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, further authorized and directed to cause to be erected at said exposition a building for an exhibit of the United States Life-Saving Service, at a cost not to exceed for said building the sum of $2,500; and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to give effect to and execute the provisions of this act the limit of cost of the Government building or buildings authorized to be erected at said exposition is hereby extended from $50,000 to $62,500; and the cost of the Government exhibit at said exposition is hereby reduced from $150,000 to $137,500.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a petition of the Wisconsin Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America, praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a national military park to commemorate the campaign, siege, and defense of Vicksburg; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MCMILLAN. I present a memorial of the Columbia Historical Society of the District of Columbia, relative to the names of streets in the District. I move that the memorial be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. QUAY. I present a petition of a large number of men and women of the Seneca Nation of Indians, in New York, favoring legislation for the distribution of moneys received from leases of lands belonging to that tribe. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. QUAY. I present, in behalf of my colleague [Mr. PENROSE], who is necessarily absent, resolutions passed by the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., recognizing the wisdom of the action of the Government in planning for the increase of the heavy artillery branch of the service. I move that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Coast Defenses.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. I present a series of resolutions adopted by the Kansas City Transportation Bureau, an organization representing the commercial and manufacturing interests of Kansas City, opposing a division of freights and railway pooling. I move that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Portland, Me., praying that an examination be made of the Portland Harbor, with a view to the establishment of a naval dry dock at that port; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. ALLEN presented the affidavits of Dr. A. E. Scofield, John Crook, R. E. Rouse, S. W. Deud, and Charles Evans, citizens of Nebraska, in support of Senate bill No. 78, to pension Hiram Damon; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present a petition of the Sunday School Convention of Kingsville, Mo., praying for the passage of a bill to protect State anticigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1212) for the relief of Paymaster James E. Tolfree, United States Navy, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1213) for the relief of Pay Clerk Charles Blake, United States Navy, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1316) to provide for organizing a naval battalion in the District of Columbia, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

REPORT OF EXPEDITION TO ALASKA.

Mr. LODGE. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Washington [Mr. WILSON] on the 13th instant, to report it with an amendment, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution, which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 5,000 copies of Senate Executive Document 125, second session, Forty-ninth Congress, entitled "Report of an expedition to the Copper, Tanana, and Koyukuk rivers, in the Territory of Alaska," 1,500 copies to be for the use of the Senate, 3,500 copies to be for the use of the House of Representatives.

The amendment of the Committee on Printing was to add at the end of the resolution "and 500 copies for distribution by the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. COCKRELL. Now let the resolution be read as proposed to be amended.

The Secretary read the resolution and the amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. In other words, it is proposed to print 5,000 copies and distribute 5,500. I move to strike out "five hundred" after "three thousand," so as to give the House of Representatives 3,000 copies. Then we shall have the right number, I think.

Mr. LODGE. To make it uniform, of course, the amendment ought also to increase the number to 5,500.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 7 strike out the words "five hundred;" so as to read "3,000 copies to be for the use of the House of Representatives."

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us observe the rule we adopted years ago. Let the number be 3,000 for the House, 1,500 for the Senate, and 500 for the Secretary of the Interior. That makes 5,000 copies.

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution as amended was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WELLINGTON introduced a bill (S. 2882) for the relief of James S. Crawford; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2883) to secure uniformity in the names of the streets and roads in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2884) relating to the names of streets in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2885) to amend the charter of the Capital Traction Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2886) to increase the pension of Thaddeus M. Joy; which was read twice by it title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 2887) to commission chief engineers in the United States Navy, and to provide for their examination preliminary to promotion to the grade of chief engineer with the relative rank of commander and captain, respectively; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 2888) to regulate the collection and disbursement of moneys arising from leases made by the Seneca Nation of New York Indians, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2889) for the relief of A. G. White, postmaster at Beaver, Pa.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2890) for the relief of David B. Zorger and H. C. Fitzgerald; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2891) to correct the military record of Eugene Hudson (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2892) to correct the military record of David Sides;

A bill (S. 2893) to correct the military record of John P. Leitzel; and

A bill (S. 2894) to correct the military record of Henry Dimler.

Mr. WETMORE introduced a bill (S. 2895) for the relief of Jeremiah McCarthy and Bartholomew Shea, and for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Patrick J. Sullivan and John B. Dillon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GEAR introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2896) granting a pension to Daniel M. Shepherd (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2897) granting a pension to Elvina F. Hayes (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2898) granting a pension to R. A. Schellhous (with accompanying papers).

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 2899) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Howland; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 2900) to remove the bar of the statute of limitation and give the right of appeal in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2901) granting a pension to I. A. Weller, of Leavenworth, Kans. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2902) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Arnett (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2903) granting an increase of pension to William F. Cloud, of Kansas City, Mo. (with accompanying papers).

Mr. COCKRELL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine:

A bill (S. 2904) for the investigation of leprosy;

A bill (S. 2905) for the investigation of pollution of water supplies; and

A bill (S. 2906) for the purchase of a site and the erection of building for the hygienic laboratory of the Marine-Hospital Service.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill (S. 2907) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary E. Lacey (formerly Roby), late a hospital nurse in the United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CHILTON introduced a bill (S. 2908) granting a pension to G. H. Giddings; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 2909) to amend section 3221 of the Revised Statutes, with reference to the abatement, in certain cases, of taxes on spirits; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2910) granting a pension to Samuel M. Doolittle; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 2911) to aid the public-land States to support schools of mines; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2912) granting an increase of pension to Sparhawk Hutchins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 2913) to erect monuments in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren in the city of Boston, Mass., and in honor of Gen. Hugh Mercer in the city of Fredericksburg, Va., as provided for in the resolution of the Continental Congress of April 8, 1777; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2914) for the relief of the estate of Dennis O'Dea, deceased, late of Richmond, Va.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 2915) for the relief of the owner or owners of the schooner *Bergen*; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2916) relating to the Washington, Woodside and Forest Glen Railway and Power Company, of Montgomery County, Md.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill (S. 2917) fixing the salary of the postmaster at Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 2918) granting a pension to Frederick Weller; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HALE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 76) providing for the restoration to the Navy of graduates of the Naval Academy discharged in pursuance of the act of August 5, 1882; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER (for Mr. TILLMAN) introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 77) to authorize the President to appoint as an assistant engineer in the Navy ex-Naval Cadet T. D. Parker; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. QUAY. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, the amendment providing for secretary of legation at the Swiss mission and a consulate in the Island of Formosa. I move that the amendment be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed.

The motion was agreed to.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. CULLOM submitted the following resolutions; which were considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the heads of the several Executive Departments, respectively, be directed to inform the Senate what appointive positions, if any, in their respective Departments should, in their opinion, be excepted from the operation of the laws governing the civil service or the rules established by the Civil Service Commission.

Resolved, That the said heads of the several Executive Departments, respectively, be directed to inform the Senate what changes or amendments to the present civil-service rules seem to be desirable, as indicated by their experience.

STATUS OF FREEDMEN IN CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I desire to have a resolution passed calling for some information which it seems necessary to have before Congress shall assemble after the holiday recess.

The resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, directed to report to the Senate, as early as practicable, the present status in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Indian Territory, of the freedmen—former slaves and their descendants—of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians; also his suggestions and recommendations, with those of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as to the further legislation by Congress, if any, deemed necessary to properly adjust and establish their status in either of said nations, and to settle their just and equitable claims arising under and growing out of the stipulations of the treaty of 1866 by the United States with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and the failure heretofore of the fulfillment thereof.

RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP MAIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. ALLEN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate of all railway and steamship mail contracts made with the United States and now in force, the name of the persons or companies with whom made, the services to be performed, and the sum to be paid by the United States therefor.

HARRY K. SPRING AND CHARLES W. NELSON.

Mr. WHITE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interests, to inform the Senate what action, if any, has been taken looking to the release of Harry K. Spring and Charles W. Nelson, citizens of the United States and residents of the State of California, who are now under arrest in the Republic of Colombia, and also to transmit to the Senate the correspondence, if any, in said matter.

HYDROGRAPHIC CHARTS.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, it was

Ordered, That one copy each of Hydrographic Charts Nos. 1262 and 1682, sent in by the Secretary of the Navy, be distributed to Senators by the superintendent of the document room.

MESSAGES RELATING TO HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask for the adoption of the following order:

Ordered, That there be printed, under one cover, for the use of the Senate, the messages of the Presidents relating to Hawaiian affairs, which are set forth in Appendix II to House Executive Document No. 1, part 1, Fifty-third Congress, third session, from page 1151 to page 1297 of said document, both inclusive.

Mr. HALE. Should not that go to the Committee on Printing?

Mr. MORGAN. No; it is not necessary that it should go to the Committee on Printing. It is a reprint of a matter that has heretofore been printed, but in such a cumbrous form and so disconnected that it would be very inconvenient for Senators to use it. It contains the messages of President Cleveland in reference to Hawaii.

Mr. HALE. Is it a little matter that will not cost $500? All orders to print where the cost exceeds $500 ought of course to go to the committee.

Mr. MORGAN. It will not cost $500.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and the question is on the adoption of the order.

The order was agreed to.

STEREOTYPE OF RAMIE DOCUMENTS.

Mr. CHANDLER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That the Public Printer be authorized to allow Mr. S. H. Slaught to have the stereotype of his ramie documents, Nos. 47 and 57, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, and the articles published on the ramie industry by the Government in the September (1897) number of the American Republics Bulletin, to be used in his work for the promotion of the ramie industry.

BERNARD CAMPBELL.

Mr. KYLE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is directed to transmit to the Senate at an early day all papers and correspondence with the Haitian Government relating to the claim of Bernard Campbell.

CAPT. ISAAC D. TOLL AND HENRY WILSON.

Mr. BURROWS. I desire to enter a motion to reconsider the votes by which the Senate passed the bill (S. 959) to increase the pension of Capt. Isaac D. Toll and the bill (S. 1453) granting an increase of pension to Henry Wilson.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The motion to reconsider will be entered.

BENJAMIN L. NOLAN.

Mr. LODGE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2807) granting a pension to Benjamin L. Nolan.

Mr. HALE. I will not object to this bill, as the Senator from Massachusetts says it will take no time, but there is a large number of nominations that have come in from the President which ought to be referred to-day, and some cases that probably ought to be acted upon. With the knowledge of a speedy adjournment Senators are leaving the Chamber, and I am afraid we shall find ourselves without a quorum if we do not transact the executive business at once. But I shall not object to this bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. I wish to make a suggestion relative to the Senator's remark regarding an early adjournment. I am hoping every moment to hear that the House has adopted the report of the conference committee on the Klondike measure, and I trust the Senate may not adjourn leaving that half finished.

Mr. HALE. We can settle that at any time after we go into executive session.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill indicated by the Senator from Massachusetts?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place upon the pension roll the name of Benjamin L. Nolan, late a private in Company D, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Troop G, Third United States Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After seven minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4769) to amend an act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (S. 2612) prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS IN THE VALLEY OF THE YUKON.

Mr. HAWLEY. I present the report of the committee of conference of the two Houses upon House bill 5173, which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHANDLER in the chair). The Secretary will read the report of the conference committee.

The Secretary read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said Senate amendment insert the following:

"That the sum of $200,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the purchase of subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country or other mining regions of Alaska, and to purchase transportation and provide means for the distribution of such stores and supplies: *Provided*, That with the consent of the Canadian Government first obtained, the Secretary of War may cause the relief herein provided for to be extended into Canadian territory. That the said subsistence stores, supplies, and materials may be sold in said country at such prices as shall be fixed by the Secretary of War, or donated where he finds people in need and unable to pay for the same. That the Secretary of War is authorized to use the Army of the United States in carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, purchase and import reindeer and employ and bring into the country reindeer drivers or herders not citizens of the United States, or provide such other means of transportation as he may deem practicable. The said reindeer or other outfit may be sold and disposed of by the Secretary of War when he shall have no further use for them under the provisions of this act, or he may turn over the same or any part thereof to the Department of the Interior, and the proceeds arising from all sales herein authorized shall be covered into the Treasury.

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of War shall make report in detail to Congress at the beginning of its next regular session as to all purchases, employments, sales, and donations or transfers made under the provisions of this act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

JOS. R. HAWLEY,
THOS. H. CARTER,
F. M. COCKRELL,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

J. G. CANNON,
S. A. NORTHWAY,
JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. HAWLEY. I desire to say something in regard to the report. The report as agreed to by the conferees is substantially the same as the bill passed by the Senate, with one exception, and that is, we could not get the conferees of the House of Representatives to agree to the provision inserted by the Senate, "and such other supplies as may be contributed by the citizens of Oregon and others." The people of Oregon have accumulated 100 tons of what they consider suitable supplies, and offer to give them if the Government will take them and carry them up to the points where needed; but the conferees on the part of the House objected strenuously to anything in the nature of that kind of charity. We saw no objection in the world to it, because the Secretary of War could take all of such provisions, or such portion of them as would be most suitable and most easily transported, and could have taken his choice. It would have been, in our judgment, something of a saving. I see no impropriety in accepting gifts of that kind, for certainly, if the citizens of Oregon are really anxious to have those provisions distributed to the sufferers, and the Secretary of War goes into the market to purchase provisions on competitive bids, they can offer to sell him all theirs for a cent a pound. But rather than have any further dispute about the matter, as the substantial usefulness of the bill is retained, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the report of the conference committee.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, it is not my purpose to antagonize the conference report, but it does seem to me that something ought to be said to indicate that it is not the purpose of the Government of the United States to make this a chronic contribution. It is a very grave question as to how far the Government ought to go in relieving distress of this kind. Such action has heretofore been in a large measure, if not exclusively, confined to cases where there has been public calamity of some kind growing out of floods or famine or something of kindred character. This is not of that character. True, it may be termed to be an emergency growing out of the rush of a great number of people to an unknown country without proper anticipation of the hardships to which they would be subjected, and in that view this may possibly be of a kindred character to those cases where suffering is caused by some providential calamity. But the same condition of affairs which exists to-day in that region is one that may exist twelve months from to-day, and probably in greater degree, and while it is not my purpose to antagonize the present appropriation in any way, I desire that it be put upon record that there will be some at least who will not recognize the propriety of a repetition of this charity for those who voluntarily may subject themselves to such hardships and dangers.

Mr. HAWLEY. The application of the Senator's remarks, or a portion of them, would be something like this: He would wait until those people had starved before he would send them food. We should prevent such a calamity.

Mr. BACON. The Senator from Connecticut certainly did not understand my remarks.

Mr. HAWLEY. I mean that would be the effect of them.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I am not antagonizing the present appropriation, but desire, in connection with the making of that appropriation, that it should be put on record that there will not be unanimous consent hereafter to a repetition of this charity, because the parties are now on notice. They may heretofore not have known that they would be subjected to these dangers, and it may be in consequence proper that we should go to their relief; but this is not to be the case in the future, because hereafter those who go to that country will know the fact that they are going to a climate where they will be exposed to death from the inclemency of the weather unless they have proper clothing and where they will be in danger of starvation for the want of proper food. Therefore they must not go there hereafter with the expectation that the United States Government is to be a perpetual almoner for the purpose of relieving the distresses of those who voluntarily place themselves in such a position. What I say does not apply to the present condition of those who are now sought to be benefited.

Mr. HAWLEY. It would be quite useless, I should say, for the United States Senate to give informal notice to American citizens that they should not be in a certain place at a certain time. They are going up there if the development of gold continues, and, obviously, we may expect that before the return of another season the enterprise of those who are so deeply interested under these extraordinary temptations will lead to a better means of communication, and that no such emergency will again arise.

Mr. BACON. We can not be altogether sure of that.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, I think a word might be said in regard to this appropriation. Last summer, when the great rush to the Klondike occurred, everybody was warned by the newspapers in my section relative to the taking in of supplies, and every effort was made to get supplies into that country by the two great transportation companies; but owing to an unforeseen thing, namely, the drought in that country, the Yukon River was lower last year than ever before known by anyone who had been in that region.

Food supplies are now scattered all along the river from 50 miles from its mouth to 200 miles, 400 miles, 800 miles, and 1,400 miles. When they reached that distance they were unable to get any farther owing to low water. The transportation companies and the people interested in sending supplies into that country have made every effort to get supplies there. There are thousands and thousands of tons of food supplies along the Yukon River now. There are probably 10,000 tons at Skaguay; but it has been impossible to get them into that country owing to the peculiar climatic conditions and the lateness of the season. I think the Senator will not find that the same conditions will prevail next year. Food will be gotten in there in abundance; and I do not think any appropriation will ever be called for again. That is my judgment.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I do not wish to be misunderstood with reference to this matter. I have endeavored as plainly as I could to disclaim any opposition to the present appropriation, but I did think that, if there was nothing said upon the subject and this appropriation were made, vast numbers of people might in the coming season go there with the anticipation that it was not necessary that they should make provision for their sustenance, but that the United States Government stood ready to take care of them if they also should fall in need as the people now there are in need. While the next season may present a condition of affairs where it may be proper for us to make an appropriation, I think it is well for the public to be upon notice that it is not recognized by the United States Government as something to be done by them unless the peculiar circumstances of the case will warrant it. That was the sole purpose I had in making any statement in reference to the matter.

Mr. WILSON. I will say to the Senator that I think it ought to be known that now, at Old Fort Yukon, within 450 miles of Dawson City, there are probably 2,000 tons of food which has reached that point, but which it is impossible to get over the shoals of the river Yukon. So that everything possible thus far has been done. The people who went in there did not carry a year's supply of provisions, thinking such supplies would come up the river. They have been disappointed owing to the inability of the transportation companies, on account of low water, to get there. That has produced peculiar conditions in that section this year which I suppose will not occur at another time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the report of the conference committee.

The report was concurred in.

GILA VALLEY, GLOBE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. STEWART. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the bill from the House of Representatives granting a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona, with a view to its present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the bill indicated, which will be read at length.

The bill (H. R. 4769) to amend an act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the act entitled "An act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona," approved February 18, 1895, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that said section shall read as follows:

"SEC. 5. That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road be constructed through the said reservation within two years after the passage of this act."

Mr. STEWART. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REPORT OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I desire to ask for an order to print 1,000 extra copies of the report proper of the Joint Select Committee on Alcohol, which was presented yesterday, not to include the testimony, but merely the report, with the views of the separate members of the committee. It will be a very small expense, as the whole matter is stereotyped. The report, when it comes in, will be connected with a mass of testimony, and I desire to have 1,000 extra copies of the report itself printed.

There being no objection, the order was agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That 1,000 additional copies of Report 411 of the Joint Select Committee on the Use of Alcohol in Manufactures and the Arts, including the views of individual members, be printed without the testimony for the use of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 106) extending the limit of cost of the Government building or buildings at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., and reducing cost of Government exhibit.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of executive business. After fifty-seven minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, until Wednesday, January 5, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 18, 1897.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

Felix A. Reeve, of Tennessee, to be Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, vice Norborne T. N. Robinson, resigned.

Felix A. Reeve was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on August 5, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT OF NEW MEXICO.

Jonathan W. Crumpacker, of Indiana, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, vice Needham C. Collier, whose term expired October 31, 1897.

Jonathan W. Crumpacker was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on November 16, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

John R. McFie, of the Territory of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, vice Napoleon B. Laughlin, to be removed.

Frank W. Parker, of the Territory of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, vice Gideon D. Bantz, resigned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.

Charles S. Johnson, of Alaska, to be United States district judge for the District of Alaska, vice Arthur K. Delaney, removed.

Charles S. Johnson was nominated to the Senate of the United States for the above-named position on July 17, 1897, and the Senate adjourned without taking action thereon; he was temporarily appointed during recess of the Senate on July 28, 1897.

Hosea Townsend, of Colorado, to be judge of the United States court of southern district of the Indian Territory, vice Constantine B. Kilgore, deceased.

Hosea Townsend was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 30, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

CHIEF JUSTICE SUPREME COURT OF ARIZONA.

Webster Street, of Arizona Territory, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona, vice Hiram Truesdale, deceased.

Webster Street was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on November 6, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

JUDGE OF POLICE COURT.

Charles F. Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be judge of the police court of the District of Columbia, vice Thomas F. Miller, deceased.

Charles F. Scott was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on November 5, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Joseph N. Stripling, of Florida, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Florida, vice Frank Clark, resigned.

Joseph N. Stripling was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on July 26, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Sardis Summerfield, of Nevada, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Nevada, vice Charles A. Jones, deceased.

Sardis Summerfield was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on November 11, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

John H. Wilkins, of Indian Territory, to be attorney of the United States for the central district of the Indian Territory, vice William J. Horton, removed.

John H. Wilkins was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 21, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Charles A. Wilson, of Rhode Island, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island, vice Charles E. Gorman, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

Charles A. Wilson was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 30, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Wilson R. Gay, of Washington, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Washington, vice William H. Brinker, whose term expired August 28, 1897.

Wilson R. Gay was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on October 23, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

John H. Hall, of Oregon, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Oregon, vice Daniel R. Murphy, whose term expired September 1, 1897.

John H. Hall was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on October 29, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Daniel B. Heiner, of Pennsylvania, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, vice Harry A. Hall, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

Daniel B. Heiner was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 14, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Alfred E. Holton, of North Carolina, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of North Carolina, vice R. B. Glenn, resigned.

Alfred E. Holton was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on July 28, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

William B. Johnson, of Indian Territory, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of the Indian Territory, vice Andrew C. Cruce, removed.

William B. Johnson was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 21, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Albert M. Lea, of Mississippi, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi, vice Robert Charles Lee, resigned.

Albert M. Lea was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 20, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Mack A. Montgomery, of Mississippi, to be attorney of the United States for the northern district of Mississippi, vice Chapman L. Anderson, removed.

Mack A. Montgomery was nominated to the Senate of the United States for the above-named position on July 23, 1897, and the Senate adjourned without taking action thereon; he was temporarily appointed during recess of the Senate, on July 26, 1897.

James L. Martin, of Vermont, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Vermont, vice John H. Senter, whose term will expire January 8, 1898.

Isaac W. Dyer, of Maine, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Maine, vice Albert W. Bradbury, resigned.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Leo E. Bennett, of Indian Territory, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of the Indian Territory, vice Samuel M. Rutherford, removed.

Leo E. Bennett was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 21, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Leander J. Bryan, of Alabama, to be marshal of the United States for the middle district of Alabama, vice William H. Tisdale, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

Leander J. Bryan was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 17, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

John Cannon Short, of Delaware, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Delaware, vice Hewson E. Lannan, whose term expired August 28, 1897.

John Cannon Short was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on October 2, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Frederick W. Collins, of Mississippi, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi, vice John S. McNeily, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

Frederick W. Collins was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 20, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

D. N. Cooper, of Alabama, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of Alabama, vice Judge C. Musgrove, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

D. N. Cooper was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 15, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

John S. Hammer, of Indian Territory, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of the Indian Territory, vice Charles L. Stowe, removed.

John S. Hammer was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 21, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Zoeth Houser, of Oregon, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Oregon, vice Henry C. Grady, whose term expired September 1, 1897.

Zoeth Houser was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on October 28, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Edward G. Kennedy, of South Dakota, to be marshal of the United States for the district of South Dakota, vice Otto Peemiller, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

Edward G. Kennedy was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 18, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Glen Miller, of Utah, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Utah, vice Nat M. Brigham, removed.

Glen Miller was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on July 28, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Frank Simmons, of Alabama, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of Alabama, vice E. R. Morrissette, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

Frank Simmons was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 16, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Canada H. Thompson, of Oklahoma Territory, to be marshal of the United States for the Territory of Oklahoma, vice Patrick S. Nagle, resigned.

Canada H. Thompson was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on October 25, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

John C. Ames, of Illinois, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of Illinois, vice John W. Arnold, removed.

MINISTERS, ETC.

Hamilton King, of Michigan, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Siam, vice John Barrett, resigned.

William W. Thomas, jr., of Maine, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden and Norway, vice Thomas B. Ferguson, resigned.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

James C. McNally, of Pennsylvania, to be secretary of the legation and consul-general of the United States at Bogota, Colombia, vice Jacob Sleeper, resigned.

Edgar O. Achorn, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia, vice Henry H. D. Peirce, resigned.

MEMBER NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION.

Col. Peter C. Hains, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission provided for in the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Oberlin M. Carter, resigned.

CONSUL-GENERAL.

John K. Pollard, of Ohio, to be consul-general of the United States at Monterey, Mexico, to fill an original vacancy.

CONSULS.

John N. Ruffin, of Tennessee, to be consul of the United States at Asuncion, Paraguay, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Samuel W. Thome, deceased.

Daniel E. McGinley, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Athens, Greece, vice George Horton, resigned.

William W. Touvelle, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Belfast, Ireland, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James B. Taney, resigned.

Charles W. Merriman, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Brockville, Ontario, vice James A. Demarest, resigned.

Marshal Halstead, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Birmingham, England, vice George F. Parker, resigned.

Lemuel W. Livingston, of Florida, to be consul of the United States at Cape Haitien, Haiti, vice Leonard C. H. Schlemm, resigned.

Daniel Swiney, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Cork, Ireland, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Lucien J. Walker, resigned.

Charles W. Kindrick, of Louisiana, to be consul of the United States at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Louis M. Buford, resigned.

Harlan W. Brush, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Clifton, Ontario, vice George W. Nichols, resigned.

George H. Moulton, of Colorado, to be consul of the United States at Demerara, British Guiana, vice Andrew J. Patterson, resigned.

John N. McCunn, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Dunfermline, Scotland, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James D. Reid, resigned.

E. Theophilus Liefeld, of Connecticut, to be consul of the United States at Freiburg, Baden, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Jacob H. Thieriot, resigned.

Levi S. Wilcox, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Hankow, China, vice Jacob T. Child, resigned.

Louis H. Aymé, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Guadeloupe, West Indies, vice Jacob E. Dart, resigned.

Hugh Pitcairn, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Hamburg, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William H. Robertson, resigned.

William P. Smyth, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States at Hull, England, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Richard L. Miller, resigned.

Lewis Dexter, of Rhode Island, to be consul of the United States at Leeds, England, vice Norfleet Harris, resigned.

Chester Donaldson, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Managua, Nicaragua, vice Paul Wiesike, resigned.

W. Stanley Hollis, of Massachusetts, now consul of the United States at Mozambique, to be consul of the United States at Lourenço Marquez, Africa, to fill an original vacancy.

Robert P. Skinner, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Marseilles, France, vice Claude M. Thomas, resigned.

Thomas Smith, of New Jersey, to be consul of the United States at Moscow, Russia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Adolph Billhardt, resigned.

Benjamin Nusbaum, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Munich, Bavaria, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice J. Leonard Corning, whose nomination failed of confirmation at the last session of the Senate of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Gustave C. E. Weber, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Nuremberg, Bavaria, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William J. Black, resigned.

Michael J. Burke, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Canada, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice George J. Willis, resigned.

Frank W. Mahin, of Iowa, to be consul of the United States at Reichenberg, Bohemia, vice George R. Ernst, resigned.

James Johnston, of New Jersey, to be consul of the United States at Sheffield, England, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Bennington R. Bedle, resigned.

Ira B. Myers, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at St. John, New Brunswick, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John S. Derby, resigned.

Robert P. Pooley, of New York, now consul of the United States at Sierra Leone, Africa, to be consul of the United States at St. Helena, vice James B. Coffin, resigned.

Edward D. Winslow, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Stockholm, Sweden, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas B. O'Neil, resigned.

Griffith W. Prees, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Swansea, Wales, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice David C. Davies, resigned.

Urbain J. Ledoux, of Maine, to be consul of the United States at Three Rivers, Quebec, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice François X. Belleau, resigned.

John C. Billheimer, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Zanzibar, Zanzibar, vice R. Dorsey Mohun, resigned.

George L. Darte, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Martinique, West Indies, vice Julius G. Tucker, resigned.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER.

Alfred W. Brown, of Massachusetts, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, to succeed Henry P. Kitfield, resigned.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

James H. Cooper, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Oswego, in the State of New York, to succeed William J. Bulger, removed.

Silas C. Croft, of New York, to be surveyor of customs in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed John C. McGuire, resigned.

Mr. Croft is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John Peterson, of Minnesota, to be collector of customs for the district of Minnesota, to succeed John C. Geraghty, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

THIRD LIEUTENANT, REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

John Mel, of California, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed S. M. Landrey, promoted.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to succeed William S. Forman, resigned.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Edward C. Duncan, of North Carolina, to be collector of internal revenue for the Fourth district of North Carolina, to succeed F. M. Simmons, removed.

Henry C. Grenner, of Missouri, to be collector of internal revenue for the First district of Missouri, to succeed Wayman Crow McCreery, removed.

William Penn Nixon, of Illinois, to be collector of customs for the district of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, to succeed Martin J. Russell, removed.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Richard Le Bert, of Denver, Colo., to be surveyor-general of Colorado, vice Thomas D. Robinson, term expired.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

William R. Akers, of Gering, Nebr., to be receiver of public moneys at Alliance, Nebr., vice Frank M. Broome, whose term will expire December 23, 1897.

Nels Auley, of Phillips, Wis., to be receiver of public moneys at Ashland, Wis., vice Clarence Dennis, term expired.

John G. Chitwood, of Prairie View, Ark., to be receiver of public moneys at Dardanelle, Ark., vice John B. Crownover, term expired.

Alvah Eastman, of St. Cloud, Minn., who was appointed July 27, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at St. Cloud, Minn., vice Colin F. Macdonald, removed.

The nomination of Mr. Eastman to said office failed of confirmation at the last session of the Senate.

George M. Laing, of Windom, Minn., to be receiver of public moneys at Marshall, Minn., vice Marvin E. Mathews, removed.

Stephen J. Loughran, of Des Moines, Iowa, who was appointed July 27, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Des Moines, Iowa, vice William H. Turbett, removed.

The nomination of Mr. Loughran to said office failed of confirmation at the last session of the Senate.

James M. Rhoades, of Glendive, Mont., to be receiver of public moneys at Miles City, Mont., vice James G. Ramsay, removed.

Edward A. Schicker, of Texarkana, Ark., to be receiver of public moneys at Camden, Ark., vice David Dixon, deceased.

Albert W. Thompson, of Clayton, N. Mex., to be receiver of public moneys at Clayton, N. Mex., vice Joseph S. Halland, whose term will expire December 23, 1897.

George W. Warner, of Fort Morgan, Colo., to be receiver of public moneys at Akron, Colo., vice William T. Skelton, whose term will expire December 23, 1897.

Rudolph B. Welch, of Topeka, Kans., to be receiver of public moneys at Topeka, Kans., vice James J. Hitt, removed.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

J. H. Battenfield, of Russellville, Ark., to be register of the land office at Dardanelle, Ark., vice William P. Wooten, term expired.

August Doenitz, of Ashland, Wis., to be register of the land office at Ashland, Wis., vice George E. Kuntz, term expired.

Edward W. Fox, of Clayton, N. Mex., who was appointed July 27, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Clayton, N. Mex., vice John E. Slack, removed.

The nomination of Mr. Fox to said office failed of confirmation at the last session of the Senate.

Jacob B. Friedheim, of Camden, Ark., to be register of the land office at Camden, Ark., vice Jesse A. Ross, term expired.

Sam Gordon, of Miles City, Mont., to be register of the land office at Miles City, Mont., vice George W. Myers, removed.

James A. Layton, of Grand Junction, Colo., to be register of the land office at Montrose, Colo., vice Albert E. Amsbary, whose term will expire December 16, 1897.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Oliver P. Johnson, of the District of Columbia, to be a justice of the peace in the District of Columbia (assigned to the city of Washington), his term having expired August 24, 1897.

Oliver P. Johnson was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on October 20, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

INDIAN INSPECTOR.

Andrew J. Duncan, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was appointed July 27, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be an Indian inspector, vice Clinton C. Duncan, resigned.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Harlan C. Baird, of Coleridge, Nebr., to be agent for the Indians of the Santee Agency, in Nebraska, vice Joseph Clements, resigned.

Thomas P. Fuller, of Helena, Mont., to be agent for the Indians of the Blackfeet Agency, in Montana, vice George B. McLaughlin, resigned.

Jay Lynch, of Dayton, Wash., who was appointed July 27, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Yakima Agency, in Washington, vice Lewis T. Erwin, resigned.

The nomination of Mr. Lynch to said office failed of confirmation at the last session of the Senate.

Charles S. McNichols, of Momence, Ill., who was appointed July 27, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Colorado River Agency, in Arizona, vice Charles E. Davis, resigned.

The nomination of Mr. McNichols to said office failed of confirmation at the last session of the Senate.

William H. Smead, of Missoula, Mont., to be agent for the Indians of the Flathead Agency, in Montana, vice Joseph T. Carter, term expired.

PENSION AGENTS.

Jacob D. Leighty, of St. Joe, Ind., who was appointed August 21, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Indianapolis, Ind., vice Martin V. B. Spencer, removed.

Edwin D. Coe, of Whitewater, Wis., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Milwaukee, Wis., vice Joseph H. Woodnorth, term expired.

John T. Wilder, of Johnson City, Tenn., who was appointed November 8, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Knoxville, Tenn., vice Daniel A. Carpenter, removed.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

P. A. Surg. Francis W. F. Wieber, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 6th day of November, 1897, vice Surg. John W. Baker, retired.

Paymaster George H. Griffing, to be a pay inspector in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1897, vice Pay Inspector Albert S. Kenny, promoted.

Asst. Naval Constructors Robert Stocker, Frank W. Hibbs, and Elliot Snow, to be naval constructors in the Navy, from the 11th day of November, 1897.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

William P. Williams, of Illinois, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago, Ill., to succeed Delos P. Phelps, removed.

ASSAYER.

John L. Hodges, of Colorado, to be assayer in charge of the mint of the United States at Denver, Colo., to succeed William J. Puckett, removed.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Archibald A. Young, of Indiana, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to succeed George G. Tanner, resigned.

Joseph S. Spear, jr., of California, to be surveyor of customs in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, to succeed William D. English, whose term of office will expire by limitation December 25, 1897.

APPRAISER.

John H. Walkenhorst, of Missouri, to be appraiser of merchandise at the port of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, to succeed James McCaffery, removed.

POSTMASTER.

Lorenzo F. Watson, to be postmaster at Watseka, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois, in the place of William H. Harry, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 18, 1897.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

William W. Thomas, jr., of Maine, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden and Norway.

George H. Bridgman, of New Jersey, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Bolivia.

Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

W. Godfrey Hunter, of Kentucky, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Guatemala and Honduras.

Laurits S. Swenson, of Minnesota, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Denmark.

Archibald J. Sampson, of Arizona, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Ecuador.

William R. Finch, of Wisconsin, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Paraguay and Uruguay.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

James T. Dubois, of Pennsylvania, to be consul-general of the United States at St. Gall, Switzerland.

Eugene Seeger, of Illinois, to be consul-general of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Luther W. Osborn, of Nebraska, to be consul-general of the United States at Apia and Nukualofa, Tonga.

William R. Holloway, of Indiana, to be consul-general of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia.

John L. Bittinger, of Missouri, to be consul-general of the United States at Montreal, Canada.

Frank C. Partridge, of Vermont, to be consul-general of the United States at Tangier, Morocco.

CONSULS.

Charles E. Monteith, of Idaho, to be consul of the United States at Chatham, Ontario.

Joseph T. Hoke, of West Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Windsor, Nova Scotia.

Frank W. Mahin, of Iowa, to be consul of the United States at Reichenberg, Bohemia.

Alvin Smith, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Trinidad, West Indies.

Augustus G. Seyfert, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Stratford, Ontario.

John E. Kehl, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Stettin, Germany.

James Franklin Darnell, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Nogales, Mexico.

Charles B. Harris, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Nagasaki, Japan.

Joseph I. Brittain, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Nantes, France.

Henry S. Culver, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at London, Ontario.

Charles P. Snyder, of West Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico.

Rafael Madrigal, of Maryland, to be consul of the United States at Cartagena, Colombia.

John Howell Carroll, of Maryland, to be consul of the United States at Cadiz, Spain.

Daniel Mayer, of West Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

Talbot J. Albert, of Maryland, to be consul of the United States at Brunswick, Germany.

W. Irvin Shaw, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Barranquilla, Colombia.

Frank M. Brundage, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Aix la Chapelle, Germany.

Edward C. Cramer, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Florence, Italy.

Julian Phelps, of Iowa, to be consul of the United States at Crefeld, Germany.

John C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Copenhagen, Denmark.

John A. Barnes, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Cologne, Germany.

Chester W. Martin, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States at Amherstburg, Ontario.

Mifflin W. Gibbs, of Arkansas, to be consul of the United States at Tamatave, Madagascar.

William Wallace Mills, of Texas, to be consul of the United States at Chihuahua, Mexico.

Abraham B. Jones, of Alabama, to be consul of the United States at Tuxpan, Mexico.

Leonard B. Smith, of Maine, to be consul of the United States at Curaçao, West Indies.

Marshal Halstead, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Birmingham, England.

Robert P. Skinner, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Marseilles, France.

Lewis Dexter, of Rhode Island, to be consul of the United States at Leeds, England.

MEMBER OF CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION.

Maj. William Henry Heuer, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be a member of the California Débris Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893, entitled "An act to create the California Débris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California."

MEMBER OF MISSOURI RIVER COMMISSION.

Maj. William Louis Marshall, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be a member of the Missouri River Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes."

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Royal B. Bradford, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment in the Department of the Navy.

Medical Director William K. Van Reypen, United States Navy, to be Surgeon-General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Department of the Navy.

Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy, to be Chief Constructor and Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Department of the Navy.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Thomas P. Fuller, of Helena, Mont., to be agent for the Indians of the Blackfoot Agency.

William H. Smead, of Missoula, Mont., to be Indian agent for the Flathead Agency.

Harlan C. Baird, of Nebraska, to be agent for the Indians of the Santee Agency, in Nebraska.

James C. Clifford, of Forsyth, Mont., to be agent for the Indians of the Tongue River Agency, in Montana.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

William Penn Nixon, of Illinois, to be collector of customs for the district of Chicago, Ill.

John Peterson, of Minnesota, to be collector of customs for the district of Minnesota.

James H. Cooper, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Oswego.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

John C. Ames, of Illinois, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of Illinois.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Joseph S. Spear, jr., of California, to be surveyor of customs in the district of San Francisco.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

James M. Rhoades, of Glendive, Mont., to be receiver of public moneys at Miles City, Mont.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Sam Gordon, of Miles City, Mont., to be register of the land office at Miles City, Mont.

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES TREASURER.

William P. Williams, of Illinois, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago, Ill.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Richard La Bert, of Denver, Colo., to be surveyor-general of Colorado.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

John H. Walkenhorst, of Missouri, to be appraiser of merchandise at the port of St. Louis, Mo.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

APPOINTMENT IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

John Niel, of California, to be third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

POSTMASTER.

Lorenzo F. Watson, to be postmaster at Watseka, Iroquois County, Ill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *December 18, 1897.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

The Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God and Father, in whose encircling love we dwell, how inadequate is language to express our gratitude, how poor our opportunities to return to Thee those things which we ought to give for all the blessings Thou hast bestowed upon us.

Teach us how to use the faculties of our minds and the powers of our souls that we may best fit ourselves for this life and that higher life to come; how we may best spread abroad Thy kingdom upon the earth, that all men may join in the angel chorus, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men.

We bless Thee for that life in Jesus Christ which is the great example for us all. Help us to follow in His wake, and accept our thanks for all the great and noble lives who have tried to follow in His footsteps. For—

> Lives of great men all remind us
> We can make our lives sublime,
> And, departing, leave behind us
> Footprints on the sands of time.

As our thoughts go out to-day to one of our members who has passed into that glorious life beyond the grave, may we call to mind all that was pure and noble and best in his character, and may we strive to emulate his virtues.

Bless those whose heartstrings were torn asunder by his sudden death, and all those who knew him and loved him on this floor. And help us to remember that the earth is not man's only abiding place, but that there is a realm above, where the rainbow never fades, where the stars are spread out before us as islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful forms that here pass before us, like the visions of a dream, will stay in our presence forever.

Hear us and bless us, in the name of Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERING MINERS, YUKON RIVER COUNTRY.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to submit a conference report.

The SPEAKER. The report will be read.

Mr. CANNON. This is a report on the bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase stores and supplies for the relief of starving people in the Yukon River country. I ask that the formal reading of the conference report be dispensed with and that the report of the House committee, which fully explains the matter, be read in its place.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Is there a written statement of the House conferees?

Mr. CANNON. There is.

The SPEAKER. The statement of the House conferees will be read, in the absence of objection, instead of the conference report.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

The managers on the part of the House of the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, and making appropriation therefor, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The sum of $200,000 is recommended, in lieu of $175,000, as proposed by the House, and $250,000, as proposed by the Senate.

It is provided that the consent of the Canadian Government be first obtained, in order that the relief contemplated may be extended into Canadian territory; and the Secretary of War is authorized to use the Army of the United States in carrying into effect the provisions of the act.

Otherwise the bill is substantially as passed by the House.

J. G. CANNON,
JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Managers on the part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the bill (S. 141) granting an increase of pension to Capt. John W. Dodd, which was heretofore referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, will be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to Mr. HULL to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, papers in the case of W. T. Dodge, Fifty-fourth Congress, there being no adverse report.

GILA VALLEY AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution to amend a bill which was passed on yesterday under a misapprehension. I refer to the bill (H. R. 4769) to amend an act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona.

I was not in the House at the time the bill was passed, which supposedly extended the time for the construction of the line for two years. The wording of the bill was such, however, that rather than extend the time for two years it contracted the time; and I now ask unanimous consent that a change in the wording of the bill shall be made, so that it will conform to the intention of the House on yesterday, when it was passed.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4769) to amend an act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the proposed amendment which the gentleman from New York suggests in order to correct the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out, in section 5, the words "within two years after the passage of this act" and insert "on or before February 18, 1900."

Mr. SHERMAN. Of course, that section taking its place in the original bill, the original bill having given three years within which the construction could be made, this cuts that three years down to two. The intention of the present bill was to extend the time two years. I ask now that that section be amended to the form in which the Clerk has it upon the printed bill, which will conform to the intent.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the proposed change.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 5 by striking out, in line 11, after the word "reservation," the words "within two years after the passage of this act" and insert in lieu thereof the words "on or before February 18, 1900."

The SPEAKER. The question before the House is, Is there unanimous consent to vacate the passage of the bill, and the order for its engrossment and third reading, and to reconsider?

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, that bill was introduced by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SMITH], and he is not present at this moment. I think it is a courtesy to him that he should be present. He will be here in a moment. I have sent for him.

Mr. SHERMAN. The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] desires to have this done. I am asking it for him.

Mr. BERRY. I did not know that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on reconsidering the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is upon agreeing to the amendment, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN] proposes as an amendment to the amendment that which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 11, after the word "reservation," strike out the words "within two years after the passage of this act" and insert in lieu thereof "on or before February 18, 1900;" so that it will read:

"That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by such company unless the road be constructed through the said reservation on or before February 18, 1900."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is upon agreeing to the amendment as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

CERTAIN CASH ENTRIES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4221) to confirm certain cash entries of public lands.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana desires unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which the Clerk will report to the House.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all entries of the public lands made under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," approved August 4, 1854, which are illegal and invalid because of the failure of the registers and receivers to previously collect from the settler the full price of the lands covered thereby, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, if, upon examination by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the same are found to be otherwise regular and in compliance with said act and the acts supplemental thereto.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BAIRD, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE CHANGES.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce the following changes in committees:

The gentleman from Indiana, Mr. JOHNSON, desires to be excused from serving as chairman of the Committee on Elections No. 2; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. CODDING, from the Committee on Elections No. 3; the gentleman from New York, Mr. MCCLELLAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. KIRKPATRICK, from service on the Committee on Pacific Railroads. If there be no objection, the Chair will understand that the House consents to these gentlemen being excused from service on these committees. The Chair hears no objection. The Chair will appoint the gentleman from New York, Mr. DRIGGS, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions; the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. LAWRENCE, to the Committee on Elections No. 1 and to the Committee on Mileage; the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. ROYSE, to be chairman of the Committee on Elections No. 2; the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. GRIFFITH, to the Committee on the Public Lands; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. BOUTELL, to the Committee on Elections No. 3; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. CODDING, to the Committee on Pacific Railroads. The Chair would announce that he is unable to appoint the gentleman from South Carolina, Mr. NORTON, to any committee, because it requires the consent of a gentleman whom the Chair has been unable to consult.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of the people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolution (H. Res. 106) extending limit of cost

of the Government building or buildings at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., and reducing cost of Government exhibit.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, etc., That there be printed 5,000 copies of Senate Executive Document 125, second session Forty-ninth Congress, entitled "Report of an expedition to the Copper, Tanana, and Koyukuk rivers, in the Territory of Alaska," 1,500 copies to be for the use of the Senate, 3,000 to be for the use of the House of Representatives, and 500 copies for distribution by the Secretary of the Interior.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 4769) to amend the act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through San Carlos Indian Reservation in Arizona.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, late a Representative from the State of Indiana.

Resolved, That the business of the Senate be now suspended in order that fitting tribute may be paid to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary of the Senate to the family of the deceased; and that as a further mark of respect the Senate will, at the conclusion of these ceremonies, stand adjourned.

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, the following resolution was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

Concurrent resolution—

Resolved, etc., That there be printed 5,000 copies of Senate Executive Document 125, second session Forty-ninth Congress, entitled "Report of an expedition to the Copper, Tanana, and Koyukuk rivers in the Territory of Alaska," 1,500 copies to be for the use of the Senate, 3,000 copies to be for the use of the House of Representatives, and 500 copies for distribution by the Secretary of the Interior—

To the Committee on Printing.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled joint resolution and bills of the following titles:

H. Res. 106. Joint resolution extending limit of cost of the Government building or buildings at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., and reducing cost of Government exhibit.

H. R. 5173. An act authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of the people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor.

S. 2612. An act prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

DEATH OF HON. EDWARD D. COOKE.

Mr. BOUTELL of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. EDWARD DEAN COOKE, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a distinguished public servant the House, at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. BOUTELL of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on this solemn occasion—an occasion of deep and especial solemnity to me—it would have been my preference to have listened in silence to the testimony of his colleagues to the high character and useful life of the late Representative from the Sixth district of Illinois.

But a strong sense of loyalty to his memory, and a knowledge of the affectionate regard with which he is remembered by those whom he represented, as well as deference to the venerable customs of this honorable body, constrain me to break the silence which other feelings equally strong and deep would have imposed upon me.

My acquaintance with Mr. COOKE which afterwards ripened into friendship and esteem, began when he was about to enter public life, and since then there has been a singular sequence in the events of our lives. Fifteen years ago he was elected a member of the general assembly of the State of Illinois from what was then the Sixth senatorial district, a district which was almost identical with the present Sixth Congressional district. When his term in the State legislature expired thirteen years ago he declined to be a candidate for reelection; and, largely through the influence of Mr. COOKE and his friends, I was nominated and elected as his successor. In 1894 and again in 1896 he was elected a member of this House, and when, a few months ago, he was called to a higher assembly and it became necessary to elect his successor the choice again fell upon me.

And so it has come to pass, as part of this strange series of coincidences, that the first words that I am called upon to utter in this Chamber are a tribute of affectionate regard to him who was doubly my friend and predecessor. But what place could be more fitting in which to pay such a tribute than this Hall—the scene of his best labors, where his genial presence was so familiar and where we would all rejoice to see him again to-day? To me the cloud that overshadowed the contest for the choice of his successor was the thought that it was to fill the place of one whose life had been so full of useful labors for the people, so rich in promise of a still more useful future.

EDWARD DEAN COOKE was born at Cascade, Dubuque County, Iowa, on the 17th day of October, 1849. He received his preliminary education at the public schools and academy of his native town and at the Dubuque High School. After spending some time in the study of law at Dubuque he entered the law department of the Columbian University at Washington, where he received the degree of bachelor of law in 1873. The same year he moved to Chicago and was admitted to the bar. From this time he lived and practiced his profession continuously in Chicago till the time of death, during the last twenty years as partner with Maj. Henry D. Beam, for many years one of the leading lawyers of the Illinois bar.

While a member of the State legislature in 1883 Mr. COOKE served on the judiciary committee, the committee on banking and currency, and was chairman of the committee on elections. Here he laid the foundations of his accurate knowledge of parliamentary law and acquired that skill and experience in dealing with contested-election cases that made his services of such great value in this House.

He was first elected to Congress in 1894, receiving 17,062 votes against 15,433 for his Democratic opponent and 4,159 for the Populist candidate. In 1896 he was reelected by a vote of 25,723 against a vote of 19,144 for his opponent. He died suddenly, in Washington, on the 25th of last June, during the special session of this Congress.

Success in life is not to be measured by the multitude of things accomplished, nor by the splendor and applause with which they are achieved, but by the manner in which the life is lived. Judged by this standard, Mr. COOKE's life, short as it was, must be regarded as a successful life. He had a friend in everyone who knew him, and he was widely known, not only in his own district, but throughout the city which he represented. Those who knew him best loved him best. He lived a quiet, unostentatious life, governed in all its relations and activities by a high sense of duty. As a lawyer, he was accurate and painstaking; as a legislator, he was broad minded and conscientious; as a citizen, he was public spirited and patriotic; as a friend, he was sincere, loyal, and true.

Although an ardent Republican, there was no spark of partisan bitterness in his nature, and many of his most intimate personal friends were among his political adversaries. During an acquaintance of many years I never heard him speak a harsh word or utter an unjust sentiment against any man. Even in the heat of a political discussion or a partisan debate, his was always the answer that turneth away wrath.

It was my privilege during the recent contest to visit many industrial establishments located in my district, employing variously from 10 to 4,000 men, and it was a great pleasure to me to note the high esteem in which Mr. COOKE's memory was held, not only by those who knew him personally, but by those who knew him only as the Representative of this House and the advocate of the principles maintained by this honorable body.

In Mr. COOKE's own ward, and within a few squares of his former home, stands Saint-Gaudens's noble statue of Abraham Lincoln, at the main entrance to the beautiful park that bears his name. This statue is familiar to many of you. To me it is the most impressive work of art that I have ever seen. Mr. Lincoln is represented in a standing posture, with his head bent forward, his face haggard with thought. It seems as if he would soon raise his face and speak words of wisdom and counsel to a listening nation.

This statue seems to me a sublime embodiment of the loftiest conception of the solemnity of life and the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. I have often met Mr. COOKE in the vicinity of this statue and talked with him there of the life and character of Lincoln. It seems as if that mute, unyielding bronze, in some mysterious way, gave to those who were willing to accept it some measure of participation in the lofty traits which it represents. And if I were to try to mention the strongest characteristic of Mr. COOKE's life, I should say that he had learned one of the lessons of that statue—the dignity attaching to the conscientious performance of the common duties of daily life.

And now he has gone from us; but let us not say that we have lost him, or that the influence of his life has ceased.

In last Monday's issue of a German newspaper that comes to me daily from Chicago, appeared an account of the last hours of the mother of our Chief Magistrate. The heading of the article

was "Der Heimgang der Mutter des Präsidenten"—the home-going of the President's mother. What a beautiful and tender expression of our fondest hopes and our highest faith! What a comforting conception of the passing of a noble life! The President's mother had become the type of all that is strong and pure and noble in American womanhood.

To her the Almighty had granted length of days that she might reap the fruit of years of self-sacrifice and devotion, that she might have the joy of beholding the highest earthly honors bestowed upon the object of her affections. Her years had been prolonged beyond the allotted span of human life and her cup of felicity had been filled to the brim. And when, in the calm, serene twilight of her life, the long-expected summons came for her home-going, it fell gently upon waiting ears, as she lay surrounded by all that she held dearest upon earth, while around her couch a nation watched in tender solicitude.

It was the same summons, and none other, that came to your colleague, my friend and predecessor, though it came to him unexpected, while he was at the post of duty, in the prime of mature manhood, alone and unattended.

The change that came to them that comes to all who lay aside the cares and burdens and renounce the joys of life, is not death, destruction, and loss; it is simply going home.

Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress trees;
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marbles play;
Who has not learned in hours of faith
That truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That life is ever lord of death,
And love can never lose its own.

Those whom we love are never lost, and the influence of a good life never dies. Those whom we see no more in their accustomed places have been summoned home to become, in a higher, fuller, larger sense than was possible amid these earthly surroundings, the stewards and ministers of the mysteries of Divine Providence in the conduct of the affairs of men.

Our departed friend has left us the example of a well-spent life and a good name, which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

From his life we learn the value of the quiet performance of life's simple duties, and from the manner of his death we learn the importance of discharging day by day our obligations to our fellow-men, so that at each day's close we may say, as he might have said:

Before me loom the dark untrodden hills,
Which in the night, led by an unseen hand,
I soon must pass. Although what joys or ills
May lie beyond I do not understand,
The faith of all my years is with me still:
Calm and content, I wait the last command.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting and appropriate that this House should pause in its deliberations upon the important questions of the hour and pay tribute to the memory of one who a short time ago was a member of this body, but was suddenly taken from it by the decree of an all-wise Providence, whose ways we must believe are for our own good.

In the ripeness of manhood, in the full strength of intellectual vigor, at the summit of a useful career, in love with all the world, EDWARD DEAN COOKE, on the morning of June 24 last, passed from the land that he loved to "the undiscover'd country from whose bourn no traveler returns."

I knew him well, and knowing him so well, I would not indulge in fulsome eulogy upon this occasion. He was a plain man who liked plain things. There was no superficiality about him. He was substantial. Manner and form did not attract him. His injunction to-day would be, Speak if thou wilt as thy heart speaketh.

Mr. COOKE was what we commonly term a self-made man. His life "in low estate began, and on a simple village green." He worked his way through school and college, and by his own unaided efforts and perseverance forced himself to the front in his profession and into public position. While ambitious in a marked degree, he was never envious of the success of others.

He entered the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Representative of the Sixth Illinois district, and served during that term, and in 1896 he was reelected by three times as large a majority as was his plurality in 1894. He served until the day of his death, June 24, 1897. In such a large body as this it is not usual that a new member can in the short period of a little more than one term leave much of an impress behind him. The most that such an one can do is to familiarize himself with the rules and proceedings of this body and prepare himself for future usefulness. But our lamented colleague, by reason of his past experience and natural aptitude, readily seized upon the work before him and took part occasionally in the debates.

He was a member of the Committees on Elections, Banking and Currency, and Patents. His most important labors were performed in the hotly contested election case of Rinaker *vs.* Downing. He was the chief spokesman for the contestant, and delivered an able argument upon that side of the case.

In the performance of all his Congressional duties, wherever they might lead him—to the Departments, into the committee room, or in this Hall—EDWARD DEAN COOKE was faithful to every trust.

He had many traits of character which endeared him to all who knew him well. He was frank and outspoken. There was no guile in his heart. He was honest in his actions. He was pure in his life. He was tender, sympathetic, and obliging; slow, perhaps, to make friends, but his unselfishness bound those he made to him with hooks of steel. "So long as I have been here," said President Lincoln after his second election, "I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom." One of the Senators from Illinois said this of COOKE upon hearing of his death: "His chief virtue was in this—he never carelessly or willingly wounded the feelings of a human being."

He was always hopeful and courageous. When his associates in any undertaking had lost heart and were in despair, COOKE was just buckling on his armor and entering the field full of faith and confident of victory. He was always at his best when sorest pressed. Then he displayed the true metal of which he was made. Reserved in manner, but reserved in power.

He was a modest man. There was no pretense about him. There was no assumption on his part. If others led, he was willing to follow, but they could only lead him where his conscience approved. Slow, perhaps, to make up his mind, but when decided he was quick to act. Convinced of his position, then let them assail him who would. He stood there to do battle for truth as he saw it. He wanted no other panoply than the approval of his own conscience.

He was a master of details. There was nothing so small but what his keen eye perceived it. He loved to delve and grope. His was an analytical mind, but, at the same time, he had a breadth of vision which saw facts in their true relation to principles. In his profession he might be called a case lawyer; in his public life an accurate, careful, and painstaking legislator.

He was methodical. Everything had its proper place. He lost no time in finding what he wanted. A student, he was well informed on all important subjects. Ready to speak, ready to act, and, ah, yes, ready to die. A few weeks before his death, while lunching with some of his friends in the Senate restaurant and discussing the subject of death, he said:

I am prepared for death, and have no fear of it. If I knew this minute that I was soon to die, it would not quicken or check my pulse in the slightest degree. Death has no horrors for me. We must all die some time and should have our affairs so arranged that we can go at any moment. We never know when the summons will come, and should be ever ready.

If this man with all his splendid abilities had lived, ever ready as he was for what was before him, it is not too much to say that in time he would have won a commanding position for himself in this House. But the silent angel of death beckoned him away, and to-day an aged mother mourns a loving son; innumerable friends, a genial associate; a large constituency, a faithful and incorruptable representative; a great city, one of her most loyal citizens; this House, an industrious and conscientious member, and the nation, an honest public servant.

To one who was summoned to his room a few hours before he died, and ministered to his wants, he, mistaking the relief of the moment for a sign of permanent cure, said—and these were his last words—"I will be better in a little while."

Let us hope that those last words were only prophetic of that peace and happiness which is his now to enjoy and will be his through all eternity.

I like the man who faces what he must
With step triumphant and a heart of cheer;
Who fights the daily battle without fear;
Sees his hopes fail, yet keeps unfaltering trust
That God is God; that, somehow, true and just,
His plans work out for mortals; not a tear
Is shed when fortune, which the world holds dear,
Falls from his grasp. Better, with love, a crust,
Than living in dishonor; envies not
Nor loses faith in man; but does his best,
Nor even murmurs at his humbler lot;
But with a smile and words of hope, gives zest
To every toiler. He alone is great
Who, by a life heroic, conquers fate.

Mr. DINSMORE. Mr. Speaker, my acquaintance with EDWARD D. COOKE began upon his entering this body at the beginning of the Fifty-fourth Congress. I have not sought to inform myself particularly with reference to the details of his earlier life, but rather choose to speak from my heart the impressions which have come to me from contact with the man and association with his friends.

We have just been told that he was a self-made man; that he belonged to that class of men in this great country who throughout its history have proven themselves to be the most useful—the

men who have made themselves. He did not begin life under those favorable auspices which come to the rich. He was born in humble circumstances, and his education was acquired in the schools and the academies of the time. He came into this body flushed with the full vigor of manhood, apparently in the very blossom of health, and entered with avidity upon legislative duties.

I was associated with him on an important committee of the House, and there colabored with him and had an opportunity to observe his characteristics. He impressed me favorably from the beginning. There was a warm glint in the eye, full of sympathy, and a cordial clasp of the hand, which told me at once, "This man has a kindly heart, full of humanity and of gentleness;" and the longer I knew him the more I became convinced that my first impressions were correct.

He was, I have said, in the flush of manhood; and when one morning I came to the House and was told that EDWARD COOKE was dead, the blood chilled in my veins, and I felt a sickening horror, and said to myself, "Can this be? EDWARD COOKE dead! Who of us may not be the next?" When the shoulders are bowed down with the burden of accumulated years and wintry hairs have drifted themselves over the temples of old age, men live in expectancy of death—the old man sits by his hearthstone and awaits the coming of the grim messenger; but when one is snatched away while the cup of young life, sweet and full and warm, is at his very lips, it causes us to pale and shiver and grow cold and think that the dark hour that must come to each of us at some time may come at any time; for surely, Mr. Speaker, "Man cometh forth as a flower and is cut down."

EDWARD COOKE was an earnest, honest, faithful man; sincere, frank, and direct in all his methods, and if at times I was possessed of a fancy that he may have been too much impelled by partisan zeal, mayhap it was I who was partisan; for is there any man in this great body who is never overpersuaded by partisan zeal, whose judgment is never impaired by partisan feeling? It is a fact, however, that he gave evidence of fair and just manhood at all times, and was earnest and direct in his methods of work.

I was wont to believe, and I may be wrong in that, since we have been told differently by those who have preceded, that Mr. COOKE was an impulsive man. It struck me so, sir.

A man of warm impulses, yet at all times dignified and reserved, he seemed to respond to the demands of every situation promptly and vigorously. When aroused he was sharp and aggressive in conflict; yet, the conflict being over, there remained no traces of resentment; the clouds and dust of contest were soon dispelled by his warm and sunny disposition, and his heart and hand were ready for his recent adversary. He was a zealous worker, earnest in every undertaking, devoting himself to the pursuits which lay out before him; and, Mr. Speaker, in his death this House and the country have sustained a loss, an irreparable loss, because in this world each has his own work to do, and that work ceases when he dies.

EDWARD COOKE was not called a great man. If he had lived longer, he might have been. But I now claim for him that which is better—he was a good man, an honest, a just, a useful man, and all who came in contact with him in the sphere of his citizenship will miss him.

But the greatest loss, that which is felt most keenly and leaves a wound too deep for healing, is the one which comes to the domestic circle, the home.

Mr. COOKE was a devoted son, an affectionate and loyal brother, and, being an unmarried man, he poured out all the wealth of his affections at the feet of his old mother and his kindred. That mother had taught his toddling steps in infancy and with watchful and gentle care had guided him through the critical stages of childhood and youth, and when he had reached man's estate and had secured a footing in the pathway of life he did not forget her, but turned with grateful affection and remembrance to her and gave her the best of his life. He had become her staff and her support.

I stood at the side of his grave, Mr. Speaker, and saw the hundreds there assembled, a vast concourse of people, coming from all classes, in every station, with saddened faces and sorrowful hearts, and that old mother, her aged form shaken with the agony of grief, the weeping sisters, and the brother whose pallid face and fixed features bespoke the storm of sorrow raging in his heart. I looked upon the heartrending scene and I thought surely it must be in another world that we find compensation for the sorrow and pain we bear in this.

But the hour came to him, as it must come to all. He received a sudden summons; but sad and shocking to us as it was at the time, Mr. Speaker, how beautiful were the incidents attending that last hour. Having spent the evening in social converse with a few chosen friends and bidden them a cheerful good night, he sat down at his table to perform a duty which I am told he never neglected, to write a message of love and dutiful remembrance to that old mother who had ever been so faithful to him. Then, sanctified by the purest and holiest affection known to men on this earth, the love for mother, he folded his hands and closed his eyes. That was his extreme unction, that holy love, that feeling which drives out all sinful emotion and banishes every wicked desire. He folded his hands and closing his eyes fell peacefully and sweetly into a sleep which drifted into that last deep "sleep that knows no waking."

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is painful to note how often one who is long a member of this body finds himself standing by the grave of a friend. The subject of our thoughts to-day was born in my county of Dubuque, in a simple little village called Cascade, built by the side of a little stream where flow the pure waters of Iowa. From that place he came to the city of Dubuque and sought an education, and it was there that I first knew Mr. COOKE as a young boy struggling for an education. Perhaps the word "struggling" is unfortunately chosen, for he never seemed to me like a boy that was struggling; he always seemed to me as one who found pleasure—entertainment, in fact—in the discharge of the duties of life.

My good friend who has just preceded me [Mr. DINSMORE] said that Mr. COOKE had not been fortunate in his youth because he had not been blessed with this world's goods; but, Mr. Speaker, that old mother, so tenderly alluded to by my friend from Arkansas, gave him something richer and more precious than gold. She gave him character, and there is nothing better for men in this life than sterling character. She shaped the young life, and shaped it well. I can look back over the years and remember well the face of young ED COOKE, as we always called him, and as I never ceased to call him. It was a face among many thousands—a beautiful, delicate complexion, a genial and pleasant manner, and that eloquent eye, referred to by the gentleman from Arkansas, was conspicuous even then. But politeness—inborn, not cultivated, not assumed—was his marked characteristic. I have often thought, when marking his bearing as a boy, of an old German maxim, which may be translated:

With hat in thy hand, go through the whole land.

This genuine natural courtesy was a marked characteristic of Mr. COOKE, and it neared him and endeared him, if I may so express it, to all who knew him. He went to school in my city, but he had a better school there than our public schools or our high school. He studied law with the firm of Cooley & Eighmey. That firm, I believe, had much to do with shaping the character and subsequent career as a public man of Mr. COOKE. Judge Cooley was ambitious. He had been State senator, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, president of the Southern Claims Commission. He was a man of wonderful address, great power of endurance of work, and possessed of an affability in dealing with his fellow-men that attracted the attention of all who knew him.

He was a man who amassed a very considerable fortune by the exercise of his abilities. The other partner, Mr. Eighmey, was conservative, careful, a man of details, a man whose integrity was never questioned by anyone who knew him, and up to the present hour widows and orphans go to him as their trustee and counselor. He was at all times earnest, and I have often looked upon Mr. Eighmey and thought of the pictures of Lincoln, so solemn, earnest, honest, and yet so gentle and kind. It was with these two men that this graceful boy's character, after being molded and shaped by his mother, took on the form which gave him ambition and armed him with the knowledge of his profession which led to his success. My friend from Arkansas [Mr. DINSMORE] said he thought there ought to be a better life than this. That thought never occurred to me when I was with Mr. COOKE, for he seemed to feel, as I have always felt, that this world was good enough for him, and he made the best of it. He enjoyed it, and he made others enjoy it, which was still better.

Now, I do not know, but I believe that some feel that there is a sort of aristocracy and democracy in the world beyond. I have always had my doubts about that. If there are boxes there and a dress circle, and a separate place for the common people above, and another place for "the better class," so called, I have never been able to figure it out. But if there is such a place with these distinctions, I think we will all agree that the best ought to have the best, if there is a best; and this I do know, and stand here to vouch for—that Mr. COOKE was one of the best.

We stand by the grave of a friend and look at his monument. To me it is instead a great interrogation point. Where is he? What is he now? I do not undertake to answer such questions. It is enough for me to know and believe that the Infinite Power that laid ED COOKE in his cradle laid him also in his coffin; and with that I am content.

Mr. BELKNAP—

So part we sadly in this troublous world,
To meet with joy in sweet Jerusalem.

Mr. Speaker, these words came into my mind with peculiar force when, on the 24th day of June last, in the early morn, I heard that EDWARD DEAN COOKE was dead. Hastening to his apartment, I found my friend and colleague in the sleep that knows no

waking, and gazing upon his peaceful features there came to me the sad and truthful thought, there is nothing certain in life but death.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set; but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death.

Mr. COOKE was an able lawyer and a good citizen, honored and respected by all who knew him. In 1882 the voters of his legislative district elected him a member of the general assembly of Illinois. In that body he served on most important committees. His work was thorough and marked with earnestness, and there he rendered services valuable to his district and to his State. In 1894 he was honored with a seat in the National Congress, receiving a plurality of over 2,000 votes. We can easily imagine how his heart was filled with pride as he raised his hand to take the oath of office, remembering that in early manhood he pored over his law books in Columbian University in this city, where, by his studious habits and persevering effort, he gained the knowledge which in later years brought him preferment and honor. In 1896 he was returned to Congress by a plurality of over 6,000 votes, thus showing that his course met with the high appreciation of his people.

His ambition was not only to occupy, but to fill with honor the place to which he had been elected, and we all know with what unusual earnestness and care he performed his duties in the House of Representatives. One of the most beautiful traits of Mr. COOKE's character was his thorough devotion to his mother. Each day this man of many cares found time to write messages of tenderest love to her who gave him life. To her and those others who were most near and dear to him I well know that, at this time, words of sympathy can have but little meaning; but, Mr. Speaker, we all know that in the providence of the Divine Ruler time with loving hands will lighten the burden of their grief, and they will be comforted by the memory of his noble character and by the record of his manly life. With a grateful heart that I knew ED COOKE so well, and proud that he claimed me as his friend, I close, Mr. Speaker, as I began—

So part we sadly in this troublous world,
To meet with joy in sweet Jerusalem.

Mr. ROYSE. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with the time-honored custom, we have set apart this day to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of our deceased member, EDWARD D. COOKE.

This practice, so early introduced into the American Congress and so closely followed, is a beautiful one, and must exert a wholesome influence upon all who engage in it, as well as upon the public in general.

The work thrown upon a Congressman is exacting. If he is conscientious and faithful, he has but little time for the consideration of other questions.

The subjects to be investigated on this floor are important ones and demand our closest attention and study. The debates which occur are earnest, and sometimes acrimonious, often leading to bitterness of feeling. In our parliamentary contests we sometimes forget everything else but party advantage; the real worthiness and individual merit of our opponent is often entirely lost sight of. We see him only as blocking the way to some coveted advantage. In the zeal for our cause and in our impatience at the obstacles he throws in our way we are apt to ascribe to him unworthy motives and selfish ambitions. When the strife is ended and the heat of the debate is over, we see the man more as he really is—a patriotic American, loving his country, and desiring only the welfare of its people.

But, somehow, we are never able to take the full measure of the man's merit until after he is dead.

In the presence of death our angry contentions are hushed and forgotten. Our criminations and recriminations are at an end. It is strange, when we look into the pale face of our dead friend, how much it reveals to us of that which was truly good and noble in his life and character. We think then only of the cheery smile with which he greeted us and the warm clasp of his hand. We recount his acts, his heroic deeds, his high purposes, his generous impulses. He stands out before us in all his excellence, a creature fit to be the handiwork of God. He now receives the honor which he has justly earned. It is unfortunate that he could not receive more of it while in life. How it would have sweetened his toil and encouraged his effort.

Tardy as it may be, we are here to show our appreciation of EDWARD D. COOKE. Softened and subdued by this solemn occasion we see him in an entirely new light. He now walks in among us clothed in all those virtues most conspicuous in his character. Here and now is the place and time when the tongue of the detractor must be silent. Whatever there may have been of this while he was in life has left no blot upon his good name. Of our dead companion we shall hear nothing except it be good. Of this there is an abundance.

I became acquainted with him on the meeting of the Fifty-fourth Congress in December, 1895. We were put to work together on the Committee on Elections No. 1, and here is where I saw most and learned most of Mr. COOKE. Of this acquaintance I shall speak principally.

No man, unless he has served upon the Committee on Elections, can form any adequate idea of the hard work that it has to perform or the qualities of mind which best fit one for these duties. In many of the cases the evidence is voluminous and closely printed upon poor paper. Parties suit their own convenience in taking it and putting it together, so it is never in an orderly or systematic shape. The work of the committee could be greatly lightened if the parties would classify and arrange this evidence.

But this is not always done, and when it is, it is done so poorly as to afford but little aid. So this important and intricate work invariably falls upon the committee. This task would not be so difficult if all the evidence were pertinent to the real questions at issue, but this is seldom the case. A large mass of it is wholly irrelevant and worthless. This is intermingled with that which is relevant and important, and must be weeded out before you can get at that which throws light upon the dispute. For all this kind of work Mr. COOKE was admirably equipped. He was thorough, patient, and industrious. He was orderly, methodical, and systematic.

In these latter qualities I am disposed to believe that he was superior to any member of the committee. His judgment was clear and discriminating. He arrayed his facts so that their bearing could be seen at a glance. I remember upon one occasion he adopted the form of the bookkeeper and aptly used the words "debtor" and "creditor" to set forth what he believed should be the findings both for and against the parties to the contest. No statement that he ever made was confused or unintelligent. Whether he arrived at the right view or the wrong one, he was sure to set it forth in a clear light. He was painstaking and conscientious and willing to subject himself to any amount of hard work in order to get at the truth.

While he had faith in himself and relied upon his own convictions, yet he was teachable and was always ready to lend an ear to what others had to say. If he found he was in error, no man ever yielded more cheerfully.

He was not overhasty in coming to conclusions, but when his convictions were once formed they were sincere and abiding, and he maintained them with vigor and unfaltering courage.

He was an intense lover of the right and an uncompromising enemy of wrong and of fraud.

No man who had tampered with the elective franchise or sought to hold a seat on this floor which had been obtained by fraud could receive any countenance from Mr. COOKE. Such things were revolting to his honest instincts and his love of fair dealing, yet he was not pharisaical, but considerate and charitable. Hence he was not hasty, not unduly severe in his condemnation of the wrong. He could rebuke the wrong and yet be kind to the wrongdoer. While his pursuit of the wrongdoer was persistent and unhesitating, yet it was not passionate nor pitiless. He was self-poised and even-tempered. This made him conservative, deliberative; not rash nor imprudent. No step was taken without considering well its results.

These things made him an exceedingly reliable and safe man, one not likely to lead you into danger. Such a man, I am quite certain, must have had the confidence and esteem of his constituents. I judge they must have chosen him as their Representative in Congress because of this same confidence and esteem. I also believe he would have retained it. Had he lived he doubtless would have had a long career in public life which would have been creditable both to himself and those who trusted him.

But there would have been none of the intermittent and flash-like brilliancy about his career. His excellence would have burned with a steady and increasing glow, broadening his horizon as the years went by. As a friend and an acquaintance he was gracious, courteous, and sunny, but never gushing, nor given to fulsome flattery. He carried about him a pleasant atmosphere which made you feel easy and comfortable when in his presence. There was nothing of the cynic about him. Every day with him was a good day and gave prophecy of a better one on the morrow.

I have thus given you the portrait of Mr. COOKE as it is pictured upon my memory. Taking him all around, I believe he was a man of sterling worth. His sudden taking off in the full vigor of his manhood and usefulness was indeed pathetic, and left behind it a keen sense of bereavement. But it is comforting to know that the world is better because EDWARD D. COOKE lived in it. He contributed a share to the rich treasures garnered in from the lives of good men. Such a life is not lost. All there was in it of true nobleness has been gathered into the everlasting arms.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, EDWARD DEANE COOKE was a most genial soul. He was thoroughly good natured; never ecstatic, I think, but always smilingly pleasant. He did not aspire to great leadership and made no pretensions to great statesmanship, but he was a critical, careful, and thorough student of some of the

pending political problems. He brought no strong passion to the study of a question, but he did bring a quiet desire and determination to seek the truth and do the right.

The city of Chicago mourns his loss because he was patient with her faults, faithful to her interests, careful of her honor, and appreciative of her growth, her hopes, and her destiny. He believed in the great city which sent him as one of her Representatives to the National Legislature. He saw in her present condition more than the realization of the fondest dreams of the past, and he believed in the full success of her future. He was never tired of working in her interest; but he looked outside and beyond the limits of his city into the broad scope and realm of the national problems and the national domain.

For some time prior to his death he had been giving his conscientious consideration to the question of the rights and duties of the United States in relation to the Cuban question. In a conversation with him only a few days prior to his decease he discussed to me some of the phases of that question in, what seemed to me at the time, a most remarkably clear and analytical way. I think that I have heard no one else discuss the subject with so much clearness and depth. He had no passion in this discussion, and yet was not cold-blooded. He had warm sympathy for the suffering Cubans, and yet reenforced his opinions with logic and precedent.

He was a man who was respected by his opponents, admired by his acquaintances, and beloved by his friends. As a lawyer, he had the confidence of both the bench and the bar, and his clients always knew that their interests would be thoroughly protected and conscientiously forwarded. He never betrayed a trust or a friend. No taint ever attached to his character and no suspicion was ever leveled at his acts. He was a man and a gentleman, and I am glad of this opportunity to express my sorrow for his loss and my high appreciation of his sincere and noble qualities.

He had served the public in various capacities and his service was always satisfactory. We who knew him best mourn him most. His term of service in this House had not been extended enough for him to acquire great influence here, but he had easily made a distinct impression on the delegation from his own State and gave promise of rapid development in his Congressional career. The hand of fate took him from our midst and left us to bear without him the burdens and responsibilities which he would so willingly have shared with us and for which by nature he was so well equipped.

The memory of his gladsome ways, his cheerful greeting, his kindly interest, his gentle reasoning, and his friendly manner will long remain green and comforting in my heart.

Mr. BROSIUS. Mr. Speaker, having been associated with Mr. COOKE on an important committee in the last Congress, and sharing in the common illusion that words are the most suitable mode of expressing our sense of loss when friends whom we love or public characters whom the world can ill afford to lose are taken away, I cheerfully embrace the opportunity afforded by this occasion to add one little flower to the chaplet with which affection and esteem have garlanded the memory of our departed friend.

My acquaintance with Mr. COOKE was of short duration, but long enough for him to make conquest of my regard and esteem. He was an attractive character. He possessed qualities of mind and heart which invited confidence and extorted admiration. He was affable, cordial, and courteous. There was no service he would not render a friend with cheerfulness. He was painstaking, industrious, and punctual in the discharge of duty. From what I have heard of him to-day from those who knew him best and from my own observation, I hazard nothing in suggesting that his career exemplifies at least three sterling traits of character—courtesy, duty, and honor. These were at least some of the jewels in the crown of his character, and I set them apart to-day and lift them over his new-made grave as the golden texts in the lesson of his life.

From my observation, and from what I have heard to-day, I think Mr. COOKE was a born gentleman. The finest courtesy characterized his intercourse with his fellow-men. He had a warm, tender, compassionate nature. He was always sensible of what was due to others—which is the very soul of courtesy. His graces of mind and heart, his amiability of character, sweetness of disposition, and gentleness of manner made conquest of universal esteem, and placed him high in the hearts of all who knew him.

His fidelity to duty was conspicuous. No draft ever made upon it went to protest. He was prompt and conscientious in the discharge of all his obligations. He studied public questions with assiduity and intelligence until he acquired a comprehensive grasp of them. On the subject of banking and currency, to the study of which he was called as a member of the committee charged with that subject, and where I was afforded the best view of his character, he was a diligent student and well informed. No person could converse with him on that subject without appreciating, in some measure, at least, the thoroughness of his study and the amplitude of his knowledge.

So on all the varied occasions of life, I believe, Mr. COOKE always bowed before the temple that enshrined the divinity of duty. He illustrated the religion of the shipmaster in the story, who prayed to Neptune, "O God, thou canst save me if thou wilt, or thou canst destroy me; but however it be, I will hold my rudder true." So our departed friend has been twice ennobled. Duty and death ennoble all men.

I think Mr. COOKE was also the very soul of honor, and honor is the noble mind's distinguishing perfection. There was in him no inconstancy of purpose or laxness of morals or insensibility to the claims and obligations of probity and patriotism. His constituents knew him and esteemed him. They trusted him and were never betrayed. They confided in him and found him worthy.

But our friend has closed his earthly career. He did not live out man's appointed years. The mysterious clock which the angel of life wound up to run three score years and ten before handing the key to the angel of the resurrection, ran down before the lapse of the allotted time. It was not the ripe sheaf that was garnered, not the ripe man full of years, who had enjoyed all life's blessings and finished all life's tasks, but a young man in the fullness of life's bloom, in the vigor of strength, in the midst of his usefulness, with his fortune and his fame yet ahead of him. But he was summoned. Nature, with some rudeness in her touch, in the solitude of his chamber, disengaged the vital cord; and he passed, serenely, I hope, to his final rest on the other shore "of that mysterious river that never yet has borne on any wave the image of a homeward sail."

His call was sudden. But what difference to the good man, who is always ready, whether he go quickly—at a bound—or prolong the journey, whether the candle is blown out or burned out?

Oliver Wendell Holmes once expressed his preference in the suggestion that "it always made his mouth water when he heard of anyone being called suddenly away."

What is death? I remember some one gives an exquisite picture of it in a comparison of rare beauty:

"As the shadows steal at evening over the earth, softly closing the flowers and touching them to sleep, silently and lovingly, in the promise of a bright awakening—so is death."

Still it remains to be said that the manner of this man's death teaches us a great lesson—recalls an incident and illustrates a song.

When Tell's arrow pierced the breast of the tyrant Gessler, and he lay bleeding and dying in the mountain pass, a company of friars of mercy passing along that way surrounded him and sang these words:

With noiseless tread death comes on man,
No plea, no prayer delivers him;
From amidst busy life's unfinished plan,
With sudden hand it severs him;
And ready, or not ready, no delay,
Forth to his judge's bar he must away.

And now, in conclusion, may I say to those who knew him best, who loved him most, and to that fond mother who nourished and cherished him, as they leave the contemplation of his memory, they can carry with them the consolatory reflection, "that while green grass will cover his grave, blue skies bend over it, sweet birds sing near it, and the place will be hallowed ground; yet greener than the grass, fairer than the skies, sweeter than the birds, more hallowed than the grave itself, will be his fragrant memory enshrined with supreme sacredness in their heart of hearts."

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, little need as there is for further words, I can not permit myself to remain entirely silent on this occasion. Our friend made too deep an impression upon me to allow this day to pass without adding to the tributes to his memory by at least a word, a phrase, or a sentence.

My acquaintance with him began in the opening hours of the Fifty-fourth Congress. In that Congress he and I alike began our public service in this body. With the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROYSE] and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DINSMORE], fortune placed me upon that division of the Committee on Elections upon which Mr. COOKE was also designated to serve.

Upon every occasion it was clear that he was bringing to the performance of his high duties upon that committee a judicial temperament, a disposition to be fair and just to the contesting parties, and a mastery of facts in their detail, as well as the secret of applying to them the true principle of law. In every case except one which came before us his judgment and mine were in accord. Upon one occasion only we differed. It was in the case which has been already referred to, the case of Rinaker *vs.* Downing. We came to different conclusions, and in the ensuing contest Mr. COOKE rendered the most conspicuous of his public services in this House. It was a contest in which there was something of

feeling; and yet, from the very beginning to the end of it, between him and me I believe there was not the slightest trace of irritation. I had learned to respect his judgments before, and by no word of his did he give me reason to think that he did not respect mine.

The argument which he delivered in the House when that case was before it for its decision has been referred to as an able one. It most certainly was able, although delivered while he was suffering from a recent sickness from which he had not recovered. But it was in another part of his duty in that cause where his greatest distinction lies.

It was my duty at that time to examine the work which Mr. COOKE did in the silence of his chamber in that case. Doubtless few members of the House ever read the report which he drew, although it did not bear his name.

I believe I examined every important statement it contained, and examined every report submitted to us in the election contests of the Fifty-fourth Congress. My duties compelled me to examine the reports in many cases of past Congresses. I speak within the restrictions of truth when I say that I have never read a report in an election case the ability of which exceeded that displayed by Mr. COOKE in the majority report in the case to which I have referred.

The facts were voluminous and intricate; the principles of law were important, but doubtful. Our friend displayed in that report a mastery of detail, a clearness of statement, and a power to apply the principles of law to ascertained facts which I have never seen surpassed in this House or elsewhere.

It was not alone, Mr. Speaker, in the duties to which his committee appointments called him that our friend disclosed his powers here. I soon began to know that when the House assembled daily the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COOKE] was in his seat; that he was watching the course of public business, not hastily interfering and seeking to make a display where he had no knowledge, but seeking to perform his full duty to his constituency and to the country. When I learned of his death, it came to me as a shock and an admonition.

We are in the habit of believing that as we one and another pass from this world, out of sight beneath the surface, we leave little trace behind us; that there is always some one ready to take the place which we have left vacant. But who can measure the extent of the loss of the community when a brave, steadfast, courageous, loyal man, such as he whom we commemorate to-day, passes away? Our comfort is that his memory will be an inspiration to his constituency and to the people of the great State which he represented, and an inheritance among his loving friends and kindred through all the days to come.

Mr. GRAFF. Death seldom comes other than as an untimely and cruel visitor. The departed babe who has left behind us sweetest memories of a heavenly visitation; the loss of a child in boyhood or girlhood, giving him or her only a view of life while the world glistened with the dew of youth; the death of our dear ones when aged and infirm, when it must come to them as a longed-for relief, all, all of these experiences pierce our hearts deeply and bring to most of us a rebellious feeling against unreasonable and illogical death. Why to us all does death seem always too soon? There is much more sincere doubt as to the true philosophy of this life than there is of doubt as to immortality.

No matter what the span of life has been, nor how much of splendid achievement, pleasure, or even deeds of mercy have been crowded into it, we would fain linger yet a little longer and justify the living. There is always a sense of the incompleteness of life. The more successful, the more noble the life, the more filled its future is of opportunity, the more unreasonable is death. Of what avail is all this mental development and character culture? May I not suggest that this life is only a part of our existence, only a stage of our development, a simply "passing on."

From a human standpoint, EDWARD DEAN COOKE, my late colleague from the Sixth district of the State of Illinois, departed this life at what seems to me the hardest period of any at which death can come. He was 47 years old. The glamor of boyhood had gone, the disappointments and struggles which come to almost every man in securing a place for himself in professional life had been met and overcome. He had reached the age when the climax of mental strength approaches; when cynicism gives place to a belief in humanity, fixed convictions, and charity; when the years begin to soften and the mind to broaden and philosophy comes in to help us meet our inevitable troubles. The years before are a preparation.

This is the age of contentment, if it is to come. Here man reaches his highest measure. Here life begins to sweeten. Yet here he was, in this honorable body, where perhaps his ambition had been pointing him for years, in his second term, with splendid prospects of an influential position in this House, and working to that end, not impatiently, but painstakingly and ably. Some do not like the life here. He did. He has told me so. None can earn any permanent and prominent position here who does not plan to pursue this career through a period of years. He was a good lawyer, most exact in his knowledge, most accurate in his conclusions. Yet in this solemn hour, when the thought of death and the future is upon us, I think he would consider it more important, as do we, to know that he was as a man rather than as a lawyer or legislator.

It is not so much what we do as what we are. Achievement may depend more largely upon the accident of environment and opportunity than upon ourselves. Hundreds of men before us in this House have attempted to leave a permanent impress upon public life and have failed. How few of those who have thus striven we can remember. But the influence of private character we can not even restrain. It goes on forever and forever. We can only give it direction.

I did not know Mr. COOKE intimately, as did those of the Illinois delegation who represented with him his great city. But the short acquaintance with him that was my privilege moves me at this time to pay this honest tribute.

He was remarkable for his manly gentleness. It commanded a respect and won a regard for him at once and everywhere he met men. He was courteous, but sincerely courteous—a most rare gift. He was forceful, but not brutally and offensively so. Men would like to see a man like this one win his victories and enjoy his success. He was elevated in his ideas and a clean man. There was the marked influence of a pure-hearted mother yet upon him. His conversation was for gentlemen.

I am glad to pay this tribute to one of our number and that he honestly deserved it, and to express my sincere sorrow for his sudden death.

It has become popular to assert, either directly or indirectly, that the trend of political life is toward corruption and sordidness. It is not so. The motive which brought here the most of the men who are in this body was the patriotic desire that their ideas might be woven into the warp and woof of this greatest Republic. I glory in the memory of EDWARD COOKE because he was a product of American citizenship, because he was a type of which I hope and believe there are many others in this Chamber. Inscrutible as it may seem to us now, from a human standpoint, that this untimely death should have occurred, I believe—

That we will shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God gives His friend,
And that sometimes this sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon His love can send.
But not to-day. Then be content, sad heart.
God's plans, like lilies, pure and white, unfold;
We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart;
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.
And if, through patient toil, we reach the land
Where tired feet, with sandals loosed, may rest,
When we shall clearly know and understand,
I think that we will say "God knew the best."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the resolutions.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Accordingly, under the terms of the concurrent resolution heretofore agreed to, the Speaker (at 2 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) declared the House adjourned until January 5, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a photograph of work on the La Mesa Dam, in California, with the request that it be included in the report on reservoir sites in Wyoming and Colorado—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, submitting a report on agriculture in Alaska—to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting for consideration and ratification an agreement between the commissioners of the United States to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes and the commission on the part of the Muskogee or Creek Nation, together with certain reports bearing thereon—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the commanding officer of Watertown Arsenal of "tests of iron, steel, and other materials for industrial purposes," made at the arsenal during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, requesting the printing of 2,500 copies of the report on agriculture in Alaska for his Department—to the Committee on Printing.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of

Jacob H. Lindsey against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the finding filed by the court in the case of J. S. Goss, administrator of J. S. Lee, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, with accompanying report, submitting designs and estimates for a stone arch bridge and for a steel bridge with stone foundations over Rock Creek, on the line of Massachusetts avenue extended—to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

A message from the President of the United States, transmitting papers relating to claims for indemnity by the Norwegian steamer *Nicaragua*—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State relating to proposed action under section 4086, Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DAVIDSON of Wisconsin (by request): A bill (H. R. 5430) to prevent the desecration of the national flag—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 5431) for the investigation of leprosy—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5432) for the investigation of pollution of water supplies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5433) for the purchase of site and erection of building for the hygienic laboratory of the Marine-Hospital Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 5434) to repeal in part and to limit section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 5435) for the construction of a public building at Clinton, Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 5436) fixing the qualifications of all officers to be appointed for the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5437) to amend the act relating to Indian depredations—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BRENNER of Ohio (by request): A bill (H. R. 5438) increasing the rate of pension in cases of partial or total deafness—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRODERICK: A bill (H. R. 5439) providing for the sale of the surplus lands on the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indian reservations in Kansas, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 5440) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant permission to cut timber from the public lands in the State of Mississippi, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BROSIUS: A bill (H. R. 5441) for preventing the adulteration, misbranding, and imitation of foods, drugs, and condiments in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for regulating interstate traffic therein, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MORRIS: A bill (H. R. 5442) to establish a postal savings bank system, and to provide for the conduct and regulation of the same—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CASTLE: A bill (H. R. 5443) for the creation of a commission to examine into the mineral character of lands patented to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company within the State of California, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PLOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 5444) for the erection of a public building at Selma, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: Joint resolution (H. Res. 107) proposing an amendment to Article III, section 1, of the Constitution of the United States of America—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Concurrent resolution (House Con. Res. No. 10) requesting the Secretary of War to furnish information concerning the improvement of Charleston Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5445) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William W. Harmon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARLOW: A bill (H. R. 5446) for the relief of Emily A. Holden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 5447) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Jehu Robinson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5448) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Henry Sharp—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5449) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Francis M. Gaddy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5450) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Thomas V. Atchely, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5451) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Nathan H. Knight, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5452) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of H. A. Gaddy, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5453) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of William Strawhorn—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BOTKIN: A bill (H. R. 5454) granting a pension to Harriet A. Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRENNER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5455) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George Van Cott, Company H, Eighty-seventh New York Infantry, and Company B, Fortieth New York Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5456) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Joseph D. Moyer, Battery I, Fourth United States Artillery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRODERICK: A bill (H. R. 5457) for the relief of Robert Kennish—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BRUCKER: A bill (H. R. 5458) for the relief of Charles Farmer; to grant a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5459) for the relief of Lewis Miller Bennett, Company K, Fifth Michigan Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON: A bill (H. R. 5460) granting a pension to Amalia C. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5461) granting a pension to Elizabeth H. Bowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 5462) for the relief of B. F. Moody & Co., or their legal representatives—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5463) granting an honorable discharge to Prentice Holmes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5464) authorizing the Oklahoma State Fair Association to purchase certain lands in Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DANFORD: A bill (H. R. 5465) granting a pension to Martha J. Gardner, widow of James H. Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5466) granting a pension to Sarah E. Chamberlain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DORR: A bill (H. R. 5467) to relieve David Stephenson from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 5468) granting a pension to Christina Layer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5469) to pension Nancy Banton, of Louisville, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOWLES: A bill (H. R. 5470) granting a pension to Samuel G. Trine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 5471) increasing the pension of Mrs. Addie Burns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5472) for the relief of Edward Hounsom, of Glenwood, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5473) for the relief of Maria Johnson (widow) and minor children—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5474) increasing the pension of Mrs. Laura A. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCORMICK: A bill (H. R. 5475) for the relief of Francis H. McLaughlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PUGH: A bill (H. R. 5476) for the relief of Ann Stewart, administratrix of William Stewart, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5477) for the relief of George W. Taylor's administrator—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5478) for the relief T. P. Salyer, of Lawrence County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5479) for the relief of Thomas V. Stirman's estate—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5480) for the relief of Joseph B. McClintock, of Harrison County, Ky.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RIDGELY: A bill (H. R. 5481) to remove charge of desertion against Edward J. Hoyt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 5482) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Late—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5483) for the relief of the trustees of Fletcher Chapel, in King George County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SETTLE: A bill (H. R. 5484) for the relief of Robert Langston—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5485) for the relief of James Clark Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5486) to complete the military record of James Hicks, formerly captain Company M, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5487) for the relief of the Madison Female Institute, located at Richmond, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 5488) for the relief of A. W. McClure, of Alcorn County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN: Petition of A. W. McClure, of Corinth, Miss., asking that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims under the Bowman Act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARLOW: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Emily A. Holden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELKNAP: Petitions of the Building Trades Council and the Federation of Labor, of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of a bill forbidding railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Chicago Branch of the Lake Seamen's Union, favoring the passage of House bill No. 1, for the regulation of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BLAND: Petition of certain citizens of Buffalo, Mo., to grant a pension to Thomas S. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of T. B. Robinson and others, for the relief of George Barron—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRODERICK: Petition of William J. Spencer and 100 other citizens of Fort Dodge, Kans., in favor of a system authorizing the Soldiers' Homes to furlough inmates and allow them commutation of rations in order that they may live with their families—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRUCKER: Sundry petitions of Iron Molders' Unions Nos. 31 and 244, Retail Clerks' Union No. 168, Waiters' Union No. 21, Pattern Makers' Association, Cigar Makers' Union No. 167, Longshoremen's Union No. 10, and Amalgamated Sheet-Metal Workers' Local Union No. 106, all of the city of Detroit, Mich., protesting against the passage of a bill prohibiting railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: Petition of 200 or more citizens of Scott County, Iowa, protesting against legislation to further restrict immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DALZELL: Protests of the St. Joseph's Society of the Holy Trinity Church, First Regiment of the Uniformed Knights of St. George, and over 3,000 members of the German Beneficial Society, all of the city of Pittsburg, Pa., against the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DORR: Petition of Preston Rives Sherrard and others, asking for a constitutional amendment declaring the practice of polygamy a felony—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., advocating an increase of artillerymen for the proper manning of our new seacoast defenses—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Petition of the Boston Fish Bureau, of Boston, Mass., favoring reciprocity with Canada—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS: Petition of sundry citizens of Louisville, Ky., to grant a pension to Christine Layer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Louisville, Ky., to grant a pension to Nancy Banton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILBORN: Resolutions of the Anti-Civil Service League, of Alameda, Cal., favoring the repeal of the civil-service law, and thanking Senator GALLINGER and Representatives GROSVENOR and DOLLIVER for their efforts in behalf of the repeal of the law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. HULL: Resolutions adopted at the twenty-third annual encampment of Iowa Grand Army of the Republic, urging the establishment of the national military park at Vicksburg, Miss., and naming a committee to present the same to Congress—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOY: Resolutions of John W. Noble Camp, No. 51, Sons of Veterans, Missouri Division, favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Late, of Gordonsville, Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLER of Ohio: Sundry petitions of T. T. McCarthy and 52 others, J. W. Albaugh and 52 others, J. Whiting and 52 others, T. F. Turner and 52 others, C. C. Bon and 52 others, H. A. Wise and 49 others, J. A. Rice and 52 others, I. H. Taylor and 52 others, I. Hath and 52 others, E. W. Van Waggener and 51 others, J. P. Fawlk and 52 others, all citizens of the State of Ohio, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: Petition of certain citizens of the Fifth Congressional district, Mississippi, protesting against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill, or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill No. 2383 for the relief of Henry T. Hatfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 4574 for the relief of Elizabeth Hollis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *January 5, 1898.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

Mr. LEE MANTLE, a Senator from the State of Montana, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 18, 1897, when, on motion of Mr. MILLS, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

BELLS FOR RUSSIAN CHURCH.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, at the request of the Secretary of State, a draft of a bill providing for the entry, free of customs duties, of certain bells presented by the Emperor of Russia to the Orthodox Russian Church at Bridgeport, Conn., and recommending that it be enacted into law; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

EMPLOYEES IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 17th ultimo, a statement showing the names of the employees appointed by him to places in the Library, together with the States or Territories from which they were severally appointed, and also information as to the special library training or experience of such appointees prior to the time of their appointment; which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

SURVEY OF FOREST RESERVES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 15th ultimo, a letter from the Director of the Geological Survey, together with a full and complete report of the operations of that Survey in carrying out the provisions of the sundry civil appropriation act approved June 4, 1897, providing for the survey of the public lands that have been or may hereafter be designated as forest reserves by Executive proclamation under section 24 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP MAIL CONTRACTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, transmitting, in response to resolutions of the 18th ultimo, a report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General for 1897, giving all railway and steamship mail contracts, the names of the persons or companies with whom

made, the services to be performed, and the sum to be paid by the United States, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 16th ultimo, a report of the Commissioner of Railroads, together with an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Central Pacific Railroad for each year from 1871 to 1897, showing the amounts expended for subsidies to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the amount paid into the sinking fund each year; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, stating, in response to resolutions of the 18th ultimo regarding changes in the civil-service law, that the chief trouble found in the Department of Agriculture exists in the Bureau of Animal Industry between inspectors, assistant inspectors, stock examiners, covered into the service without examination, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to resolutions of the 18th ultimo, certain information relative to the appointed positions in that Department which should be excepted from the operations of the laws governing the civil service or the rules established by the Civil Service Commission, and also suggesting certain changes or amendments to the present civil-service rules.

Mr. HALE. I ask that the communication be printed and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That will be the order, in the absence of objection.

Mr. ALLISON. As it is the answer of one of the Departments to a resolution applicable to all of them, I suggest to the Senator from Maine that as the answers come in they be printed together in a document, so that we may have all the communications in that form.

Mr. HALE. I think that is a very proper suggestion.

Mr. ALLISON. I understand that every head of Department intends at an early day to communicate his views.

Mr. HALE. So, in addition to the reference to the committee, let all be printed together as one document for the use of the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, let all on that subject be printed together for the use of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the request of the Senator from Maine? The Chair hears none, and that is the order.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. VEST presented the memorial of William G. Doolin and sundry other citizens of Bowling Green, Mo., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Newark, Kidder, New Hampton, Triplett, and Braymer, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition of the Arkansas River improvement commission, of Fort Smith, Ark., praying that an appropriation be made to place the Arkansas River in such navigable condition as to afford the people of the Arkansas Valley an outlet for their products by their natural water route; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of S. M. Benedict, praying that the law establishing national banks be repealed and that the free and unlimited coinage of silver be restored; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the American Sugar Growers' Association, in behalf of the farmers of America, remonstrating against the hasty consideration by Congress of the treaty of annexation with Hawaii; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 1723) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of Frederick W. Joslin; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 1659) granting a pension to Almon Stuart, of Kearney County, Nebr.; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 1356) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of George Miller; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TURNER presented a memorial of the Trades Council of Spokane, Wash., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., and a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Tacoma, Wash., praying for the appointment of a commission to investigate the causes of yellow fever in the Southern States; which were referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Olympia, Wash., praying for the erection of a Federal building, for the improvement of the harbor, and for an appropriation for other needed improvements at that city; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BATE presented a memorial of sundry bankers, merchants, and other citizens of Greenville, Tenn., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. KYLE presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Eureka, S. Dak., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Badger Township, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anticigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HARRIS presented a petition of 52 citizens of Kansas, praying for the speedy passage of the postal savings bank bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. MCMILLAN presented a petition of Harmony Circle, Knights of Labor, of Holland, Mich., praying for the passage of the postal savings bank bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of the Pattern Makers' Association, of Cigar Makers' Union No. 167, of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union No. 106, of the Machine Wood Workers' Local Union No. 41, of the Longshoremen's Union No. 10, of the Retail Clerks' Local Union No. 168, of the Waiters' Union No. 21, and of Local Union No. 20, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, all of Detroit, Mich., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. WALTHALL presented a petition of the board of supervisors of Jackson County, Miss., praying for the establishment of an exclusive national quarantine; which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

Mr. FRYE presented a memorial of the International Steamship Company, of the Portland Steamship Company, and of the Maine Steamship Company, all in the State of Maine, remonstrating against the exclusion of the Life-Saving Service, the Light-House Service, and the Steamboat Inspection Service from the civil-service rules; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 1452) granting a pension to Lucy A. Smith; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of sundry citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 2801, introduced by Senator THURSTON, to provide for the revision and adjustment of the sales of the Otoe and Missouria Reservation lands, in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and to confirm the titles under said sales; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of King City, Kansas City, Princeton, and Shelbyville, all in the State of Missouri, and a petition of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anticigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the memorials of Nicholas M. Bell and 4 other citizens of St. Louis; of H. W. White and sundry other citizens of Springfield, and of J. A. Paul and 20 other citizens, all in the State of Missouri, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill, or any similar measure; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting interstate gambling by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to forbid traffic and public sports in the District of Columbia on the first day of the week; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of pictures or descriptions of prize fights; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to substitute voluntary arbitration for railway strikes; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation excluding illiterate immigrants; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the publication of pictures and descriptions of suicides, except in scientific journals or on judicial order for identification; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CULLOM. I present the memorial of L. B. Boswell, of the Quincy (Ill.) Freight Bureau, recommending the adoption of certain amendments to the interstate-commerce law. I move that the memorial be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying Congress to protect the people by the enactment of pure-food laws; which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented a memorial of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., remonstrating against the enactment of the proposed pooling law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the issuance of legal-tender Treasury notes; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation granting woman suffrage; which was referred to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., favoring the establishment of international arbitration; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying that the so-called "initiative and referendum" be enacted into law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying for the establishment of a postal savings banks system; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying for the establishment of a rural free mail delivery system; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying for the Government ownership of railways; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., remonstrating against the retirement of greenbacks; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Stonecutters' Association, of Peoria, Ill., and a memorial of the Illinois Commercial Men's Association, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the Church of Christ, of Danville; of A. H. Pickering, secretary of the Friends' Church, of Chicago, and of the Heavy Hardware Jobbers' National Union, of Chicago, all in the State of Illinois, and petitions of the congregation of the Church of God, of Grand Junction, Mich.; of J. G. Ziegler, of Linwood Park, Vermilion, Ohio; of the United Society of the Free Baptist Young People of the United States; of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Cincinnati, Ohio; of the Railway and Telegraph Employees' Political League of America, of Columbus, Ohio, and of the Western Gas Association, of New Albany, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the memorial and accompanying exhibits of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers of Chicago, Ill., reciting cases of unjust discrimination in freight rates against Chicago merchants and shippers; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. BURROWS presented a petition of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Church of Christ, of Fremont, Mich., and the petition of W. H. Porter and 28 other members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Northport, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of Harmony Assembly, Knights of Labor, of Holland, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to inaugurate the system of postal savings banks; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petition of F. E. Gidney and 24 other citizens of Jackson, Miss., praying for the enactment of legislation for a more rigid restriction of immigration, to protect American citizenship and the workingmen now in this country; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of Local Union No. 106, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, of Detroit; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 167, of Owosso; of the Association of Pattern Makers of Detroit; of Post K, Michigan Knights of the Grip, of Kalamazoo; of Waiters' Union No. 21, of Detroit; of Local Union No. 168, Retail Clerks' National Protective Association, of Detroit; of Local Union No. 20, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, of Detroit; of Local Union No. 10, National Longshoremen's Association, of Detroit; and of the Machine Wood Workers' Local Union No. 41, of Detroit, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. DAVIS presented a memorial of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, remonstrating against the free distribution of seed by the Government; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Minneapolis, Minn., remonstrating against any limitation of the civil-service law; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. NELSON presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Minneapolis, Minn., remonstrating against any limitation of the civil-service law; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a memorial of Crookston Council No. 88, United Commercial Travelers, of Crookston, Minn., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. LODGE presented a memorial of the Commercial Travelers' Club of Springfield, Mass., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Boston Society of Architects, of Boston, Mass., praying for the passage of the so-called Squire bill, providing for a tabulated series of results of authoritative value as to the strength and properties of the various kinds of building material; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, praying for the establishment of cordial,

friendly, and free intercourse between the United States and Canada; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association, of Lowell, Mass., praying for the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the board of aldermen of Lowell, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the hours of labor of persons engaged in the textile and other manufacturing industries of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of the Shawmut Young People's Christian Union, of Boston; of the Young People's Christian Union of Everett, of the Young People's Christian Union of St. Paul's Universalist Church, of Springfield, and of the Young People's Christian Union of the Second Universalist Church, of Cambridge, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Young People's Christian Union of Hingham, Mass., praying that the sale of intoxicating liquors be prohibited in all Government buildings, for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law, for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and also to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters, the transportation of newspapers through the mails describing prize fights, and the interstate transmission of lottery messages; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the petition of John B. Ryan and sundry other citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 2801, to provide for the revision and adjustment of the sales of the Otoe and Missouria Reservation lands, in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and to confirm the titles under said sales; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petitions of J. W. Moore and 25 other citizens of West Liberty, Pa.; of George May and 122 other citizens of Vanceburg, Ky.; of L. E. Shull and 136 other citizens of Canton, Ohio; of W. M. Turner and 53 other citizens of Roanoke, Va.; of Gustav A. Vogel and 163 other citizens of Baltimore, Md., and of J. A. Fink and 120 other citizens of Bucyrus, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HOAR presented a memoral of the Commercial Travelers' Club of Springfield, Mass., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting the right to buy and sell railroad tickets; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. McBRIDE presented the petition of F. D. Franklin and sundry other citizens of Oregon, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. MILLS presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Moore, Tex., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. LODGE, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 18th instant, intended to be proposed to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, reported it with an amendment, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

Mr. LODGE, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution; which was read:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate 1,000 bound copies of the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1897, 500 for the use of the Senate and 500 for distribution by the Librarian of Congress.

Mr. LODGE. I will state that the expense of the publication will be less than $500. It is recommended by the Library Committee and also by the Librarian of Congress.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I am instructed by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to report a bill to amend section 4034 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by section 9 of an act entitled "An act to improve the methods of accounting in the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes," approved January 27, 1894. I had intended to ask unanimous consent to take the bill up at this time, but I am informed that there is objection to the bill being taken up at the moment. But the bill is of an important character; it comes through communication the committee has had with the Post-Office Department, and I give notice that to-day or to-morrow, or at as early a day as I can, I shall, on behalf of the committee, ask the Senate to consider the bill.

Mr. ALLISON. It should be read twice to-day.

Mr. COCKRELL. I object to the second reading of the bill. If it is to be railroaded through we want a little time to look into it and investigate it. In my opinion, there is not such an emergency as would justify forcible action upon it to-day.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Very well. I will ask to have the bill read twice.

Mr. COCKRELL. No; I object to its second reading.

Mr. ALLISON. Let it have its first reading.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Let the bill be read the first time.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Let the bill be read in full.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I should like to have it read at length.

The bill (S. 3031) to amend section 4034 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by section 9 of an act entitled "An act to improve the methods of accounting in the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes," approved January 27, 1894, was read the first time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4034 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by section 9 of an act entitled "An act to improve the methods of accounting in the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes," approved January 27, 1894, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"The Postmaster-General shall furnish money-order offices with printed or engraved blanks for domestic money orders, the form of which shall be prescribed by him; and no money order shall be valid unless drawn upon such form."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill goes over on its first reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 2919) granting a pension to Olivia Worden, widow of the late John L. Worden, United States Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2920) to provide for the establishment of a national park upon the Palisades of the Hudson River;

A bill (S. 2921) for the relief of H. Clay Conde, a private soldier in Company I, Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, to correct the muster-in roll of said company;

A bill (S. 2922) to provide for the payment of certain bounties to enlisted men afterwards promoted to be commissioned officers; and

A bill (S. 2923) to authorize the Secretary of War to exercise a discretion in certain cases.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2924) for the relief of Joseph Robinson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (S. 2925) creating a commission for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2926) to vest in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia control of street parking in said District (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2927) to amend "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act relating to tax sales and taxes in the District of Columbia'" (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2928) imposing a license tax upon itinerant musicians and the proprietors of merry-go-rounds in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2929) to authorize the reassessment of water-main taxes in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2930) to establish building lines on minor streets in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 2931) to amend the charter of the Capital Traction Company of the District of Columbia (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2932) for the relief of Frederick Carlise; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 2933) to incorporate the Maritime Canal of North America, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2934) to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2935) to place James W. Foley, late commissary-sergeant, upon the retired list of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 2936) granting a pension to Chester G. Higbee; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2937) for the relief of the legal representatives of Joseph A. Mower; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DEBOE introduced a bill (S. 2938) to divide Kentucky into two judicial districts and to provide officials therefor, and to fix the time and places of holding courts therein; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 2939) to amend Title LX, chapter 3, of the Revised Statutes, relating to copyrights; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2940) granting rights of way through the District of Alaska to the Alaska and Northwestern Railway Company, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. CARTER. I suggest the reference of the bill relating to rights of way in Alaska to the Committee on Public Lands.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the reference will be changed to the Committee on Public Lands. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. LODGE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2941) granting a pension to Mrs. Annie S. Townsend (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2942) granting a pension to Mrs. Hannah B. Whistler (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2943) granting a pension to Mrs. Caroline Vincent.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2944) providing for the construction of a light-ship to be located near Cape Elizabeth, Me.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ALLEN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2945) granting a pension to James E. M. Bright, of Grand Island, Nebr.; and

A bill (S. 2946) granting a pension to Erastus A. Buck, of Bellwood, in the State of Nebraska (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 2947) for the relief of John Carrington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2948) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Anna M. Deitzler;

A bill (S. 2949) granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Clark;

A bill (S. 2950) granting a pension to C. A. Howke;

A bill (S. 2951) granting an increase of pension to James Bliss; and

A bill (S. 2952) granting a pension to Mrs. Jane Caton.

Mr. MARTIN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2953) for the relief of J. Henry Rives;

A bill (S. 2954) for the relief of the legal representative of Paul McNeel, deceased, of Pocahontas County, W. Va.; and

A bill (S. 2955) for the relief of W. E. Judkins, executor of Lewis McKenzie.

Mr. GEAR introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2956) granting an increase of pension to Barnabas A. Bonham;

A bill (S. 2957) granting a pension to Richardson M. Penn;

A bill (S. 2958) granting a pension to Charles P. McMasters;

A bill (S. 2959) granting a pension to Eli W. Bradford;

A bill (S. 2960) granting pension to Amos H. Goodnow (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2961) granting a pension to Phebe Sibley (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2962) granting a pension to Benton M. Beebe (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2963) granting a pension to Robert Scholtz;

A bill (S. 2964) granting a pension to Philetus M. Axtell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2965) granting a pension to Lewis E. Humpton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2966) granting a pension to James M. Fry (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2967) granting a pension to William L. Ray (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2968) granting a pension to John B. Ritzman.

Mr. GEAR introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2969) to remove charge of desertion against Anthony R. Ravenscroft (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2970) to remove the charge of desertion against Jacob L. Lynn (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2971) to remove the charge of desertion against William F. Barrett, alias Frank Barrett;

A bill (S. 2972) for the relief of Henry Clay Judson;

A bill (S. 2973) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Samuel McCleary, alias Samuel Greer; and

A bill (S. 2974) for the relief of Edward T. Latta.

Mr. GEAR introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2975) for the relief of Daniel J. Ockerson; and

A bill (S. 2976) to reimburse the legal heirs of the late John George Bauer (with accompanying papers).

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 2977) to facilitate the determination of land matters in the Department of the Interior; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2978) for the relief of Adelbert D. Lee (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2979) for the relief of John Kircher (with accompanying papers).

Mr. BAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2980) granting an increase of pension to James K. Proudfit, of Kansas City, Kans. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2981) granting a pension to Mary Jackson, of Galena, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2982) granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Howe (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2983) granting a pension to William T. Buckner, of Fredonia, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2984) granting an increase of pension to Wilson W. Wolf, of Danbury, Nebr. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2985) granting a pension to Rosa L. Couch, of Leavenworth, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2986) granting a pension to Louisa C. Gum (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2987) granting a pension to Addison Walker, of Hutchinson, Kans. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2988) granting a pension to Annis M. Nixon, of Downs, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2989) granting an increase of pension to John M. Ayers, of Blue Rapids, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2990) granting a pension to Campbell A. Howke, of Chanute, Kans. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2991) granting an increase of pension to Oliver J. Lyon, of Sabetha, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2992) granting a pension to Hiram Hopson (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2993) granting a pension to Edward M. Turley (with accompanying papers).

Mr. CULLOM introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2994) to increase the pension of John Butcher (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2995) for the relief of Joshua Jenkins, of Clay County, Ill. (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2996) granting a pension to Mary A. Newton, imbecile daughter of Asa W. Newton, hospital steward of Eighteenth Kentucky Infantry.

Mr. NELSON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2997) to increase the pension of Gilbert E. Bushnell; and

A bill (S. 2998) to increase the pension of John C. Fenscke.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 2999) to advance causes on the calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States involving the decisions of State railroad commissioners; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3000) to remove the charge of desertion against the record of Daniel Haley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McBRIDE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3001) granting a pension to Mary J. Freeman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3002) to pension William Russell for services in Oregon Indian wars (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3003) granting a pension to Eleanor McDevitt (with accompanying papers).

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 3004) for the relief of the Atlantic Works, of Boston, Mass.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3005) granting a pension to Zenas T. Haines; and

A bill (S. 3006) granting a pension to I. B. Rogers.

Mr. HOAR introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

A bill (S. 3007) to estop parties from disputing the jurisdiction of United States courts, in certain cases; and

A bill (S. 3008) to fix the salaries of the chief justice and judges of the Court of Claims.

Mr. HALE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 3009) to enable naval courts-martial and courts of inquiry to secure the attendance and testimony of civilian witnesses;

A bill (S. 3010) to organize a hospital corps of the Navy of the United States, to define its duties, and to regulate its pay;

A bill (S. 3011) to authorize the use of depositions before naval courts in certain cases;

A bill (S. 3012) to amend section 1571 of the Revised Statutes, relating to naval officers on sea duty;

A bill (S. 3013) to amend section 4813 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to pensions drawn by inmates of naval hospitals;

A bill (S. 3014) to amend sections 1529 and 1530 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the classification of naval vessels;

A bill (S. 3015) to amend section 3719 of the Revised Statutes, relative to guaranties on proposals for naval supplies; and

A bill (S. 3016) to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Navy, and to regulate promotion therein.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 3017) granting a pension to Charles Edwin Brown; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 3018) to refer to the Court of Claims the claims of the confederated Peoria, Piankeshaw, Wea, and Kaskaskia tribes of Indians against the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3019) for the relief of W. S. Jennings, of Little Rock, Ark.; and

A bill (S. 3020) for the relief of the estate of Jesse Hollingshead, deceased, late of Benton County, Ark.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 3021) for the relief of the heirs of S. H. Hill, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 3022) for the relief of Edwin C. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3023) granting a pension to Lucy A. Wheelock; and

A bill (S. 3024) granting a pension to Eliza A. Keeler.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 3025) for the relief of John C. Campbell, late postmaster at Ferryville, Wis.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 3026) granting a pension to Ida Emmott, dependent and invalid daughter of the late Thomas Emmott; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 3027) defining mixed flour; also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of the same; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr ALLISON introduced a bill (S. 3028) to pay to the widow of the late Samuel F. Miller, a justice of the Supreme Court, a sum equal to the balance of his salary for the year in which he died; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WOLCOTT introduced a bill (S. 3029) granting an increase of pension to John C. Johnston; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 3030) for the classification and fixing of salaries of clerks in the first-class and second-class post-offices; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 78) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of Senators by the votes of the qualified electors of the States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KYLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

REVENUE CUTTER DANIEL MANNING.

Mr. HOAR submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanious consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to organize a board of not less than three competent persons, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and determine how much the hull, machinery, and appurtenances of the U. S. revenue cutter *Daniel Manning*, contracted for by the Department, cost the contractors over and above the contract price, if anything, and report the same to the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to state in regard to the resolution just passed that it is addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury in the form of a request, because he is not strictly obliged to comply, though it has been the practice of the Senate heretofore to make such a request.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS, ETC.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, on July 12, 1897, the Senate passed a resolution directing the Secretary of State "to send to the diplomatic representatives of the United States abroad a circular letter similar to the one sent by Secretary Blaine on May 20, 1881, instructing them to obtain from the several foreign governments to which they are accredited as full information as possible (including copy of laws relating thereto) as to the nature and practical workings (including expenses, receipts, and rates) of the postal telegraphs, telephones, and postal savings banks of such countries as have adopted the same."

The same resolution directed the Secretary of State to secure that information and to send it to the Senate upon the opening of Congress last December, or as soon thereafter as possible. On July 17, 1897, the Secretary of State issued the circular letter of instructions to our diplomatic representatives abroad, and on the 23d of July he transmitted to the Senate a copy of the official circular letter, which was printed in Senate Document No. 187, Fifty-fifth Congress.

I have in my hand a message from the President of the United States, which was sent to the Senate December 18, containing a report from the Secretary of State in compliance with the Senate resolution of July 12, and transmitting the reports of our diplomatic representatives, with accompanying documents, to the Senate. I find, however, that the reports and documents, twenty-five in number, which were sent by our diplomatic representatives from the various countries having postal savings banks, postal telegraphs, and telephones have not been printed. The original copies are all stored away in a pigeonhole or room. Of course the information the Senate wanted is in those reports and accompanying documents, as the questions of postal savings banks, postal telegraphs, and telephones are now pending before Congress.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that this message of the President to the Senate, under date of December 18, 1897, and the twenty-five replies from our diplomatic representatives referred to in said message, the original copies of which are now on file in the Committee on Printing and have not been printed, together with the circular letter of instruction sent out by the State Department on July 17, 1897, be printed as a Senate document.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from North Carolina?

There being no objection, the order was reduced to writing, and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That the message of the President to the Senate, under date of December 18, 1897, relating to postal telegraphs, telephones, and postal savings banks, and the twenty-five replies from our diplomatic representatives referred to in said message, the original copies of which are now on file in the Committee on Printing and have not been printed, together with the circular letter of instructions sent out by the State Department on July 17, 1897, be printed as a Senate document.

LAWS RELATING TO COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of making an inquiry of the chairman of the Committee on Printing.

I think it was at the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress that we ordered the republication of the coinage laws and laws relating to loans and currency, to be bound in one volume with certain statistical matter, and an index to be compiled. That

order has been complied with only partially. The laws relating to the coinage, loans, and currency have been reprinted in pamphlet form, but no statistical matter has been gathered, no index has been prepared, and the pamphlets have not been bound. That was a year and a half ago. I should like to know from the chairman of the Committee on Printing whether we are to expect the completion of that work soon; and if so, how soon?

Mr. LODGE. I have no recollection of the resolution to which the Senator refers. If I understand rightly, it relates to printing the currency laws.

Mr. ALLEN. The coinage laws and the currency laws, and they have been reprinted, I think. There are four little books, which it was intended should be bound in one volume. The resolution called for their reprint in that form with certain statistical matter appropriately indexed and bound. The work has never been done.

Mr. LODGE. I do not recall the resolution at this moment. But such resolutions are disposed of as fast as they come in, and it must be through some accident if there has been any delay. I shall look the matter up.

Mr. ALLEN. I suggest to the chairman the propriety of looking up the matter.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly. It must be owing to some accident.

Mr. ALLEN. And see that the work is completed.

Mr. LODGE. I shall look it up at once.

LETTER OF HON. R. P. PORTER ON THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, it will be remembered that prior to the recess the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], in a discussion of the so-called civil-service question, presented a letter from Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, which he had received, and of which I had also received a copy. In that letter the methods and the expense of taking the Eleventh Census were very severely criticised.

I called attention subsequently to a letter which Hon. Robert P. Porter wrote for the Philadelphia Inquirer, and on the 20th day of December last I addressed a letter to Mr. Porter, asking him for an expression of his opinion as to the questions raised by Colonel Wright. Under date of January 3 Mr. Porter addressed a letter to me which I now have, and which I desire in some way to bring to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. Porter very severely criticises Colonel Wright's arguments and figures, declaring that they are utterly misleading and false, and at great length gives his opinion touching the questions that are in controversy.

I do not want to delay the Senate to read this very interesting letter of Mr. Porter, but rise simply for the purpose of asking that it may be printed as a document for the use of the Senate, and to request Senators to take the trouble to read the letter, which I think will shed a great deal of light upon the question the Senator from Massachusetts projected in his discussion of this important subject.

I ask that the letter of Mr. Porter be printed as a document for the use of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none; and it is so ordered.

SILVER COINAGE AND COIN REDEMPTION.

Mr. TELLER. I offer a concurrent resolution, which I ask to have read, printed, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The concurrent resolution was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Whereas by the act entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment, in coin or its equivalent, of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; and

Whereas all the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin; and

Whereas all bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January 14, 1875, are required to be of the description of bonds of the United States described in the said act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt;" and

Whereas at the date of the passage of said act of Congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of standard value of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, declared by the act approved January 18, 1837, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States,'" to be a legal tender of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars, of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

CONSIDERATION OF HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Mr. DAVIS. I desire to give notice that on Monday next, at the conclusion of the morning business, I shall move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business for the purpose of considering the Hawaiian treaty. I also give notice that I shall move an executive session each day thereafter until the matter is closed.

PRINTING OF TESTIMONY.

Mr. TELLER. In 1892 a committee of this body took some testimony in California concerning a public reservation, which has never been printed. I desire to use it in connection with another subject. It is a small matter, and I ask that it be printed in the regular form.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That order will be made, in the absence of objection.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, if there is no further morning business to be presented to the Senate, I wish to call up for discussion Senate bill 112, to amend the immigration laws of the United States, and ask that it may be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURROWS in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate the bill referred to by the Senator from Nebraska, the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 112) to amend the immigration laws of the United States.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, on the 13th day of last month, and when this bill was called up for consideration by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who pressed for an immediate vote, I objected, and in doing so said:

When the Senator from Massachusetts brought up this matter a few days ago, I supposed it was his purpose to make it the unfinished business and have it debated at times which were convenient until some day, probably next month, when we could agree upon a time for a vote. I am perfectly willing now that the Senator should fix some day, say along about the 15th of January, when a vote shall be taken on the bill; but I am not prepared to say, Mr. President—and that is a thing I want time to settle for myself—that an educational test is the true test of the right of an individual to come to this country.

As I am impressed at this time, I think we ought to have some restrictions, possibly more than we now have, on the right of immigration; but I can readily conceive that a very honest but possibly illiterate man may come to this country who has all the qualifications of making a good citizen—honest, industrious, peaceable, and well disposed to the Government—and yet his early surroundings may have been such that he was unable to obtain an education in his own country sufficiently to enable him to read or to write. In such a case as that I am not prepared to say that an educated anarchist or criminal is preferable to such an individual as a citizen. That is one of the features of this bill I should like to examine; and I hope the Senator will ask unanimous consent to have the bill brought to a vote at some time next month, after the Senate reconvenes, so that we may have ten days or two weeks to discuss it.

It went over on my objection, and finally, by a unanimous-consent agreement, Monday, January 17, was fixed as the date on which a final vote should be taken on the bill and all amendments. Subsequent examination of the measure has satisfied me that my objection was timely and that the bill should not pass.

Its opening clause is too far-reaching and excludes "all persons physically capable over 16 years of age who can not read and write the English language, or some other language." This wording is quite too broad, and if the bill were enacted into a law it would exclude thousands of very worthy foreign-born persons who would, under the persuasive influence of our Government, if admitted, make excellent citizens.

When the bill was before the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, I find by an examination of the RECORD that on a yea-and-nay vote to postpone to a given time I am recorded as not voting. On a proposed amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] "that this act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port or place in the Island of Cuba during the continuance of the present disorder there, provided that such persons have heretofore been inhabitants of that island," I am recorded as voting "aye." On another amendment of the same Senator, now not important to be considered, I voted to lay on the table, and on the final passage of the bill I voted "aye." The bill passed both Houses of Congress, was sent to the President for his approval, and was vetoed. It was not again brought to the attention of the Senate, as I now recollect its history, but was permitted to drop for that session, and now it has made its appearance again.

I am satisfied my final vote on the passage of the bill at the last Congress was an error and that a closer inspection of its sweeping terms would have induced me to vote against it, and I now avail myself of the first opportunity presented to correct the error, and I shall, when the bill is put on its final passage, if in its present form, vote against it.

Mr. President, I am fully conversant with the fact that we have been very liberal in our immigration policy, and that we have permitted some of those born in other countries to become citizens of this nation who were not in all respects fully qualified at the time for the citizenship of a republic, but I can not vote to

exclude good men and good women born elsewhere than in the United States who may come to this country to take on themselves the duties and responsibilities of citizenship and better their conditions. Of course many of them may not, and quite likely did not, in their early life have an opportunity to learn the art of reading and writing; but the ability to read and write is not education, although, of course, it is of primary and indispensable importance. It is quite a common mistake many of our young men and young women of to-day make in believing that when they leave their schools with a certificate of graduation their education is complete. But I have known most excellent persons who could neither read nor write; they were intelligent and successful in life, but had been deprived of this needed primary education.

There should be some other and better test applied than that of the mere ability to read and write some language, desirable as that is. Many of the worst characters that have come to America from Europe can read and write, and in that sense may be said to be educated, and this class could be admitted under the provisions of this bill, regardless of their character or fitness in other respects. Herr John Most is said to be an educated man. He is a gold bug and in 1896 voted the Republican ticket, and yet he is admitted on all hands to be the most notorious anarchist of the country, and has stirred up more lawlessness and done more in the last ten years to bring our country and its immigration laws into disrepute than any other individual in the United States.

Let the test of admission be based on something practical. Let us institute a system of consular inspection in the district in which the proposed immigrant lives before he embarks and incurs the expense and inconvenience of a perilous trip across the ocean. That would be a practical method of reaching the difficulty, for before the consul it might be shown by competent evidence that, while not possessed of the ability to read the Constitution in any language, still he had an adequate conception of our form of government, was honest, industrious, healthy, self-supporting, and energetic, and if found to possess these qualifications, why should we not permit him to come here and establish a home, and as rapidly as he could otherwise qualify himself become a citizen of the United States?

Sir, I admit that it would be unwise for us to imperil our institutions by too great laxity in our laws, but I take it for granted that no gentleman desires to do this. It would not do to allow a horde of men who are alien in feeling and sentiment to a republican form of government, or who have an inadequate conception of the sacredness of our institutions, to come to our shores. We should be careful in this respect and know that we are able to assimilate our immigrants as we receive them, and if we should take these and like precautions, which I think we can do under present laws if our immigration and naturalization acts are properly executed, our institutions will not be imperiled in any degree by desirable immigrants.

And right here, sir, I want to say that we have laws against the importation of contract laborers which are almost hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly violated by those who advocate a high protective policy and who cry out against the importation of articles manufactured in foreign countries by foreign laborers, who themselves violate the laws of the United States in bringing here such laborers to be thrown into deadly conflict with our American laboring people.

To one familiar with the manner in which our immigration laws have been administered the bill under consideration must be regarded as a grim sarcasm. We know it has been the policy in the East to import contract laborers of alien races, and even criminals in some instances, for the express purpose of reducing the condition of the American laboring man. That such of our people as have engaged in violating the law should now be really concerned for the preservation of our institutions is not to be believed.

Mr. President, we should not forget that the policy of this country has been to admit all duly qualified persons who can be readily assimilated, and who are willing to conform to our usages and customs, and who are attached to a republican form of government, and who will take on themselves the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. In fact, we have from the organization of the Government from every newspaper and rostrum in the land declared the United States to be the asylum of the oppressed of all nations and that here, under the ægis of our flag, all who love liberty and are willing to abjure allegiance to the king or potentate of whom they were former subjects shall in the course of time become citizens and receive our protection.

And now the Committee on Immigration propose reversing this policy, because, in the greed of certain sections to obtain cheap labor, they have been overrun by Mongols and by a horde of criminals from the ports of Europe. We should not, however, permit this fact to prevent us doing full justice to the liberty loving of the world who wish to enjoy our institutions, and whose accession will support rather than endanger our Government. Those who are adapted by blood, habits, and disposition to become respectable and responsible citizens, and who, instead of endangering our institutions, will give aid and assistance in the hour of peril, should be admitted as formerly. We should not forget that in our struggle for liberty we could not have succeeded had it not been for the valuable aid given us by men of foreign birth, and in every great and critical epoch of our national history, at the crucial moment, men born in other climes and under other suns have sacrificed their lives and fortunes to uphold our dignity and the sovereignty of our country.

Mr. President, in my own State there are a very large number of foreign-born people, who, as a rule, are highly desirable and add greatly to our energy and thrift. We have room for more such men and women, but we have no room for native or foreign born who are alien in sentiment to the true interest of the State or the greatness and glory of the country, and who would not sacrifice life, if necessary, to preserve the flag and perpetuate the Union.

These are, as a rule, a religious people, and their churches and schoolhouses dot our hillsides and valleys throughout the State. They pay their taxes and perform their duties nobly and well. They are patrons of education, believe in progress, peace, and good order. Such a people should not be excluded from the blessings of a free government because of their place of birth.

I will readily admit that ethnic conditions should enter into the question, and I would cheerfully vote to exclude any of the various tribes of Mongols as alien in sympathy and whose presence here would impair, if not endanger, the nation. But for the man or woman who belongs to the Caucasian race, wherever he or she may have been born, who looks to this country for aid and protection, and who in turn is willing to give to it of his or her strength of body and mind a full measure of service for its preservation and perpetuity, I would open the gates until the millions of acres of our land now lying idle are occupied, brought into cultivation, and made to yield to the commerce of the world their boundless wealth.

THE CENSUS.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, the morning business being concluded, I ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 94, known as the census bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 94) to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses.

Mr. CARTER. The bill has been read heretofore, I believe, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill has been heretofore read, and is now in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment.

Mr. CARTER. I ask that the amendment known as section 3 be amended, in lines 5 and 6, on page 4, by striking out the words "Secretary of the Interior" and in lieu thereof inserting the word "President."

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the bill be read, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the bill has been already read. The Senator from Montana proposes an amendment which has just been stated. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the amendment be read from the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated by the Secretary.

Mr. HALE. Let the original text be read, so that we may see where the amendment applies.

Mr. COCKRELL. Yes; let the whole text be read. Has the report on that bill been read, Mr. President? I do not remember that it has been.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands not.

Mr. COCKRELL. Then let the report be read.

Mr. CARTER. The report in the case was exceedingly brief, and referred only to the amendments made to the bill, designating the points where inserted and the character of the amendments. The only material amendment made to the bill is in section 3, and to that section as amended another amendment is this morning proposed, making the rules to be fixed for the examination of applicants for the service subject to the approval of the President, instead of approval by the Secretary of the Interior, as provided in the amendment originally submitted by the committee. This proposed amendment is offered for the purpose of harmonizing the bill with the theory upon which it was originally framed. The amendment of the committee proposing that the rules and regulations be approved by the Secretary of the Interior was offered and adopted upon the supposition at the time, which proved to be erroneous upon reflection, that the census would be taken under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. Upon careful examination it will be found that the theory of the bill contemplates the establishment of a bureau independent of the Interior Department or any other Department. In view of this fact it was deemed inexpedient to refer the matter of rules or

regulations to the head of any Department, and it was deemed wise to leave the matter of approval to the President direct.

Mr. COCKRELL. In other words, the bill, as I understand, creates a new department practically, a census office, with a head responsible to the President.

Mr. CARTER. A census office, the head of which is to be responsible to the President direct.

Mr. COCKRELL. And the amendment takes the Census Office from under the civil-service law and places in the head of that new bureau the appointment of all the employees under it.

Mr. CARTER. It places the appointments as designated in the bill in the hands of the President primarily, the examination under which persons are to be admitted to the service to be conducted under such rules and regulations as the director of the census, subject to the approval of the President, may from time to time prescribe.

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Missouri will bear in mind what was brought out in the discussion which took place here before the holiday recess, that this bill does not cover in any degree the large census force which will be required to do the census work. It only provides for a temporary force, which is to report to Congress a scheme for taking the census and to do the preliminary work. It does not involve anything like the force of a department in extent, but is the preliminary measure which the committee is now taking in order to set the work afoot at the proper time. Then will come the main question as to whether the great census work shall be done under the civil-service law or outside of it.

Mr. COCKRELL. I understand right the reverse of what the Senator says. This is the permanent part of the Census Office—absolutely permanent—and the others who are to come in to do the work of collecting statistics will be the temporary census force. This bill puts the Census Office outside of and beyond the pale of the civil-service law, so that the President can not put it under that law. In other words, you are repealing the civil-service law. It is a square, unconditional surrender by the Republican party of every pretension it has ever made in behalf of the civil-service law—square and unequivocal—and you can not evade the issue. The President can except this office, if he so desires, from the operation of the civil-service law. Congress has no right to do it unless you intend to repeal the whole civil-service law and tie the President's hands so that he can not make exceptions to the law.

Under the existing civil-service law the President can except any office from its operation; he can except any bureau from its operation; he can except any class of officers from its operation; he can revoke any special order which has been made by his predecessor in regard to positions under the civil-service law, and leave no civil-service machinery at all. The matter is entirely within his power. Your President is professing to-day to be in favor of the civil-service law, and you are trying to relieve him from responsibility in the matter by coming in and repealing the law. You gentlemen have got to meet the issue squarely and fairly. You have declared in favor of the civil-service law in your national platforms, and your President has the power to amend, revise, or annul the rules made under it. Let it remain in the hands of the President and let him be responsible.

I voted for the civil-service law because the Republican party was then in power and said their civil service needed reformation and they could not reform it unless such a law was passed. I voted for it to enable a Republican Administration to reform its civil service. It gave to the President what? Nothing on earth that he did not before possess. The President had before this law was passed every particle of authority he has to-day, but he would not exercise it. We passed a law telling him that he could exercise it, and first a Republican President, General Arthur, exercised it and placed certain branches of the Government service under it.

President Cleveland came in and exercised it and extended the operation of the law further and further. President Harrison came in and ratified and confirmed what President Cleveland had done, and extended it still further and further. Then President Cleveland, when he came in again, made a wider extension. Now, President McKinley has come in and stands by what President Cleveland has done, and proposes to extend it still further; and now you gentlemen here propose to take away from him the discretion which he holds and exercises; you propose by legislation to put this office in such a position that he can not place it under the civil-service law, and so that appointments may be made upon any kind of indorsements and recommendations which may be deemed proper. It is not just to your President to do it; it is not fair; it is a step backward; it is in violation of your party platform; it is in violation of the public pledges of your President; and now we shall see whether you will do it or not. We want you to face the music.

Mr. HALE. If the Senator will allow me a moment, he is himself unduly sensitive about civil-service methods being applied to the census work. The whole subject of civil service has never been a political subject. The original bill, which is the foundation of the practice of the Government since its enactment into law, was introduced here and championed by the other side of the Chamber, and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] voted for it, as I did, presented, as it was, and advocated by a then distinguished Senator, Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, whom we all of us remember with regard and affection, and who was the champion of civil service, reporting it from a Democratic committee. We were glad to pass the bill, that seemed to involve in it some measure of reform as to public service and the method of appointing subordinates in the different Departments.

Now, this is a matter of plain business. The census has never been under the civil service. The census of 1880 was not under the civil service.

Mr. COCKRELL. That was before the civil-service law was passed.

Mr. HALE. The census of 1890 was not under the civil service. It never had been under the civil service, and it never has been under the civil service since the law was passed; and the Committee on the Census in the present Congress, which has reported through its chairman, considering the subject, came unanimously to the conclusion that in launching a new census it would not put it under the civil service; that this temporary work which is provided for here, not the main, final work of taking the census of 1900, but the work of getting ready, should not be put under the civil service, but should be left where it always has been, the director making the appointments, the rules under which they should be made to be submitted to and approved by the President. So no discretion is taken away from him; there is no innovation; there is no back track taken.

I have had some experience in this matter. I had the honor of being chairman of the committee that finished up the census of 1880 and undertook and carried out and performed the work of the census of 1890. I did not then think, I do not now think, that the peculiar work and duties that are required in the census would be better performed if put under the civil service. In providing what has always been the law and always been the practice in regard to this work, no attack is made upon the President or the platform of the Republican party or the attitude of the Democratic party when Mr. Pendleton reported the civil-service bill from a Democratic committee and put it through. The committee had no thought of making an attack of that kind, and was following in the beaten ways of this work.

I believe the bill will be better if left as the chairman reports it, and that if the appointments, not many, to do this work—how long they will be continued I do not know, but they will not do the great work of taking the census—are left in this way, we will get a better class of men to do the work than we would if we adopted the other method, which we never have adopted heretofore.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, the pending bill contemplates the establishment of a permanent division for the purpose of carrying on not only this census, but every other one that shall follow.

Mr. HALE. A bureau.

Mr. TELLER. I do not know whether you would call it a bureau. I hardly know what it contemplates, but I presume that is the proper term—a bureau, instead of a division.

It seems to me that that is the place of all others where you should apply the civil service, if you apply it to any other bureau. Whether you ought to apply the civil-service rules to the great body of clerks and employees who must be selected is another question. But this is to be a permanent body. The people are to remain in office, unless we do not apply the civil rules so that they may be turned out, during the coming four years or three years, unquestionably, and if they get into an office where they are liable to stay, they ought to come into it like other people get into the public service.

It will be very different when you come to select two or three thousand more clerks. It may be doubtful whether you can afford to apply the civil-service rules to all those, but you can certainly apply the civil-service rules to the limited number that will be employed in this bureau; and if there is any place, I repeat, where the civil service ought to be applied, it ought to be applied here, which is to be a sort of starting point of the census. The bureau is to lay out and provide for the census, under the direction, of course, of the director or whatever he may be called, and there is no reason that can be given at any time for the use of the civil-service force in the selecting of employees that does not apply to this class of employees, in my judgment.

Mr. HALE. Has the Senator noticed the phraseology of the bill reported by the Senator from Montana providing for this office force?

As a temporary office force, until the force of the Census Office shall be classified and provided for through regular appropriations.

Mr. TELLER. I have; and it struck me at the time that it was for the purpose of enabling a lot of people to be selected without the civil-service rules, to be included immediately under the civil

service. I have not the slightest doubt that is the purpose and that that will be the result.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Mr. President, I regret that the bill has been called up by the Senator from Montana while there is no Democratic member of the committee present. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE], who is the senior Democratic member of the committee, is not present; the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] is not here, nor is the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. MCENERY]; and so far as I am concerned, I would very much prefer that the bill should be discussed when those gentlemen, who have given more personal attention to the matter than I have, are here.

There is one thing, however, which I imagine no Senator will deny, and that is that there were charges of the grossest unfairness in the taking of the censuses of 1880 and 1890. They may or may not have been true. It is due to the American people, however, that hereafter the census shall be taken in such a way that there can be no complaint about its fairness. I believe that the grossest injustice was done in the taking of the last census. I do not believe that a fair census was taken in 1870, 1880, or 1890; and I have given the best attention I could to the matter. It may be that men occupying responsible positions were not to blame for this, but I think they were. In many instances the most incompetent men were selected as enumerators, and those men were selected more from partisan considerations than from any sense of public good.

Now, if this be true, it ought to be corrected in the pending bill. There ought not to be another enactment which will permit the same sort of things to be done and under which the same complaints can come up.

Mr. HALE. I do not suppose the Senator from Arkansas, whatever may be his general view about the scope and wisdom of the civil-service rules, thinks the enumerators could be selected by any process of that kind. They work for only a month; their range is very limited, and it would practically arrest and hang up the whole work if they had to be submitted to an examination under the regular civil-service rules.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. If the Senator will permit me, I have not made any argument or attempted to make any argument in favor of having that class of people put under the civil service. What I insist on is that this bill shall be so constructed that it will be fairly administered; that honest and competent men shall be selected. I believe they can be selected in every enumerator's district in the United States, and that men shall not and can not be selected who are notoriously incompetent and are simply selected for the purpose of giving them political advantage.

Mr. HALE. My observation about that census was that generally the work was well done and done in an honorable way; done, so far as the enumerators were concerned, as well as it could be. I think there were undoubtedly some portions of the country where perhaps offensive men were put at the work, but I do not think it resulted in any great evil. They did the best they could. It was short work, soon over and done with and forgotten.

I agree with the Senator from Arkansas that when the work is to be done, whoever has charge of it, the enumerators, when they are selected, should be selected with care; that they ought to be men who have the confidence of the neighborhoods where they work. They go right into people's houses, and an offensive man becomes doubly offensive when he does that. I agree with the Senator that, whoever does it, the selection of those men should be very carefully made. I will join hands with the Senator when the time comes, but that work really is not considered at all in the pending bill. It is not intended to be.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. But the machinery provided for by this bill will have charge of exactly that class of work, and unless there be some provision made to check its being used for partisan purposes it seems to me we will have a repetition of the troubles which we had before.

In looking at the bill I confess that I am at a loss to know just what ought to be done. I have no desire to find fault for the purpose of finding fault. I should like to see machinery adopted for the taking of a census that will command the confidence of the people of the country everywhere. For instance, you provide for a director of the census and an assistant director.

Instead of having both of those men belong to one political party, if there were a provision that they should belong to opposite political parties, then I imagine there would be no bald-faced effort to carry out partisan purpose, inasmuch as there would be some check or restraint because of a man of opposite politics having access to the files and letters and arguments presented in support of such a movement.

I scarcely know what to suggest; but, for the purpose of testing the sense of the Senate, I move, in line 6 on page 2 of the bill, after the words "an assistant director of the census," to insert the words "who shall not belong to the same political party as the director of the census;" so that it will read.

There shall be an assistant director of the census, who shall not belong to the same political party as the director of the census.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair suggests to the Senator from Arkansas that an amendment of the committee is already pending, with an amendment to the amendment. The Chair will later recognize the Senator from Arkansas for the purpose of proposing the amendment.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I will withhold the amendment, then, until such time as it is in order.

I should be glad if the bill could go over until the Senator from Indiana or the Senator from California or the Senator from Louisiana is here. It seems to me it is too important a measure and involves too much to be hastily carried through. I should like to have the bill carefully considered and a measure passed that will give satisfaction to both sides of the Chamber.

Mr. CARTER. Referring to the suggestion of the Senator from Arkansas to the effect that the Democratic members of the committee should be present during the consideration of the bill, I wish to state that no possible discourtesy to the Democratic members of the committee can be implied, for the reason that every member of the committee without exception favored the bill as reported.

The amendment offered this morning to leave the rules pertaining to examinations subject to the approval of the President rather than the Secretary of the Interior was suggested for the purpose of keeping the bill harmonious with the original idea upon which it was framed. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE], the ranking Democratic member of the committee, carefully considered each and every part and portion of the bill as reported, and was most cordial and unreserved in his approval of its terms. The bill in itself, as suggested on a former occasion, merely provides for the initiation of the work, without committing Congress in any substantial manner to any particular line of policy with reference to the taking of the census.

As suggested wisely by the Senator from Arkansas, this is a very important question, and there are many details connected with it—details difficult to anticipate in the course of a discussion on the floor of the Senate. Realizing this, the committee provided for this piece of preliminary legislation looking to the presentation of a plan, with the reasons for the details of the plan as presented to be submitted at a later date through the committee, and a bill in conformity with that plan to be then offered for the consideration of Congress. If this preliminary bill shall not be passed in due season to allow the presentation of the plans so that the present Congress can act upon them, then we will have the great difficulty to encounter which was met in 1890, of the organization of a census bureau almost immediately upon the date when the work of taking the census was to be actively commenced.

It is conceded on all hands that the taking of the last census was made more expensive by reason of the fact that the bureau was not organized in due season to allow reasonable preparation for the commencement of the work. Many of the difficulties connected with the selection of enumerators—and some difficulty was encountered in almost every Congressional district in the country on that point—were largely attributable to the fact that the Superintendent of the Census found himself lacking in the matter of time to give due consideration to the selection of proper persons in the various sections of the country to perform this work.

The purpose of this initiatory step, this preliminary bill, is to get before the Congress, prior to its adjournment at the present session, in ample time to permit the fullest and freest consideration of the details, the plan upon which the census shall be taken. Each and every day that the passage of this preliminary bill is delayed delays the presentation of the plan and limits the time for its consideration.

The force to be selected is limited by the terms of the bill itself to thirty-two persons. The nature of the work is obviously temporary, but it is declared to be temporary by the bill as well. No one accepting employment under the terms of the preliminary bill can for one moment assume that such employment is to be made permanent when by the terms of the law under which the employment obtains the work is but temporary.

It is believed by the committee that this plan can be presented, if the pending bill shall be passed within a reasonable time, so that the measure providing for the taking of a census may be submitted for consideration here not later than the 1st day of March. If presented at that time, there will be ample season for full consideration. The manner of taking the census, provisions for nonpartisan work in the course of the enumerations, may all be fully and fairly considered. This bill makes no provision at all for these details, and makes no pretense of any provision.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to ask the Senator from Montana why we should establish a permanent census bureau, what reason there is for it?

Mr. CARTER. In the first place, the work of taking each successive census requires the performance of certain work de novo, which has been performed repeatedly by the directors or superintendents of census bureaus through all the decades that have preceded.

Mr. ALLEN. Would that be true if, in the first instance, you selected competent persons to perform the work?

Mr. CARTER. The difficulty rests not in the character of the persons selected, but in the fact that their employment by the Government is necessarily temporary. There is no continuous existence to the census work.

Mr. ALLEN. There ought not to be.

Mr. CARTER. For instance, all that remains of the last census consists of a single civil-service clerk, now detailed to address envelopes down in one of the rented buildings in the District of Columbia.

Mr. ALLEN. I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Montana, however, to the fact that there was an army of clerks within the last two or three years doing some work upon the Eleventh Census, and I was just about to ask the Senator from Montana if he thinks we shall get through with the Eleventh Census in time to begin the Twelfth in 1900?

Mr. CARTER. I doubt it very much. I understand that one volume of the reports will probably not be printed at all.

Mr. ALLEN. Which one volume of the Eleventh Census reports will not be printed?

Mr. COCKRELL. Four volumes pertaining to vital statistics and one volume on agriculture and fisheries have not been furnished to our document room.

Mr. CARTER. That is true.

Mr. COCKRELL. And the statistical atlas has not been printed.

Mr. CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. COCKRELL. I see very little occasion for printing the volume on agriculture and fisheries when they already have one volume that practically includes it. There is no necessity for duplicating it.

Mr. CARTER. This unfortunate condition of affairs leads to the inquiry, how can the recurrence of the misfortune be prevented? The census business ceased to be anybody's business when the Superintendent ceased to have authority or to continue as an employee of the Government in charge.

Mr. ALLEN. Let me ask the Senator from Montana a very plain and possibly a very blunt question. Is there not a constant disposition on the part of those having charge of the census to spin out the work over an indefinite number of years and continue their salaries?

Mr. HALE. Unless the Senator from Montana desires himself to reply, will he allow me to answer the question?

Mr. CARTER. With pleasure.

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Montana allows me to answer the question.

One of the things that the present Committee on the Census is trying to do is first to initiate this work and then to have a plan reported to Congress that shall be rid of these great delays which have encumbered the previous census work.

As I have said, I went through that and suffered considerably in the experience at seeing the work drag out, so that it is true some of the results of the work of the census, now 1898, two years from the time when we are to take another, have not been published, and therefore are of little or no use.

The underlying reason was that the census was made too large in its scope. Instead of being a census such as the Senator from Nebraska, I presume, desires, and as I desire, it was amplified and became a work of preparing and printing immense essays, scientific papers, semiscientific papers, philosophic papers, and all that, which are agreeable to a few men, but which do not reach the public wants, and which prolonged the work of the census, made it expensive, made it of long duration, until at last it became a nuisance.

Now, this year, and I am in favor of it (we do not consider that in the pending bill), the plan will be presented to us from this temporary force, and we will have to take it and put it into shape in the committees and report it to Congress, and then we shall have to consider all the questions raised by the Senator from Arkansas as to the kind of employees and the great delays that have encumbered other censuses. We shall have to consider them when that bill comes up. I shall be in favor then, from my experience, of cutting it down, limiting its scope, so that it shall be a real census and nothing else, cheaper by far than the others, and it ought to be all ended and the results submitted to the public within a year and a half or two years from the time the work is undertaken.

It will be a difficult matter. I say to the Senator that the things which perplex him perplex me a great deal more than they do him, because I had some of the responsibility. I was mortified to see the work continued along, and I dreaded to have a Senator rise and ask me when the old census work would be completed. I was not able, with the design of that census and the way it was run, to bring the work to an end sooner than it was. I regret it very much.

Mr. ALLEN. Am I to understand that a portion of the work of the Eleventh Census is to pass over into the next census decade?

Mr. HALE. No; the work is done. As the Senator from Montana says, there is a single clerk detailed to answer letters and address envelopes.

Mr. ALLEN. But, if the Senator will permit me, of what earthly benefit will statistics gathered in 1890 be to the people in 1900?

Mr. HALE. As I have said, very little.

Mr. ALLEN. If we can not have the statistics within a few months after they are gathered, they are of no earthly account to the American people.

Mr. HALE. As I tried to explain, the committee now intend, when we reach that, to have a work that will be completed and will be presented to the public, not as the old censuses have been, but within eighteen months or two years from the time the work is done—the whole thing. Otherwise it is of very little value.

Mr. SPOONER. Would it not be of some use for purposes of comparison?

Mr. HALE. A great deal of the work is not of very much use for comparison, because it is not sought for or read or seen by one man in a thousand.

Mr. ALLEN. Will the Senator from Maine permit me? I was prompted to make this interruption of the remarks of the Senator from Montana because of the apparent disposition in every branch of this Government, whether it is permanent or temporary, to make the largest possible charge against the Treasury and to take the largest conceivable sum from the Treasury.

Here is a branch of the public service, the gathering and compiling of statistical matter of the census of 1890, which in all reason and justice ought to have been completed within two or three years, at least by 1893. There were an army of clerks, numbering a great many, I will not undertake to say how many, an army of cormorants, if I may so call them, consuming the money of the United States, pretending to render some service in the Census Bureau, until within a year or two ago, when, I suppose, they had eaten up the appropriation practically, and then by force of circumstances they were compelled to march out.

Mr. HALE. There has been a very small clerical force.

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator from Maine will indulge me right here, I was going to say that I was prompted to make this suggestion by the additional fact that I have been informed that from the $100,000 we voted here a little over a year ago to arm and equip a commission to inquire into the true boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana, notwithstanding the commission is functus officio and has done nothing and has never reported to anybody, it has quarters in this city, it has clerks whose only occupation is to draw salaries, and I suppose it will continue until the $100,000 is gone.

Mr. HALE. There has been a very small clerical force employed within the last three or four years. It has been exceedingly limited. There are now, as the records just sent me show, two volumes, part 1 of Vital Statistics and the Statistical Atlas, not complete. All the rest are completed and ready for distribution. This is the list.

Mr. COCKRELL. But they have not been published.

Mr. HALE. The others are ready for distribution.

Mr. COCKRELL. I beg pardon. The Senator is certainly mistaken about the other volumes being received from the Public Printer and ready for distribution.

Mr. HALE. I do not know whether they have been received from the Public Printer.

Mr. COCKRELL. I know they have not been, because I have been trying to get them for a week or ten days.

Mr. HALE. All of those have been completed.

Mr. COCKRELL. Not one single volume of the four parts of vital statistics has been printed for distribution. The Statistical Atlas has not been, and the other volume, on agriculture and fisheries, has not been printed either. There is one volume on agriculture, irrigation, and fisheries which I take it includes all that there is in the volume on agriculture and fisheries, and that has been published and is ready for distribution, but the other five volumes have not been and neither has the statistical atlas.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator from Maine alluded to the fact that he has had some connection with this question. I suppose that will justify me in saying that as an officer I have had some connection with it.

Mr. HALE. Yes; the Senator had charge of it while at the head of the Interior Department.

Mr. TELLER. Heretofore the census has been taken under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and while I did not have anything to do with the early work in connection with the census of 1880, the closing up of it fell under my control. I know some of the difficulties which we encounter in this work. In the first place, a nation like ours requires a very expensive census report if we are to have any at all. I do not know that we have enlarged it too much. The census of 1880 cost, I think, somewhere in the

neighborhood of $10,000,000. The census of 1890 cost between ten and twelve million dollars.

Mr. HALE. Fully $12,000,000.

Mr. TELLER. It cost fully $12,000,000, the Senator from Maine says. We will inevitably increase the amount. It is impossible to take the census of 75,000,000 people that we will take in 1900 without a tremendous expense, and unless we take a census that will be not only expensive but tedious, and with great delay, it will be of no particular value to us.

The main things that are taken in a census and the most valuable things in a census, aside from the bare question of population, are the statistics of our wealth and of our poverty or debts and what we call vital statistics. The important question to be early determined and reported is that of population, and that has always been done pretty promptly, I think. The other questions are for comparative purposes, and it makes but little difference whether the figures are used as to the census of 1880 or 1890, except as we compare to see what has been the change from one census to another, and for those purposes there is not such a great necessity for prompt action.

I do not believe it will be possible for the Senator from Maine or the committee, with the force that is here to be selected and established, to get a complete disposition of all the questions by two or three years after the census is reported. Delay is inevitable. If we undertake to determine these questions there must be great expense and great delay.

Mr. President, I am a firm believer in the necessity of a bureau for the purpose of taking the census. As was stated by the Senator from Montana, there is not any question but that we have lost in every census we have taken owing to the fact that we did not have a system established and laid out beforehand. I recommended while I was Secretary of the Interior, and tried then to have established, a bureau or a division in some of the Departments where this could be done. The pending bill contemplates the appointment, in the first place, of a director and assistant director, who are not to be responsible to any Department now existing. In my judgment, this business should be conducted either under one of the existing Departments or that quasi department, the Labor Bureau. I do not know whether it is called a department of late or not. It is now the Labor Department, I understand.

Mr. ALLISON. The Department of Labor.

Mr. TELLER. I am opposed to the creation of so many departments. The departments grow in number, and next there will be a demand that every head of a department shall be a member of the Cabinet. There is now a movement in the country that we shall add a department of commerce, whose head shall be a Cabinet officer.

Mr. GALLINGER. And a medical department.

Mr. TELLER. Yes; a medical department, and a mining department.

Mr. GALLINGER. And a scientific department.

Mr. TELLER. And a scientific department. Mr. President, we can not create departments of this kind and increase the Cabinet to an unlimited extent. No benefit will be derived from it. There ought not to be another department created. As the Labor Bureau is in existence, whether it is a department or a bureau, that is the proper place. The Census Office ought to be a bureau under some Department, and the Department of Labor is the proper place for this work.

The creation of a census is a statistical work. It requires peculiar talent and peculiar information on the part of those who take it in charge. It is not an executive department in the sense that the other Departments are executive. It deals with facts. It does not create anything; it does not suggest anything; but it deals with existing facts, and it is established for the purpose of determining and reporting to the Government what are the facts in certain lines. It ought to be, so to speak, a cold-blooded establishment.

There ought not to be any partisanship in it. It ought not to be a department that is dependent upon the advent of one political organization or another. Statistics ought always to be exact. They are worth nothing unless they are truthful. It is the very essence of the value of statistics that they are accurate and correct. You will not get that accuracy if we do not throw around this department the safeguard that we have thrown around the other Departments of the Government in the selection of the men who administer it.

I do not say that the director or the assistant ought to go through a civil-service examination. I should expect them to be selected in the methods ordinarily followed, by the party in power; but I do say that when they are selected, if appointed with reference to their qualification and ability in that line, it ought to be thoroughly understood that they shall remain, and that a change of Administration will not mean a change in the statistical department of the Government, as it has done heretofore.

Mr. President, we have published more statistics than any other nation in the world. We have more statistics, not because we have more people than any other nation in the world, but we have more than any nation that does anything in the line of statistics amounting to anything. Our statistical work has been considered of value, and the farther you get away from the United States the more valuable they are; that is, we know here that many of them are not valuable at all. The Treasury Department will issue one set of statistics from one of its bureaus, and then again we have another set from another bureau, and no man can make the two agree. The Statistical Bureau, which is a branch of the Treasury Department, will issue its Statistical Abstracts, none of them agreeing with the statistical statements of other bureaus. The Census Bureau ought to be a bureau not only for the census, but for all the statistical information that we give out to the public. It could be made a bureau of permanence, and that ought to be done.

Mr. HALE. I think something of that kind was in the mind of the projectors of the scheme for what was called a permanent census board. It was to meet just the evil the Senator from Colorado is describing, and to gather into it as much as possible all the getting of statistics so as to prepare the work for the decennial census, when it comes, that we might have something authoritative. That was the idea which has been brought out in certain reports by committees of Congress on the subject.

Mr. TELLER. With that idea I am in full sympathy. I know myself that that would expedite and I believe cheapen eventually the census.

There is one thing I am particularly anxious about, and that is that it shall not be a partisan bureau. I am anxious that it shall be a bureau that all classes of people may look to with confidence that it reports the truth. I dislike to say it, but I will repeat here what I have stated in private again and again. I could convict before a jury, if it should be necessary, one Department of this Government for having falsified the returns intentionally upon the financial question. I can prove that the returns from Mexico as to silver were manufactured in the Treasury Department at one time, not under the present régime, where $10,000,000 was added without a particle of evidence for the purpose of swelling the amount that Mexico had produced, so as to carry out a particular idea that the officer in charge of that bureau had in his mind, to make out that the world's production of silver was larger than it ought to have been.

Mr. President, statistics so manufactured are absolutely worthless, and that will be done when you have a partisan who thinks that it is his duty to carry out a particular principle or policy of the party he is serving. We have not had from the Treasury Department for the last few years a report on the manufacture of coin that is not a misleading and falsifying statement of the facts touching the money of the world. If you intend to do honest, decent work, you must get rid of partisan effort. If there is a single bureau anywhere that ought to be put under the control of the civil-service law, it is this one. Now, this may be temporary——

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator from Colorado allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. As I understand the Senator, he thinks the Census Bureau should be a permanent bureau.

Mr. TELLER. I do. That is what the bill provides for.

Mr. SPOONER. It looks so to me, and the question I was about to put to the Senator is whether the bill does not provide for it permanently?

Mr. TELLER. It does.

Mr. COCKRELL. It does not place it under any great Department or branch of the Government.

Mr. SPOONER. That is true, but it says "there shall be at the seat of Government a census office the duties of which shall be the taking of the Twelfth and succeeding censuses and the collection of other information, as hereinafter provided."

Mr. TELLER. Oh, yes; the bill is all right in that particular.

Mr. HALE. That is one of the objects of the bill.

Mr. TELLER. It is one of the objects of the bill. It is one of the merits of the bill. I agree to that. I am in favor of it.

The bill provides that a director shall be appointed at a salary of $5,000 a year. That is not too much. A man fit to be director, who enters into that work and expects to stay there, should be a technical, scholarly man, acquainted with statistics, and competent not only to manage the statistical department, but to some extent he must have executive ability also to control the great force he must have for a time at least. Then an assistant director is to be appointed with a salary of $4,000. Then a chief clerk with a salary of $2,500. To that point, I agree, the President of the United States ought to be left to make the selections without any civil-service law. I believe he can do it better without being trammeled.

Now we come down to the technical work. There is to be a chief clerk at $2,500 a year, and there are to be five statisticians at an annual salary of $3,000. Those are the men who ought to go before a board of statistical experts. No man ought to take one

of those places at $3,000 a year who can not pass a critical examination in one of the schools of technology. If this bill passes, and there is no supervision over those appointments, they will be appointed because of their political connections and their partisan affiliations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado will suspend. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 112) to amend the immigration laws of the United States.

Mr. LODGE. I do not desire to go on with the bill at this time.

Mr. CARTER. I ask that the unfinished business be laid aside.

Mr. LODGE. Let it be laid aside informally.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the unfinished business will be laid aside informally. The Senator from Colorado will proceed.

Mr. TELLER. I have no doubt the director of the census will be selected because he is also a partisan, but I am morally certain that when the President of the United States comes to select such an officer he will select him for his qualifications as well. If he can find men in his own political organization who are qualified for the work of a director and assistant director, I have no objection to his preferring those to any others. But when you come to the statisticians, who are to be left there, who, if the permanent bureau is to be of any value, must remain there permanently for many years, they ought not to be selected for political reasons, and I am not willing to trust the director of the census to do what I am willing to trust the Executive of the nation to do.

Then take the other force. I will admit that this is a temporary affair. It ought not to be a temporary affair. There is no reason why this bureau should not be established permanently now, and the force established now, and with permanency.

Mr. COCKRELL. Where does the Senator find anything in the bill to indicate that it is a temporary affair?

Mr. TELLER. There is to be a temporary force, I say.

Mr. COCKRELL. What part of it is to be a temporary force?

Mr. TELLER. Not the statisticians; they are not temporary. But when you have disposed of the director, the assistant director, the chief clerk, the five statisticians, and the stenographer, you come to what is called a temporary force.

Mr. COCKRELL. Not exceeding thirty-two.

Mr. TELLER. Yes; not exceeding a certain number.

Mr. COCKRELL. But all those who mold the machinery will be partisans, and the other thirty-two will simply have to work under their direction.

Mr. TELLER. It ought not to be a temporary force at all. If you are to create a bureau or a department of this character, why should you have a temporary force? It is done for the purpose of escaping the civil-service law. We might just as well be frank about it. It is to enable the new Secretary to make his selections from the partisans of the country and not from the experts of the country.

Mr. CARTER. Will the Senator permit me a moment in reply to his interrogatory?

Mr. TELLER. I will.

Mr. CARTER. It is unquestionably intended by the bill that the director of the census provided for shall direct the taking of the census in 1900. It is contemplated with equal precision that the statisticians selected shall continue. However, the first work to be performed by the director and his assistant and the statisticians will consist in the preparation of the plan, the skeleton, the details, and all the necessary information upon which Congress may proceed intelligently to legislate for that census. In the preparation of this plan it was contemplated by the committee that the director, his assistant, and the statisticians might need the services of certain clerks and messengers and watchmen to run the building and charwomen to clean up the floor, and the force thus to be employed for their convenience, not in connection with the regular census work, because that is not provided for, but in connection with this temporary work, should be a temporary force. It is not to be considered as at all connected with the permanent work of the census.

Mr. TELLER. I understood it quite as well before the Senator made that statement as since. I was contending that that was one of the vices of the bill, and that the vice was inserted for the purpose of making it possible to fill those appointments without the civil service. I think the Committee on the Census would hardly come here and suggest that they would establish a permanent bureau or a permanent department and that the officers who were there permanently should not be within the civil service. But they will not be within the civil service unless the President puts them there. Everybody connected with the bureau except those who are now excepted from the civil service, like the charwomen and messengers and watchmen, etc., and I understand they are not now excepted——

Mr. GALLINGER. Messengers and watchmen are under the civil service, according to the President's order.

Mr. TELLER. It is a great humbug to put watchmen and messengers and that class of employees under the civil service.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is what I think, but they are there.

Mr. TELLER. I am free to say that while I am in favor of the civil-service law as applied to a certain class of employees, it is a farce to put another class of employees under the civil-service law; and it has been done only for the purpose of keeping men in place who are in. That is all there is of that.

Mr. President, I am not willing to assist in carrying out any such further schemes of prostituting the civil-service business as has been done heretofore for the purpose of getting men in without the civil-service law and then keeping them in with the civil-service law.

But I say that these statisticians of all others should be within the civil-service law. I care infinitely more about those than about clerks of classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, or 4. But if clerks of classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, or 4 in the Land Office, in the Pension Office, in the Treasury Department, and everywhere else must get into office under the civil-service law, these men ought to go in under it. There will then be an opportunity for them to remain in office; and if they are valuable men, they should remain in office, and they should not be considered a temporary force, but a permanent force, subject always, of course, to the right of the head of the bureau or department to drop them out for inefficiency or if he should not need them.

Mr. President, I am not as much devoted to the civil service as some people in this country. I voted for the civil-service law, and I believe the civil-service law properly carried out is a very wise measure. I think it has been badly abused, and I think the abuse of it has had a tendency to bring it into disrepute and to weaken its force and value. But yet the time has come when we must have in this country a civil-service system. We can not avoid it. The Republican party stand pledged to it. I do not care what may be said in another branch or somewhere else about it, the Republican party declared that they were for its enforcement and that it was to be extended to every branch of the Government where it was practicable. I found it stated in one of the reports of the platform that it should be extended to every place possible. I prefer to think that perhaps they said "practicable" instead of "possible."

Mr. President, if we are going to maintain the civil-service law at all when applied to this class of appointees, there is no reason why we should not apply it to this force also. I repeat, it seems to me it is absolutely indispensable to a good selection of these statistical officers that they should be selected in some way so as to secure a nonpartisan and a competent force, and a force of that character certainly ought to be permanent, as I think the Senator from Montana will admit.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, on the incidental subject which was touched upon as to the progress of the work of the census of 1890, I find that the circular sent out from the Department of the Interior December 7 is correct as to the condition of the volumes. They are all printed and ready for distribution except part 1 of Vital Statistics and the Statistical Atlas. The Secretary in sending out this circular says, speaking of all the others, some of which were referred to by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] as not being printed:

> These volumes will be mailed to persons whose names and address you may at your convenience submit to the Department with the information that they are sent at your request, provided its records do not show that they have already been supplied, in which event you will be notified.

So, with those exceptions, that work is completed and the volumes may be distributed.

I suggest to the Senator from Montana in charge of the bill that perhaps with the thin Senate, and with the desire some Senators have that the bill shall go over, he may not wish to take a vote to-day, and that we might go into executive session, as a large number of nominations have come in from the President. I leave it to his discretion.

Mr. CARTER. I suggest that the bill be allowed to go over until to-morrow, if no other Senators desire to be heard at this time.

Mr. ALLISON. Before the bill goes over, I suggest that it be reprinted with the amendments now proposed, as I understand, by the committee.

I wish to say before the matter passes that I am opposed to and shall vote against the establishment of an independent department for the census. In my judgment it should be attached to some one of the Departments of the Government. I wish to address myself at the proper time to that question.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Montana if the pending bill provides for what has been described as a "permanent census bureau?" I do not think that its language is clear. The title of the bill is in practically the same phraseology as the bill touching the Eleventh Census. That bill was also described as "a bill to provide for the Eleventh and subsequent censuses." If you will follow this bill through its

several sections, I do not see that there is any language which necessarily provides for a permanent census bureau. There is, however, some equivocal language which looks in that direction. For instance, near the end of section 6 it is said that the director of the census—

in his report he shall make such further suggestions and recommendations relating to the details necessary for taking the Twelfth and subsequent censuses and for the continuous work of a permanent census office as he may deem proper.

Speaking for myself, I can say that I think it proper that there should be an early preliminary organization of the Census Office, so that the next census may be taken in a speedy, systematic, and economical manner; but it has never seemed to me desirable that there should be a formal permanent census bureau. I think if such an office were established, it would soon go the same road that has been traveled by every other bureau since the foundation of the Government. As time went on new subjects for the administration of the bureau would be constantly recommended and entered upon, and we would soon find the original plan overloaded and expanded beyond the wildest conceptions of its designers.

Perhaps every census which has been taken in the United States has been a disappointment to those who planned it. By comparing the eleven censuses we have had in the United States you will find not only a progressive increase in the cost of each census, but an increase in the cost per capita. There is no good reason why there should be a continual growth in the per capita cost of a national census.

It will also be found that every forecast of results by those who have prepared census bills in the past twenty years has been disappointed.

One of the chief actors in the preparation of the last census bill—the one under which the Eleventh Census was taken—was the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], who is now a member of this body; yet, sir, if you will examine the speeches which he made when that bill was pending before the Senate, you will find the most halcyon predictions in regard to the time within which that census would be completed and the probable number of volumes which would be published in illustration of its achievements.

Mr. HALE. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. CHILTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HALE. I have already said—I suppose the Senator was not here, or, if here, was perhaps not listening—that it was a source of discomfort to me that all the expectations which we had of that work being done speedily and the bureau reporting its results to the public in two or three years came to naught, and the predictions that were made by myself and others and that the Superintendent held out were not answered by the results. It took a great deal longer, it cost more money, and it dragged in every way beyond any expectation. That is one reason why we are trying, and shall try in the next census, to see if we can not get the work done promptly.

Mr. CHILTON. I hope we shall have better success than accompanied the work of the Tenth and Eleventh censuses, because each of those censuses has been disappointing to earnest friends of efficient census work. As I remember, the Senator from Maine was not only hopeful in 1889 that the work of the Eleventh Census would be completed in two or three years, but he thought that it could be put in print in seven or eight volumes. In that respect, too, the work of the Eleventh Census has been a great disappointment to the friends of correct census work.

Sir, I join with the Senator from Maine in the hope that the census force which is provided for in this bill will be able to devise a scheme by which the Twelfth Census can be limited within reasonable proportions, avoiding both the elaborate essays which are to be found in the Tenth Census publications and the unnecessary investigations which were made under the Eleventh Census.

It is fair to say that all the expense connected with the taking of the Eleventh Census was not due to the Superintendent of that census. After he had outlined the work which was to be done, Congress itself added new and independent subjects of inquiry.

Mr. HALE. Very greatly.

Mr. CHILTON. And in that way a very large loss of time and a considerable loss of money ensued. For instance, if you will go now and look into the records of the Eleventh Census, you will find a list of all the surviving soldiers of the last war. This was collected at very great expense; it was totally unnecessary; and, happily, it has never been printed. Then, too, after the Superintendent of the last census had prepared blanks to be used by the enumerators, Congress, by adding new subjects of inquiry, made it necessary to throw aside a large mass of blanks already printed.

It is to be hoped that when we have a director of the next census, and when he makes his recommendations, they will be fully debated and acted upon by Congress, and that after that there will be no change in the arrangement for the taking of that census.

The truth is, American census work has grown too diffuse. The First Census was printed in one volume, and up to 1860 there had never been more than four volumes of the publications of any one census. After the war we entered upon the census work on a scale which is absolutely astounding in its reach.

I realize that we shall never get back to the old method of enumerating the population strictly, or anything like it, though for myself I believe that the founders of our Republic designed an enumeration of the population for a specific constitutional purpose, namely, the apportionment of representation among the several States. But a construction of the Constitution built up by long process of time is hard to overturn, and, dealing with practical conditions, I recognize the fact that we shall never get back to the census system which prevailed in the earlier times of this Republic.

It might be a fortunate thing if we could get back to it. I have no doubt we shall have the next census on the modern plan. But I do hope that the Senator from Maine, a member of the majority party upon this floor, and especially the majority party which controls the other House and which is represented in the Presidential office, will address himself with vigor and with system to the work of reducing the dimensions of the next census. It was almost a scandal, sir, to print as many volumes as are to be found in the publications of the Tenth and Eleventh Censuses. A great deal of that work is useless, and it ought not to be repeated in a new census.

The Senator from Maine, when he was debating the preliminaries of the Eleventh Census, remarked with telling force that it was only necessary once in a hundred years to have such a census as that which was taken in 1880; and yet we find that the census which he then predicted would be an improvement on former undertakings of the same sort has almost doubled in expense the very census which he condemned upon that occasion. We ought to have no more such censuses.

So far as the question of civil service is concerned, it seems to me that if there is one single bureau in all the bureaus of this great Government which ought to be governed by true civil-service regulation, it is the bureau having charge of the census work. One has only to look back to the investigations which were set on foot in Congress and at the numberless newspaper accusations which where set afloat in this country to see how much partisanship was thought to have been employed in the machinery of the Eleventh Census.

On one occasion a Senator from Missouri read a letter here which had been issued by some man connected with the census work in Missouri, asking certain of the enumerators to take a political poll of the voters in their districts while doing the census work.

I do not charge that the Superintendent of the Census was a party to any of the political manipulations which were alleged to have grown out of the taking of the last census, but, remembering the opportunities which exist to misuse the Census Office for political purposes, it seems to me there ought to be no room left for suspicion in this particular field.

Mr. President, I have said more upon this question than I intended. I understand that on the suggestion of the Senator from Arkansas, reenforced by the suggestion of the Senator from Maine, this bill will pass over until the Senators representing the minority upon the Census Committee are here. At this time I want to ask the Senator from Montana for an explicit statement whether, in his judgment, this bill provides for a permanent census bureau or whether it merely provides for a bureau such as was organized under the other census bills?

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, the natural operation of the law would result, I think, in the establishment of a permanent census bureau.

I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. COCKRELL. One moment. I do not think there can be any earthly question that it is proposed to establish a permanent census bureau when this bill says:

That there shall be at the seat of Government a census office, the duties of which shall be the taking of the Twelfth and succeeding censuses and the collection of other information, as hereinafter provided.

Mr. CARTER. I think that is correct.

Mr. COCKRELL. If that does not make it permanent, I do not know what would.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator from Montana to submit an order for reprinting the bill with the amendments.

Mr. COCKRELL. I wish to make a correction. In the remarks I made about the publication of certain census reports, I referred to the reports as never having been received in the Senate document room, where I supposed they would go in the first place. They have not been received there; but I learn that they have been bound and are in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior for distribution.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I wish to have a clear understanding relative to the request presented by the Senator from

Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], to the effect that all pending amendments to the census bill be printed. That, I believe, includes one amendment proposed by the committee, section 3; likewise an amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES], to be inserted in line 6, after the word "census," on page 2.

Mr. GRAY. To what section?

Mr. TELLER. Section 2.

Mr. CARTER. In section 2, to the effect that the assistant director should not be of the same political party as the director.

Mr. ALLISON. I will suggest to the Senator from Montana that the amendments of the committee be printed in the text of the bill, and that other amendments be printed at the end of the bill, with such descriptive words as will show where they are to be inserted. I want myself to see what the committee finally propose respecting this entire matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, that will be the order.

Mr. WALTHALL. If the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] will withdraw his motion for an executive session for a few minutes, I wish to present some papers to the Senate and ask for an order with reference to them. It is a matter of some importance.

Mr. CARTER. I withdraw the motion for that purpose.

QUARANTINE STATION AT SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. WALTHALL. I desire to call up resolution 192, offered by me early in the session and now lying on the table, so that I may have an order made with reference to it. The resolution has already been read to the Senate. It provides that the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine shall be directed to investigate and report whether it be not advisable that the quarantine station at Ship Island, Mississippi, be removed to some other point in the Gulf a little more remote from the mainland.

I ask that that resolution may be referred to that committee along with a number of papers which I now present. These papers are:

First, a copy of the act of March 5, 1888, under which the quarantine station was removed from Ship Island to Chandeleur Island, and a communication containing the following matters: The substance of the proceedings in Congress when this measure was under consideration, showing that the act was prayed for by the county authorities of Harrison County, Miss., recommended by the then Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, and passed because such removal was deemed necessary to the health and safety of the people on the mainland; an extract from the present Supervising Surgeon-General's report of 1893, showing that the quarantine station was moved back to Ship Island in October, 1893, and stating the circumstances under which he took that responsibility; and an extract from the appropriation bill approved August 18, 1894, referring to such quarantine station as "transferred from Chandeleur Island."

Second. Extracts from the annual reports of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service for 1886 and 1887, recommending the removal of the quarantine station from Ship Island.

Third. Report of Dr. H. H. Haralson, quarantine inspector at the port of Biloxi, to the State board of health of Mississippi, dated October 1, 1896, in relation to the Ship Island quarantine and proceedings of the State board thereon, in which the governor of the State is earnestly requested to use his influence to secure the removal of the station from Ship Island.

Fourth. The report of the State board of health to the governor of Mississippi, covering the period between March 24, 1896, and September 30, 1897, in which the Ship Island quarantine is discussed and reasons stated why it should be removed, and containing a copy of a letter from the governor to the Secretary of the Treasury asking for its removal.

Fifth. A letter from Dr. Haralson, of the Mississippi State board of health, dated November 26, 1897, contending that the Ship Island quarantine is responsible for the introduction of yellow fever in 1897; a statement from Dr. J. F. Hunter, secretary of the board, published September 8, 1897, that this quarantine is prejudicial to the public health, giving the reasons for this opinion; and a letter from Surgeon-General Wyman, transmitting one from Surg. R. D. Murray, of the Marine-Hospital Service, combating these views.

Sixth. Resolutions of the board of supervisors of Jackson County, Miss., and of the board of aldermen of Biloxi, Miss., favoring the removal of the Ship Island Quarantine Station, the one to Petit Bois Island and the other to Chandeleur Island; and the proceedings of two meetings of citizens of Biloxi, the one favoring and the other opposing any removal.

Seventh. Comments of the Biloxi (Miss.) Herald, the New Orleans Picayune, the New Orleans Times-Democrat, and other newspapers, showing that the proposed investigation should be made without delay.

Mr. President, the matter involved in this proposed investigation is one of extreme importance to the people of the Gulf Coast and the South Atlantic Coast. If, as has been repeatedly alleged, the Ship Island quarantine station is dangerous to the health and safety of those people, it should be removed at once; and if it is not, that fact should be ascertained and made public, so that all anxiety on the subject may be put at rest.

I trust that this resolution, or some other resolution looking to the same end, may be promptly reported by the committee and passed by the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the reference requested by the Senator from Mississippi of the papers referred to by him to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine? The Chair hears none, and they will be so referred.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was addressed the resolution of the Senate of December 18, 1897, reading as follows—

"*Resolved*, That the heads of the several Executive Departments, respectively, be directed to inform the Senate what appointive positions, if any, in their respective Departments should, in their opinion, be excepted from the operation of the laws governing the civil service or the rules established by the Civil Service Commission; and further,

"*Resolved*, That the said heads of the several Executive Departments, respectively, be directed to inform the Senate what changes or amendments to the present civil-service rules seem to be desirable, as indicated by their experience"—

has the honor to make report so far as concerns the Department of State.

I found upon entering upon my duties as Secretary of State that the entire clerical force of the Department, including the chief clerk, at $2,500, and six chiefs of bureau, at $2,100 each, was covered by the civil-service law under a Presidential order extending its operations so as to embrace those officers.

My opinion is that these seven positions should "be excepted from the operations of the laws governing the civil service, or the rules established by the Civil Service Commission," and I so recommend, should any changes or amendments to the present civil-service law or rules be contemplated. These officers should be either appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or the Secretary of State should be, as formerly, acting for the President, empowered to appoint them.

All these officers bear a close personal relation to the Secretary of State in the conduct of the Department's official business. It is through them, under the Assistant Secretaries, he is enabled to transact his official duties, and it would seem to be the part of prudence and discretion that they should be in sympathetic touch with the head of the Department, to insure cooperation and harmony of action. It is probable that the Secretary of State may not wish to exercise the power conferred upon him to make removals and appointments in these particular positions, but his hands should not be tied or his authority limited whenever, in his judgment, the best interests of the public service demand a change. This freedom of action on the part of the Secretary of State, which should never have been curtailed, would, I believe, promote the public interests. It should certainly instill in those officers a desire to render the best possible service to the Department and stimulate their highest endeavors to discharge their official duties in harmony with the wishes of the Secretary of State.

I may say frankly that my recommendation for a change in this respect is not based upon any want of fidelity on the part of the gentlemen who are at present occupying the seven positions named, or because of a desire to remove any one of them and appoint his successor. They have uniformly shown a commendable spirit of energy and fidelity in carrying forward the great volume of the Department's work, which I can not fail to recognize and appreciate. I have made the recommendation solely because I believe the persons competent to fill these necessarily quasi confidential and important positions should be instantly and freely subject to change by the President or the Secretary of State. I think the service would be benefited by excepting these seven positions from the operations of the civil-service laws.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN SHERMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 5, 1898.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask that that communication may be printed and appropriately referred.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That order will be made, in the absence of objection.

Mr. COCKRELL. In this connection, I desire to say that the communication which has been read is a remarkable production, coming from a Secretary of State who served so long in the Senate, who was here when the civil-service bill was enacted into law, and who knows the force and effect of that law. He must know that the civil-service law gave to the President no authority whatever that he did not theretofore possess under the general law, and that that law vested in the President an absolute discretion whether he would place offices under the civil-service law or not. The extension of the civil-service law has been by Executive action, and not by legislative action. President Arthur extended it just at the close of his term; President Cleveland extended it just at the close of his term, after he had been defeated in 1888; President Harrison did the same thing, and President Cleveland did the same thing again during his second term.

Mr. CULLOM. Worse than ever.

Mr. COCKRELL. President McKinley to-day has the absolute, legal, unrestricted right and power to set aside every solitary order which has been made placing any branch of the public service under the civil-service law and the regulations made under it; and for the Secretary of State to come to Congress for legislative relief when his own chief refuses to grant his request, seems to me to be wonderful presumption.

Mr. ALLISON. I did not especially notice the reading of the communication of the Secretary of State. Does it ask Congress to intervene?

Mr. COCKRELL. Practically, it does. The Secretary recommends it. He recommends it to whom? To Congress.

Mr. ALLISON. But the Senator misapprehends, I think, the situation. As I understand it, the resolution to which this communication is a response, required the Secretary of State to give his opinion respecting the operations of the civil-service law in his Department, whether the Department ought to be subject to its operations, whether it should be extended, or whether it should be modified. I ask that the resolution may be read again, so that we may see precisely what was the request.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read again. The Secretary's response is a recommendation and not an expression of opinion.

Mr. ALLISON. If the Senator will allow me a moment, we have asked from the Secretary of State his opinion, and he has given to us his opinion, which I think he was bound to do on the request of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. He was bound to give his opinion, but not to make a recommendation to Congress to do that which the President, his chief, has the right to do without legislation.

Mr. ALLISON. Will the Senator allow the resolution to be read, so that we may see what we asked the Secretary of State to do?

Mr. COCKRELL. Yes; let the resolution be read.

Mr. CULLOM. I had myself the honor of introducing that resolution.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Let it be read.

Mr. CULLOM. I should like to have the resolution read, because it will show exactly whether the response made by the Secretary of State is in accordance with it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution referred to will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution adopted by the Senate December 18, 1897, as follows:

Resolved, That the heads of the several Executive Departments, respectively, be directed to inform the Senate what appointive positions, if any, in their respective Departments should, in their opinion, be excepted from the operation of the laws governing the civil service or the rules established by the Civil Service Commission.

Resolved, That the said heads of the several Executive Departments, respectively, be directed to inform the Senate what changes or amendments to the present civil-service rules seem to be desirable, as indicated by their experience.

Mr. ALLISON. There was an explicit direction to the Secretary of State to inform us what clerks or other employees in his Department should be exempted from the operations of the civil-service law, and, in response to that request, the Secretary frankly states his views.

Mr. COCKRELL. The resolution did not call for his recommendation, but simply for his opinion. I must confess that my good friend from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM] prepared quite a catching resolution to try to relieve the Executive from the responsibility of putting these people under the civil-service law and bring the question before Congress.

Now, let us understand this question once for all. Congress did not place these offices under the civil-service law. Congress gave the Executive only the power to do it. He has exercised that power. He can exercise the power to undo what he has done; and what is the use of Senators and Representatives consuming their time in discussing this subject unless it is the intention to tie the hands of the President and force him against his will to do these things? The President can take these men from under the civil-service law now. If you want to come in here and enact legislation on this subject, say so. Do you propose by legislation to scoop out from under the operation of the civil-service law the people whom the President has placed under that law and who, he says, should be continued under it? That is the question. Is Congress going to undertake to override the will of the President, to take away his discretion, and put it beyond his power to keep these officers under the civil-service law?

Mr. ALLISON. But the Senator from Missouri criticises, as I understand, the Secretary of State for answering explicitly and candidly the inquiry of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. Oh, no; not for answering it.

Mr. TELLER. The Secretary more than answers it.

Mr. COCKRELL. But for going beyond the answer and recommending to Congress what his chief has now the right and power to do.

Mr. ALLISON. I should be glad to have that part of the communication of the Secretary of State again read. I did not hear it.

Mr. TELLER. Let it be read again.

Mr. ALLISON. Let the whole of it be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary again read the communication from the Secretary of State.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I desire merely to say a word, as we shall have plenty of time to debate the general subject when we get the reports all in and take up the question properly, if there shall be occasion for legislation at all.

The only purpose I had in view in introducing the resolution was to get as much information as we could before any legislation on the subject was undertaken by the Senate. We have heard a good deal said by people outside as to what ought to be the change in the law or the regulations.

It seemed to me that there was no class of men in the Government service so well qualified, from their experience in their respective Departments, to say for themselves exactly what change ought to be made in the law or the regulations, and hence it was that I introduced the resolution calling upon the head of each Department to tell us what persons or officers in their employ, if any, ought to be excepted from the civil service, so that we might have all the information before us, coming from the men having the responsibility of great Departments and having to deal with all the subordinates appointed by them.

There is no catch about it. There was no purpose of a catch about it. It was simply to get from the heads of Departments all the information we could secure, they being regarded, so far as I am concerned, as probably better qualified to suggest what modifications ought to be made in the law or the regulations than almost any other class of men. I had no other desire about it; and I think we will find, if we get the reports from the Cabinet officers, as we have had two to-day, that by the time we get all of them and have the information printed we will know more definitely what places, if any, can be excepted than we have been able to ascertain heretofore. I hope we shall get the information.

Mr. ALLEN. If all the answers are of the same drift and tenor as this answer, what does the Senator from Illinois contemplate doing?

Mr. CULLOM. It will then be a question for legislation, if we think legislation necessary, and we will know more definitely, perhaps, whether the President has the power the Senator from Missouri says he has, and whether he ought to modify the rules, and he himself perhaps will know better whether or not he ought to modify the present regulations.

Mr. ALLEN. Does the Senator from Illinois anticipate in that event the introduction of a bill to modify the civil-service law?

Mr. CULLOM. I am frank to say that while I am not in favor of wiping out the civil service at all, I do believe there ought to be modifications of it in the interest of the public service.

Mr. ALLEN. I suppose the Senator recognizes the fact that the civil-service law is constantly being violated?

Mr. CULLOM. I do not know whether or not it is.

Mr. ALLEN. The journals are full of instances of violation. Clerks come to Senators and Representatives by the score and call their attention to violations. There are repeated instances. It can not be possible that the Senator is ignorant of all those things.

Mr. CULLOM. I read what is in the journals and papers, more or less, if the Senator refers to the newspapers of the country.

Mr. ALLEN. I refer to the newspapers and to the fact that persons who have served under the civil-service law for years are reduced to lower stations and lower salaries upon a change of Administration, and if they rebel against the reduction their office is abolished and they are dropped through, as water is through a sieve. The next day the office is reestablished and another person is appointed to the place. That is a condition of affairs which is notorious.

Mr. CULLOM. I think that is probably more or less true.

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska whether it is not true that until recently there never had been any civil-service regulation or rule to prevent the removal of a person in the classified service?

Mr. ALLEN. I do not know whether or not there has been, but if there has not been, there has not been much of a civil-service law.

Mr. SPOONER. A rule has recently been made that a man can not be removed without being informed of the charges against him.

Mr. CULLOM. The President of the United States has amended the rule in that respect.

Mr. ALLEN. It is daily openly violated by heads of Departments.

Mr. CULLOM. Does the Senator think that is true now?

Mr. ALLEN. I say it is true now.

Mr. CULLOM. I do not know whether or not it is, but I do know that, somewhat to the surprise of some of us, the President of the United States made a more rigid rule than existed before, to prevent the very thing the Senator says is going on now.

Mr. ALLEN. The civil-service law as administered is a hiss and a byword in this country, and every man understands that a change of Administration means the dropping out of a lot of clerks, subordinate officers occupying positions in the Departments, and the introduction of new ones.

Mr. CULLOM. If the Senator from Nebraska is through, I will state that I am not here especially as the advocate of the civil-service law. I do not believe very much in the law or the rules that have been made under it, and I think that many of

the rules in reference to it are absurd, as the Senator from Colorado said to-day, with respect to watchmen and such people employed in the Departments being put under the civil service. I think, however, that the great body of the clerks in the Departments and bureaus perhaps ought to be under the civil service.

Mr. GRAY. Do not say perhaps.

Mr. CULLOM. They ought to be, then, if the Senator from Delaware objects to the use of the word "perhaps."

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator from Illinois will allow me——

Mr. CULLOM. However, I should like to keep in the word "perhaps" until we find out exactly where we are with reference to the subject.

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator will permit me, I will call his attention to a matter which came to me the other day, without disclosing the name of my informant, who is a man in position to know, a reliable man, a man of experience. He said the clerks who were appointed under the civil service to weigh the mail or to superintend the weighing of the mails carried under contract by the railroads and the steamship companies were in almost every instance absolutely incompetent to discharge the duties, although they had passed a civil-service examination.

If they said that a certain amount of mail matter weighed 600 pounds, and a skilled old expert of the railroad said 1,000 or 1,500 pounds, his word was taken and they were ignored. Would it not be better for the public, would it not come nearer a merit system, if that word is to be used in discussion and in legislation, to appoint men having natural fitness and competency to discharge those duties——

Mr. CULLOM. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. ALLEN. Than to take some cigarette-smoking dude who has just left school and who knows nothing of the practical details of business and put him in charge?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois a question, as we have the subject up for general debate. Does the Senator believe that in the original civil-service law as it was passed there was any intention or any anticipation that there would be any limit at all on the power of removal in the Executive Departments as to clerks appointed even under the civil service?

Mr. CULLOM. So far as that is concerned, I think we are very far away, in the administration of the civil-service law, from where we thought we were when we adopted it; and that is one reason why I am disposed to want the matter investigated from top to bottom in order to see exactly what the men now in charge of the Government have to say with reference to the absurdity of some of the regulations which have been made under the law.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The bad administration of a law ought not to be made an objection to the law. When the law was adopted, unless I am very much mistaken, there was no thought, no idea of limiting the power of removal. It was simply to provide a method of appointment and to prevent appointments being made simply for the purpose of rewarding party service. But I believe the Executive Department ought now to have the power to remove any clerk whenever the head thereof is satisfied the clerk is not discharging the duties of his office or that he is not competent to do it.

Mr. CULLOM. So do I.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Whenever the chief believes that, he ought to have the power to put the clerk out; but let the place be filled through the civil service.

Mr. CULLOM. I agree with the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. SPOONER. Have not the heads of Departments that power now?

Mr. CHILTON. Do they not possess that power to-day?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I understand the Civil Service Commission claims that by some provision put into an appropriation act a man can not be removed except for cause, and the President of the United States has recently issued an order that nobody shall be removed except on written charges, and they shall be proved, as I understand. I do not believe there is a line of law anywhere to justify the practice.

Mr. SPOONER. That is different. That is a rule of Executive action.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. CULLOM. Certainly.

Mr. COCKRELL. When the civil-service bill was passed, the man who drafted the measure, its father, Dorman B. Eaton (he presented it to the Select Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and it was reported by the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Pendleton), expressly said that the object of the bill was not to guard the exit from office, but only the entrance, and that it had nothing on earth to do with removals or retention in office. That was the law, it has been the law, and it is the law to-day, unless Executive authority has modified or changed it.

Mr. CULLOM. Exactly, and therefore, at my suggestion, the Senate called upon the heads of Departments to answer the question whether there are any people employed by them under the civil service who ought to be excepted from it. I want the facts, so that when we come to legislate upon the question, if we have to do it, we may know what the situation is and the country and the Administration may know what the condition of affairs is. Let the President act in the light of what his own Cabinet officers say ought to be the rule in reference to the government of the different Departments by them, and if, as the Secretary of State says in direct answer to the inquiry made by the Senate resolution, there are seven men who ought not to be under the civil service, let the President, if he has the authority, relieve them from the civil service.

Mr. TELLER. He has the authority, beyond all question.

Mr. CULLOM. If he has, he will know from his own Secretary of State, at any rate, that the latter believes those seven men ought to be taken from under the civil-service law.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Does not the Secretary of State suggest that this action must be taken by the Senate?

Mr. CULLOM. The Secretary of State makes some sort of a general answer which may possibly be construed as a recommendation to Congress to legislate, but I do not think the Secretary of State means that at all.

Mr. GRAY. I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois whether he agrees that Congress can legislate efficiently so as to bind the Executive in all the Departments, and whether the existence of the civil-service rules does not depend largely upon the will of the Executive?

Mr. CULLOM. I think it does.

Mr. GRAY. Can we restrain the Executive in the power given him by the Constitution or trammel him at all in regard to appointments? Can we do more than provide a certain machinery of which he can avail himself if he chooses in making appointments to the civil service?

Mr. CULLOM. The Senator's question would lead to a general discussion of the constitutional authority.

Mr. FAULKNER. I will say to the Senator from Delaware, with the permission of the Senator from Illinois, that that question has been decided by the Supreme Court, and I do not think there is any question at all about the power of Congress, if it choose to do it, so far as concerns any officer appointed by the heads of Departments, under the provision of the Constitution. As to any other officers, the question has never been decided, but I do not think it could.

Mr. GRAY. The Senator from West Virginia must have misunderstood me. I spoke of the Chief Executive, as a part of his power in the matter—the President.

Mr. CULLOM. I do not care to take up the time of the Senate further. I think the Secretary of State answers the interrogatory put in the resolution——

Mr. FAULKNER. If the Senator from Illinois will permit me, I supposed the Senator from Delaware was asking a practical question. No law has ever been enacted that put any limitation upon the power of the President as to appointments by the President. It is only as to officers who are appointed by the heads of Departments.

Mr. ALLEN. Suppose he should appoint a man who is an alien? Can we limit that power?

Mr. FAULKNER. That is not involved in the civil-service question at all. I do not want to be understood as advocating the civil-service system, because I am not a civil service reformer, and I am only speaking of a question of law.

Mr. GRAY. Does the Senator from West Virginia desire to keep the civil-service law as it is and not reform it?

Mr. ALLEN. The Senator from West Virginia went too far when he said there can be no limitation put upon the Executive. Suppose the President of the United States should undertake to appoint Queen Victoria to an office in this country, or to confer upon her some lucrative position; does the Senator from West Virginia say that Congress has no power to prevent it; that the President of the United States may go all over the world and select such agencies to conduct this Government as he may see fit?

Mr. FAULKNER. I have not raised any question of that sort.

Mr. ALLEN. Then the Senator must modify his statement that the Chief Executive is without limitation as to his appointing power.

Mr. FAULKNER. I did not say that, and therefore there is no necessity for a modification. I simply say that it is a debatable question whether or not Congress has the right to put any limitation upon the power of the President as to appointments, under the provision of the Constitution conferring that authority upon him.

Mr. ALLEN. Is it not true that in this country each of the three several departments of the Government is a check upon the other?

Mr. FAULKNER. I thought they were coordinate and independent. That is the way I have always understood it.

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator pleases, coordinate and independent—within the sphere of their constitutional office.

Mr. FAULKNER. That is right.

Mr. ALLEN. But it is not within the constitutional right of the Chief Executive of the nation, at his caprice, to appoint to an office whomsoever he may see fit, regardless of whether or not that individual is a citizen of the United States. It is not an office without its limitation.

Mr. CULLOM. I should like to——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that the debate is proceeding with the consent of the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. CULLOM. I merely desire to state that while I was taken off the floor by other Senators, I have nothing more to say, except to express the belief that the reports which are coming in will give the country and Congress information which will be of value to us before we get through.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CARTER. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 6, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 5, 1898.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Blanche K. Bruce, of the District of Columbia, to be Register of the Treasury, to succeed J. Fount. Tillman, resigned.

Mr. Bruce is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

ASSISTANT REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Nolen L. Chew, of Indiana, to be Assistant Register of the Treasury, to succeed John B. Brawley, resigned.

Mr. Chew is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Robert J. Tracewell, of Indiana, to be Comptroller of the Treasury, to succeed Robert B. Bowler, resigned.

Mr. Tracewell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

DEPUTY AUDITOR.

Abraham L. Lawshe, of Indiana, to be Deputy Auditor for the Post-Office Department, to succeed William G. Crawford, resigned.

Mr. Lawshe is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

David N. Comingore, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Kentucky, to succeed Alexander M. Davezac, resigned.

Mr. Comingore is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edward T. Franks, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the Second district of Kentucky, to succeed T. J. Yandell, resigned.

Mr. Franks is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

David W. Henry, of Indiana, to be collector of internal revenue for the Seventh district of Indiana, to succeed Joshua Jump, removed.

Mr. Henry is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel M. Lemon, of Michigan, to be collector of internal revenue for the Fourth district of Michigan, to succeed Israel C. Smith, removed.

Mr. Lemon is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Isaac Moffett, of New Jersey, to be collector of internal revenue for the First district of New Jersey, to succeed James Butcher, resigned.

Mr. Moffett is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Alexander L. Morrison, of New Mexico, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of New Mexico, to succeed Charles M. Shannon, removed.

Mr. Morrison is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ambrose E. Nowlin, of Indiana, to be collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Indiana, to succeed William H. Bracken, removed.

Mr. Nowlin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Benjamin F. Parlett, of Maryland, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Maryland, to succeed Murray Vandiver, resigned.

Mr. Parlett is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel J. Roberts, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the seventh district of Kentucky, to succeed Wallace M. Shelby, removed.

Mr. Roberts is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles E. Sapp, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Kentucky, to succeed Ben Johnson, removed.

Mr. Sapp is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Eugene A. Webster, of South Carolina, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of South Carolina, to succeed S. A. Townes, removed.

Mr. Webster is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James A. Wood, of New Hampshire, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of New Hampshire, to succeed Calvin Page, removed.

Mr. Wood is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

ASSAYER.

Patrick J. Miniter, of South Dakota, to be assayer in charge United States assay office at Deadwood, S. Dak., new office, act of Congress approved June 4, 1897.

Mr. Miniter is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

MELTER.

Louis A. Walker, of Montana, to be melter of the United States assay office at Helena, Mont., in place of Charles Rumley, deceased.

Mr. Walker is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

SUPERINTENDENT COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Henry S. Pritchett, of Missouri, to be Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, to succeed W. W. Duffield, resigned.

Mr. Pritchett is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

John Quincy Adams, of Michigan, to be collector of customs for the district of Superior, in the State of Michigan, to succeed John C. Scully, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

Mr. Adams is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John S. Bethel, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, to succeed Charles M. Wallace, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

Mr. Bethel is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry W. Brendel, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Buffalo Creek, in the State of New York, to succeed Peter C. Doyle, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

Mr. Brendel is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Jesse W. Elliott, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Newport News, in the State of Virginia, to succeed Lewis P. Stearns, resigned.

Mr. Elliott is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Andrew W. Francisco, of California, to be collector of customs for the district of Los Angeles, in the State of California, to succeed John T. Gaffey, removed.

Mr. Francisco is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph E. Lee, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of St. Johns, in the State of Florida, to succeed Charles R. Bisbee, removed.

Mr. Lee is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Matthew B. Macfarlane, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Tampa, in the State of Florida, to succeed John T. Lesley, resigned.

Mr. Macfarlane is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Zophar M. Mansur, of Vermont, to be collector of customs for

the district of Memphremagog, in the State of Vermont. New office created by act of Congress approved June 4, 1897.

Mr. Mansur is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles H. Maris, of Texas, to be collector of customs for the district of Brazos de Santiago, in the State of Texas, to succeed John A. Michel, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

Mr. Maris is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Olin Merrill, of Vermont, to be collector of customs for the district of Vermont, to succeed Bradley B. Smalley, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

Mr. Merrill is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank J. Naramore, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the district of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut, to succeed Walter Goddard, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

Mr. Naramore is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William B. Sheppard, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Apalachicola, in the State of Florida, to succeed John E. Grady, resigned.

Mr. Sheppard is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John E. Stillman, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Pensacola, in the State of Florida, to succeed Daniel G. Brent, removed.

Mr. Stillman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas O. Thompson, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the district of New London, in the State of Connecticut, to succeed A. T. Hale resigned.

Mr. Thompson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

John T. Dare, of California, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, to succeed James E. Tucker, removed.

Mr. Dare is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Dwight Jarvis, of Florida, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Tampa, in the State of Florida. New office created by act of Congress approved March 1, 1889.

Mr. Jarvis is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Owen Summers, of Oregon, to be appraiser of mechandise in the district of Willamette, in the State of Oregon, to succeed Edward Russell, removed.

Mr. Summers is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

ASSISTANT APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

Lyman B. Carhart, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed J. J. Morrison, removed.

Mr. Carhart is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank J. Drummond, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed J. C. Biglin, resigned.

Mr. Drummond is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Michael Nathan, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed Emil Rose, removed.

Mr. Nathan is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Warner Sherwood, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed J. W. A. Strickland, removed.

Mr. Sherwood is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph P. Skillman, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed Jacob Schoenhof, removed.

Mr. Skillman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Wanmaker, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed Thomas H. Craven, removed.

Mr. Wanmaker is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas C. Wordin, of Connecticut, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed J. Rockwell Fay, removed.

Mr. Wordin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

SPECIAL EXAMINER OF DRUGS.

John H. Dawson, of California, to be special examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, to succeed C. A. Kern, removed.

Mr. Dawson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Edwin W. Davis, of Ohio, to be a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed W. C. Myers, promoted.

Mr. Davis is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Robert F. Halpin, of New York, to be a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed M. W. Thompson, resigned.

Mr. Halpin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

William C. Myers, of Tennessee, to be a first assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Willits Pedrick, promoted.

Mr. Myers is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Harry L. Taylor, of Maryland, to be a first assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, in place of Eugene Vallat, jr., deceased.

Mr. Taylor is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS, REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Frederick C. Billard, of Maryland, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed J. H. Brown, promoted.

Mr. Billard is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Bernard H. Camden, of West Virginia, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, in place of W. H. O. Hay, deceased.

Mr. Camden is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Benjamin M. Chiswell, of Maryland, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed C. M. White, resigned.

Mr. Chiswell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Harry G. Hamlet, of Massachusetts, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed F. H. Dimock, promoted.

Mr. Hamlet is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Henry Demas, of Louisiana, to be naval officer of customs in the district of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to succeed Jeff B. Snyder, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

Mr. Demas is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

SURGEON, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

P. A. Surg. Parker C. Kalloch, of Pennsylvania, to be a surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, in place of W. H. H. Hutton, deceased.

Mr. Kalloch is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

Terence V. Powderly, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner-General of Immigration, to succeed Herman Stump, resigned.

Mr. Powderly is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Thomas Fitchie, of New York, to be commissioner of immigration for the port of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed J. H. Senner, resigned.

Mr. Fitchie is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

POSTMASTERS.

John A. Bingham, to be postmaster at Talladega, in the county of Talladega and State of Alabama, in the place of John H. Donahoo, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

Mr. Bingham is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles W. Buckley, to be postmaster at Montgomery, in the county of Montgomery and State of Alabama, in the place of William W. Screws, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Buckley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel D. Clark, to be postmaster at Ozark, in the county of Dale and State of Alabama, in the place of Joseph H. Adams, whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

Mr. Clark is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James A. Grimmet, to be postmaster at Tuskegee, in the county of Macon and State of Alabama, in the place of Sallie Howard, removed.

Mr. Grimmet is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Elbert Hays, to be postmaster at Cullman, in the county of Cullman and State of Alabama, in the place of Henry L. Heidelberg, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Hays is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George S. Lee, to be postmaster at Anniston, in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama, in the place of Milton A. Smith, whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

Mr. Lee is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John B. Lollar, to be postmaster at Jasper, in the county of Walker and State of Alabama, in the place of J. F. Appling, removed.

Mr. Lollar is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Margaret Miller, to be postmaster at Tuscaloosa, in the county of Tuscaloosa and State of Alabama, in the place of Richard C. McCalla, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

Mr. Miller is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Blevins S. Perdue, to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Butler and State of Alabama, in the place of Albert Steinhart, removed.

Mr. Perdue is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Stephen A. Pilley, to be postmaster at Troy, in the county of Pike and State of Alabama, in the place of John M. Hamil, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Pilley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Andrew J. Prince, to be postmaster at Pratt City, in the county of Jefferson and State of Alabama, in the place of J. C. De Lacee, removed.

Mr. Prince is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Nicholas G. Schad, to be postmaster at Brewton, in the county of Escambia and State of Alabama, in the place of Charles F. Rankin, removed.

Mr. Schad is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Dallas B. Smith, to be postmaster at Opelika, in the county of Lee and State of Alabama, in the place of John T. Gorman, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Smith is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Sanford B. Strout, to be postmaster at Evergreen, in the county of Conecuh and State of Alabama, in the place of W. T. Wiggins, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Strout is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Newton L. Wilson, to be postmaster at Blocton, in the county of Bibb and State of Alabama, in the place of Charles C. Collier, removed.

Mr. Wilson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Albert J. Griswold, to be postmaster at Nogales, in the county of Pima and Territory of Arizona, in the place of Thomas J. Wylie, removed.

Mr. Griswold is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John J. Hodnett, to be postmaster at Tempe, in the county of Maricopa and Territory of Arizona, in the place of Curtin W. Miller, removed.

Mr. Hodnett is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William O. Kellner, to be postmaster at Globe, in the county of Gila and Territory of Arizona, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1897.

Mr. Kellner is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas J. Coalter, to be postmaster at Flagstaff, in the county of Coconino and Territory of Arizona, in the place of Thomas J. Ross, whose commission expired October 4, 1897.

Mr. Coalter is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William K. Baker, to be postmaster at Wynne, in the county of Cross and State of Arkansas, in the place of Bedford F. Hamilton, removed.

Mr. Baker is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John A. Brouse, to be postmaster at Lonoke, in the county of Lonoke and State of Arkansas, in the place of Robert M. Griffin, removed.

Mr. Brouse is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel I. Clark, to be postmaster at Helena, in the county of Phillips and State of Arkansas, in the place of Henry P. Grant, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Clark is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Dora Clow, to be postmaster at Arkadelphia, in the county of Clark and State of Arkansas, in the place of Fannie T. McMillan, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Dora Clow is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William B. Empie, to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Jackson and State of Arkansas, in the place of Charles H. Wilmans, removed.

Mr. Empie is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Leo K. Fesler, to be postmaster at Rogers, in the county of Benton and State of Arkansas, in the place of John W. Puckett, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Fesler is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Winfield S. Holt, to be postmaster at Little Rock, in the county of Pulaski and State of Arkansas, in the place of James Mitchell, removed.

Mr. Holt is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John W. Howell, to be postmaster at Hot Springs, in the county of Garland and State of Arkansas, in the place of William F. Housley, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Mr. Howell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William P. Jones, to be postmaster at Batesville, in the county of Independence and State of Arkansas, in the place of John A. Hinkle, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

Mr. Jones is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John W. Matthewson, to be postmaster at Mammoth Spring, in the county of Fulton and State of Arkansas, in the place of James M. Archer, removed.

Mr. Matthewson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William A. Price, to be postmaster at Clarksville, in the county of Johnson and State of Arkansas, in the place of John M. Davis, removed.

Mr. Price is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Jacob Shaul, to be postmaster at Marianna, in the county of Lee and State of Arkansas, in the place of Bright B. Nunnally, removed.

Mr. Shaul is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Floyd Thompson, to be postmaster at Hope, in the county of Hempstead and State of Arkansas, in the place of James L. White, removed.

Mr. Thompson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Enoch H. Vance, jr., to be postmaster at Malvern, in the county of Hot Spring and State of Arkansas, in the place of George M. Floyd, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Vance is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Allen N. Vanhooser, to be postmaster at Siloam Springs, in the county of Benton and State of Arkansas, in the place of Eugene C. Talbott, removed.

Mr. Vanhooser is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Francis I. Gardiner, to be postmaster at Soldiers Home, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1897.

Mr. Gardiner is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles Hapgood, to be postmaster at Marysville, in the county of Yuba and State of California, in the place of James M. Cremin, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

Mr. Hapgood is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank Hickman, to be postmaster at Hanford, in the county of

Kings and State of California, in the place of Henry C. Tandy, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

Mr. Hickman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Allen B. Lemmon, to be postmaster at Santa Rosa, in the county of Sonoma and State of California, in the place of George W. Lewis, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Mr. Lemmon is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Sheldon Littlefield, to be postmaster at Anaheim, in the county of Orange and State of California, in the place of Maria J. Gardiner, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Mr. Littlefield is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Lee McLaughlin, to be postmaster at Sanger, in the county of Fresno and State of California, in the place of Lee McLaughlin, whose commission expired April 8, 1896. (Reappointment.)

Mr. McLaughlin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Robert J. Nixon, to be postmaster at Yreka, in the county of Siskiyou and State of California, in the place of Austin Hawkins, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Mr. Nixon is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Benjamin A. Osborn, to be postmaster at Watsonville, in the county of Santa Cruz and State of California, in the place of Abram B. Hawkins, whose commission expired November 3, 1897.

Mr. Osborn is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Robert Shaw, to be postmaster at Hollister, in the county of San Benito and State of California, in the place of John Paterson, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

Mr. Shaw is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George Stickles, to be postmaster at Angels Camp, in the county of Calaveras and State of California, in the place of Frank R. Leeper, removed.

Mr. Stickles is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Austin Wiley, to be postmaster at Arcata, in the county of Humboldt and State of California, in the place of James M. Menefee, resigned.

Mr. Wiley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Mary E. Bostwick, to be postmaster at Blackhawk, in the county of Gilpin and State of Colorado, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mary E. Bostwick is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Homer H. Grafton, to be postmaster at Manitou, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, in the place of Homer B. Snyder, removed.

Mr. Grafton is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edwin Price, to be postmaster at Grand Junction, in the county of Mesa and State of Colorado, in the place of M. M. Shores, whose commission expired September 25, 1897.

Mr. Price is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry J. Sears, to be postmaster at Central City, in the county of Gilpin and State of Colorado, in the place of Marcus Leahy, resigned.

Mr. Sears is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James M. Simms, to be postmaster at Fort Collins, in the county of Larimer and State of Colorado, in the place of David C. Threlkeld, removed.

Mr. Simms is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Francis M. Tague, to be postmaster at Las Animas, in the county of Bent and State of Colorado, in the place of Jacob Weil, resigned.

Mr. Tague is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Anthony, to be postmaster at New Milford, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, in the place of George W. Richmond, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

Mr. Anthony is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Roswell S. Edgcomb, to be postmaster at Groton, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Edgcomb is now serving under a temporary commission issued during a recess of the Senate.

Marshall Emmons, to be postmaster at East Haddam, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, in the place of James Bride, jr., whose commission expired August 30, 1897.

Mr. Emmons is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Almon E. Fuller, to be postmaster at Litchfield, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, in the place of Julius Deming, whose commission expired August 30, 1897.

Mr. Fuller is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Tudor Gowdy, to be postmaster at Thompsonville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, in the place of Chester Johnson, resigned.

Mr. Gowdy is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William H. Marigold, to be postmaster at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, in the place of Aurelius Steward, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Mr. Marigold is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

J. Henry Roraback, to be postmaster at Canaan, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, in the place of William H. Camp, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Mr. Roraback is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George F. Pyles, to be postmaster at Anacostia, in the county of Washington and District of Columbia, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1897.

Mr. Pyles is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry W. Bishop, to be postmaster at Eustis, in the county of Lake and State of Florida, in the place of A. Hewett Hill, removed.

Mr. Bishop is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Dennis Eagan, to be postmaster at Jacksonville, in the county of Duval and State of Florida, in the place of Harrison W. Clark, whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

Mr. Eagan is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James Harden, to be postmaster at Bartow, in the county of Polk and State of Florida, in the place of Louis J. Marquis, resigned.

Mr. Harden is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Levi C. Hull, to be postmaster at Starke, in the county of Bradford and State of Florida, in the place of John C. Richard, removed.

Mr. Hull is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John McDougall, to be postmaster at Tallahassee, in the county of Leon and State of Florida, in the place of Robert B. Gorman, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. McDougall is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Gerard B. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Tampa, in the county of Hillsboro and State of Florida, in the place of Duff Post, whose commission expired November 3, 1897.

Mr. Reynolds is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph L. Skipper, to be postmaster at Lakeland, in the county of Polk and State of Florida, in the place of Robert O. Cresap, removed.

Mr. Skipper is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank Vincent, to be postmaster at Apalachicola, in the county of Franklin and State of Florida, in the place of William E. Montgomery, removed.

Mr. Vincent is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph S. Warner, to be postmaster at Miami, in the county of Dade and State of Florida, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Warner is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Hervey D. Bush, to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Newton and State of Georgia, in the place of Henry B. Anderson, removed.

Mr. Bush is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Julia Fleming, to be postmaster at Sparta, in the county of Hancock and State of Georgia, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Julia Fleming is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph S. Garrett, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county

of Muscogee and State of Georgia, in the place of William Redd, jr., whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

Mr. Garrett is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Mitchell G. Hall, to be postmaster at Cordele, in the county of Dooly and State of Georgia, in the place of James M. Davis, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Hall is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Willie E. Harp, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Butts and State of Georgia, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Willie E. Harp is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joshua G. Harris, to be postmaster at Barnesville, in the county of Pike and State of Georgia, in the place of Emmet W. Elder, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Harris is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ella M. Henry, to be postmaster at Elberton, in the county of Elbert and State of Georgia, in the place of John T. Heard, removed.

Ella M. Henry is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles R. Jackson, to be postmaster at Darien, in the county of McIntosh and State of Georgia, in the place of Thomas A. Bailey, whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

Mr. Jackson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William A. McNeil, to be postmaster at Way Cross, in the county of Ware and State of Georgia, in the place of William A. McNeil, whose commission expired October 3, 1897. (Reappointment.)

Mr. McNeil is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William D. F. Mann, to be postmaster at Tallapoosa, in the county of Haralson and State of Georgia, in the place of Alexander N. McBride, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

Mr. Mann is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Monroe B. Morton, to be postmaster at Athens, in the county of Clarke and State of Georgia, in the place of James O'Farrell, removed.

Mr. Morton is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles I. Robinson, to be postmaster at Eatonton, in the county of Putnam and State of Georgia, in the place of Charles F. Dusenbury, removed.

Mr. Robinson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Adam D. Rike, to be postmaster at Thomasville, in the county of Thomas and State of Georgia, in the place of J. Monroe Lee, removed.

Mr. Rike is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George M. Smith, to be postmaster at Carrollton, in the county of Carroll and State of Georgia, in the place of Anna R. Moses, removed.

Mr. Smith is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William H. Smyth, to be postmaster at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, in the place of Amos Fox, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Smyth is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Carlos G. Wilson, to be postmaster at Milledgeville, in the county of Baldwin and State of Georgia, in the place of Chauncey M. Wright, whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

Mr. Wilson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Hugh Cramer, to be postmaster at Hailey, in the county of Blaine and State of Idaho, in the place of Charles E. Norris, removed.

Mr. Cramer is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Warren C. Fenton, to be postmaster at Boise, in the county of Ada and State of Idaho, in the place of Edgar B. Tage, removed.

Mr. Fenton is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William J. Stoddard, to be postmaster at De Lamar, in the county of Owyhee and State of Idaho, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Stoddard is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Cad Allard, to be postmaster at Beardstown, in the county of Cass and State of Illinois, in the place of Albert S. Coil, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Allard is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Lucian Bullard, to be postmaster at Forrest, in the county of Livingston and State of Illinois, in the place of C. L. Corneau, removed.

Mr. Bullard is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Hugh Bennett, to be postmaster at Coal City, in the county of Grundy and State of Illinois, in the place of T. M. Moran, removed.

Mr. Bennett is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel L. Bennett, to be postmaster at Robinson, in the county of Crawford and State of Illinois, in the place of Peter Walker, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Bennett is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Sylvester A. Ballou, to be postmaster at Naperville, in the county of Dupage and State of Illinois, in the place of Alvin Scott, jr., whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

Mr. Ballou is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ralph F. Bradford, to be postmaster at Pontiac, in the county of Livingston and State of Illinois, in the place of James J. Pearson, resigned.

Mr. Bradford is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Allen T. Barnes, to be postmaster at Bloomington, in the county of McLean and State of Illinois, in the place of John Eddy, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Barnes is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Starr H. Beatty, to be postmaster at Delavan, in the county of Tazewell and State of Illinois, in the place of John Culbertson, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Mr. Beatty is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William F. Calhoun, to be postmaster at Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, in the place of Jerry Donahue, removed.

Mr. Calhoun is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John H. Creager, to be postmaster at West Chicago, in the county of Dupage and State of Illinois, in the place of John C. Neltnor, removed.

Mr. Creager is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James F. Crawford, to be postmaster at Warsaw, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, in the place of George P. Walker, removed.

Mr. Crawford is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Andrew Challman, to be postmaster at Batavia, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois, in the place of W. L. Grimes, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

Mr. Challman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Peleg A. Coal, to be postmaster at Gibson City, in the county of Ford and State of Illinois, in the place of John A. Pence, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

Mr. Coal is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Curry, to be postmaster at Mount Sterling, in the county of Brown and State of Illinois, in the place of W. B. Davis, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Mr. Curry is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Walter Colyer, to be postmaster at Albion, in the county of Edwards and State of Illinois, in the place of F. C. Smith, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Colyer is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John Culbertson, to be postmaster at Sumner, in the county of Lawrence and State of Illinois, in the place of H. B. Couchman, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Culbertson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Horace L. Cushing, to be postmaster at Assumption, in the county of Christian and State of Illinois, in the place of William T. Wallace, whose commission expired October 25, 1897.

Mr. Cushing is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Milton A. Ewing, to be postmaster at Neoga, in the county of Cumberland and State of Illinois, in the place of F. P. McMunn, removed.

Mr. Ewing is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Russell W. Folts, to be postmaster at Atlanta, in the county of

Logan and State of Illinois, in the place of J. W. Barr, removed (Marcellus Keene, appointed by the President and by him nominated to the Senate, not having been confirmed).

Mr. Folts is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Francis A. Freer, to be postmaster at Galesburg, in the county of Knox and State of Illinois, in the place of A. J. Ostrander, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

Mr. Freer is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William T. Gossett, to be postmaster at Roseville, in the county of Warren and State of Illinois, in the place of S. W. Taliaferro, removed.

Mr. Gossett is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James E. Gregory, to be postmaster at Moweaqua, in the county of Shelby and State of Illinois, in the place of Henry F. Day, removed.

Mr. Gregory is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William Graue, to be postmaster at Elmhurst, in the county of Dupage and State of Illinois, in the place of O. H. Stange, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Graue is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Clarence E. Holt, to be postmaster at Hospital, in the county of Kankakee and State of Illinois, in the place of Walter C. Tuttle, resigned.

Mr. Holt is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Harrison P. Huntsinger, to be postmaster at Pinckneyville, in the county of Perry and State of Illinois, in the place of R. J. Rushing, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Mr. Huntsinger is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William H. Hainline, to be postmaster at Macomb, in the county of McDonough and State of Illinois, in the place of Rufus Leach, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

Mr. Hainline is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William W. Hogue, to be postmaster at Marshall, in the county of Clark and State of Illinois, in the place of Seymour Hearst, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Hogue is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Freeman A. High, to be postmaster at Havana, in the county of Mason and State of Illinois, in the place of J. H. Schulte, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Mr. High is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Fred C. Kile, to be postmaster at Blue Island, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, in the place of Emil Boehl, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Kile is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Christian A. Kuhl, to be postmaster at Pekin, in the county of Tazewell and State of Illinois, in the place of B. C. Allensworth, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Mr. Kuhl is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William H. Lathrop, to be postmaster at Newton, in the county of Jasper and State of Illinois, in the place of R. M. Haskett, resigned.

Mr. Lathrop is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George J. Price, to be postmaster at Flora, in the county of Clay and State of Illinois, in the place of S. A. McKnight, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Price is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William L. Ranton, to be postmaster at Sheldon, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois, in the place of Albert Gilmore, whose commission expired October 25, 1897.

Mr. Ranton is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George Riddle, to be postmaster at Le Roy, in the county of McLean and State of Illinois, in the place of John H. Brown, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

Mr. Riddle is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ozias Riley, to be postmaster at Champaign, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois, in the place of Isaac Fielding, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Riley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George S. Roush, to be postmaster at Lena, in the county of Stephenson and State of Illinois, in the place of O. J. Wilsey, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Roush is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles W. Taylor, to be postmaster at Carthage, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, in the place of W. R. Hamilton, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Taylor is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edward G. Thompson, to be postmaster at Springvalley, in the county of Bureau and State of Illinois, in the place of Michael Barton, resigned.

Mr. Thompson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas H. Thomas, to be postmaster at Rock Island, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, in the place of J. W. Potter, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Thomas is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John A. Walter, to be postmaster at Lockport, in the county of Will and State of Illinois, in the place of Frank Sloan, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Walter is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Chester A. Wilcox, to be postmaster at Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, in the place of James P. Montgomery, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Wilcox is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George H. McKinley, to be postmaster at Moline, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, in the place of M. J. McEniry, removed.

Mr. McKinley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Robert E. Moon, to be postmaster at Fulton, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois, in the place of F. K. Bastian, removed.

Mr. Moon is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William J. McEldowney, to be postmaster at Chicago Heights, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, in the place of Samuel R. McElroy, removed.

Mr. McEldowney is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Harley R. Moberley, to be postmaster at Windsor, in the county of Shelby and State of Illinois, in the place of B. F. Moberley, removed.

Mr. Moberley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Isaac Newland, to be postmaster at Colchester, in the county of McDonough and State of Illinois, in the place of H. C. Jones, removed.

Mr. Newland is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Parker, to be postmaster at Casey, in the county of Clark and State of Illinois, in the place of William Lee, removed.

Mr. Parker is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William C. Roodhouse, to be postmaster at Roodhouse, in the county of Greene and State of Illinois, in the place of David F. King, removed.

Mr. Roodhouse is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Richard Seaton, to be postmaster at Camp Point, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, in the place of James F. Robertson, removed.

Mr. Seaton is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James R. Smith, to be postmaster at Taylorville, in the county of Christian and State of Illinois, in the place of Cyrus N. Walls, removed.

Mr. Smith is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William J. Baird, to be postmaster at Vevay, in the county of Switzerland and State of Indiana, in the place of Oscar Williamson, removed.

Mr. Baird is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William L. Boyce, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Posey and State of Indiana, in the place of Andrew Wasem, removed.

Mr. Boyce is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William A. Banks, to be postmaster at Laporte, in the county of Laporte and State of Indiana, in the place of Sylvanus E. Grover, removed.

Mr. Banks is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Elliott E. Barnard, to be postmaster at Delphi, in the county of Carroll and State of Indiana, in the place of James W. Weidner, removed.

Mr. Barnard is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William H. Bonner, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Vermilion and State of Indiana, in the place of Lucius O. Bishop, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Mr. Bonner is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles B. Bentley, to be postmaster at Warsaw, in the county of Kosciusko and State of Indiana, in the place of William D. Alleman, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

Mr. Bentley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John R. Bonnell, to be postmaster at Crawfordsville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Indiana, in the place of Ed. Voris, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Bonnell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James F. Brenaman, to be postmaster at Alexandria, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, in the place of William Cunningham, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Brenaman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Scott Cole, to be postmaster at Huntington, in the county of Huntington and State of Indiana, in the place of John F. Fulton, removed.

Mr. Cole is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Milton A. Cornell, to be postmaster at Goshen, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, in the place of Joseph A. Beane, whose commission expired December 11, 1897.

Mr. Cornell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James L. Caldwell, to be postmaster at Lafayette, in the county of Tippecanoe and State of Indiana, in the place of Michael H. Kennedy, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Caldwell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

David L. Elliott, to be postmaster at Warren, in the county of Huntington and State of Indiana, in the place of William R. Hamilton, removed.

Mr. Elliott is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Matthew Erwin, to be postmaster at Bourbon, in the county of Marshall and State of Indiana, in the place of John W. Colvin, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Erwin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Granville H. Forkner, to be postmaster at Auburn, in the county of Dekalb and State of Indiana, in the place of Silas J. Brandon, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Mr. Forkner is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Harry D. Falls, to be postmaster at Brazil, in the county of Clay and State of Indiana, in the place of John S. Stough, removed.

Mr. Falls is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John H. Hoffman, to be postmaster at Ligonier, in the county of Noble and State of Indiana, in the place of James D. Casey, resigned.

Mr. Hoffman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James B. Johns, to be postmaster at Tipton, in the county of Tipton and State of Indiana, in the place of Bushrod W. L. Ressler, deceased.

Mr. Johns is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph O. Lambert, to be postmaster at Middletown, in the county of Henry and State of Indiana, in the place of Henderson H. Lilly, removed.

Mr. Lambert is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John W. Lewis, to be postmaster at Huntingburg, in the county of Dubois and State of Indiana, in the place of Frank Behrens, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Lewis is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Donald McCallum, to be postmaster at Batesville, in the county of Ripley and State of Indiana, in the place of Mary A. Mitchell, removed.

Mr. McCallum is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William H. Mallory, to be postmaster at Veedersburg, in the county of Fountain and State of Indiana, in the place of Jerome B. Dunkle, resigned.

Mr. Mallory is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William W. McColloch, to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of White and State of Indiana, in the place of John M. Turner, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Mr. McColloch is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Mahlon W. Marshall, to be postmaster at Rockville, in the county of Parke and State of Indiana, in the place of Lorenzo B. Humphries, whose commission expired November 3, 1897.

Mr. Marshall is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Maurice Morris, to be postmaster at New Albany, in the county of Floyd and State of Indiana, in the place of Charles W. Schindler, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Morris is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Fred H. Nauer, to be postmaster at North Vernon, in the county of Jennings and State of Indiana, in the place of James Renie, whose commission expired December 11, 1897.

Mr. Nauer is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ernest H. Niebaum, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Dearborn and State of Indiana, in the place of Robert J. Gardiner, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Niebaum is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Elam H. Neal, to be postmaster at Jonesboro, in the county of Grant and State of Indiana, in the place of Henry K. Willman, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Neal is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank Oldham, to be postmaster at Sheridan, in the county of Hamilton and State of Indiana, in the place of Thomas S. Spencer, resigned.

Mr. Oldham is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Clarkson D. Overman, to be postmaster at Fairmount, in the county of Grant and State of Indiana, in the place of William H. Campbell, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Overman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James D. Parvin, to be postmaster at Evansville, in the county of Vanderburg and State of Indiana, in the place of John J. Nolan, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Parvin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Albert S. Peacock, to be postmaster at Attica, in the county of Fountain and State of Indiana, in the place of Henry G. Schlosser, resigned.

Mr. Peacock is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Robert S. Potts, to be postmaster at Thorntown, in the county of Boone and State of Indiana, in the place of Charles W. Bristley, resigned.

Mr. Potts is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George H. Service, to be postmaster at New Carlisle, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, in the place of James S. Parnell, removed.

Mr. Service is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joe E. Shryer, to be postmaster at Bloomfield, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana, in the place of William M. Moss, removed.

Mr. Shryer is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Adolphus C. Stephenson, to be postmaster at Worthington, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana, in the place of Alphonzo F. Wilson, removed.

Mr. Stephenson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas T. Whiteker, to be postmaster at Kokomo, in the county of Howard and State of Indiana, in the place of Charles H. Leach, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Mr. Whiteker is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Walter W. Wills, to be postmaster at Linton, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana, in the place of William I. Beasley, removed.

Mr. Wills is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Philipp Wilhelm, to be postmaster at Seymour, in the county of

Jackson and State of Indiana, in the place of George D. Price, whose commission expired December 11, 1897.

Mr. Wilhelm is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas J. Wilson, to be postmaster at Corydon, in the county of Harrison and State of Indiana, in the place of Charles A. Bline, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Wilson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

David S. Wilber, to be postmaster at Rising Sun, in the county of Ohio and State of Indiana, in the place of Robert W. Jones, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Wilber is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Wallace W. Williamson, to be postmaster at Columbia City, in the county of Whitley and State of Indiana, in the place of John Adams, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Williamson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Elmer S. Bessey, to be postmaster at Claremore, Cherokee Nation, Ind. T., in the place of A. V. Matney, removed.

Mr. Bessey is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Nelson H. Norman, to be postmaster at Wynne Wood, Chickasaw Nation, Ind. T., in the place of William C. Lee, removed.

Mr. Norman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles J. Adams, to be postmaster at Reinbeck, in the county of Grundy and State of Iowa, in the place of William W. De Wolf, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

Mr. Adams is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Daniel M. Anderson, to be postmaster at Albia, in the county of Monroe and State of Iowa, in the place of W. S. Fall, whose commission expired November 2, 1897.

Mr. Anderson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William F. Atkinson, to be postmaster at Laurens, in the county of Pocahontas and State of Iowa, in the place of Louie E. Lange, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Atkinson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John Bird, to be postmaster at Parkersburg, in the county of Butler and State of Iowa, in the place of John Knapp, deceased.

Mr. Bird is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

David L. Boynton, to be postmaster at Denison, in the county of Crawford and State of Iowa, in the place of M. M. McAlpin, removed.

Mr. Boynton is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Phil A. Boland, to be postmaster at Lemars, in the county of Plymouth and State of Iowa, in the place of Anthony Thoma, removed.

Mr. Boland is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

August F. Bergman, to be postmaster at Spirit Lake, in the county of Dickinson and State of Iowa, in the place of J. A. Smith, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

Mr. Bergman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John J. Clark, to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Taylor and State of Iowa, in the place of Joseph A. Minor, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Clark is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William G. Crow, to be postmaster at Eldon, in the county of Wapello and State of Iowa, in the place of E. J. Bradley, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

Mr. Crow is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James P. Davis, to be postmaster at Bonaparte, in the county of Van Buren and State of Iowa, in the place of Philip Eich, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Davis is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James T. Ellis, to be postmaster at Panora, in the county of Guthrie and State of Iowa, in the place of Bayard T. Lindley, removed.

Mr. Ellis is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James J. Elliott, to be postmaster at Onawa, in the county of Monona and State of Iowa, in the place of Herbert E. Morrison, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Elliott is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas A. Ferguson, to be postmaster at Lenox, in the county of Taylor and State of Iowa, in the place of W. M. Beadel, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Mr. Ferguson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas G. Gilson, to be postmaster at Knoxville, in the county of Marion and State of Iowa, in the place of Charles Perry, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

Mr. Gilson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Gideon M. Gifford, to be postmaster at Elkader, in the county of Clayton and State of Iowa, in the place of J. G. Hagensick, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Gifford is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel D. Henry, to be postmaster at Coon Rapids, in the county of Carroll and State of Iowa, in the place of J. W. Stuckenbruck, removed.

Mr. Henry is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James A. Henderson, to be postmaster at Cherokee, in the county of Cherokee and State of Iowa, in the place of Louis A. Liffring, resigned.

Mr. Henderson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John B. Hungerford, to be postmaster at Carroll, in the county of Carroll and State of Iowa, in the place of John L. Powers, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Hungerford is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William F. Judiesch, to be postmaster at Holstein, in the county of Ida and State of Iowa, in the place of William F. Hutton, resigned.

Mr. Judiesch is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas D. Long, to be postmaster at Manson, in the county of Calhoun and State of Iowa, in the place of T. B. Lemoin, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Long is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Innes Mackenzie, to be postmaster at Sioux Rapids, in the county of Buena Vista and State of Iowa, in the place of Henry Moore, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Mr. Mackenzie is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Sherman F. Myers, to be postmaster at Anita, in the county of Cass and State of Iowa, in the place of C. M. Blakesley, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Myers is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Bernard Murphy, to be postmaster at Vinton, in the county of Benton and State of Iowa, in the place of Lewis A. Mitchell, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Murphy is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Isaac C. Munger, to be postmaster at Waterloo, in the county of Blackhawk and State of Iowa, in the place of John P. Kieffer, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Munger is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Albert Romey, to be postmaster at Sibley, in the county of Osceola and State of Iowa, in the place of W. L. Parker, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

Mr. Romey is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Willard W. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Sheldon, in the county of O'Brien and State of Iowa, in the place of R. E. Kearney, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Reynolds is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John Tooley, to be postmaster at New Hampton, in the county of Chickasaw and State of Iowa, in the place of James Stanton, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

Mr. Tooley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ebenezer A. Teeling, to be postmaster at Charles City, in the county of Floyd and State of Iowa, in the place of Joseph S. Root, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Teeling is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Alfred L. Wood, to be postmaster at Winterset, in the county of Madison and State of Iowa, in the place of T. J. Hudson, removed.

Mr. Wood is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James W. Wilson, to be postmaster at Sac City, in the county

of Sac and State of Iowa, in the place of John L. Comstock, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Mr. Wilson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Gerald L. Whinery, to be postmaster at Iowa Falls, in the county of Hardin and State of Iowa, in the place of J. S. Buttolph, whose commission expired November 2, 1897.

Mr. Whinery is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Clinton L. Zollinger, to be postmaster at Ogden, in the county of Boone and State of Iowa, in the place of John T. S. Williams, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

Mr. Zollinger is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John G. Beasley, to be postmaster at Fredonia, in the county of Wilson and State of Kansas, in the place of Isaac Hudson, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Beasley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William F. Ewing, to be postmaster at Emporia, in the county of Lyon and State of Kansas, in the place of Judge M. McCown, removed.

Mr. Ewing is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Levi Ferguson, to be postmaster at Wellington, in the county of Sumner and State of Kansas, in the place of Oscar J. Hackney, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Ferguson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry F. Heisler, to be postmaster at St. Marys, in the county of Pottawatomie and State of Kansas, in the place of James Comiskey, removed.

Mr. Heisler is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank R. Lanter, to be postmaster at Olathe, in the county of Johnson and State of Kansas, in the place of Jonathan L. Pettyjohn, removed.

Mr. Lanter is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles E. McNall, to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of Smith and State of Kansas, in the place of Oliver Z. Glenn, removed.

Mr. McNall is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William F. McGill, to be postmaster at Oswego, in the county of Labette and State of Kansas, in the place of John F. Waskey, removed.

Mr. McGill is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John H. Madden, to be postmaster at Mound City, in the county of Linn and State of Kansas, in the place of Albert H. Mantey, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Madden is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John Q. Royce, to be postmaster at Phillipsburg, in the county of Phillips and State of Kansas, in the place of George Van Cleave, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Royce is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry B. Van Nest, to be postmaster at Peabody, in the county of Marion and State of Kansas, in the place of F. M. Chapline, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Van Nest is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Benjamin W. Hall, to be postmaster at Mount Sterling, in the county of Montgomery and State of Kentucky, in the place of Claude S. Hazelrigg, removed.

Mr. Hall is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas C. King, to be postmaster at Carrollton, in the county of Carroll and State of Kentucky, in the place of Joseph E. Grobmyer, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

Mr. King is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Orrin A. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, in the place of N. H. Carlisle, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

Mr. Reynolds is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry P. Waits, to be postmaster at Midway, in the county of Woodford and State of Kentucky, in the place of William E. Railey, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

Mr. Waits is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William A. Waters, to be postmaster at Springfield, in the county of Washington and State of Kentucky, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Waters is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John H. Bliler, to be postmaster at Hammond, in the parish of Tangipahoa and State of Louisiana, in the place of Herman A. Kohnke, removed.

Mr. Bliler is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank C. Labit, to be postmaster at Crowley, in the parish of Acadia and State of Louisiana, in the place of Dallas B. Hayes, whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

Mr. Labit is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James M. Mason, to be postmaster at Lake Charles, in the parish of Calcasieu and State of Louisiana, in the place of James P. Geary, removed.

Mr. Mason is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Alexander Salomon, to be postmaster at Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, in the place of William L. Erwin, removed.

Mr. Salomon is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Elisha E. Clark, to be postmaster at Biddeford, in the county of York and State of Maine, in the place of Jeremiah G. Shaw, whose commission expired December 20, 1897.

Mr. Clark is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

J. Wesley Gilman, to be postmaster at Oakland, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, in the place of William H. Macartney, deceased.

Mr. Gilman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edward Harding, to be postmaster at Gorham, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, in the place of Simon B. Guthrie, removed.

Mr. Harding is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank A. Knight, to be postmaster at North Berwick, in the county of York and State of Maine, in the place of Hosea S. Merrifield, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

Mr. Knight is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Fred E. Littlefield, to be postmaster at Vinal Haven, in the county of Knox and State of Maine, in the place of Owen P. Lyons, removed.

Mr. Littlefield is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Isaac A. Macurda, to be postmaster at Wiscasset, in the county of Lincoln and State of Maine, in the place of Benjamin F. Blagdon, removed.

Mr. Macurda is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Arthur T. Moor, to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of Franklin and State of Maine, in the place of Hamilton A. Belcher, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Moor is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles W. Farrow, to be postmaster at Snow Hill, in the county of Worcester and State of Maryland, in the place of John L. Nock, removed.

Mr. Farrow is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Hamilton Oldfield, to be postmaster at Ellicott City, in the county of Howard and State of Maryland, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Oldfield is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Walter N. Beal, to be postmaster at Rockland, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Andrew Shanahan, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

Mr. Beal is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George F. Bourne, to be postmaster at Lenox, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Edward P. Lawton, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

Mr. Bourne is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Arthur Bliss, to be postmaster at Andover, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of William G. Goldsmith, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Bliss is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Robert A. Beckwith, to be postmaster at Southbridge, in the

county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in the place of John W. Ellam, whose commission expired September 13, 1897.

Mr. Beckwith is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank P. Clark, to be postmaster at Ware, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Jeremiah C. Byrns, whose commission expired September 29, 1897.

Mr. Clark is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William E. Dunbar, to be postmaster at Taunton, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Sumner B. Sargent, whose commission expired November 3, 1897.

Mr. Dunbar is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John F. Freese, to be postmaster at East Walpole, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, in the place of John F. Freese, whose commission expired September 22, 1897. (Reappointed.)

Mr. Freese is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry A. Hutchinson, to be postmaster at Walnut Hill, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Hutchinson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry B. Hildreth, to be postmaster at Townsend, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Hildreth is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William I. Marble, to be postmaster at Webster, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in the place of John J. Love, removed.

Mr. Marble is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William Harvey Merrill, to be postmaster at Salem, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of William F. Cass, whose commission expired December 13, 1897.

Mr. Merrill is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

David L. Parker, to be postmaster at New Bedford, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Charles S. Ashley, resigned.

Charles J. McGurk was nominated to the Senate February 3, 1897, but failed of confirmation.

Mr. Parker is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

J. Winslow Richardson, to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Patrick W. Reardon, whose commission expired August 30, 1897.

Mr. Richardson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Harry S. Tripp, to be postmaster at Spencer, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Emory E. Harwood, removed.

Mr. Tripp is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Arthur P. Wright, to be postmaster at East Pepperell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of John E. Brown, resigned.

Mr. Wright is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edwin M. Wheelock, to be postmaster at Hopedale, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Edwin M. Wheelock, whose commission expired September 14, 1897. (Reappointment.)

Mr. Wheelock is serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ira H. Butterfield, to be postmaster at Agricultural College, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Butterfield is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James A. Button, to be postmaster at Flint, in the county of Genesee and State of Michigan, in the place of John A. Hicok, deceased (Blendina Hicok, appointed by the President September 3, 1896, and nominated to the Senate, having failed of confirmation).

Mr. Button is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Abram Babcock, to be postmaster at Morenci, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, in the place of Henry S. Wyman, deceased.

Mr. Babcock is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thaddeus B. Bailey, to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, in the place of M. D. Case, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Bailey is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles Brown, to be postmaster at Vicksburg, in the county of Kalamazoo and State of Michigan, in the place of Mottram Hill, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Brown is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Arthur S. Coutant, to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Isabella and State of Michigan, in the place of Charles T. Russell, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Coutant is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Aaron W. Cooper, to be postmaster at Fowlerville, in the county of Livingston and State of Michigan, in the place of Ruel Curtis, whose commission expired September 5, 1897.

Mr. Cooper is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Andrew L. Deuel, to be postmaster at Harbor Springs, in the county of Emmet and State of Michigan, in the place of A. J. Southard, removed.

Mr. Deuel is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Freeman B. Dickerson, to be postmaster at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, in the place of John J. Enright, whose commission expired September 6, 1897.

Mr. Dickerson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles T. Fairbairn, to be postmaster at Ishpeming, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan, in the place of Donald McVichie, whose commission expired September 18, 1897.

Mr. Fairbairn is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Alfred S. Follansbee, to be postmaster at Ontonagon, in the county of Ontonagon and State of Michigan, in the place of Robert Mooney, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Follansbee is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Milo B. Halliwill, to be postmaster at Flushing, in the county of Genesee and State of Michigan, in the place of L. A. Vickery, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Mr. Halliwill is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William H. Hosking, to be postmaster at Calumet, in the county of Houghton and State of Michigan, in the place of Paul W. Grierson, whose commission expired September 18, 1897.

Mr. Hosking is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frederick Kruger, to be postmaster at St. Ignace, in the county of Mackinac and State of Michigan, in the place of Michael F. Mulcrone, whose commission expired September 18, 1897.

Mr. Kruger is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Fred. S. Johnson, to be postmaster at Wyandotte, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, in the place of H. Roehrig, resigned, W. W. Colfax, nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, having declined appointment.

Mr. Johnson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry Loss, to be postmaster at Wayne, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, in the place of John F. Cullen, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Loss is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Alexander Magill, to be postmaster at Midland, in the county of Midland and State of Michigan, in the place of Michael W. Ryan, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Magill is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Francis E. Marsh, jr., to be postmaster at Quincy, in the county of Branch and State of Michigan, in the place of Chisholm McKay, whose commission expired September 18, 1897.

Mr. Marsh is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frederick J. Meech, to be postmaster at Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, in the place of W. E. Hampton, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Meech is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Richard M. Sampson, jr., to be postmaster at Norway, in the county of Dickinson and State of Michigan, in the place of James H. Gee, removed.

Mr. Sampson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John D. Shull, to be postmaster at Tecumseh, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, in the place of Thomas R. Kyle, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Mr. Shull is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Alfred W. Smith, to be postmaster at Adrian, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, in the place of Leonard W. Hoch, whose commission expired September 18, 1897.

Mr. Smith is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John D. Stephens, to be postmaster at Negaunee, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan, in the place of C. B. Driscoll, whose commission expired September 18, 1897.

Mr. Stephens is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles M. Thatcher, to be postmaster at Escanaba, in the county of Delta and State of Michigan, in the place of John M. Hartnett, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Thatcher is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Faustina M. Towle, to be postmaster at Gaylord, in the county of Otsego and State of Michigan, in the place of Faustina M. Towle, whose commission expired January 14, 1897. (Reappointment.)

Mr. Towle is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Cary W. Vining, to be postmaster at Lakeview, in the county of Montcalm and State of Michigan, in the place of John W. Kirtland, whose commission expired September 5, 1897.

Mr. Vining is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William Webster, to be postmaster at Sault de Ste. Marie, in the county of Chippewa and State of Michigan, in the place of James R. Ryan, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Webster is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James C. Wooster, to be postmaster at Cheboygan, in the county of Cheboygan and State of Michigan, in the place of A. F. Watson, resigned.

Mr. Wooster is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Fred A. Woodruff, to be postmaster at St. Joseph, in the county of Berrien and State of Michigan, in the place of J. A. Canavan, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Woodruff is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Orrin G. Youngquist, to be postmaster at Marquette, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan, in the place of Leroy W. Midlam, whose commission expired September 18, 1897.

Mr. Youngquist is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Loren A. Brooks, to be postmaster at Renville, in the county of Renville and State of Minnesota, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Brooks is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Buswell, to be postmaster at Blue Earth City, in the county of Faribault and State of Minnesota, in the place of Oscar A. Bishop, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Buswell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Lemmon G. Beebe, to be postmaster at Winnebago City, in the county of Faribault and State of Minnesota, in the place of Michael T. Brady, whose commission expired September 15, 1897.

Mr. Beebe is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph C. Bartlett, to be postmaster at Lake City, in the county of Wabasha and State of Minnesota, in the place of John Montgomery, whose commission expired September 15, 1897.

Mr. Bartlett is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Dura Corbin, to be postmaster at Little Falls, in the county of Morrison and State of Minnesota, in the place of Peter Medved, resigned.

Mr. Corbin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank R. Coughran, to be postmaster at Worthington, in the county of Nobles and State of Minnesota, in the place of Erdmann L. Schwartz, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Coughran is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James V. Campbell, to be postmaster at Ada, in the county of Norman and State of Minnesota, in the place of Henry M. Hunting, whose commission expired September 15, 1897.

Mr. Campbell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Valora D. Eddy, to be postmaster at Rush City, in the county of Chisago and State of Minnesota, in the place of Patrick McKeon, removed.

Mr. Eddy is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles C. Eastman, to be postmaster at Wadena, in the county of Wadena and State of Minnesota, in the place of George E. Trent, resigned.

Mr. Eastman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edgar F. Gould, to be postmaster at South St. Paul, in the county of Dakota and State of Minnesota, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1897.

Mr. Gould is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John T. Hammar, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Lac qui Parle and State of Minnesota, in the place of John H. Driscoll, removed.

Mr. Hammar is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John R. Johnson, to be postmaster at East Grand Forks, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Johnson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James Ruane, to be postmaster at Slayton, in the county of Murray and State of Minnesota, in the place of John Ahern, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Ruane is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Herman L. Strom, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Minnesota, in the place of Van Buren Crane, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

Mr. Strom is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John P. Waste, to be postmaster at Plainview, in the county of Wabasha and State of Minnesota, in the place of Franklin A. Welles, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Waste is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Seth W. Collins, to be postmaster at McComb, in the county of Pike and State of Mississippi, in the place of T. W. James, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Collins is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James William Elliott, to be postmaster at Tupelo, in the county of Lee and State of Mississippi, in the place of William A. McCanless, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Elliott is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William D. Frazee, to be postmaster at Okolona, in the county of Chickasaw and State of Mississippi, in the place of Henry B. Lacey, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Frazee is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William G. Henderson, to be postmaster at Biloxi, in the county of Harrison and State of Mississippi, in the place of Margaret G. Davis, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Henderson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry Kernaghan, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Hinds and State of Mississippi, in the place of Daniel P. Porter, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Kernaghan is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James M. Leverett, to be postmaster at Winona, in the county of Montgomery and State of Mississippi, in the place of Walter N. Hurt, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Leverett is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Clara E. Mortimer, to be postmaster at Crystal Springs, in the county of Copiah and State of Mississippi, in the place of A. J. Sturgis, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Clara E. Mortimer is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edith G. Morrow, to be postmaster at West Point, in the county of Clay and State of Mississippi, in the place of Titus C. Exum, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

Edith G. Morrow is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Sarah K. Travis, to be postmaster at Magnolia, in the county of Pike and State of Mississippi, the appointment of a postmaster for

the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Sarah K. Travis is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John T. Wood, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Lowndes and State of Mississippi, in the place of R. E. Moore, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Wood is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edwin F. Alden, to be postmaster at Grant City, in the county of Worth and State of Missouri, in the place of John H. Kibbe, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Alden is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Reuben Albert, to be postmaster at Fredericktown, in the county of Madison and State of Missouri, in the place of John E. Clardy, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Albert is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Lewis W. Brannon, to be postmaster at Princeton, in the county of Mercer and State of Missouri, in the place of Edward Evans, removed.

Mr. Brannon is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas M. Bailey, to be postmaster at Rockport, in the county of Atchison and State of Missouri, in the place of Lysander D. Ramsey, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Bailey is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Elias S. Bedford, to be postmaster at Huntsville, in the county of Randolph and State of Missouri, in the place of William H. Balthis, whose commission expired October 4, 1897.

Mr. Bedford is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William T. Clements, to be postmaster at Platte City, in the county of Platte and State of Missouri, in the place of Thomas J. Cole, removed.

Mr. Clements is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Malissa Conway, to be postmaster at Vandalia, in the county of Audrain and State of Missouri, in the place of John W. Jamison, removed.

Malissa Conway is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel A. Chapell, to be postmaster at Monett, in the county of Barry and State of Missouri, in the place of John Dailey, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Mr. Chapell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas Curry, to be postmaster at Oregon, in the county of Holt and State of Missouri, in the place of Henry Shutts, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Curry is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Alvah H. Dooley, to be postmaster at Excelsior Springs, in the county of Clay and State of Missouri, in the place of Kate E. Sullivan, removed.

Mr. Dooley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

August W. Dietzel, to be postmaster at Hermann, in the county of Gasconade and State of Missouri, in the place of Conrad Klinge, whose commission expired October 4, 1897.

Mr. Dietzel is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas Francis, to be postmaster at Bevier, in the county of Macon and State of Missouri, in the place of Thomas Williams, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Francis is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George M. Goodnight, to be postmaster at Cassville, in the county of Barry and State of Missouri, in the place of Charles Ray, removed.

Mr. Goodnight is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel J. George, to be postmaster at Humansville, in the county of Polk and State of Missouri, in the place of Jacob Burns, removed.

Mr. George is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John G. Grems, to be postmaster at Maryville, in the county of Nodaway and State of Missouri, in the place of Elmer C. Trueblood, removed.

Mr. Grems is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Cassius M. Gilchrist, to be postmaster at Lathrop, in the county of Clinton and State of Missouri, in the place of John T. Summers, resigned.

Mr. Gilchrist is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George H. Gardner, to be postmaster at Unionville, in the county of Putnam and State of Missouri, in the place of Zachary T. Brawford, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Gardner is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James D. Goldsby, to be postmaster at Westport, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, in the place of Sophia Booth, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Goldsby is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

David B. Hobson, to be postmaster at Willow Springs, in the county of Howell and State of Missouri, in the place of Henry E. Smith, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Hobson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Cyrus H. Hartzell, to be postmaster at Holden, in the county of Johnson and State of Missouri, in the place of Dorian G. McConnell, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Mr. Hartzell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles A. Hamilton, to be postmaster at Kirksville, in the county of Adair and State of Missouri, in the place of Dewitt C. Pierce, removed.

Mr. Hamilton is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph H. Handel, to be postmaster at King City, in the county of Gentry and State of Missouri, in the place of Charles S. Millen, removed.

Mr. Handel is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William B. Lewis, to be postmaster at Eldorado Springs, in the county of Cedar and State of Missouri, in the place of William S. Martin, resigned.

Mr. Lewis is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Theodore N. McHaney, to be postmaster at Kennett, in the county of Dunklin and State of Missouri, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. McHaney is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles D. Morris, to be postmaster at Trenton, in the county of Grundy and State of Missouri, in the place of Rella C. Harber, removed.

Mr. Morris is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank B. Miller, to be postmaster at Maysville, in the county of Dekalb and State of Missouri, in the place of John W. Bennett, resigned.

Mr. Miller is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles L. Mosley, to be postmaster at Stanberry, in the county of Gentry and State of Missouri, in the place of Alvin C. Frisbie, resigned.

Mr. Mosley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Francis Bion McCurry, to be postmaster at Salisbury, in the county of Chariton and State of Missouri, in the place of Thomas R. Hamilton, whose commission expired November 3, 1897.

Mr. McCurry is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James M. McAnulty, to be postmaster at Nevada, in the county of Vernon and State of Missouri, in the place of Charles B. Ingels, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. McAnulty is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Albert A. Marshall, to be postmaster at Glasgow, in the county of Howard and State of Missouri, in the place of George W. Vaughan, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Marshall is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William F. Quigley, to be postmaster at Tipton, in the county of Moniteau and State of Missouri, in the place of S. W. Hurst, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Quigley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Benjamin M. Prentiss, to be postmaster at Bethany, in the county of Harrison and State of Missouri, in the place of Robert L. Nelson, removed.

Mr. Prentiss is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George A. Purdy, to be postmaster at Pierce City, in the county of Lawrence and State of Missouri, in the place of E. P. Moore, removed.

Mr. Purdy is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Lewellen P. Robinson, to be postmaster at Breckenridge, in the county of Caldwell and State of Missouri, in the place of Gideon B. Hart, removed.

Mr. Robinson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank I. Swett, to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of Laclede and State of Missouri, in the place of Andrew O. Mayfield, removed.

Mr. Swett is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry C. Sankey, to be postmaster at Salem, in the county of Dent and State of Missouri, in the place of Moses H. McSpadden, removed.

Mr. Sankey is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

August Schneider, to be postmaster at Weston, in the county of Platte and State of Missouri, in place of Alva H. O'Dowd, removed.

Mr. Schneider is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Smith, to be postmaster at Sweet Springs, in the county of Saline and State of Missouri, in the place of William C. Hall, whose commission expired March 27, 1897.

Mr. Smith is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Schweer, to be postmaster at Windsor, in the county of Henry and State of Missouri, in the place of John L. Shelton, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

Mr. Schweer is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Jacob Schell, to be postmaster at Savannah, in the county of Andrew and State of Missouri, in the place of Sloan M. Young, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Mr. Schell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Shoemaker, to be postmaster at Albany, in the county of Gentry and State of Missouri, in the place of Reese W. Crockett, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Shoemaker is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas J. Ulen, to be postmaster at Dexter, in the county of Stoddard and State of Missouri, in the place of James H. Fleming, removed.

Mr. Ulen is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Robert P. Underwood, to be postmaster at Greenfield, in the county of Dade and State of Missouri, in the place of William R. Bowles, removed.

Mr. Underwood is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank L. Wilson, to be postmaster at Bowling Green, in the county of Pike and State of Missouri, in the place of James R. McAlister, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Mr. Wilson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Daniel K. Weurich, to be postmaster at Joplin, in the county of Jasper and State of Missouri, in the place of William F. Snyder, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Weurich is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Adelbert O. Welton, to be postmaster at Butler, in the county of Bates and State of Missouri, in the place of Jacob D. Allen, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Welton is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Bernard Zick, sr., to be postmaster at Pleasant Hill, in the county of Cass and State of Missouri, in the place of William D. F. Whitsitt, resigned.

Mr. Zick is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William B. Burket, to be postmaster at Bozeman, in the county of Gallatin and State of Montana, in the place of Daniel H. Brooks, removed.

Mr. Burket is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Perley N. Bernard, to be postmaster at Kalispell, in the county of Flathead and State of Montana, in the place of F. W. Bucksen, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Bernard is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Maurice Deering, jr., to be postmaster at Marysville, in the county of Lewis and Clarke and State of Montana, in the place of Joseph D. Conrad, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

Mr. Deering is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas J. Pollard, to be postmaster at Glendive, in the county of Dawson and State of Montana, in the place of Hubert C. Clancy, removed. (Alexander S. Gillespie was nominated to the Senate February 3, 1897, but failed of confirmation.)

Mr. Pollard is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Wynne H. Roberts, to be postmaster at Hamilton, in the county of Ravalli and State of Montana, in the place of Jerome H. Bradley, removed.

Mr. Roberts is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Alfred J. Stephens, to be postmaster at Lewistown, in the county of Fergus and State of Montana, in the place of John E. Murray, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Stephens is now acting under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Eugene Stark, to be postmaster at Virginia City, in the county of Madison and State of Montana, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Stark is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Avery, to be postmaster at Fairfield, in the county of Clay and State of Nebraska, in the place of Alfred G. Corey, whose commission expired October 25, 1897.

Mr. Avery is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ephraim R. Bee, to be postmaster at Cambridge, in the county of Furnas and State of Nebraska, in the place of Richard J. Trant, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Bee is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles Callahan, to be postmaster at Sidney, in the county of Cheyenne and State of Nebraska, in the place of Pierre Sanders, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Callahan is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ephraim D. Einsel, to be postmaster at Holdrege, in the county of Phelps and State of Nebraska, in the place of James I. Rhea, whose commission expired September 25, 1897.

Mr. Einsel is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ross L. Hammond, to be postmaster at Fremont, in the county of Dodge and State of Nebraska, in the place of Thomas Carroll, whose commission expired September 25, 1897.

Mr. Hammond is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Jackson, to be postmaster at Fairmont, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska, in the place of Alvah W. Loomis, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Jackson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Martin V. King, to be postmaster at Geneva, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska, in the place of C. E. Summers, removed.

Mr. King is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Arthur A. Logan, to be postmaster at Creighton, in the county of Knox and State of Nebraska, in the place of William W. Weigel, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Logan is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William H. McNeal, to be postmaster at Wayne, in the county of Wayne and State of Nebraska, in the place of A. P. Childs, removed.

Mr. McNeal is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph S. Paradis, to be postmaster at Alliance, in the county of Boxbutte and State of Nebraska, in the place of Charles Nichols, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Paradis is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James L. Stewart, to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Cedar and State of Nebraska, in the place of William R. Boughn, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Mr. Stewart is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry P. Kraus, to be postmaster at Reno, in the county of Washoe and State of Nevada, in the place of Henry J. Berry, removed.

Mr. Kraus is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

A. Elmer Bean, to be postmaster at Berlin, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire, in the place of George S. Wilson, whose commission expired September 29, 1897.

Mr. Bean is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ira A. Ramsay, to be postmaster at Colebrook, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire, in the place of Benjamin F. Drew, whose commission expired October 4, 1897.

Mr. Ramsay is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William H. Small, to be postmaster at New Market, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, in the place of Charles A. Morse, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

Mr. Small is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William O. Sides, to be postmaster at Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, in the place of John E. Leavett, whose commission expired April 15, 1897.

Mr. Sides is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Walter H. Stewart, to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire, in the place of Rufus E. Bean, removed.

Mr. Stewart is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles E. Slate, to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire, in the place of George H. Snow, removed.

Mr. Slate is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Roger M. Bridgman, to be postmaster at Ridgewood, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, in the place of John F. Cruse, whose commission expired September 29, 1897.

Mr. Bridgman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel V. Davis, to be postmaster at Phillipsburg, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey, in the place of S. B. Mutchler, removed.

Mr. Davis is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Richard F. Goodman, to be postmaster at Newton, in the county of Sussex and State of New Jersey, in the place of John S. Kintner, removed.

Mr. Goodman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Benjamin F. Honness, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey, in the place of William H. Carpenter, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

Mr. Honness is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James Harris, to be postmaster at Englewood, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, in the place of Alexander Livingston, jr., whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

Mr. Harris is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Dennis W. Mahoney, to be postmaster at Passaic, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, in the place of Adrian Norman, whose commission expired August 30, 1897.

Mr. Mahony is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Maurice B. Rudderow, to be postmaster at Merchantville, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey, in the place of William Macfarlan, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Rudderow is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

August C. Stecher, to be postmaster at Riverside, in the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Stecher is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph D. Troth, to be postmaster at Millville, in the county of Cumberland and State of New Jersey, in the place of Francis H. Ware, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

Mr. Troth is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Anthony T. Woolley, to be postmaster at Long Branch, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, in the place of Japhia Van Dyke, whose commission expired August 30, 1897.

Mr. Woolley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Hollis G. De Baun, to be postmaster at Haverstraw, in the county of Rockland and State of New York, in the place of E. C. Reynolds, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. De Baun is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edward C. Fisk, to be postmaster at Mayville, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, in the place of Frank Burns, resigned.

Mr. Fisk is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Max Geldner, to be postmaster at New Dorp, in the county of Richmond and State of New York, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after April 1, 1897.

Mr. Geldner is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John J. Inman, to be postmaster at Salamanca, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, in the place of Hudson Ansley, removed.

Mr. Inman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James C. McCarty, to be postmaster at Rhinebeck, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York, in the place of Albert L. Rider, removed.

Mr. McCarty is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John D. Nicholson, to be postmaster at Elizabethtown, in the county of Essex and State of New York, in the place of George L. Brown, removed.

Mr. Nicholson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John T. Robinson, to be postmaster at Elmhurst, in the county of Queens and State of New York, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Robinson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Prine Riggs, to be postmaster at Sodus, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, in the place of M. W. Gurnee, removed.

Mr. Riggs is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George Ripperger, to be postmaster at Long Island City, in the county of Queens and State of New York, in the place of J. A. McKenna, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Ripperger is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frederick G. Shafer, to be postmaster at Cape Vincent, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York, in the place of James L. Dunning, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Shafer is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Albert P. Seaton, to be postmaster at New Hartford, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Seaton is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John F. Wilkin, to be postmaster at Montgomery, in the county of Orange and State of New York, in the place of James A. Lodge, removed.

Mr. Wilkin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel D. Willard, to be postmaster at Geneva, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, in the place of Henry B. Graves, whose commission expired September 13, 1897.

Mr. Willard is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry B. Whitney, to be postmaster at Phelps, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, in the place of R. E. Connolly, whose commission expired September 13, 1897.

Mr. Whitney is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Francis H. Wilson, to be postmaster at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, in the place of Andrew T. Sullivan, whose commission expired September 13, 1897.

Mr. Wilson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John F. Dobson, to be postmaster at Goldsboro, in the county of Wayne and State of North Carolina, in the place of John W. Bryan, resigned.

Mr. Dobson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Israel D. Hargett, to be postmaster at Rocky Mount, in the county of Edgecombe and State of North Carolina, in the place of Bennett Bunn, deceased.

Mr. Hargett is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Jonas W. Mullen, to be postmaster at Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, in the place of Thomas R. Robertson, whose term expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Mullen is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Duncan C. Pearson, to be postmaster at Morganton, in the county of Burke and State of North Carolina, in the place of Warren G. Turner, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

Mr. Pearson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James H. Ramsay, to be postmaster at Salisbury, in the county

of Rowan and State of North Carolina, in the place of Archibald H. Boyden, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Ramsay is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Reed, to be postmaster at Biltmore, in the county of Buncombe and State of North Carolina, in the place of James M. Brookshire, removed.

Mr. Reed is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John F. Callahan, to be postmaster at Casselton, in the county of Cass and State of North Dakota, in the place of Hugo H. Walters, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

Mr. Callahan is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Martin N. Chamberlin, to be postmaster at Oakes, in the county of Dickey and State of North Dakota, in the place of Hattie A. Lynch, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Mr. Chamberlin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank S. Goddard, to be postmaster at Ellendale, in the county of Dickey and State of North Dakota, in the place of Duane E. Geer, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Mr. Goddard is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Patrick McHugh, to be postmaster at Langdon, in the county of Cavalier and State of North Dakota, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1896 (William J. Mooney, appointed by the President, and by him nominated to the Senate, not having been confirmed).

Mr. McHugh is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Clarence E. Nichols, to be postmaster at Mandan, in the county of Morton and State of North Dakota, in the place of Patrick W. McGillie, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Nichols is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Harry S. Oliver, to be postmaster at Lisbon, in the county of Ransom and State of North Dakota, in the place of Emmett S. Wisner, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Oliver is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Mary J. Cun Iffe, to be postmaster at Las Cruces, in the county of Donna Ana and Territory of New Mexico, in the place of Simona Stephenson, whose commission expired October 4, 1897.

Mary J. Cun Iffe is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Louis O. Fullen, to be postmaster at Eddy, in the county of Eddy and Territory of New Mexico, in the place of William H. Slaughter, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Fullen is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Hugh Barnhill, to be postmaster at Wellston, in the county of Jackson and State of Ohio, in the place of Frank A. Hockett, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Barnhill is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Walter S. Brigham, to be postmaster at Wauseon, in the county of Fulton and State of Ohio, in the place of John C. Bollmeyer, removed.

Mr. Brigham is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles S. Dunn, to be postmaster at Lockland, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, in the place of Raby Shinkle, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Dunn is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ivor J. Davis, to be postmaster at Niles, in the county of Trumbull and State of Ohio, in the place of James C. Kearns, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Davis is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Leonidas S. Ebright, to be postmaster at Akron, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, in the place of William B. Dobson, removed.

Mr. Ebright is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Melancthon B. Everitt, to be postmaster at Payne, in the county of Paulding and State of Ohio, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Everitt is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Hattie A. Huffman, to be postmaster at Bradner, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio, in the place of Jacob F. Huffman, deceased.

Hattie A. Huffman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Hofman, to be postmaster at Plymouth, in the county of Richland and State of Ohio, in the place of Daniel Kirkpatrick, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Mr. Hofman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John B. Kagey, to be postmaster at Louisville, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, in the place of Augustus F. Juilliard, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Kagey is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John C. Metzger, to be postmaster at Oakharbor, in the county of Ottawa and State of Ohio, in the place of William Bleckner, removed.

Mr. Metzger is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William D. Powley, to be postmaster at Monroeville, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, in the place of Charles P. Prentiss, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Powley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Reuben A. Roether, to be postmaster at McComb, in the county of Hancock and State of Ohio, in the place of Andrew J. Ewing, deceased.

Mr. Roether is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John J. Robinson, to be postmaster at Port Clinton, in the county of Ottawa and State of Ohio, in the place of James H. McRitchie, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Robinson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edward I. Snyder, to be postmaster at Columbiana, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, in the place of Bertram Renkenberger, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Mr. Snyder is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Theodore D. Shepherd, to be postmaster at Norwalk, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, in the place of Frank M. Roth, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Mr. Shepherd is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Benjamin F. Trescott, to be postmaster at Alliance, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, in the place of John C. Devine, whose commission expired September 12, 1897.

Mr. Trescott is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William R. Tyler, to be postmaster at Huron, in the county of Erie and State of Ohio, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1896. (Franklin L. Krock, appointed by the President, and by him nominated to the Senate, not having been confirmed.)

Mr. Tyler is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edwin P. Webster, to be postmaster at Gambier, in the county of Knox and State of Ohio, in the place of Edward M. Young, removed.

Mr. Webster is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Chester R. P. Waltz, to be postmaster at Delta, in the county of Fulton and State of Ohio, in the place of Mary J. Huntington, resigned.

Mr. Waltz is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Wilkinson, to be postmaster at North Baltimore, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio, in the place of A. W. Adams, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Wilkinson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Fred Yeager, to be postmaster at Perrysburg, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1896. (John Cranker, appointed by the President, and by him nominated to the Senate, not having been confirmed.)

Mr. Yeager is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John C. Ardrey, to be postmaster at La Grande, in the county of Union and State of Oregon, in the place of Alphonzo Le Roy, resigned.

Mr. Ardrey is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles E. Fell, to be postmaster at Pendleton, in the county of Umatilla and State of Oregon, in the place of James F. Johnson, whose commission expired March 29, 1897.

Mr. Fell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Burtis W. Johnson, to be postmaster at Corvallis, in the county of Benton and State of Oregon, in the place of Robert Johnson, removed.

Mr. Johnson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Byron T. Potter, to be postmaster at Baker City, in the county of Baker and State of Oregon, in the place of George H. Foster, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Mr. Potter is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John A. Buckles, to be postmaster at Enid, in the county of Garfield and Territory of Oklahoma, in the place of Augustus P. Wilcox, removed.

Mr. Buckles is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William C. Douglass, to be postmaster at Alva, in the county of Woods and Territory of Oklahoma, in the place of Samuel L. Johnson, removed.

Mr. Douglass is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Jabez A. Felt, to be postmaster at Hennessey, in the county of Kingfisher and Territory of Oklahoma, in the place of John T. Baldwin, removed.

Mr. Felt is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Mervain L. Thomas, to be postmaster at Pondcreek, in the county of Grant and Territory of Oklahoma, in the place of Samuel H. Cummins, removed.

Mr. Thomas is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Brown, to be postmaster at Wayne, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Joseph M. Fronefield, removed.

Mr. Brown is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James Bickerton, to be postmaster at Duquesne, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of James S. Crawford, resigned.

Mr. Bickerton is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank R. Cyphers, to be postmaster at East Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Cyphers is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Daniel R. Corbus, to be postmaster at New Brighton, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of William Wallace, removed.

Mr. Corbus is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel O. Comly, to be postmaster at Watsontown, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Catharine J. Piatt, whose commission expired September 13, 1897.

Mr. Comly is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Robert B. Clayton, to be postmaster at Ashland, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Charles C. Graeber, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

Mr. Clayton is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry J. Van Dusen, to be postmaster at Hastings, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Raymond J. Kaylor, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

Mr. Van Dusen is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Benjamin F. Davis, to be postmaster at Freeland, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of William F. Boyle, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

Mr. Davis is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph E. Euwer, to be postmaster at Natrona, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Alexander J. Myers, removed.

Mr. Euwer is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Daniel D. Groves, to be postmaster at Brockwayville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Dora M. McElhany, removed.

Mr. Groves is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Heinbach, to be postmaster at St. Clair, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Heinbach is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank E. Hollar, to be postmaster at Shippensburg, in the county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of E. J. McCune, resigned.

Mr. Hollar is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry T. Hall, to be postmaster at Lock Haven, in the county of Clinton and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Ira M. Harvey, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

Mr. Hall is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas L. Hicks, to be postmaster at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of William W. Carr, whose commission expired September 8, 1897.

Mr. Hicks is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John C. Koch, to be postmaster at St. Marys, in the county of Elk and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Joseph F. Windfelder, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

Mr. Koch is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George H. Moore, to be postmaster at Verona, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of R. L. Kent, removed.

Mr. Moore is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James I. McKenna, to be postmaster at California, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Laurence C. Powell, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

Mr. McKenna is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John D. Scott, to be postmaster at Coraopolis, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1897.

Mr. Scott is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John W. Stuart, to be postmaster at State College, in the county of Center and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of T. F. Kennedy, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

Mr. Stuart is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Clayton O. Slater, to be postmaster at Latrobe, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of William A. Shrum, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

Mr. Slater is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George Sowash, to be postmaster at Irwin, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of George W. Fink, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

Mr. Sowash is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles Seger, to be postmaster at Emporium, in the county of Cameron and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Michael T. Hogan, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

Mr. Seger is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel M. Turk, to be postmaster at Parkers Landing, in the county of Armstrong and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Abner Carson, removed.

Mr. Turk is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel Wallace, to be postmaster at Bennett, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of A. M. Ketler, deceased.

Mr. Wallace is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William Day Wilson, to be postmaster at Clarion, in the county of Clarion and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of B. H. Frampton, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

Mr. Wilson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Norris L. Yarnall, to be postmaster at Thurlow, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of John T. Ives, removed.

Mr. Yarnall is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Jacob R. Zuck, to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Urbanus B. Hubbs, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

Mr. Zuck is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John W. Cass, to be postmaster at Woonsocket, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, in the place of Frank A. Campbell, removed.

Mr. Cass is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel J. Bampfield, to be postmaster at Beaufort, in the county of Beaufort and State of South Carolina, in the place of G. W. L. Jenkins, deceased.

Mr. Bampfield is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Jesse M. Robertson, to be postmaster at Laurens, in the county of Laurens and State of South Carolina, in the place of Thomas B. Crews, whose commission expired September 15, 1897.

Mr. Robertson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Preston Rion, to be postmaster at Winnsboro, in the county of Fairfield and State of South Carolina, in the place of Mary L. Egleston, deceased.

Mr. Rion is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William S. Chase, to be postmaster at Sturgis, in the county of Meade and State of South Dakota, in the place of William A. Dawley, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Chase is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

David B. Jeffris, to be postmaster at Huron, in the county of Beadle and State of South Dakota, in the place of James B. Cogan, removed.

Mr. Jeffris is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Marcellus B. Kent, to be postmaster at Elk Point, in the county of Union and State of South Dakota, in the place of Charles H. Freeman, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Kent is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank L. Mease, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Lake and State of South Dakota, in the place of William Tobin, removed.

Mr. Mease is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John C. Campbell, to be postmaster at Johnson City, in the county of Washington and State of Tennessee, in the place of C. H. Lyle, resigned.

Mr. Campbell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Peter J. Clarke, to be postmaster at Pulaski, in the county of Giles and State of Tennessee, in the place of Frank M. Bunch, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

Mr. Clarke is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Harlan P. Dewey, to be postmaster at Tullahoma, in the county of Coffee and State of Tennessee, in the place of William H. McLemore, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

Mr. Dewey is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Hugh F. Fariss, to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Maury and State of Tennessee, in the place of William A. Howard, removed.

Mr. Fariss is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John L. Goddard, to be postmaster at Maryville, in the county of Blount and State of Tennessee, in the place of William Y. C. Hannum, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

Mr. Goddard is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Robert F. Haun, to be postmaster at Milan, in the county of Gibson and State of Tennessee, in the place of W. G. Harrison, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

Mr. Haun is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Andrew B. Hearring, to be postmaster at Ripley, in the county of Lauderdale and State of Tennessee, in the place of John W. Clark, removed.

Mr. Hearring is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

C. Green Parker, to be postmaster at Humboldt, in the county of Gibson and State of Tennessee, in the place of Isaac H. Dungan, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

Mr. Parker is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William A. Pamplin, to be postmaster at Fayetteville, in the county of Lincoln and State of Tennessee, in the place of Joel J. Jones, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

Mr. Pamplin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Alexander Ragan, to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Cocke and State of Tennessee, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Ragan is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Albert L. Scott, to be postmaster at Dickson, in the county of Dickson and State of Tennessee, in the place of C. M. Lovell, removed.

Mr. Scott is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William Spellings, to be postmaster at McKenzie, in the county of Carroll and State of Tennessee, in the place of James H. Chandler, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

Mr. Spellings is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John L. Sinclair, to be postmaster at Dyersburg, in the county of Dyer and State of Tennessee, in the place of F. W. Thomas, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

Mr. Sinclair is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Robert S. Sharp, to be postmaster at Chattanooga, in the county of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, in the place of Thomas J. Dement, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

Mr. Sharp is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George T. Taylor, to be postmaster at Union City, in the county of Obion and State of Tennessee, in the place of G. A. Gibbs, resigned.

Mr. Taylor is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Robert C. Wilcox, to be postmaster at Clarksville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Tennessee, in the place of N. L. Northington, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

Mr. Wilcox is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry A. Cady, to be postmaster at Ballinger, in the county of Runnels and State of Texas, in the place of Pinckney E. Truly, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Cady is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Harry H. Cooper, to be postmaster at Nacogdoches, in the county of Nacogdoches and State of Texas, in the place of William B. Pearson, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Cooper is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

General B. Clark, to be postmaster at Itasca, in the county of Hill and State of Texas, in the place of James H. Messimer, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Clark is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John T. Cunningham, to be postmaster at Graham, in the county of Young and State of Texas, in the place of Granville H. Crozier, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Cunningham is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas J. Darling, to be postmaster at Temple, in the county of Bell and State of Texas, in the place of Felix Grundy, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Darling is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William E. Dwyer, to be postmaster at Brenham, in the county of Washington and State of Texas, in the place of Frank A. Eldridge, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Dwyer is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Columbus Emanuel, to be postmaster at Jacksonville, in the county of Cherokee and State of Texas, in the place of Andy J. Chessher, removed.

Mr. Emanuel is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William H. Harvey, to be postmaster at Belton, in the county of Bell and State of Texas, in the place of Hannah G. Denison, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Harvey is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Harry H. Little, to be postmaster at Decatur, in the county of Wise and State of Texas, in the place of John W. Hogg, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

Mr. Little is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles K. Miller, to be postmaster at Athens, in the county of Henderson and State of Texas, in the place of Thomas M. Matthews, removed.

Mr. Miller is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Jacob Mayfield, to be postmaster at Whitesboro, in the county of Grayson and State of Texas, in the place of Sam H. Horton, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Mayfield is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James R. Neece, to be postmaster of Mexia, in the county of Limestone and State of Texas, in the place of Newton E. Meador, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Neece is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Henry Palm, to be postmaster at Albany, in the county of Shackelford and State of Texas, in the place of Edmund R. Manning, removed.

Mr. Palm is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John M. Parish, to be postmaster at Huntsville, in the county of Walker and State of Texas, in the place of Elam L. Parish, whose commission expired October 4, 1897.

Mr. Parish is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Theodore Ray, to be postmaster at Midland, in the county of Midland and State of Texas, in the place of Henderson M. Horton, removed.

Mr. Ray is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Harry W. Rankin, to be postmaster at Hempstead, in the county of Waller and State of Texas, in the place of Richard H. Pinckney, resigned.

Mr. Rankin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph E. Roach, to be postmaster at Atlanta, in the county of Cass and State of Texas, in the place of Lottie A. Davis, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Roach is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edmund F. Seydler, to be postmaster at Weimar, in the county of Colorado and State of Texas, in the place of Stephen McCormick, resigned.

Mr. Seydler is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Marshall Smith, to be postmaster at Brownwood, in the county of Brown and State of Texas, in the place of Ed. E. King, removed.

Mr. Smith is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles Andrews, to be postmaster at Nephi, in the county of Juab and State of Utah, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1897.

Mr. Andrews is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James P. Driscoll, to be postmaster at Eureka, in the county of Juab and State of Utah, in the place of Angus J. McPhee, removed.

Mr. Driscoll is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John C. Graham, to be postmaster at Provo City, in the county of Utah and State of Utah, in the place of William D. Roberts, removed.

Mr. Graham is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Orson Smith, to be postmaster at Logan, in the county of Cache and State of Utah, in the place of Jedediah M. Blair, whose commission expired September 25, 1897.

Mr. Smith is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Trescott A. Chase, to be postmaster at Bradford, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, in the place of George A. Dickey, whose commission expired October 2, 1897.

Mr. Chase is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph B. Eldredge, to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, in the place of J. D. Wheeler, resigned.

Mr. Eldredge is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Elwin A. Howe, to be postmaster at Ludlow, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, in the place of Daniel Reed, deceased.

Mr. Howe is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Burt Merritt, to be postmaster at Brandon, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, in the place of D. C. Brown, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Merritt is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Paul G. Ross, to be postmaster at Poultney, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, in the place of Robert J. Humphrey, whose commission expired October 2, 1897.

Mr. Ross is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Austin O. Spoor, to be postmaster at Winooski, in the county of Chittenden and State of Vermont, in the place of C. G. Allard, whose commission expired October 2, 1897.

Mr. Spoor is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ellery H. Webster, to be postmaster at Barton, in the county of Orleans and State of Vermont, in the place of Charles P. Jenness, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

Mr. Webster is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John P. Webster, to be postmaster at Lyndonville, in the county of Caledonia and State of Vermont, in the place of George H. Weeks, whose commission expired October 2, 1897.

Mr. Webster is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas W. Carter, to be postmaster at Orange, in the county of Orange and State of Virginia, in the place of William Graham, removed.

Mr. Carter is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John N. Davis, to be postmaster at Woodstock, in the county of Shenandoah and State of Virginia, in the place of James H. Rodeffer, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Davis is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William H. Faulkner, to be postmaster at South Boston, in the county of Halifax and State of Virginia, in the place of William E. Owen, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

Mr. Faulkner is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John M. Goodloe, to be postmaster at Big Stone Gap, in the county of Wise and State of Virginia, in the place of William C. Robinson, whose commission expired October 25, 1897.

Mr. Goodloe is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles H. Hardy, to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of Frederick and State of Virginia, in the place of Alfred Ferguson, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Mr. Hardy is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John O. Jackson, to be postmaster at Blackstone, in the county of Nottoway and State of Virginia, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. Jackson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Jacob H. McClintic, to be postmaster at Hot Springs, in the county of Bath and State of Virginia, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Mr. McClintic is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William T. Miller, to be postmaster at Shenandoah, in the county of Page and State of Virginia, in the place of John M. T. Smith, whose commission expired October 25, 1897.

Mr. Miller is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles H. Revercomb, to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Alleghany and State of Virginia, in the place of William A. Gilliam, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

Mr. Revercomb is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Benjamin B. Weisiger, to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Chesterfield and State of Virginia, in the place of David L. Toney, removed.

Mr. Weisiger is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas M. Ware, to be postmaster at Williamsburg, in the county of James City and State of Virginia, in the place of Archer Brooks, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Ware is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph W. Waddy, to be postmaster at Buena Vista, in the county of Rockbridge and State of Virginia, in the place of Charles F. Jordan, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

Mr. Waddy is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William G. Young, to be postmaster at Tazewell, in the county of Tazewell and State of Virginia, in the place of George W. Doak, removed.

Mr. Young is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Arthur M. Blackman, to be postmaster at Snohomish, in the county of Snohomish and State of Washington, in the place of Edson C. Ames, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Blackman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Obadiah B. Hayden, to be postmaster at Tacoma, in the county

of Pierce and State of Washington, in the place of A. B. Case, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Hayden is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George N. Lamphere, to be postmaster at Palouse, in the county of Whitman and State of Washington, in the place of William Goodyear, resigned.

Mr. Lamphere is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Alexander Watt, to be postmaster at Cheney, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington, in the place of Isaac J. Ballinger, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Watt is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William A. Chapline, to be postmaster at Shepherdstown, in the county of Jefferson and State of West Virginia, in the place of Edward H. Reinhart, removed.

Mr. Chapline is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Jacob R. Grove, to be postmaster at Harpers Ferry, in the county of Jefferson and State of West Virginia, in the place of John J. Conway, removed.

Mr. Grove is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James Forsyth Harrison, to be postmaster at Piedmont, in the county of Mineral and State of West Virginia, in the place of Thomas F. Kenny, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

Mr. Harrison is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James W. Holt, to be postmaster at Grafton, in the county of Taylor and State of West Virginia, in the place of Stephen W. Poe, removed.

Mr. Holt is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John O. Huey, to be postmaster at Mannington, in the county of Marion and State of West Virginia, in the place of Charles A. Prichard, resigned.

Mr. Huey is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Alonzo E. Linch, to be postmaster at Moundsville, in the county of Marshall and State of West Virginia, in the place of J. C. Simpson, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mr. Linch is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Stuart F. Reed, to be postmaster at Clarksburg, in the county of Harrison and State of West Virginia, in the place of Lloyd Reed, removed.

Mr. Reed is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George E. Work, to be postmaster at Sistersville, in the county of Tyler and State of West Virginia, in the place of Frank D. McCoy, whose commission expired December 11, 1897.

Mr. Work is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George Wise, to be postmaster at Wheeling, in the county of Ohio and State of West Virginia, in the place of Michael J. O'Kane, whose commission expired December 13, 1897.

Mr. Wise is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Allan Beggs, to be postmaster at Hudson, in the county of St. Croix and State of Wisconsin, in the place of George D. Cline, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

Mr. Beggs is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

E. Henry Bruederle, to be postmaster at Mayville, in the county of Dodge and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Louis Schuknecht, removed.

Mr. Bruederle is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Matthew J. Connors, to be postmaster at Hurley, in the county of Iron and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Michael G. McGeehan, whose commission expired October 25, 1897.

Mr. Connors is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William H. Cochran, to be postmaster at Centralia, in the county of Wood and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Emmanuel Mennet, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Cochran is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John F. Cole, to be postmaster at Marshfield, in the county of Wood and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Adam Paulus, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Cole is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Benjamin R. Evans, to be postmaster at Phillips, in the county of Price and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Freeman W. Sackett, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Evans is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel S. Fifield, to be postmaster at Ashland, in the county of Ashland and State of Wisconsin, in the place of John T. Kingston, jr., whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

Mr. Fifield is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Lewis S. Fisher, to be postmaster at Sparta, in the county of Monroe and State of Wisconsin, in the place of David W. Cheney, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Fisher is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Chalmers Ingersoll, to be postmaster at Beloit, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, in the place of James G. Wickhem, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Ingersoll is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Jorgen C. Jacobson, to be postmaster at Elroy, in the county of Juneau and State of Wisconsin, in the place of James W. Wightman, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Jacobson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Christian N. Johnson, to be postmaster at Merrill, in the county of Lincoln and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Julius Thielman, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Johnson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John E. Jones, to be postmaster at Washburn, in the county of Bayfield and State of Wisconsin, in the place of John A. Jacobs, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Mr. Jones is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Rollin C. Lybrand, to be postmaster at Richland Center, in the county of Richland and State of Wisconsin, in the place of James M. Keys, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Mr. Lybrand is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Oscar F. Nowlan, to be postmaster at Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Agesilaus O. Wilson, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Mr. Nowlan is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Richard Price, to be postmaster at Wonewoc, in the county of Juneau and State of Wisconsin, in the place of George W. Bishop, resigned.

Mr. Price is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Josiah L. Pettingill, to be postmaster at La Crosse, in the county of La Crosse and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Norris C. Bacheller, whose commission expired November 2, 1897.

Mr. Pettingill is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thomas Porter, to be postmaster at New Richmond, in the county of St. Croix and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Nicholas Donohue, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Porter is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Adelbert M. Penney, to be postmaster at Waupaca, in the county of Waupaca and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Henry C. Mumbrue, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Penney is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joel L. Stewart, to be postmaster at Clintonville, in the county of Waupaca and State of Wisconsin, in the place of John F. Meisner, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Mr. Stewart is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Fred S. Thompson, to be postmaster at Superior, in the county of Douglas and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Joseph D. Conan, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Thompson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Alfred W. Trevitt, to be postmaster at Wausau, in the county of Marathon and State of Wisconsin, in the place of John Ringle, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Mr. Trevitt is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Clayton H. Underhill, to be postmaster at Sharon, in the county of Walworth and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Frank L. Henn, removed.

Mr. Underhill is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James T. Webb, to be postmaster at Lancaster, in the county of Grant and State of Wisconsin, in the place of William J. McCoy deceased.

Mr. Webb is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Wilbur P. Keays, to be postmaster at Buffalo, in the county of Johnson and State of Wyoming, in the place of Andrew W. Kennedy, removed.

Mr. Keays is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Perry L. Smith, to be postmaster at Rawlins, in the county of Carbon and State of Wyoming, in the place of Louis Schalk, removed.

Mr. Smith is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Rachel E. Booth, to be postmaster at Dothan (late Dothen), in the county of Henry and State of Alabama, in the place of F. D. Smith, removed.

Robert Cloud, to be postmaster at Tuscumbia, in the county of Colbert and State of Alabama, in the place of William T. Farley, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Seborn E. York, to be postmaster at Athens, in the county of Limestone and State of Alabama, in the place of John M. Russell, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

George W. Lovie, to be postmaster at Redwood City, in the county of San Mateo and State of California, in the place of Valentine Hussey, deceased.

Daniel E. Cooper, to be postmaster at Lamar, in the county of Prowers and State of Colorado, in the place of Adelbert Van Deusen, removed.

Robert J. McCartney, to be postmaster at Silverton, in the county of San Juan and State of Colorado, in the place of Thomas H. Tulley, removed.

Frank M. Reardon, to be postmaster at Victor, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, in the place of Andrew Royal, jr., removed.

Wallace K. Deem, to be postmaster at Knightstown, in the county of Henry and State of Indiana, in the place of John A. Sample, whose commission expired November 3, 1897.

Theodore H. Haecker, to be postmaster at Hampton, in the county of Franklin and State of Iowa, in the place of W. J. Stonebraker, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

John D. Martin, to be postmaster at Madisonville, in the county of Hopkins and State of Kentucky, in the place of Amos K. Bradley, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

Horatio Ed. Smith, to be postmaster at Dows, in the county of Wright and State of Iowa, in the place of J. F. Kent, removed.

Frederick J. Will, to be postmaster at Eagle Grove, in the county of Wright and State of Iowa, in the place of J. H. Howell, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

John M. Jameson, jr., to be postmaster at Millersburg, in the county of Bourbon and State of Kentucky, in the place of Fletcher A. Jones, removed.

George T. Hodgman, to be postmaster at Camden, in the county of Knox and State of Maine, in the place of Isaac Coombs, whose commission expired December 20, 1897.

Frank M. Hume, to be postmaster at Houlton, in the county of Aroostook and State of Maine, in the place of James Gillin, jr., whose commission expired December 20, 1897.

Walter D. Stinson, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, in the place of Thomas J. Lynch, whose commission expires January 17, 1898.

George L. Minott, to be postmaster at West Gardner, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Levi W. Wood, removed.

Levi M. Copeland, to be postmaster at Minden, in the county of Kearney and State of Nebraska, in the place of McLeod W. Chappell, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Albert Clement, to be postmaster at Antrim, in the county of Hillsboro and State of New Hampshire, in the place of Anson Swett, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

David D. Bragaw, to be postmaster at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, in the place of Joseph E. Haynes, deceased.

Ole Howard, to be postmaster at Hillsboro, in the county of Traill and State of North Dakota, in the place of A. G. Foogman, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

John Bell, to be postmaster at Spearfish, in the county of Lawrence and State of South Dakota, in the place of William H. Todd, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Arthur L. Thomas, to be postmaster at Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake and State of Utah, in the place of Caleb R. Barratt, removed.

Edwin L. Brunton, to be postmaster at Walla Walla, in the county of Wallawalla and State of Washington, in the place of William O'Fallon, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

William A. Buckley, to be postmaster at Sprague, in the county of Lincoln and State of Washington, in the place of Thomas F. Meagher, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Lawrence A. Inkster, to be postmaster at Davenport, in the county of Lincoln and State of Washington, in the place of John Horwege, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Loren E. Sperry, to be postmaster at North Yakima, in the county of Yakima and State of Washington, in the place of Bernard Wilkinson, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Samuel P. Tapping, to be postmaster at Fairhaven, in the county of Whatcom and State of Washington, in the place of George H. Watrous, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Charles S. French, to be postmaster at Lake Geneva, in the county of Walworth and State of Wisconsin, in the place of William J. Cutteridge, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS.

Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles Denby, resigned.

Owen L. W. Smith, of North Carolina, to be minister-resident and consul-general of the United States to Liberia, vice William H. Heard, resigned.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Herbert G. Squiers, of New York, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Peking, China, vice Charles Denby, jr., resigned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

Francis C. Lowell, of Massachusetts, to be United States district judge for the district of Massachusetts, vice Thomas L. Nelson, deceased.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Henry L. Burnett, of New York, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York, vice Wallace Macfarlane, to be removed.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

William Henkel, of New York, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of New York, vice John H. McCarty, to be removed.

Frederick C. Leonard, of Pennsylvania, to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, vice John W. Walker, whose term will expire January 14, 1898.

Aulick Palmer, of the District of Columbia, to be marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, vice Albert A. Wilson, whose term will expire January 8, 1897.

George Louis Siebricht, of Texas, to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Texas, vice Richard C. Ware, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

William Edgar Sterne, of Kansas, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Kansas, vice Shaw F. Neely, whose term will expire January 11, 1898.

ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER.

Leander P. Mitchell, of Indiana, to be Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, to succeed Edward A. Bowers, resigned.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John M. Kemble, of Iowa, to be collector of internal revenue for the Fourth district of Iowa, to succeed William H. Stackhouse, removed.

John W. Patterson, of Iowa, to be collector of internal revenue for the Third district of Iowa, to succeed John C. Kelly, removed.

Thomas F. Penman, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of internal revenue for the Twelfth district of Pennsylvania, to succeed Grant Herring, removed.

John G. Ward, of New York, to be collector of internal revenue for the Fourteenth district of New York, to succeed Louis W. Pratt, removed.

ASSAYER OF MINT.

James L. Hodges, of Colorado, to be assayer in charge of the mint of the United States at Denver, Colo., to succeed William J. Puckett, removed.

This nomination is in lieu of a former one nominating John L. Hodges. The former nomination is withdrawn.

CONSULS.

James G. Stowe, of Missouri, to be consul-general of the United States at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, vice Frank W. Roberts, resigned.

James M. Ayers, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Rosario, Argentine Republic, vice Willis E. Baker, resigned.

Edmond Z. Brodowski, of Illinois, now consul at Breslau, Germany, to be consul of the United States at Fürth, Bavaria, vice Charles W. Erdman, nominated to be consul at Breslau.

Charles W. Erdman, of Kentucky, now consul at Fürth, Bavaria, to be consul of the United States at Breslau, Germany, vice Edmond Z. Brodowski, nominated to be consul at Fürth, Bavaria.

Adolph L. Frankenthal, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Berne, Switzerland, to fill an original vacancy.

John H. Grout, jr., of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Malta, vice Daniel C. Kennedy, resigned.

Neal McMillan, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States at Port Sarnia, Ontario, vice Arthur M. Clark, resigned.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

John Fox, of Oregon, to be collector of customs for the district of Oregon, in the State of Oregon, to succeed Charles H. Page, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Charles H. Morrill, of Nebraska, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, to succeed John M. Burks, resigned.

LIEUTENANTS, REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Eben Barker, of Massachusetts, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Richard O. Crisp, promoted.

Albert H. Buhner, of California, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Andrew J. Henderson, promoted.

Charles W. Cairnes, of Maryland, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, in place of Frank L. Smith, deceased.

Oscar G. Haines, of New Jersey, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Preston H. Uberroth, promoted.

George H. Mann, of Michigan, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Godfrey L. Carden, promoted.

Ernest E. Mead, of Massachusetts, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Ellsworth P. Bertholf, promoted.

Charles Satterlee, of Connecticut, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed William V. E. Jacobs, promoted.

PENSION AGENTS.

Jonathan Merriam, of Atlanta, Ill., to be pension agent at Chicago, Ill., vice William B. Anderson, term expired.

Charles A. Orr, of Buffalo, N. Y., to be pension agent at Buffalo, N. Y., vice Samuel E. Nichols, term expired.

Sidney L. Willson, of Washington, D. C., to be pension agent at Washington, D. C., his term of office having expired January 31, 1897.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Felix S. Baker, of Harrison, Ark., to be receiver of public moneys at Harrison, Ark., vice John A. Bunch, term expired.

Charles L. Brockway, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Chamberlain, S. Dak., vice Washington C. Graybill, removed.

Frank A. Brown, of Aberdeen, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Aberdeen, S. Dak., vice C. Boyd Barrett, term expired.

John E. Bush, of Little Rock, Ark., to be receiver of public moneys at Little Rock, Ark., vice Benjamin H. Crowley, term expired.

Lloyd L. Carter, of Shasta, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at Redding, Cal., vice Lafayette S. Barnes, whose term will expire January 16, 1898.

Thomas H. Conniff, of Pierre, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Pierre, S. Dak., vice John F. Hughes, term expired.

George A. Smith, of Utah, to be receiver of public moneys at Salt Lake City, Utah, vice Frank Harris, whose term will expire January 20, 1898.

John Westdahl, of Huron, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Huron, S. Dak., vice Austin D. Hill, term expired.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Charles A. Blake, of Wessington, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Huron, S. Dak., vice John M. Davis, term expired.

George E. Foster, of Alexandria, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Mitchell, S. Dak., vice Abraham Boynton, term expired.

Prince A. Gatchell, of Sheridan, Wyo., to be register of the land office at Buffalo, Wyo., vice Thomas J. Foster, removed.

Frank M. Swasey, of Redding, Cal., to be register of the land office at Redding, Cal., vice Sylvester Hull, whose term will expire January 16, 1898.

John S. Vetter, of Aberdeen, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Aberdeen, S. Dak., vice Frank M. Hopkins, term expired.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Frank A. Morris, of Tripp, S. Dak., to be surveyor-general of South Dakota, vice Richard B. Hughes, whose term will expire January 20, 1898.

INDIAN AGENT.

Henry C. Baird, of Coleridge, Nebr., to be agent for the Indians of the Santee Agency in Nebraska, vice Joseph Clements, resigned.

Mr. Baird was erroneously nominated December 18, 1897, as Harlan C. Baird, and confirmed on the same day.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 5, 1898.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Charles M. Dickinson, of New York, to be consul-general of the United States at Constantinople, Turkey.

Hezekiah A. Gudger, of North Carolina, to be consul-general of the United States at Panama, Colombia.

CONSULS.

William K. Herzog, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Zittau, Germany.

John Jenkins, of Nebraska, to be consul of the United States at San Salvador, Salvador.

A. Homer Byington, of Connecticut, to be consul of the United States at Naples, Italy.

George H. Jackson, of Connecticut, to be consul of the United States at Cognac, France.

Samuel A. Macallister, of Delaware, to be consul of the United States at Barbados, West Indies.

George P. Pettit, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Dusseldorf, Germany.

James W. Ragsdale, of California, to be consul of the United States at Tien-Tsin, China.

Benjamin F. Clark, of New Hampshire, to be consul of the United States at Pernambuco, Brazil.

Percy McElrath, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Turin, Italy.

Oscar F. Williams, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Manila, Philippine Islands.

William Martin, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Chingkiang, China.

Philip C. Hanna, of Iowa, to be consul of the United States at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Church Howe, of Nebraska, to be consul of the United States at Palermo, Sicily.

Wilbur S. Glass, of South Dakota, to be consul of the United States at Kehl, Germany.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Medical Inspector George A. Bright, to be a medical director.
Surg. Paul Fitzsimons, to be a medical inspector.
P. A. Surg. Frederick J. B. Cordeiro, to be a surgeon.
Asst. Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar, to be a passed assistant surgeon.
P. A. Engineer William B. Dunning, to be a chief engineer.
Asst. Engineer Milton E. Reed, to be a passed assistant engineer.
engineer.
Pay Inspector Albert S. Kenny, to be a pay director.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Hugh Rodman, to be a lieutenant.
Ensign Andrew T. Long, to be a lieutenant (junior grade).
Lieut. Albert G. Berry, to be a lieutenant-commander.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) John A. Hoogewerff, to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. Commander Albert Ross, to be a commander.
Lieut. John A. Norris, to be a lieutenant-commander.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward E. Capehart, to be a lieutenant.
Commander Caspar F. Goodrich, to be a captain.
Lieut. Commander Richardson Clover, to be a commander.
Lieut. William H. Driggs, to be a lieutenant-commander.
Lieut. Commander James M. Miller, to be a commander.
Capt. John C. Watson, to be a commodore.
Commander French E. Chadwick, to be a captain.
Lieut. Commander Frederick M. Wise, to be a commander.
Lieut. Commander John V. B. Bleecker, to be a commander.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Henry B. Wilson, to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) George P. Blow, to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Spencer S. Wood, to be a lieutenant.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Edward A. Schicker, of Texarkana, Ark., to be receiver of public moneys at Camden, Ark.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Archibald A. Young, of Indiana, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *January 5, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 18, 1897, was read and approved.

CHANGES OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER announced the following changes of reference:

House Document No. 31, a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions, with accompanying papers, relating to the alleged fraudulent pensioning of Elizabeth, mother of James T. Hughes—from the Committee on Invalid Pensions to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 1166) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to L. L. Eggleston Post, No. 184, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, of Deposit, N. Y., a condemned cannon—from the Committee on Military Affairs to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

House Document No. 92, being a letter from the Acting Attorney-General, transmitting a list of judgments rendered in favor of claimants and against the United States and defendant Indian tribes and not heretofore appropriated for—from the Committee on Indian Affairs to the Committee on Appropriations.

House bill 3963, to permit certain parties to intervene in the equity cause of the United States against Morris and others, pending in the supreme court of the District of Columbia—from the Committee on the District of Columbia to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, these changes of reference will be considered as agreed to.

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. MOODY, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of further considering the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, with Mr. HOPKINS in the chair.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, as gentlemen upon both sides of the House very well understand, the pending bill has received full consideration, except that part of it upon page 23 relating to the appropriation for the maintenance of the Civil Service Commission.

In pursuance of an understanding entered into on some previous day, the consideration of that paragraph was postponed until this time. The proposition made, which received general assent, was that from this time this paragraph should be under general debate until such time as the House should see fit to conclude it.

I do not know, Mr. Chairman, that there is any occasion for me to say anything further. I do not know that it is proposed that the time should be controlled by gentlemen upon the respective sides of this question. I understand that gentlemen desiring to speak have left their names with the Chair, and that it is the purpose of the Chair to so control the debate that gentlemen will speak alternately upon the two sides of the question, not upon the two sides of the House, and that full opportunity will be given every member for the expression of his views.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do I understand the gentleman to say that an agreement has been reached that the Chair is to control the time?

Mr. MOODY. I do not understand that any such agreement has been reached, but it seemed to me that on the whole that was the wisest way to divide the time, because the differences of opinion on this subject do not coincide with the divisions of the House upon general political subjects, and what we want to have is a fair division of time between those who differ in opinion upon this subject.

Mr. DOCKERY. Does the gentleman ask for the control of the time in that way?

Mr. MOODY. I do not know that I said that. I said that as to the general debate that is a fair method to divide the time. I am content with it, to say the least.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I think we had better let the matter run for a day or two as it is.

Mr. MOODY. I do not propose, Mr. Chairman, to make any arrangement, but only to bring the subject before the attention of the committee.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, if I can have the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY]. This is Wednesday, I believe. As one member of the committee, it seems to me that this bill ought to pass between this and Saturday night. Now, as to how this time will be controlled, I think it quite immaterial whether my friend the gentleman from Massachusetts shall control it on the one hand and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] on the other, or whether the Chair shall control it; but I hope there will be no arrangement made that looks beyond the present week for the final disposition of this bill.

Mr. DOCKERY. I will say, Mr. Chairman, in reply to the chairman of the committee, that I do not understand the gentleman from Massachusetts suggests at this time any limitation upon the debate. I certainly would not desire to agree to any limitation at this time. As I understand the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY], he expresses a desire, at least, that the Chair should control the time and divide it.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I will say that was rather a repetition of a desire which had already been expressed by the chairman of the subcommittee having this bill in charge. I have no independent views of my own. I certainly hope that the free expression of views that he alluded to can be completed, so that this bill will receive its final passage by Saturday night. I suppose that all agree that it is desirable to do that.

Mr. DOCKERY. I simply desire to express the desire on this side that the time be controlled by the gentleman from Massachusetts on the one side and a gentleman representing the minority on this side.

Mr. CANNON. I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts it seems to me that that is desirable.

Mr. MOODY. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time during the progress of this debate shall be equally divided, one part to be controlled by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] and the other part to be controlled by myself.

Mr. KNOX. I desire to ask my colleague if the time for debate is to be limited?

Mr. MOODY. I understand that remains an open question.

Mr. CANNON. I hope, however, it can be settled now satisfactorily to the gentleman from Massachusetts and the gentleman from Missouri. Why not agree as to the time now?

Mr. DOCKERY. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that I am not prepared at this time to offer any agreement, inasmuch as I have not had an opportunity as yet to consult with gentlemen on this side who may desire to speak.

Mr. CANNON. You can settle that time in the future, either to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. DOCKERY. The question of the limitation of the debate can be settled in the future, after I shall have had an opportunity to ascertain who desire to be heard.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the proposition made by the gentleman from Massachusetts is scarcely a fair one. Now, I understand that those he represents are opposed to any modification of the present system. The gentlemen on the other side are in favor of the entire repeal or destruction of the present system. Now, there is a large body of gentlemen here who do not agree with either. They propose a wholesome and proper modification of the system.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. HEPBURN. And there are, therefore, three sides to this question; and the arrangement the gentlemen have made——

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa yield to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. HEPBURN. I do.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I would like to know how you come to the conclusion that everybody here is in favor of the repeal of the whole business?

Mr. HEPBURN. Simply because that would be wrong. [General laughter and loud applause on the Republican side.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, there ought to be some arrangement in the division of time by which that large body of gentlemen (certainly more than a hundred of the Republican members of this House) who want a modification should have some portion of the time, and I insist that it shall be divided in that way rather than in the manner suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KNOX. I should like to ask my colleague how the limit of the time for debate is to be obtained?

Mr. MOODY. There would be some affirmative proposition in the way of limiting the time.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. There appearing to be such a muddle among the Republicans on this subject, does not the gentleman think it would be better to attempt to settle the matter among themselves?

Mr. HEPBURN. There is no muddle about it. We will all agree when the time comes.

Mr. MOODY. I do not think the gentleman meant to misrepresent my request.

Mr. HEPBURN. I only formed an opinion on what the gentleman said——

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa will suspend.

Mr. RICHARDSON. And that is, What is the pending motion?

The CHAIRMAN. It is the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Is it to strike out the appropriation or is it simply to pass the provision as it is inserted in the legislative bill? If so, Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Tennessee that this discussion relates simply to general debate on the provision.

Mr. RICHARDSON. But there must be a motion pending.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not the understanding of the Chair.

Mr. RICHARDSON. There can be but two sides to a question.

The CHAIRMAN. The understanding of the Chair is that the time was to be set apart on this day for general debate on this subject, and after the close of general debate that the committee will take such action as in its wisdom it may choose.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The proposition pending, as I understand it, is to adopt the text of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee has not come to that.

Mr. MOODY. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I agree entirely with the views which have been expressed by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] in regard to the division of time in this debate. So far as the time is within my control he may be assured that, according to the best justice I can do, the time will be divided fairly, according to the differences of view upon this side of the House. Of course, however, I am subject to error, and I am by no means anxious to assume the responsibility of controlling the time.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts yield to the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. MOODY. Certainly.

Mr. BAILEY. I desire to suggest that it is not the common practice, where the time for a debate is unlimited, to have it controlled by particular gentlemen on either side. If a limitation of the debate had been agreed to, then I would be perfectly willing to see the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] control the time on the one side and on the other; but the debate being unlimited, so far as any action of the House now is concerned, I think it is fair and right that all shades of opinion should be privileged to have a hearing without being required to ask permission of any gentleman on the floor.

Mr. MOODY. Let me say to the gentleman from Texas, who probably was not in at the beginning of this discussion, that the method which he suggests is the one which I originally proposed to the House, but as the result of a suggestion by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY], followed by a suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON], the proposition was submitted to the House in the form in which it is now pending. I have no desire whatever to control the time and did not expect to, but if I do control it, I shall try to control it according to justice.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I want to say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that the suggestion I made arose from the fact that several gentlemen around me here insisted that the time on this side should be controlled by the minority of the committee. That is why I made the suggestion.

Mr. BAILEY. The usual practice would be that the Chair would first recognize the members of the committee, both of the majority and of the minority, and then, after those gentlemen had exhausted the time, or had exhausted themselves, as the case might be, he would recognize others.

A MEMBER. Or after they had exhausted the House. [Laughter.]

Mr. BAILEY. When we reach a point where we know how much more time is desired for the debate, then it will be entirely proper that the remaining time shall be controlled by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY].

Mr. MOODY. We do not want to control the time under such circumstances just when the pressure becomes greatest.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask if the Chair has not in its possession a list of members who desire to speak on this subject—a list coming over from the December session? It seems to me fairer to let the gentlemen upon that list come in and speak in their own time than to require them to obtain time of others.

Mr. BAILEY. I desire to say, Mr. Chairman, that I have no disposition to interfere with any arrangement that has been agreed upon. I have simply volunteered a suggestion as to what has been the practice heretofore.

Mr. HEPBURN. I want to say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that in the suggestion I made with regard to the disposition of the time I did not desire to introduce any possible element of unfairness.

Mr. MOODY. Not at all. I did not so understand it.

Mr. HEPBURN. But it seemed to me that the proposition for alternation in the debate which the gentleman suggested was scarcely a fair method of disposing of the time, and I would much rather, if it be agreeable to the gentleman from Massachusetts, that the Chair should allot the time.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, it is quite evident that this morning there can be no unanimous consent as to time this debate shall run, or as to how the time shall be controlled, except through the Chair. I indulge the hope, however, that by to-morrow we shall have progressed so far that we can come to an agreement or can take such action as will close the debate and dispose of this bill this week.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, after the expression of views that has been had upon the floor, I withdraw the request for unanimous consent and ask that the pending paragraph of the bill be read.

The paragraph was read, as follows:

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

For three Commissioners, at $3,500 each; chief examiner, $3,000; secretary, $2,000; eight clerks of class 4; ten clerks of class 3; thirteen clerks of class 2; fifteen clerks of class 1; three clerks, at $1,000 each; two clerks, at $900 each; one messenger; two laborers; engineer, $840; and two watchmen; in all, $91,340.

For necessary traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the commission, and for expenses of examinations and investigations held elsewhere than at Washington, $7,000.

Mr. GROW rose.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I suggest to the Chair that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROW] desires to be heard for about twenty minutes, and as no member of the committee is ready to speak at the present time, I shall be glad if he may be allowed to occupy the floor.

Mr. DOCKERY. What is the request?

The CHAIRMAN. The purpose of the Chair was to recognize members in the order in which they made their requests for recognition, and if no member of the committee is ready to speak, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PEARSON] would be entitled to the floor.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, I very willingly yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for twenty minutes.

Mr. GROW. Mr. Chairman, I shall not trespass upon the time of the committee with any discussion as to the mode in which the civil-service law has been administered heretofore by any Administration. The manner of administration of a law is, however, an essential part of it.

There is no question that there should be some law to regulate, to a certain extent at least, appointments to office in such a way as to relieve the President from spending so much of his time in hearing the application of every applicant for all the offices that are to be filled. Either the lives of our Presidents must be assured by a physically iron constitution or they can not live out their full official terms, if they must, in addition to other duties, be engaged in examining all the cases of appointments.

Whether the system I shall now suggest could be introduced without a change of the Constitution may be a question; but I think that by a law of Congress approved by the President regulating the mode of appointment might continue in practice the same as it would——

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of order. We desire to hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania on this subject, and there is so much confusion that we can not do so unless we are near him.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order made by the gentleman from Maine is well taken. The committee will please be in order.

Mr. GROW. I was saying, Mr. Chairman, that as the Constitution vests the appointing power in the President, an amendment of the Constitution might be necessary to introduce a change in that respect. But a law of Congress, approved by the President, might, by such acquiescence by the Executive, take the place of a formal amendment to the Constitution.

Without discussing at length any proposed change, I simply wish to express at this time my views on this subject, which are not merely the views of to-day. I have been committed to them for a third of a century. Without stoping to discuss the constitutional difficulty which might be in the way, I would have a civil-service regulation taking from the President the power to appoint any officer of the Government save the judges of the courts of the United States and the representatives of our Government in foreign countries. These appointments should be left to the President for this reason: The judiciary is a coordinate branch of the Government, and the power of appointment could not well be vested in any inferior tribunal.

Mr. PEARSON. Would the gentleman allow the President to appoint his own Cabinet?

Mr. GROW. I will come to that question in a moment. The appointment of all foreign officials of the Government should remain with the President, because he represents our nation in its intercourse with other nations. Those two classes of appointments therefore should be left with the President. The members of his Cabinet he would have, of course, the right to appoint, for

they are his own official family, and it is nobody's business whom he may choose for those positions. But I would vest in each officer of the Cabinet the appointment of all persons engaged in his branch of the service, and would hold him responsible for the faithful performance of public duty in his Department. Such appointments as are by law to be confirmed by the Senate I would have, as now, transmitted to it by the President. Thus all appointments of that character would pass through his hands. Under the prerogative of his office he might object to some of them if he chose.

But in this way he would be relieved from sitting day by day for the determination of minor appointments when the most momentous questions between this nation and others, and questions involving perhaps its life, might be at stake. He would be relieved from the necessity of devoting his time to hearing every applicant or the Members and Senators representing such applicant. At present the member of Congress representing the applicant's district must go to the President in behalf of the applicant. This is a duty which he owes to his constituents. Under the existing system the President in his executive office must, during a period when the life of the nation and the hopes of mankind might hang suspended upon the battlefield, listen day by day to these applications.

Let me illustrate by a single case. During the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln I desired the appointment of a judge in one of the Territories. The President made a memorandum of the matter. I went to call upon him one day, not to call his attention to this matter, but as soon as I entered the Executive Chamber he said, "Mr. Speaker, I meant to appoint your friend to that judgeship, but a woman came in here, with nine small children and one at the breast, and pleaded the bread act on me, and breaded me out of it." I said, "Very well, Mr. President. If there is anybody needing consideration and cooperation from the Government it is the Union men in the insurrectionary States." This was one of such cases. The family had been driven out because of their Union sentiments. "But," said he, "I will attend to the matter; let me take the name again."

He went to his hat filled with papers and began to fumble over them, remarking, "I have a queer way of doing things." "Yes, Mr. President," I replied, "if your hat should blow off in the street, state secrets might be scattered." He took out a paper, on which he put down the name. "Now," said he, "I will attend to the matter when it comes around." As I left the chamber I queried with myself, Why should a President of the United States in such an hour be required to spend his time and strength listening to applications for subordinate positions in the Government? The law should require an applicant to present his case to the proper Department of the Government—the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, or whatever Department the office he is applying for might belong to.

Here was a President, charged with greater responsibility than ever fell to the lot of any ruler since time began, required to spend his time and strength in considering official appointments all the way down to collectorships and little post-offices. This greatest American of the nineteenth century, who, among all the world's civil rulers in peace or war, will through all time hold no inferior niche in the pantheon of human greatness, was thus occupied. Why impose these duties upon the President, when such duties are constantly multiplying and have multiplied from a few thousand appointments to hundreds of thousands?

Strictly, the Constitution would have to be changed to take away from him his prerogative to make all appointments; but a law of Congress, assented to by his signature, would be the same in practical effect as a change in the Constitution in that regard if it were acquiesced in by the Executive, as undoubtedly it would be in this case.

I am opposed to any life tenure in the civil service except in the case of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and there should be an exception in their case, by reason of the fact that the Government takes their life services for the good of the country, and pays them a compensation less than a common lawyer receives in his practice at the bar of any of the States of the Union. They spend their lifetime in the consideration of great questions affecting society, affecting the States of the Union and the rights of the people.

I would leave them on the retired list for the balance of their lives after they have given their life services to the consideration of the grave questions in which their countrymen are so vitally interested. Their case should, therefore, be a special exception in any general law. But all appointments, save the judiciary and those in our foreign relations, should be placed upon an entirely different plane. Take from the President by law the making of these appointments, so that he could say when we fill his antechambers with our constituents who are applicants for appointment that "the law does not permit me to make them; you must go to the proper Department fixed by the lawmaking power for that purpose."

The Constitution requires the President to make recommendations as to the state of public affairs, and he may from time to time recommend to Congress such matters as may seem to be of importance in his judgment. His time should be given to the maturing of great questions of that character, for the consideration of the legislative branch of the Government, and in connection with our relations with foreign Governments. This being the case, why should his time be taken up with the consideration of the appointments in the various Departments of the Government, instead of being given to the consideration of those great questions which affect the interests, the welfare, and happiness of the whole people?

I have, Mr. Chairman, given hastily the outlines of my views of what I believe the proper system of civil service should be in this country. I know, of course, that without the acquiescence of the President such a system can not prevail unless the law takes the form of a constitutional amendment. But it seems to me that such a system can be devised as will meet every requirement in that regard. It is necessary that something of the kind should be done, if we would spare the life of our Presidents.

It was only the iron constitution and great physical endurance of Abraham Lincoln that enabled him to go through the mighty struggle of five years, when the very air throughout every part of the country was vibrating with the strains of martial music and mighty armies were marching and countermarching preparatory to the deadly conflict on the battlefield, upon which hung the perpetuity of the Union and the hopes of the great and good of mankind, that was to determine whether the free institutions bequeathed by our fathers should be transmitted unimpaired to future times. For if this Republic, torn by faction and internal strife, should fall rent and dismembered, the last great experiment of free elective government among men has been tried, and the oppressed and downtrodden of the world could then hug their chains as the only legacy they could bequeath their children.

There was no period during four years of his Administration that the shadow of war was not hanging darkly over the land, and when the very life of the nation was not in danger.

Relieve the President of the responsibility in the making of appointments other than those indicated and allow the heads of the Departments to select their confidential and chief clerks, and at the same time abolish the various classifications of salaries. That is one of the mistakes made in the administration of this law.

As long as there is a salary list, varying from $720 a year to $1,600 or $1,800, whoever administers the law has an opportunity by reclassifying to put in their political favorites, by putting personal friends into the higher salaried places and reducing others to the lower grades. In the mutation of politics, in the changes in the political heads of the various Departments, these different salaries offer great temptation for a maladministration of the law and injustice to faithful and competent employees for the mere purpose of rewarding political favorites. I know of clerks in the Pension Office who have drawn a salary of $1,000, $1,400, and $1,600 a year, and yet have remained at the same desk and performed precisely the same kind of work all the time. From $1,600 they were changed by a change of Administration to $1,400, then back to $1,600, then from $1,600 to $1,200—just by a political change in the Administration.

There should be but two classes of salaries for all clerkships, and then make the law imperative that no clerk, except for cause, shall be reclassified in salary from a higher to a lower one.

I have thus presented briefly my views on this question, long entertained and confirmed by experience. I would not have the "spoils system," as it is called, prevail, so that every Administration that comes into power in the changing politics of the country might use these high places as "sugar plums" and favors for a few political favorites without qualification for the duties of the positions sought.

The modification of the system as I have suggested would take away that feature. The great evil complained of at the time of the passage of the civil-service law was that the political classes at the points of great population could combine for the nomination of some person for President whom they felt assured would give them the offices they might ask for, and thus they could by such action forestall to a great degree the free action of Presidential conventions. The modification I suggest would effectually remove such complaint, for no one could possibly know who the Cabinet of a President would be before election, and the selection of a candidate for President would therefore rest wholly upon public sentiment.

There should be no regulation such that a person who holds office under the Government can not maintain his manhood without fear of losing his position. Why should he, from the time he goes into office, feel that he is bound to suppress his honest convictions or lose the place he holds? It is a degradation and a dishonor to write over the office doors of the Government of this Union, "Who enters here leaves his manhood and his honest convictions behind." The officeholder is a citizen of the United

States as much bound to have political convictions as any other citizen of the country. He is a part of it.

He has a right to contribute his money where he pleases, and no official of the Government any more than anyone else has a right to impose a tax on him for any purpose without his consent. The law should prevent that, for it is the same as the highwayman's command to stand and deliver. I would have those two evils abolished by law. The law should prevent the taking from the salary of any official of the Government under duress one cent, for that is the effect in levying contributions upon the officeholders of the Government without their free and voluntary consent. Prevent that, prevent reclassification of the clerks upon a change of Administration, and make all appointments as far as possible by the Secretaries in their own Departments, and you will have done away with most if not all the evils that are complained of concerning the office-holding class in the Government.

Mr. Chairman, I am obliged to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PEARSON] and to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] for their kindness in yielding me the floor for these few minutes, and to the House for its courtesy.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, this is an appropriate time for the discussion of the national civil service. The pending bill not only provides for the maintenance of the Civil Service Commission, but also appropriates for the salaries of those who are in the service in the Departments at Washington. Anything which touches upon their mode of appointment or their tenure of office, anything which relates to the good of the service, is relevant to the subject under consideration.

We expend in the civil service of the United States approximately $100,000,000, of which seven-tenths, or about $70,000,000, are expended for the salaries of those who are under the control of the act of January 16, 1883, commonly known as the civil-service law. Any consideration which affects this vast expenditure of money, greater than the total annual expenditure of the Government before the civil war, is of the highest importance to the country. I for one, then, welcome this debate. I trust that the time indicated for it will be sufficient to permit all who desire the opportunity to express their views freely.

I call the attention of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] to the fact that while I stand firmly upon the platform of the Republican party, and with the declarations of the President, I have no sympathy with those who declare this law to be perfect in its operation, and who blindly oppose every change except that of extension. I myself believe, Mr. Chairman, that there are two changes which ought to be made in the law. I hope to see them made, either by the action of the President or of Congress. I believe that they are not steps backward, but steps forward. I believe that they are not in hostility to the present law, but in accordance with its true spirit.

In the first place, I would say that those who entered into the classified service otherwise than by the examinations prescribed by law and who are included therein and protected in their tenure by Executive order ought in all fairness to be compelled to submit to some test of their efficiency, a test which should be gradually applied in the Departments where they are employed. If they were unable to meet these tests, with all the advantages of the experience which they have had, then in the interest of the public service they ought to leave it.

If this were done in the many cases where partisan appointments have been made and the appointees protected in their tenure by Executive order including them in the classified list, the sense of injustice and inequality which now so largely prevails would be relieved. Tests of the kind which I have mentioned are now being imposed, I am told, in the Treasury Department, and successfully imposed. Why should they not be extended by Executive order to all branches of the service? Under this Administration no faithful and capable officer need fear them, and for others we do not care.

I believe that we have got to do something also to preserve the efficiency of the service—I might almost say to restore the efficiency of the service. We have the testimony of a high Treasury official that in that Department "the tree is dead at the top," and that "this condition is a menace to the civil service." Anyone who has even a superficial knowledge of the service at Washington, a knowledge such as I have obtained by my short service upon the Appropriations Committee, knows that this is not peculiar to the Treasury. It extends throughout the service. We must find some way to separate from it those who, by reason of age or physical or mental incapacity, can no longer render an equivalent for the salaries which the Government pays them. A remedy must be found.

It does not lie, Mr. Chairman, in the establishment of a civil pension list. It is the first step that costs. The first step in the establishment of a civil pension list was taken the other day when the Treasury Department placed sixty or seventy of its employees upon what they themselves termed "a practical pension," notifying them in effect that they could work or not, as they pleased, and that they would retain their tenure of office in the subordinate places assigned them during the rest of their lives.

The merit system, Mr. Chairman, does not prescribe tenure for life, but tenure during efficiency. I was glad to see, the other day, that a convention of those who believe in that system declared against the establishment of a civil pension list. The people bear cheerfully the burden of pensions for the Army and Navy, asking that the worthy alone receive the Government's bounty. The people look with dismay at the beginning of a civil pension, whose end no one can foresee.

This step must be retraced. If heads of Departments and bureaus had not the sympathies which arise out of association and were able to resist the pressure for retention which men and women long in the service are able to command, they could be depended upon to separate from the service one who had become inefficient. But as long as men are human and do not act as inexorably as machines, this will not be done. Until then we must rely upon the law to rid the service of incompetents. The appointment for a definite term, the retirement annually of a certain percentage of the employees, or the retirement of all at a named age, have each been suggested as a remedy. Some one of these plans or some combination of them must be adopted if we would maintain the standard of service which a high rate of compensation gives the Government the right to exact.

But it was not my purpose, Mr. Chairman, to suggest changes or improvements in the law, but rather to defend it from those who, unmindful of the record of the Republican party, would cripple or destroy it. It is not easy to know what the opponents of the system propose to do. They do not agree among themselves. Certainly it is not to be supposed that they in considerable numbers will vote to strike out this appropriation for the maintenance of the commission. That would be childish. Another member of the committee proposes to demonstrate to the House how useless and ineffective this course would be.

Few, I take it, will openly indorse the views of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY], who proposes—and I quote his exact language—"to repeal the civil-service laws, root and branch;" and he declares that "there is no way of maintaining party organization except giving your friends the offices." In this Chamber he holds aloft the picture emblem of Tammany Hall as an example and inspiration to Republicans. I was anxious to see what my genial friend proposed in the form of a bill, and I have it before me now. It is House bill 1084, and it is very brief and very effective. He proposes by the first section to repeal the act of January 16, 1883, and all other laws providing for the appointment of Civil Service Commissioners. He proposes in the third section—

> That no candidate or applicant for any such nonelective office, place, or employment shall hereafter be required to stand any civil-service examination by any Civil Service Commissioners.

And he proposes in the second section that no term of office shall extend beyond four years from the date of the appointment of its holder, and at the end of the four years from "that day all the offices, places, and employments of the Government of the United States filled by appointment shall become vacant."

As there are about 178,000 of such offices, most of them would already have reached the limitation imposed by that bill, and the rest of them soon would do so. Washington, if this bill should pass, would be a salubrious place of living for a Senator or Member of Congress; and if the genial gentleman from North Carolina should succeed in passing the bill the effect of it would be so far from satisfactory, I believe, that we should see him flying from Washington crying in the words of the poet:

> Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
> Some boundless continuity of shade,
> Where rumors of offices to be sought,
> Of unsuccessful or successful hopes,
> May never reach me more.

[Laughter and applause.]

I take it, however, that more of the opponents of the merit system agree with the views expressed by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR]. I regret that he is not here to-day. He may be assured that I shall say nothing with reference to his views in his absence of which he could complain; but yet he is so conspicuous in this movement that any discussion would be incomplete without some reference to the view which he has expressed. He has recently informed the House that he will be satisfied with nothing less than a limitation of the operations of the law of 1883 to the clerical departments in Washington and the postal service of the country.

It is dangerous and presumptuous to prophesy to a prophet. But I undertake to say to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio that the closing days of the Fifty-fifth Congress will find him in an exceedingly dissatisfied frame of mind, if so much as that is required to fill his cup of happiness. But the concession of the gentleman from Ohio is the most weighty testimonial which the merit system has ever received. He would leave it in operation where? In two of the places where, in the most conspicuous way

and for the longest time, it has been tested and has had the best opportunity of showing whether it is good or bad. He would leave it in operation in the Departments at Washington, where all the testimony which I have been able to obtain from any quarter shows that under it the service has improved continually in character and efficiency.

He would leave it in operation in the postal service, where it has demonstrated its benefits to the people in their daily life. This is especially true in the Railway Mail Service. That service shows the fullest development of the merit system which there is in existence to-day. There is an examination for entrance, there are periodical tests for retention, and within a few months there are tests for promotion.

Mr. LANDIS. Was not that true before the Railway Mail Service was taken into the classified service?

Mr. MOODY. It was not true, and if the gentleman will consult the figures and will pay some attention to what I am about to say, I think I will show him that it was not true.

Mr. LANDIS. Do you mean to say that there were not periodical tests of fitness?

Mr. MOODY. Oh, I did not say that.

Mr. LANDIS. That is what I meant to ask you.

Mr. MOODY. I do not know whether there were or not. I think it very likely that there were. In this service the system got into complete operation, got completely on its feet, in 1891, and under it there has been a most remarkable increase of efficiency shown, so much so that in the last year the records showed but a single error in 12,000 pieces handled by the clerks. What it has done may be summed up in the words of the Superintendent of that service. He says:

> It will be seen that while the amount of mail handled has increased 77⅞ per cent in ten years, the working force required to do the work has increased but 48⅝ per cent, and the pieces of mail matter handled correctly to each error in distribution have increased from 3,000 and some odd to 11,000.

In this connection, I ask permission to insert in the RECORD, without reading them on the floor, some statements taken from the report of the Superintendent.

Mr. MAHON. Does not the gentleman know that that efficiency of which he speaks has been brought about not by the Civil Service Commission, or the civil-service law, but by the severe tests and examinations made by the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service along the different lines of railway? For instance, before a mail agent can get a position to run between New York City and Chicago, or between New York and Pittsburg, he is called off at Harrisburg once in every two or three months and given, say, a thousand letters, addressed in different handwritings, some of them very difficult to make out, addressed to remote post-offices in different parts of the United States; he is required to drop those thousand letters into prepared pigeonholes and he must drop over 950 of them correctly in order to get the required percentage. The efficiency, therefore, is not due to the civil service, but to the mail service itself.

Mr. MOODY. That is exactly what I call civil-service reform. I do not care by what name you call it; I do not care whether it is under the law of 1883 or under the practice of the Department. It is in accordance with the theory that before men shall be permitted to serve the Government they must show that they are efficient in the work that they are about to undertake.

Mr. HEPBURN. While the gentleman is discussing this matter of the Railway Mail Service, will he give his views upon the subject of the organizing of a political organization within that order for the purpose of coercing members of Congress to increase the salaries of the employees in that service?

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I have no hesitation in giving my views upon that subject. I expressed them publicly more than a year ago in the neighboring city of Philadelphia. I believe that is one of the evils that we must guard against under the present tenure of office under the merit system. I believe it is a danger which should be guarded against by law, and I agree entirely with the implication in the suggestion of the gentleman from Iowa, that that is a dangerous thing which the law must crush out.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the results that I have undertaken to show in the Railway Mail Service subserve the interest of the country a great deal better than the giving of these 7,000 offices "to our friends." If the system is good in Washington, why is it not equally good in Chicago, in New York, and in Boston? Why limit it to the Departments where it has demonstrated its benefits? Why not extend it all over the country? If it is good or bad for the employees of a post-office, it is good or bad for the employees of a custom-house of corresponding grade. Let us be consistent. Let us either extend this system to all branches of the service, or else follow the advice of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY] and destroy it, root and branch.

Mr. Chairman, there are three ways in which Government employees can be selected. First, they may be selected in precisely the same way in which the head of a great business establishment selects his subordinates, without any examination, with only those practical tests which are so readily and so easily applied. That may be called the business method. Second, they may be selected upon the recommendation of Senators or Representatives or of men of political influence. That may be called the patronage method. Third, they may be selected from lists of those who have been successful in the open competition prescribed by the act of 1883. This method is denominated briefly by its friends "the merit system." If it were possible to select Government employees by the business method—if, under existing conditions, the heads of Departments or of bureaus could select freely the appointees for whose work they are to be responsible—everyone would agree that the problem had been solved. But everyone with the least knowledge of public affairs knows that this method is unattainable; that the heads of Departments or bureaus, no matter how much discretion in words is given to them by the law, will be pursued by our importunities in favor of our political friends, to which in the end they will yield. They will be responsible for the work, and we shall be responsible for their subordinates, because the selection will be ours and not theirs. Accordingly, then, it is true that we must take our choice between the merit system and the patronage system.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] said in one of his speeches that the supporters of the civil-service system had never undertaken to discuss the subject dispassionately or to approach or touch the true test of the efficiency or nonefficiency of the law. I believe he is mistaken in that assertion. In any event, I propose to discuss it dispassionately, if I am able to do so. I know that I can not in the time which I shall allot myself, or which is allotted to me by the rule of the House, touch upon all the reasons which lead me to believe that the law of 1883 is of inestimable benefit to the country. But I want to call the attention of the House to one single consideration.

I undertake to say that experience shows that under this system there is greater efficiency in the service and a wiser and more economical expenditure of the public money.

We have before us, and I desire to call gentlemen's attention to it, a daily contrast between the two systems. We have here, in the two Houses of Congress, the patronage system in full force. We select our Subordinates—all, or most of them—in accordance with the theory of patronage. How does it work? Does it tend to efficiency in the service and economy in the expenditure of money? As an answer to that question I want to call your attention to some things in this bill. In this very appropriation bill we pay the chief engineer on the Senate side of the Capitol $2,150 per annum and his assistants $1,440 each. On the House side the chief engineer receives a less sum—$1,700 per annum, and his assistants $1,200 each. In the Treasury building yonder the chief engineer receives only $1,400, and his assistants $1,000 and $750, respectively. It costs $1,200 to run an elevator in this building, while a mile and a quarter away, in the Treasury building, and in all the other Departments in the city, we can obtain the same service for $720 and $660, respectively.

We all know that the comparison can easily be carried further. I remember very well what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] said in the last Congress. He remarked, in substance—I do not undertake to quote his words exactly—"We have three times the number of employees we need; but under present conditions, while human nature is human nature, we can not help it."

Now, let me not be misunderstood. The two Houses of Congress are political bodies, and it is proper that they should choose their subordinates as they please. Neither do I find any particular fault with the great difference in salaries. A man who holds his office by the slight tenure of political favor ought to receive more pay than one who holds it as long as he renders efficient service. The moral which I seek to draw is that the patronage system costs more, and if it were extended to all Departments of the Government there would be an enormous waste of the public money.

More than this, the patronage system tends to keep people in office after the need of their service has passed away, or to get them into office (as was remarked by the gentleman from Illinois in this House) when there is no need of their service at all. Further, when the decrease of public work becomes so marked that it is indecent to keep them longer in the service, the patronage system tends to keep in the service those who are least qualified to remain. In the hearings before the committee we had two pieces of striking testimony in support of these views, and I desire to call the attention of the House to them. Mr. Carroll D. Wright told us that when he was Superintendent of the Eleventh Census, and the work under that Bureau was diminishing, he sought to make discharges from his force. With the aid and on consultation with the chiefs of divisions he would select fifty men who were deemed to be least capable, and he would send their names to his superior officers.

The final result would be that those fifty incapables would be retained in office because they had political support, while the men

and women who were efficient, but were without political support, had to be discharged in their places. And in private conversation Mr. Wright said to me that the worst clerks in the whole service under him were those who had to be retained until the very end.

A still more striking piece of testimony was furnished by the Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. Evans, whom no one will accuse of being too friendly to the merit system. In the committee we had decided to make appropriations for the full amount asked for the clerical service in the Pension Bureau. But we thought the amount large; and in accordance with a suggestion of some gentlemen on the committee, Mr. Evans was sent for again. He was asked whether he could not reduce his force. He hesitated a long time and finally said, "Yes, I can reduce my force by 100 clerks if you will let me select those clerks."

But he said: "You know that can not be done. When I assume to select, or attempt to select, clerks for discharges, then the political pressure for retention will begin to come." And I here use his exact words: "People who have the least merit for doing work have the most influence, and they spend their time in getting influence." Thus we see the patronage system working side by side with the merit system, to the detriment of the public service.

Mr. SULLOWAY. I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if these are not all under what is known as the merit system?

Mr. MOODY. They are; but I am talking now of the patronage system—a very different question. I am trying to show how it works, and have been endeavoring to demonstrate the fact that one-half of the evil arising from the merit system grows out of the fact that the remaining traces of the patronage system still in force embarrass the work.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not desire, and certainly do not intend, to accuse others of using political pressure with a view to acquitting myself. We all do it, and we shall continue to do it, no doubt, as long as any traces of the theory of patronage remain in existence.

But let me call your attention in this connection to another illustration. When this Administration came into power, the monthly salary roll paid to the subordinates in the Immigration Bureau in New York amounted to $11,000. Under the last Administration all of the Republicans had been removed from that Bureau; there had been a clean sweep and their places filled with Democrats; and by an order of the then President it was placed under the civil-service rules. Accordingly, when this Administration came in, those persons then in the service of the Government at New York had no political pressure to retain them in office.

What has been the result? The result is that it was seen that this office could be administered, just as efficiently as it had been administered before, with a very much reduced force. Discharges were made and the monthly salary was cut down from $11,000 to $8,000. Does anyone doubt, if we had been able to fill these places with men who had been able to render political services to the Republican party, that they would not have been filled? But the merit system stood in the way, and in this instance, as well as in many others that could be cited, we see the great benefit to the public Treasury.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that this process is going on all over the country. I think myself it will result eventually in a great saving of the public money and the reduction of the burdens upon the public Treasury.

There are two provisions in this bill intended to exact from the clerks in the various Departments here in the city of Washington a larger return for the money paid to them, which, in my opinion, never could have passed the House under the old system. These are, first, the abolition of the thirty days' sick leave, heretofore granted, and the requirement that when the work of any bureau is behind, the clerks shall be made to work overtime in order to catch up. And we are enabled to pass these provisions because we are no longer the patrons of those in the Departments at Washington, and they are no longer our clients. We are, as we ought to be, at arm's length. We can treat every Department of the Government with firmness and justice.

Mr. HEPBURN. Will the gentleman allow an interruption?

Mr. MOODY. Certainly.

Mr. HEPBURN. I would like to ask the gentleman if this law to which he refers (the sick-leave provision of the law) has not been incorporated in the appropriation bills since 1883 and since the merit system went in force?

Mr. MOODY. I am not able to answer the gentleman's question as to the exact date. I do not know. But whether it did or not, I do not see the relevancy of the suggestion. I do not care how it came in, it ought to be put out.

Mr. PEARSON. If the gentleman from Massachusetts will yield to me for an instant, I desire to ask him this plain question—whether he holds that the civil service of the United States costs more or less now than it did in 1883?

Mr. MOODY. I do not hold on that question one way or the other. It is a question of fact, which the figures can demonstrate. I have no doubt that it costs more——

Mr. PEARSON. Sixty-eight million dollars more.

Mr. MOODY (continuing). But if the gentleman will examine the figures a little more carefully, he will find that there has been a very great increase in membership.

Mr. PEARSON. I have the figures before me, but as I will have an opportunity of making some response to the gentleman, I will not occupy his time now. I will, however, avail myself hereafter of an opportunity of quoting the figures.

Mr. MOODY. I have the figures, but I have not got them in my mind and can not quote them; but I undertake to say that I have stated to the House the substance and effect of them.

Mr. QUIGG. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. QUIGG]?

Mr. MOODY. I do; certainly.

Mr. QUIGG. I should like to make some inquiries with regard to the appropriation, if the moment is opportune. I do not want to interrupt the gentleman's argument.

Mr. MOODY. With regard to the particular appropriation?

Mr. QUIGG. With regard to the appropriation.

Mr. MOODY. I did not intend to refer to that, but I would as lief answer the question now as at any time.

Mr. DOCKERY. I beg to suggest to the gentleman from New York that it is exceedingly inopportune to the matter under consideration. [Laughter.]

Mr. QUIGG. I want to ask the gentleman if this appropriation this year is not precisely the same as last year?

Mr. MOODY. I understand so.

Mr. QUIGG. The recommendations of the commission for additional service were not adopted by the committee?

Mr. MOODY. They were not.

Mr. QUIGG. Now, is it not a fact that the sum appropriated for the support of the Civil Service Commission is entirely misleading as to the amount of money which the Civil Service Commission actually expends for clerk hire and other things?

Mr. MOODY. It is, as in so many other branches of the service.

Mr. QUIGG. Is it not the fact that the commission has in the neighborhood of fifty clerks who are brought into its service by details from other branches?

Mr. MOODY. I think that is approximately correct in respect to the number. I am not quite sure.

Mr. QUIGG. Now I want to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts what authority of law there is for these details?

Mr. MOODY. Well, the general authority which permits details from one Department to another all through the service here in Washington, and the specific authority which is contained in the act of 1883.

Mr. QUIGG. May I inquire if the gentleman refers in that answer to the third section of the act?

Mr. MOODY. I do.

Mr. QUIGG. Well, does not that simply allow details to the members of boards of examiners?

Mr. MOODY. Yes; details for purposes of examination. I am not quite sure about the exact language.

Mr. QUIGG. I just want to get at what the committee think to be the law on the subject.

Mr. MOODY. Yes.

Mr. QUIGG. The language is this:

> The commission shall, at Washington and in one or more places in each State and Territory where examinations are to take place, designate and select a suitable number of persons, not less than three, in the official service of the United States, residing in said State or Territory, after consulting the head of the Department or office of which such persons serve, to be members of boards of examiners——

Mr. MOODY. Yes; that is the authority.

Mr. QUIGG. Now, is that the authority under which forty-eight or more clerks are detailed from the various Departments here in Washington to do purely clerical work in the office of the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. MOODY. It is under that statute, and under the general power of transfer which prevails in Washington, under other provisions of law with which I am not at present familiar.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Massachusetts will pardon me for a moment, I think it is under that particular provision that the authority is claimed by the Civil Service Commission to make these calls for details. They do not claim under the general authority.

Mr. DOCKERY. That is true.

Mr. QUIGG. May I inquire of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] whether there is any general provision of law which enables the Civil Service Commission to make demands upon the Departments for clerical service?

Mr. DINGLEY. None beyond what has been read—those two lines.

Mr. QUIGG. None beyond this, in which the law says that

they may detail persons to serve as members of boards of examiners?

Mr. DINGLEY. It is under those two lines that all these details have been made.

Mr. QUIGG. Well, now, does the Committee on Appropriations believe this sort of business ought to go on; and is it to this sort of business to which the gentleman from Massachusetts referred a moment ago when he said it made no difference whether we passed this appropriation or whether we do not? Does he mean to say that they are going to continue these transfers?

Mr. MOODY. I shall forget the first of the gentleman's question in listening to the last part——

Mr. QUIGG. Oh, the gentleman will understand it all right. It is perfectly clear.

Mr. MOODY. It is quite long. I do not know whether this law authorizes the wholesale transfer of clerks to this commission.

Mr. QUIGG. That is, to the offices of the Commissioners?

Mr. MOODY. If there is other authority than this law, and I have no doubt that there is not, after hearing the statement of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], in my judgment the authority of this law is stretched beyond its fair meaning; and I expressed myself so in the committee. [Applause.]

Mr. QUIGG. I am glad to hear the gentleman say so. Now, I want to ask the gentleman if what he said—that it did not make any difference——

Mr. MOODY. I have just lifted the act of 1883 to my desk.

Mr. QUIGG. If I understood the gentleman, he said it did not make any difference whether we passed this appropriation or not, and that another member of the committee was going to tell us why it did not make any difference. Now, I wish to ask the gentleman if he referred to the fact, if this commission has stretched the law as he admits, that it is going to have the service whether we pass the appropriation in the bill or not?

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I do not think I said to the House that my colleague, the gentleman who proposes to discuss this subject, would show that it made no difference whether this was passed or not. If I said so, I did not intend to say that. I will say to the gentleman very freely—and I hope he will not detain me very much longer upon this question—that the striking out of this proposition will either do something or it will not. If it does not cripple the action of the Civil Service Commission, it accomplishes nothing.

If they go on detailing other clerks from other Departments into that commission and collect their own salaries by an action in the Court of Claims, as they may be able to do, then it will go on as it does now. Now, if, on the other hand, the striking out of the appropriation succeeds in crippling the work of the commission, I have been unable to find any way under the law by which appointments to the public service in the classified service could be made, and you would absolutely stop any legal appointments to the public service. Now, I think that will be demonstrated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I am not prepared to discuss this subject, and am not thoroughly familiar with it.

Mr. QUIGG. Why does not the committee make an honest appropriation for this commission and give it the service that it requires, or else provide so that it shall not have that service in an unlawful way?

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, that is one of the conundrums that have been troubling me ever since the 27th of November, when we had the first meeting of the committee. That inquiry does not apply to this particular appropriation only, but to every other appropriation. We are constantly appropriating money for one bureau or department of the service and then we find that it has been expended in other departments, and the constant effort of the Appropriations Committee is to control that and make the department which receives the nominal appropriation of money control the expenditure.

Mr. QUIGG. If the gentleman will allow me, here are two $1,800 clerks, a dozen or more of $1,200 and $1,400 clerks, and a great number of per diem clerks——

Mr. MOODY. Yes.

Mr. QUIGG. Who are being employed here in the office of this commission constantly—in continuous service.

Mr. MOODY. Yes.

Mr. QUIGG. And have been, apparently, for years, and yet we have an appropriation that does not take note of that at all.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, so far as I am concerned, I can not right all the wrongs that have grown up during the time of my predecessors. I found a great many things to complain of that I would like to change.

Mr. DOCKERY. This abuse is not peculiar to the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. MOODY. Not at all.

I do not want to leave this branch of the subject before I call attention to the testimony which reaches us of those who have been in charge of the various censuses. Does it amount to nothing that Francis A. Walker, that Robert P. Porter and Carroll D. Wright, the first in charge of the Tenth and the last two in charge of the Eleventh Census, unite in saying to the American people that the employees of the United States Census Bureau should be taken from the classified list?

I would like to have gentlemen listen to a letter written by John Shaw Billings, who was in charge of the department of vital statistics in the Eleventh Census. He says:

> The whole of my work in the census has been done in the face of great obstacles owing to repeated changes of clerks for political reasons, etc., and I am tired of struggling with the most unpropitious circumstances which have surrounded the work.

If we are to believe newspaper reports, a very accomplished gentleman who is suggested for the office of Superintendent of the next census has declined to consider the proposition unless the clerks in that bureau are to be drawn from the classified service.

Mr. QUIGG. The census will not fail on that account.

Mr. MOODY. No, the census will probably not fail on that account. I can find a great many persons qualified to be the head of that bureau between here and the Treasury.

Mr. Chairman, I have not time to go into all the details that I wish to bring to the attention of the committee. Look in whatever quarter you will, you find evidence that the merit system tends, and tends strongly, to efficiency and to economy in the public service. We are trustees of the people's money raised by taxation, and are bound to see to it that it is expended in their interest and not in our own. We have no right to disregard this consideration of economy which comes to us from every quarter.

Mr. KERR. I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if he has made an investigation as to what percentage of the present classified service went in under examination or under the law?

Mr. MOODY. Do you mean of the whole service?

Mr. KERR. Of the whole service.

Mr. MOODY. I can not inform the gentleman.

Mr. PEARSON. There are 47,000 who have never been examined and 6,000 who have been; that is, in the departmental service.

Mr. KERR. Another inquiry. How do they arrive at a conclusion as to the increase of efficiency without having some accurate data as to the number of persons that went in by examination and the number that went in by political preferment?

Mr. MOODY. I suppose it is difficult.

Mr. KERR. I should think it would be not only difficult, but impossible.

Mr. MOODY. The question is not so much how a man gets into office, because good men get into office under any system. The question is whether the official shall know, after he gets in, that he can retain his office as long as he renders faithful and efficient service; and when the merit system was adopted as the policy of this country, it gave that assurance to every official under the civil-service law.

Mr. KERR. May I make another inquiry of the gentleman?

Mr. MOODY. Yes, sir.

Mr. KERR. I understand that the law has been in force now for fourteen years, and that hardly 10 per cent of the present service has come in under examination. Now, if the present order against removals continues in force, how long will it take to bring the whole classified service under the civil service?

Mr. MOODY. Well, Mr. Chairman, if the President, or if this Congress, should see fit to adopt the views which I expressed in the early part of my speech, it would not take very long.

Mr. KERR. Well, they have been fourteen years at it now and only 10 per cent yet has gone in under examination.

Mr. MOODY. Well, it would not take fourteen years to submit those who entered the service without examination to some sufficient test; which is what I have suggested.

Mr. KERR. How would that be done if the order against removals continues in force?

Mr. MOODY. The order against removals does not prohibit removals for cause. It does not prohibit removals for inefficiency. As I know, in the Treasury Department, under examinations which have taken place there recently under this Administration, people who have disclosed their inefficiency under examination, people who were appointed under the old system and have proved inefficient, have been separated from the Treasury; and that can be done elsewhere as well as in the Treasury Department.

Before I take my seat, I desire to deal briefly with some complaints which are constantly repeated.

It is said that the action of successive Presidents has extended the classified service far beyond the intent of the Congress which enacted the law. Let us see about that. I know of no better way of ascertaining the intent of the legislators than by examining what is contained within the four corners of the law they enact. The act of 1883 provides for tests of "applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified hereunder."

By section 6 authority is conferred upon the Secretary of the

Treasury to classify clerks and persons employed by collectors, naval officers, surveyors, or appraisers of all customs districts, or in the public service at their respective offices, or clerks, agents, or persons employed under the Department in any district. The Postmaster-General is given a like authority for clerks and persons employed in the postal service. Heads of Departments and of offices are authorized to classify "subordinate places, clerks, and officers in the public service pertaining to their respective Departments."

This seems broad enough, but it is not all. The authority of the President, under section 1753 of the Revised Statutes, is expressly preserved by section 7. By that section thus in effect reenacted the President can "prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency thereof and ascertain the fitness of each candidate." From this sweeping provision the act of 1883 excludes only officers not in the executive branch, persons merely employed as laborers or workmen, and persons subject to confirmation by the Senate.

In the exercise of the authority to promulgate rules and classifications the various Presidents have usually if not invariably declared it to be in pursuance of section 1753 of the Revised Statutes as well as of the act of 1883.

It is therefore manifest that the President has the right to put under the control of the civil-service law and rules every position which is in "the civil service of the United States" with the exceptions named. Unless he has gone beyond the fair meaning of those words he has not exceeded the authority conferred upon him by Congress.

Nothing is more common than to hear complaints that the examinations prescribed by the commission are not practical and are not calculated to disclose the qualifications which are needed in those who are about to enter the service. Well, if that is so, it is not the fault of the law. It is the fault of those who administer the law. The law says:

> The examinations shall be practical in their character, and, so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the service into which they seek to be appointed.

If the examinations have departed from that standard they should be constrained to return to it. I have no doubt that examinations can be found here and there which are subject to criticism, but on the whole it seems to me they are well adapted for the end which is sought and that they are not scholastic and difficult except where the nature of the service which the applicant is about to perform requires them to be so. There is a great mass of testimony in the hearings taken before the committee upon that subject. I advise gentlemen to read that testimony before making up their minds. It is often said that the Department ought to make these examinations.

It appeared from the testimony before the committee that the Departments were constantly consulted as to the correct character of the examination, and it appeared that where there was a difference of opinion the appointing officer was the one who dictated and not the commission. Under the law there are some examinations which are difficult, as there should be. Gentlemen say with an air of triumph—the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY] said it the other day—"Why, members of this House, or even the President of the United States, would not be able to pass some of the examinations prescribed by this commission!"

That is very true; of course it is true; and the reason is plain. Members of this House and the President are not competent to fill some places in the civil service. A man may be a great statesman, as great a statesman as my friend from North Carolina, yet not have the qualifications fitting him to be a chemist or a stenographer. Examinations are not intended to bring out the general qualifications of the person examined, but his fitness for the particular place.

Mr. LOW. Whose duty is it to outline the scope of the scholastic examinations?

Mr. MOODY. The practice is that the head of the Department shall do so.

Mr. LOW. In all cases?

Mr. MOODY. In all cases.

Mr. LOW. Is it done in all cases?

Mr. MOODY. It is said to be done in all cases. The opportunity of doing it is given in all cases. I will say to the gentleman from New York that it was stated to us in the committee room that, generally speaking, the Departments were inclined to exact a severer test than the Civil Service Commission itself was inclined to require, and that whenever differences of opinion arose between the two they arose upon that line.

I repeat, that the examinations seem to me to be easy where they ought to be easy, and difficult where they ought to be difficult.

Mr. MAHON. Let me ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he could hop 40 feet on his right foot?

Mr. MOODY. I do not know whether I could or not.

Mr. MAHON. If not, then you could not get a position in the Printing Office.

Mr. MOODY. Well, I do not want a position in the Printing Office, so that will not trouble me.

Mr. BROSIUS. It is just as well that the statement of my colleague [Mr. MAHON] should be corrected right here. No applicant for any place in the Printing Office is subjected to any examination of that character.

Mr. MAHON. They make the applicants do that.

Mr. BROSIUS. That is not a fact; and my colleague ought to know it, because the statement to that effect has been contradicted a hundred times by those most competent to know.

Mr. MAHON. I will give my colleague the evidence to-morrow.

Mr. BROSIUS. You can not do it.

Mr. MOODY. Without yielding further, I should like to go on with what I have to say.

I do not pretend to a knowledge which would fit me to judge of these examinations. This I do know, that if there is any wrong in them it is a wrong capable of easy righting.

Mr. BUTLER. What remedy would the gentleman from Massachusetts suggest as a method of righting existing wrongs?

Mr. MOODY. Better examinations.

Mr. BUTLER. As the examinations are now conducted under the law, what remedy would the gentleman suggest?

Mr. MOODY. Better administration of the law where there is bad administration.

Mr. BUTLER. How would that be reached?

Mr. MOODY. If there is bad administration, and those administering the law will not correct it, remove them and place people there who will do so. I do not agree to the gentleman's statement. I think the administration of the law in respect to examinations, while subject to criticism here and there, has been constantly improving. I want to say something more on that subject.

I was surprised to find that 16,000 positions, about one-fifth of the total number of classified positions, are not subject to any scholastic test whatever. A man who can not read or write his own name would be able to pass the examination, would be rated simply upon his physical capacity and his experience in the line of duty which he seeks to enter.

Mr. PEARSON. I know the gentleman will not think I am abusing his patience when I ask whether those positions are not positions as laborers and workmen, and whether they are not excluded by the very terms of the law?

Mr. MOODY. Some of them are not, clearly. Without stopping to read it, I ask permission to publish in my remarks a list of the positions as to which the test of reading and writing is not required.

The gentleman must not forget one thing which ought to be kept in mind all the way through this discussion. There is one test of entrance into the public service under the so-called merit system which is practical in the highest degree, and that is the probationary term. Every appointee is required not only to pass the examination, but to prove by six months of actual trial in his work that he is competent. His superior officer may discharge him in one minute or one month, without giving a reason, and he can not be employed in the service permanently until his employer has certified in writing that upon trial he has been found to be satisfactory.

There are many complaints to which I would like to allude in detail, but time forbids me, which if rightly judged would be found to be complaints not against the law, but against its maladministration—maladministration attributable in a large measure to the patronage system which continues to embarrass and impair the working of the public service. I have heard many and bitter complaints of this nature heretofore, and I expect to hear them repeated during the course of this debate. But, Mr. Chairman, I venture to assert that upon an examination it will be found that they relate to those parts of the public service which have been lately placed under the merit system. A change of system is not easy——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MOODY. I should like to be permitted to proceed for a few minutes longer.

Mr. DOCKERY. I hope the gentleman from Massachusetts will have five minutes additional time.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman will proceed.

There was no objection.

Mr. MOODY. I was proceeding to say, Mr. Chairman, that a change of system is not easy. It can not be accomplished without bad administration, without occasional hardship and injustice. This much is, however, to be noticed as universally true: The longer any branch of the service is under the merit system the more efficient it becomes and the less complaint there is about its administration, and at the same time the less political pressure there is for office.

Give to the system in the new branches of the service to which

it has been extended the same trial which it has had and successfully survived in the various other branches of the public service throughout the country, where this system has shown its efficiency and practical value.

It may well be that in the effort to extend the operations of the law offices have been brought under it which it would have been wiser to have excepted or which were not within the authority conferred by the statutes. In either of these cases the President has the power to apply the remedy without action on the part of Congress. I believe that he will exercise this power fearlessly and with an eye single to the public interests.

Gentlemen are troubled by what appears to them to be a public sentiment against the law of 1883 and the action of the various Presidents under it. That such a sentiment exists I do not doubt. No man can undertake to measure its extent and its depth. But I believe that it is upon the surface, and when the true voice of the Republican party is heard it will be overwhelming in support of President McKinley and in favor of keeping the solemn pledge which the Republican party has made to the American people. [Applause.]

Under the leave granted by the committee, I append the following extract from the report of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service:

MAIL DISTRIBUTED.

There were 6,059,769,680 pieces of first-class mail matter handled during the year just closed, and 5,511,771,000 pieces of second, third, and fourth class matter, making a total of 11,571,540,680 pieces, exclusive of registered matter. Of the latter class of matter there were handled 14,640,832 packages and cases, 984,093 through registered pouches and 631,738 inner registered sacks, making in all 16,256,663 pieces of registered matter. There were also handled 462,469,640 pieces of city mail.

The increase of ordinary mail handled over last year was 405,217,440 pieces, or 3.7 per cent; a decrease of 329,943, or 2.2 per cent, in the number of single pieces of registered matter, and an increase of 150,436, or 10.2 per cent, in the number of through registered pouches and inner registered sacks handled, which explains the decrease in the number of single packages handled. The amount of city mail handled exceeded that of last year by 54,402,440, or 13.3 per cent.

The following table will show the number of clerks assigned to lines, the amount of mail handled, the number of errors in distribution, with the per cent of increase or decrease, for a period of ten years:

Year ended June 30—	Number of clerks.a	Per cent of increase in clerks.	Pieces of mail matter distributed.	Per cent of increase.	Errors in distribution.	Per cent.		Pieces correct to each error.	Per cent.	
						Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
1888	5,094	.....	6,528,772,060	.....	1,765,821	.....	.....	3,694	.....	.....
1889	5,448	6.95	7,028,837,130	7.63	1,777,295	0 66	.....	3,954	7.04	.....
1890	5,836	7.12	7,847,723,600	10.26	2,769,245	55.81	.....	2,834	.....	28.33
1891	6,032	3.36	8,546,370,060	8.90	2,005,973	.....	27.56	4,261	50.35	.....
1892	6,417	6.38	9,227,816,090	7.97	1,658,457	.....	17.32	5,564	30.58	.....
1893	6,645	3.55	9,772,075,810	5.90	1,367,880	.....	17.52	7,144	28.40	.....
1894	6,852	3.10	10,033,973,790	2.62	1,281,094	.....	6.34	7,831	9.62	.....
1895	7,045	2.82	10,377,875,040	3.43	1,166,682	.....	9	8,894	13.57	.....
1896	7,408	5.15	11,166,323,240	7.60	1,134,411	.....	2.76	9,843	10.67	.....
1897	7,579	2.23	11,571,540,680	3.63	967,538	.....	14.71	11,960	21.51	.....

a Acting clerks not included in this table.

From this it will be seen that while the amount of mail handled has increased 77.2 per cent in ten years, the working force required to do the work has increased but 48.6 per cent and the pieces of mail matter handled correctly to each error in distribution has increased from 3,694 to 11,960.

CIVIL SERVICE—PROMOTION.

I see no reason in the experience of the past year to change my opinion, so often expressed, as to the beneficial effect upon the service of a system of appointments based upon efficiency, as determined by proper examinations, both mental and physical. The records of the service, as shown by the accompanying tables and as summarized in the text, speak for themselves, and indicate beyond question that the personnel of the service has in no wise deteriorated. So satisfactory has been our experience in this respect that it was determined to apply the rules, as far as practicable, to promotions in the service.

The matter was given the most careful consideration by a committee composed of experienced Railway Mail Service officials, and as a result of their deliberations a set of regulations governing promotions was promulgated in February last, and all promotions since that time have been made in accordance with those regulations. Some little difficulties have arisen, some inconsistencies have been discovered, but on the whole the system has proven successful, and is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. In the course of time all the difficulties will be overcome, all the inconsistencies will be remedied, and all causes for criticism which have existed in the past will be removed. Each clerk can rest under the assurance that when his record entitles him to promotion, favoritism or influence will not bar such promotion.

When a vacancy occurs in any class on any line in the service, the division superintendent certifies to the board of promotion (consisting of the general superintendent, the assistant general superintendent, and the chief clerk of the service) the full records of all the clerks in the next lower class on that line who are eligible for promotion. Any clerk who, within three years last past, has made a case examination record of 95 per cent or better on the distribution assigned him is eligible.

A clerk's record shows his age, term of service, length of service both on line and in his present class, all examinations passed within three years, errors in distribution for one year, and general rating—covering habits, attendance, application, adaptability, health and physical condition, military record, if any, and whether the clerk has ever been injured in the service. All of these records are carefully scrutinized by the board of promotion, and the three clerks having the highest general records are certified to the Postmaster-General, who selects one of the three for promotion.

I also append a letter from the acting president of the Civil Service Commission as to the number of classified positions for which no scholastic test is given:

DECEMBER 14, 1897.

SIR: In response to a request from you by telephone, this date, the commission has the honor to advise you that an estimate based upon reports from the Departments shows the number of classified positions for which no scholastic test is given as approximately 16,000, with following designations:

Blacksmith, cabinetmaker, carpenter, coachman, cook, decorator, general mechanic, hardener, hostler, knife grinder, laundress, leather worker, locksmith, machinist, mason, miller, painter, plasterer, plate cleaner, plate printer, plumber, roller maker, sailmaker, sawyer, steam fitter, stonecutter, tailor, teamster, transferrer, wheelwright, locomotive engineer, switchman, fireman (except in the custodian service), oiler, portrait and vignette engraver, hospital attendant, surfman, pupil nurse, boatman, certain classified laborers, and light keepers.

Engineer Department at large: Deputy inspector and master, deputy inspector and pilot, deputy inspector and mate, master, pilot, mate, engineer of steam vessels, and similar positions where licenses are required by the Office of Steamboat Inspection, inspectors receiving $1,200 or less per annum who are not appointed through examination, baker, blacksmith, blaster, boarding master receiving $75 per month or less, boatman and steersman receiving $900 per annum or less, boiler master, bricklayer, calker, carpenter, cement finisher, cement tester, cement worker, chain man, concrete finisher, craneman, dredge runner, to include engineer for dredging, elevator conductor, gardener, gauge reader, instrument men receiving $900 or less per annum, master laborer, leadsman receiving $600 per annum or less, lock master receiving $1,720 per annum or less, lock and bridge tender, machinist, mason, master quarryman, master mechanic, master mason, master carpenter, master stonecutter, master bricklayer, master weaver of mats, motor man (to include all steam engineers not licensed engineers), overseer receiving $900 or less, painter, pile driver receiving $720 or less, pipe fitter, plumber, powder man, recorder receiving $480 or less, rigger, rodsman receiving $75 or less per month, sheet-iron worker, ship carpenter, stadia man, steward receiving $75 per month or less, stonecutter, striker, telegraph and telephone lineman, helper to blacksmith, helper to calker, helper to carpenter, helper to machinist, watchman, and any similar position.

Ordnance Department at large: Steam engineer and machinist, locomotive engineer, engine man, fireman, machinist, pattern maker, blacksmith, painter, tool maker, screw maker, file cutter, case hardener, temperer, engraver, die sinker, filer, vitrioler, polisher, rigger, piper, case maker, tinsmith, plumber, saddler, wheelwright, hammersman, boiler tender, steam engineer, engineer (not civil or mechanical), assistant steam engineer, electrician, mechanic, carpenter, smith, printer, mason, gauge maker, cutter, browner, bluer, harness maker, tool grinder, wheelman, steam and gas fitter, melter, millwright, molder, tinner, weigher, farrier, bolt maker, heater, rotary filer, foreman, assistant foreman, inspector, assistant to inspector of ordnance, assistant in experimental firing, assistant inspector, assistant machinist, assistant smith, forge master, assistant millwright, assistant piper, steam-hammer driver, skilled laborer, messenger, guard, and watchman.

Applicants for these positions are rated solely upon the elements of experience and physical ability, the former counting 80 per cent and the latter 20 per cent of the test.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. HARLOW,
Acting President.

Hon. WILLIAM H. MOODY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I do not desire at this time to occupy but a very few moments.

I confess to some degree of confusion in view of the assault which comes from the other side of the House upon the civil-service law, a law to which the Republican party, by all of its recent national platforms, has been distinctly committed. I am somewhat confused also by the fact that the discussion, so far as it has progressed, has been upon a paragraph involving only an appropriation for the maintenance and execution of the civil-service law.

It may be well for the country to understand that the only proposition now pending is one to execute the existing law by the usual appropriation. It may be well for the people to know that under the rules of the House, adopted by the Republican majority, no proposition to repeal this law is in order at this time. It may be well also for the people to know that under the rules of the House, adopted by the same Republican majority, it is not in order to offer a proposition to modify or amend the law. It will, therefore, in view of these indisputable facts, occasion some surprise to the people whom these Republican gentlemen represent when they know why the time of the House and of the country is thus frittered away in useless and pointless debate.

An assortment of views have already been expressed on the other side in this debate, but of what avail are they now? It may be true, sir, that there are Republican "boys" at home who fought in the "trenches," who carried banners and shouted for "McKinley and prosperity," who have not yet received a post-office or any other similar recognition by the Administration. It is within the limits of probability, therefore, that the "dress-parade" debate now going on is for the purpose of advising those at home who followed the fortunes of the Republican party that there is a barrier in the way of appointment to places in the public service.

Indeed, it is obvious that the debate is had for the purpose of explaining to Republican constituencies that under existing law "nothing can be done for them," and that the trouble in the way is the civil-service law.

But, sir, be that as it may, there are grave public questions that should now challenge the attention of this House. The Senate resolution according to the struggling Cubans belligerent rights

sleeps in the files of this House, without the hope of favorable recognition.

And yet, sir, I believe the overwhelming masses of all parties in this country would be anxious to see this debate stopped long enough to pass the Senate resolution recognizing the belligerent rights of the patriots of Cuba. [Applause.]

There are also grave questions incidental to the reform of the currency clamoring for consideration. The Secretary of the Treasury, with a boldness to be admired, although we distrust his wisdom, invites the attention of his party to the fact that the gold standard, as required by the Republican national platform, must be still more firmly established. And yet, with that declaration ringing in their ears, Republican Representatives evade the great question of currency reform to take up what seems to them the more important issue of civil-service reform, at a time when it is known the rules forbid repeal, amendment, or modification.

I shall not now discuss the question of civil-service reform. I am a member of that committee and will defer comment until a later period. If, however, gentlemen on the other side are sincere, I have no doubt that a majority of that committee will at an early date submit for consideration a bill either repealing the civil-service law or modifying it, or amending it so that they can oust the few Democrats who are still in office, because that seems to be the purpose of the Republican party. But, Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a plain business statement in this connection. The civil-service law is upon the statute books. The Committee on Appropriations, as required by law, reported the appropriation.

Now, then, if the appropriation is stricken out, its effect will be to leave the Civil Service Commissioners in office; and under a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States they will go to the Court of Claims and secure their salaries, and no one can prevent it. Not only this, but under a construction of that commission, which has been sustained by the Departments—I agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] that it is a strained one—details from the Departments can still be made, although Congress should fail to make the usual provision for a clerical force. So that, if the majority succeed in striking out the appropriation, the Civil Service Commissioners will still draw their salaries and a clerical force will still be provided under section 3 of the organic act relating to the civil service.

But, Mr. Chairman, if the proposition to refuse the appropriation is effective, the Republican party will have stricken down the only provision of law under which appointments can be made in the classified service of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a manly method of assault. If the existing civil-service law is objectionable—and I concur in that view—then, with that boldness and audacity which formerly characterized the Republican party, bring in a bill repealing the law and go to the American people upon that platform. I do not speak for anyone on this side of the House except myself.

At this time I do not propose to discuss the main question; but I do say that the life tenure, in American politics, is odious to the masses of the American people. [Applause.] And there was no more popular plank in the last national Democratic platform than that which declared against that tenure of office.

I do not propose at this time to offer any suggestions to help our Republican friends out of their embarrassment; but if the Republican party intends to maintain the civil-service law, it might be done along the lines of the following bill. I will read it:

That on and after July 1, 1898, the appointment of all persons within the classified service of the United States shall be for a term of six years, and no person then in said service, or who may be hereafter appointed therein, shall continue in the service longer than the said term of six years from the date of his or her appointment.

The tenure of office herein specified shall be construed to cover the whole service of all persons within the said classified service, whether the same be included in one or more grades, branches, or departments thereof: *Provided*, That at the expiration of the term of service herein prescribed persons who have not attained the age of 70 years shall be eligible to reappointment in the same grades in which they last served, or in other grades of the classified service, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe: *Provided further*, That persons to whom this act applies, who shall have been in the classified service six years or more on the 1st day of July, 1898, may be temporarily continued therein, in the discretion of the head of the Department, for a period not exceeding one year from said date.

Mr. Chairman, there are two propositions involved in the bill. The first is hostility to a life tenure. The bill fixes a definite tenure. The second provides that persons who have reached the age of 70 years shall not be eligible for reappointment. Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not commit myself to that measure, but I submit it in the hope that it may be of some service to the weary Republican Representatives who are trying to reconcile the disgruntled Republican patriots at home who have failed to secure office. This "fire in the rear" is doubtless the explanation of the growing hostility to civil service which finds expression in this debate. But, Mr. Chairman, if the civil-service policy is to be maintained, I do believe that some bill constructed along these lines would benefit the public service, because it would operate to forbid a civil pension roll. The people are opposed to a life tenure and a civil pension list. Both are pernicious, and a bill framed along the lines of hostility to both would greatly improve the atmosphere of the public service.

Mr. QUIGG. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DOCKERY. Certainly.

Mr. QUIGG. When I was asking questions of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] with regard to the frauds that appear to exist in the Civil Service Commission Office in the shape of clerks detailed from various other Departments, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] said, if I understood him, that this situation was not unique.

Mr. DOCKERY. Words to that effect.

Mr. QUIGG. But that this Committee on Appropriations was continually appropriating for one office and finding that the money was being expended in another.

Can you give any information about that state of affairs, and how far it extends?

Mr. DOCKERY. That is a custom, I will state to the gentleman, that has grown up under all administrations of the civil service and in all the Departments, and the Committee on Appropriations have sought strenuously to remedy it. First, Congress enacted a law requiring the heads of Departments to submit in their annual estimates the number of clerks thus detailed and who had been absent from the office beyond one year.

Finally Congress adopted a remedy that in all probability will cure it by prohibiting the detail of any clerk for a longer period than one hundred and twenty days, and that detail can not be renewed except by a written order of the head of the Department. We find upon examination that the law has operated well and has greatly curtailed the abuse of which the gentleman from New York has justly complained.

How much time have I consumed?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed twelve minutes.

Mr. DOCKERY. I yield twenty minutes to my colleague from Missouri [Mr. ROBB].

Mr. ROBB. Mr. Chairman, the Republican party opposes the double standard, but seems to favor double dealing—that of promising one thing and doing the other. And their promises in relation to their fulfillment, stand at about the ratio of 16 to 1. We find them constantly veering from one position to the other—from a declaration in favor of bimetallism by international agreement, to an effort to more firmly fasten upon us the single gold standard; from a declaration in favor of the civil-service law, to an effort to overturn or modify it for partisan purposes; from a declaration in favor of Cuban independence, to an almost cruel neglect of those people. If the violation and disregard of party platforms and party pledges, were the only offenses; if law, precedents, and the solemn enactments of the Government were not lightly considered, and in many cases openly and notoriously trampled upon and plain statutes set at naught, there might for the time being be more substance in the pending discussion of this civil-service law. With the practice of, applying or refusing to apply it; extending or contracting it in its operation agreeable to the whim or desire of the party in power or the officer in charge, the difference in the effect between the so-called reforming of the law and its complete repeal, would not seem to be as great as one might at first have supposed.

With or without a reformation of the law; with or without its repeal, around the "festal board" of official life are gradually but surely gathered in, those in touch and in sympathy with the party in power. With many, it is true, it is a forlorn hope, and they are driven hence to battle against the pangs of their own disappointment and to reap the rewards, if not of "party," at least of individual "perfidy." But there should be no cloak in the shape of a civil-service law, or any other law, to cover up any system of wrongdoing, and no law should remain upon the statute books admitting of such latitude of construction as permits of individuals under the same conditions, being and not being qualified for official preferment.

If the expectations of party followers have been too great; if the promises and pledges of party leaders have been too prolix, the sting of disappointment can not be appeased, and should not be, under cover of one of those automatic laws about which we have recently heard so much. I am of those who believe that party platforms should not be used as instruments to mislead and deceive, but should be lived up to; that the laws should be administered as we find them and in accordance with their spirit and intent, and that truth and honor should maintain among all men, whether in public or private life. And I am as firmly of the opinion that party loyalty is deserving of party preferment.

If given an opportunity, I shall vote for the repeal of the civil-service law, and that having been accomplished, I will look forward with renewed anticipations, to the glory of that day, and the grandeur and magnificence of this Government, when every engine of its mighty machinery shall be fired with the spirit of liberty, and every cog and wheel and rod and axle shall be lubricated

by Democratic energy and kept in place by Democratic honor. That day will come, and come quickly, Mr. Chairman; for the American people are intelligent and they are honest; they are imbued with a sense of justice and right and fair dealing, and will not long tolerate hypocrisy and deception and the violation of solemn pledges by any party or any set of men.

Mr. Chairman, we witnessed but recently, one of the most remarkable and sublime spectacles in the history of political struggles in this country. A great party and a great people, while in power, as it were, turning aside its accredited leaders at the risk of defeat, repudiating them for the sake of a principle which they had violated. Though the career of that party has been one of splendid achievements and matchless statesmanship; though its devotion to principles which are just has been its vitalizing power from its foundation, nothing is more sublime or a more enduring testimony of its incorruptibility and the immutability of its principles than the speedy, determined, and unmistakable terms in which it declared its adherence to the fundamental ideas of its organization—the fundamental principles of our Government. It is, in deed, in truth, and in spirit the "great party of the people."

Mr. Chairman, have we aught but cause for congratulations to the country and words of good cheer to the hosts of Democracy, with the spectacle as presented by the majority party in this House? The assurances coming from the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] that repeal would be disastrous, that no man can be a Republican and be a spoilsman; and the no less earnest appeal coming from the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY] for a repeal of the law, and with the warning that if it was not done that there would not be enough of them left at the next election to grease a gimlet to bore the hole to put them in.

Well, that would be a most fortunate condition for us to contemplate—the Republican party without grease, and caring nothing for office for the sake of office. Why, they would not even make it interesting. With these apparent different conceptions of different understandings, the only argument therefore that now remains in favor of continuing the law, is the expediency of gratifying a sentiment, and keeping up an outward appearance of a condition that is unreal, and of a practice that does not exist.

It would more comport with the dignity of the American people to get rid of a law so easily and so frequently evaded; and it is of far less consequence to us that the majority party in this Hous may see fit to set aside their party platform in this respect, than in many other instances in which they have seen proper to disregard it. But, Mr. Chairman, there is another question, which has enlisted the sympathy and the deep concern of every liberty-loving citizen in our country, and which has more than once been a subject of consideration by the legislative and administrative departments of our Government. I refer to the Cuban question. More than a year and a half ago the Republican party in its national platform declared that—

> The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

Who is here now as the representative of that party seeking to give effect to that declaration? Where is the one among your number who has or will raise his voice in answer to the cry for liberty and the wail of suffering and starving humanity? Where are those of you who will join us on this side of the House in bringing before it at the earliest possible moment the resolution of the Senate, passed at the last session, recognizing belligerent rights to the insurgent Cubans?

What has intervened between then and now occasioning this inaction on your part, on so important a question? Why delay longer in the fulfillment of that solemn pledge, which you published to the world, and assurance of support, to the unhappy people of that unfortunate island?

Situated within less than 100 miles of us; washed by the same waters that wash our shores; embracing a territory of vast prairies, of fertile fields, stretching 800 miles in length by 80 miles in breadth; lying like a gem in the ocean expanse, and in sight almost of this "land of the free and home of the brave," it is but natural that her people should have caught the inspiration of our institutions, and become imbued with that unquenchable desire to breathe the air of freedom.

In the progress of accomplishing this end, a conflict has been waged, characterized on the one side by all the courage, endurance, and generalship of the ancient Greeks, and on the other, by the most inhuman methods of the most barbaric ages. Whether, indeed, the methods which have been adopted by the contending forces have given to the conflict the dignity of modern warfare; whether, indeed, in the midst of the carnage and the desolation which has ensued civil authority, organized and perfected in every particular, has been attained, it is nevertheless a war; a war of savage brutality and unexampled cruelty; a war so momentous in its consequences that it threatens the extermination of an entire people, and the destruction of every productive industry of that once prosperous country. The heroism of that band of patriots; the skill, the ability, the courage, and the manhood with which they have conducted themselves under the most trying conditions; their devotion to a principle—a principle which has lighted the pathway of centuries—has demonstrated over and over again their ability for self-government.

Mr. Chairman, the velvety glove of diplomacy has suffered, if not encouraged, as a means of subjugating the insurgents, a systematic and deliberate course of starvation; and appeals emanating from the head of our Government to the charitable instincts of our people, whilst denying them of the political power and assurances of their Government, which the laws of God, of man, and of nations has given them, does not fulfill the measure of their duty, or the duty and responsibility of this proud Republic.

If I have read with understanding, the recognition of what is called belligerency is the recognition of a fact, that fact being that a civil conflict exists in a foreign state; and the reasons for the exercise of this power are that the rights and interests of the declaring country, are so far affected as to require it to define its position. It is also sometimes put upon humanitarian grounds. The effect of the recognition is to give to the insurgents a recognized status, and the opportunities and privileges accorded under international law. But it is not, if justified by the situation, necessarily an unfriendly act toward the parent State.

Mr. Chairman, it has been said that "a good cause and a good will, animate men to struggle in proportion to the size of their wrongs and the grossness of their oppressors." The Cuban struggle goes on and is unabated. Propositions of autonomy are rejected as insincere, and as concessions obtained at too dear a cost; nothing but absolute independence will terminate the war. The recognition of belligerency by this Government under these circumstances, however construed or in whatever light it might be considered, is a duty it owes to its own citizens; it is a duty it owes to the contending parties, and it is a duty it owes to the peace of the world.

It is a duty which justice and the noblest instincts of humanity demand should be discharged without hesitation or further delay, in keeping with that dignity and firmness which belong to our glorious career as a nation and our preeminent position in the councils of freedom. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Before the gentleman begins, my colleague [Mr. DOCKERY] requested me to reserve the remainder of his time, as he was called over to the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri will be reserved.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, when this question was last under discussion, in December, the following colloquy took place. I read from the RECORD of December 15:

> Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I will hear the gentleman's question in a moment.
> Mr. PEARSON. Does not the gentleman know that the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform of this House and of this Congress has drawn up a very elaborate bill establishing a civil pension by a fund to be contributed by the employees in the civil service?
> Mr. BROSIUS. That is not correct.
> Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I can answer the gentleman. I know that the chairman has not done so.

I had no opportunity, of course, Mr. Chairman, to make a reply at that time.

Mr. BROSIUS. May I inquire of my colleague upon the committee whether he has read from the RECORD the original statement that was made?

Mr. PEARSON. The gentleman is a lawyer. I will pass the RECORD to him.

Mr. BROSIUS. I am satisfied with your statement, if you read from the RECORD. If that statement was made as my friend has just read it, then I did not hear the statement he made, because I heard nothing about a fund to be deducted from the salaries of the officials. The statement that I heard my friend from North Carolina make, and which I questioned on the spot, was that I had introduced a bill providing for a civil pension for the clerks in the Departments, which I instantly denied.

Mr. PEARSON. The gentleman was so swift in his denial that perhaps the gentleman did not get my full statement, but I read from the RECORD, and there can be no dispute about the words that I used or the words that he used.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Will the gentleman permit me? I have just entered the Chamber.

Mr. PEARSON. I suppose I shall have to yield to the gentleman before I get through, and I had better do so now.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I have just entered the Chamber and did not hear precisely what the gentleman read. I should like to know if it is true that the gentleman has not read all I said on that occasion.

Mr. PEARSON. It would require great patience on the part

of the House to hear read all that the gentleman did say on that occasion.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Not at all; that which is pertinent to the matter under inquiry was stated by me immediately after the portion of my interruption to which the gentleman has referred.

Mr. PEARSON. If the gentleman will possess his soul in patience a sufficient length of time I shall read it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I am not asking the gentleman to do that. But he should state all that I said before he can determine what I said, and he can not do so by stating a part of what I said.

Mr. PEARSON. I will read the other portion.

Mr. BROSIUS. What is the date of it?

Mr. PEARSON. December 15. The gentleman from Pennsylvania and myself will never have a dispute about a question of fact. (Reading:)

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I can answer the gentleman. I know that the chairman has not done so. I know that there is a bill pending here in some of the committees providing that there shall be deducted from the pay of the clerks a certain amount of money monthly, which is to go to them when they reach an advanced period in life. That does not pension them, but I am opposed to it, and I say that I am confident no such bill as that can pass this House, or can pass the Senate, or can obtain the sanction of the Executive, or be placed upon the statute books of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. That is sufficient. That is the part of my statement to which I referred.

Mr. PEARSON. Now, Mr. Chairman, in justice to myself, as my word was disputed on that occasion both by the gentleman from Indiana and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the evidence I produce in support of my statement is very simple; it is the bill itself, which, with the permission of the committee, I shall have inserted in the RECORD.

Mr. BROSIUS. Will the gentleman please read the title of the bill to the House?

Mr. PEARSON. The title is as follows:

For the retirement of Government employees in the classified civil service.

The bill provides for a compulsory assessment upon employees in the classified service and for the application of that money to what is called a retirement fund. But I submit to my friend from Pennsylvania that he would have been more candid, more ingenuous, more absolutely fair if he had given the real purpose in the title of his bill, for he knows that the retirement fund is a pension. And here is a gentleman from New York who has introduced a bill for the same purpose, pursuing the same methods, making the same provisions, but who calls his measure a "bill for the purpose of pensioning persons in the civil service." The gentleman from Pennsylvania would have been much more ingenuous if he had used the words which would have properly expressed the effect of his proposition.

Mr. BROSIUS. My friend will be fair, I know. My friend from North Carolina knows very well that a deduction from the salaries of clerks for the purpose of retiring them is not a pension, because if he will consult any English dictionary ever published he will be informed that a pension is a bounty given by the government, and is paid by the people, while a retiring fund, paid by the clerks themselves, is not a pension; and that is why I denied the gentleman's statement the other day.

Mr. PEARSON. The gentleman is a French scholar as well as a Latin scholar, and he knows what the meaning of "pension" is, and the etymology of the word. There can be no dispute about what it means. It is a payment or bounty to a person who is retired for one cause or another from any employment, and is usually in the form of a fixed annuity.

A bill (H. R. 516) for the retirement of Government employees in the classified civil service.

[Introduced by Mr. BROSIUS.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, beginning with the 1st day of July, 1897, 2 per cent of the salary of every employee in the classified civil service of the Government shall be withheld and shall be deducted from his or her monthly pay, and shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the civil-service retirement fund; and the money so deposited shall constitute a fund which shall be known as the civil-service retirement fund, and which shall be held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury to be expended for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service of the Government and for certain expenses in connection therewith.

SEC. 2. That at stated periods to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, at least once annually, the unexpended balance of money to the credit of the said civil-service retirement fund, or so much thereof as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be required for the purposes of this act during the ensuing period, shall be by him invested in interest-bearing bonds of the United States, which, when so purchased, shall become assets belonging to the said fund and the interest on which shall be credited to the said fund, as an increment thereof: *Provided*, That such bonds may be sold whenever it shall become necessary in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure funds for the purposes of this act, and the proceeds of such sales shall form part of the cash in the said fund and shall be available for all the purposes of this act.

SEC. 3. That on and after July 1, 1901, the employees in the classified civil service of the Government shall be retired from duty, as hereafter provided, and when so retired shall be entitled to receive from the said civil-service retirement fund, in monthly payments, an annual retired payment equal to 75 per cent of the highest pay received at any time while in the civil service of the Government.

First. Every person in the classified civil service who shall have been employed in the civil service for a period of twenty years and who shall have become physically or mentally disabled for the performance of his or her ordinary official duty may be retired upon his or her application, or may be compulsorily retired, and when retired shall be entitled to receive from the said fund the retired payment hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That the said period of twenty years shall be computed from the original employment of such person in the civil service of the Government, whether as a classified or unclassified employee, and may include service in one or more Departments of the Government, and periods of service at different times, with an interval during which such person was not in the service, may be computed together so as to constitute a total service of twenty years: *And provided further*, That in cases of mental disability an application for retirement may be made by the next friend or guardian of any person who shall be declared non compos mentis.

Second. Every person in the classified civil service who shall attain the age of 60 years and shall have been employed in the civil service for a period of thirty years may be retired upon his or her application, and when retired shall be entitled to receive from the said fund the retired payment hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That the said period of thirty years shall be computed in the same manner as herein provided for computing the period of twenty years in the preceding paragraph.

Third. Every person in the classified civil service who shall attain the age of 70 years and shall have been employed in the civil service thirty-five years shall be compulsorily retired, and, when retired, shall be entitled to receive from the said fund the retired payment hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That the said period of thirty-five years shall be computed in the same manner as herein provided for the period of twenty years in the preceding paragraph next but one.

SEC. 4. That applications for voluntary retirement under the provisions of this act shall be made to the United States Civil Service Commission by the employee seeking such retirement, or by his next friend in his behalf in cases of mental disability, and applications for the compulsory retirement of any employee shall be made to the United States Civil Service Commission by the head of the Executive Department in or under which such employee shall be employed. And the said the United States Civil Service Commission is hereby empowered, and it shall be the duty of the said commission, to hear and determine all applications for voluntary and compulsory retirement and to make suitable regulations for the filing of such applications and for the keeping of full and accurate records of its action thereon. And the said United States Civil Service Commission shall certify the retirement of each person retired by it under the provisions of this act to the head of the Executive Department in or under which such employee shall be employed, and shall also certify the same to the Secretary of the Treasury as the trustee of the said civil-service retirement fund; and such certification shall entitle the person so retired to receive from the said fund the retired payment hereinbefore provided, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith cause the name of every such person to be placed upon the retirement roll of the said fund, and shall make monthly payments from the said fund to him or her during the remainder of his or her natural life.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall make all needful regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and he is hereby authorized to designate an employee of the classified civil service as chief of the retirement bureau, which bureau is hereby established, at a compensation of $1,800 per annum, and also to designate from the classified civil service such number of clerks, not exceeding three, as may be necessary in his judgment to assist the said chief of bureau, at a compensation of $1,200 per annum, the compensation of the said chief of bureau and that of his assistants to be paid from the said civil-service retirement fund. And it shall be the duty of the said chief of bureau and his assistants to keep full and accurate records of all retirements which shall be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Civil Service Commission as hereinbefore provided, and to keep full and accurate accounts of all receipts, investments, reinvestments, and disbursements on account of the said civil-service retirement fund, with proper vouchers for all disbursements, and such accounts shall be audited by the Auditor of the Treasury Department as the monetary accounts of the Government are audited by him, and the said chief of the bureau of retirement may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a disbursing agent in connection with the said fund.

SEC. 6. That the United States Civil Service Commission is authorized to employ a clerk from the classified civil service in addition to its present clerical force, whose duty it shall be to record all proceedings of the commission in connection with retirements under the provisions of this act, whose compensation shall be $1,200 per annum, and shall be payable by the Secretary of the Treasury from the said civil-service retirement fund.

SEC. 7. That all payments and disbursements in connection with retirements under the provisions of this act shall be paid from the said civil-service retirement fund, and in no event shall claims or demands which shall or may arise under the provisions of this act become a charge upon the Government or upon any Government funds, or upon any fund, excepting the said civil-service retirement fund. And if the claims and demands upon the said fund shall at any time exceed the funds applicable thereto, such demands shall be declared by the Secretary of the Treasury to be demands failing for lack of funds, and shall not be paid until the said fund shall be augmented as herein originally provided.

SEC. 8. That an employee of the classified civil service who shall be discharged from his or her position, or who shall die before becoming eligible for retirement under the provisions of this act, shall have refunded to him or her, or shall have paid to his or her estate, the amount of pay withheld during his or her term of office; and if any person shall be removed from office after becoming eligible for retirement and before being retired under the provisions of this act, the right of such retirement shall not be affected by such removal.

A bill (H. R. 497) for the purpose of pensioning persons in the civil service.

[Introduced by Mr. HURLEY.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That beginning with the 1st day of January, 1898, there shall be withheld from the salary of every employee, including those already appointed and to be appointed, in the Executive Departments of the classified service and the general service whose salary is fixed by law, a certain per centum, according to the plan hereinafter recited, out of his or her monthly pay, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the United States civil-service fund as a special deposit fund to be expended for the retirement of the employees of the classified service in the Executive Departments and general service above mentioned, such retirement to be subject to the conditions hereinafter recited.

GRADED PLAN.

All employees in the Executive Departments of the classified service and the general service whose salaries are fixed by law shall be graded according to their number of years of service, to wit:

Employees who have been in any of the Executive Departments or the

general service for a period of less than five years, in Class A; five years but not ten years, in Class B; ten years but not fifteen years, in Class C; fifteen years but not twenty years, in Class D; twenty years or over, in Class E; and there shall be withheld from the monthly pay of all employees in Class A 1 per cent of salary; Class B, 2 per cent of salary; Class C, 3 per cent of salary; Class D, 4 per cent of salary; Class E, 5 per cent of salary.

Employees of Class A at the expiration of their fifth year of service shall enter Class B; employees of Class B at the expiration of their tenth year of service shall enter Class C; employees of Class C at the expiration of their fifteenth year of service shall enter Class D, and those who are in Class D at the expiration of their twentieth year of service shall enter Class E, and there shall be withheld from their monthly pay the regular per cent of that class.

On and after January 1, 1901, the employees of the above-mentioned classified departmental service and general service shall be retired from duty at a pay equal to 50 per cent of the salary they had been receiving for at least three years previous to retirement, as hereinafter provided for and subject to the following conditions:

CONDITIONS OF RETIREMENT.

First. All those who have reached the age of 50 years and have been employed in any of the Executive Departments or in the general service for a period of twenty years, and are totally disabled for the further performance of their ordinary duties because of physical disability not the result of vicious habits, shall be retired on the above pay upon their own request and after due medical proof of such disability has been furnished to the board of trustees.

Second. All those who have reached the age of 55 years and have been employed in any of the Executive Departments or in the general service for a period of twenty-three years may, upon their own request, be retired upon the pay above mentioned.

Third. All those who have reached the age of 60 years and have been employed in any of the Executive Departments or in the general service for a period of twenty years may, upon their own request, be retired upon the above pay.

Fourth. All those who have reached the age of 65 years and have been employed in any of the Executive Departments or in the general service for a period of at least twenty years shall be retired upon the above-named pay.

Employees of any of the Executive Departments or in the general service of the classified service who, after fifteen years of service and before the completion of their twentieth year of service, may resign, and provided such resignations are entirely voluntary and against whom no grave charges are pending at the time of such resignation, may avail themselves of the benefits of the United States civil-service retirement fund by making monthly payments to the said retirement fund equal to the monthly payments or assessments they would have to make to the said fund had they remained in the Government service; but all such employees who may have resigned as stated, and who shall fail to make the said monthly payment within thirty days after the same have become due, shall forfeit all claims to any portion of the fund or benefits to be derived therefrom.

Any employee who may voluntarily resign before the completion of his or her fifteenth year of service forfeits all claims to any portion of the retirement fund and all benefits to be derived therefrom, and to all moneys he or she has paid into the same.

Any employee dismissed from service upon charges forfeits all claims to any portion of the fund, to the benefits to be derived therefrom, and to all moneys he or she has paid into the retirement fund.

No employee who has been promoted or whose salary has been increased shall be entitled to the retirement pay belonging to that increased salary unless he or she has been drawing the said increased salary for at least three years previous to his or her retirement and has paid the regular percentage of the same for the three years previous to his or her retirement; and in case he or she is retired before the completion of the said three years, then he or she shall draw only the pension proper to the salary he or she had been receiving before his or her promotion or increase of salary.

All employees in the classified service dismissed from the Government service for other reason or cause than on charges of misconduct or incompetence, such as in case of a necessary reduction of the forces, shall be entitled to a refund of all the moneys he or she has paid into the United States civil-service retirement fund, with interest at 4 per cent, and which refund shall be made to him or her on the next succeeding regular pension pay day; but any employee dismissed or discharged as above, and against whom grave charges of misconduct or incompetence were pending at the time of dismissal or discharge, shall forfeit all claims to any refund.

From every employee retired on a pension who has not contributed in assessments to the retirement fund an amount equal to one year's retirement pay, proper to the salary he or she was receiving for at least three years previous to his or her retirement, there shall be deducted or withheld every year 10 per cent of his or her retirement pay until the total amount of all his or her assessments paid previous to his or her retirement and the amount of such deductions of 10 per cent equal the sum of one year's retirement pay, unless the said employee had been retired because of disability through injury or disease contracted in the actual performance of his or her duties while in the service.

Government employees retired according to the provisions of this act shall not be held subject to jury or military duty in any State of this Union, nor shall their pensions be attachable for debts of any kind nor judgments contracted either before or after the passage of this act; and the retirement pay shall be free from all taxation.

No portion or part of the retirement fund may be paid out for any other purpose or object than in pensions to retired superannuated employees, or to those who have been retired on account of permanent and total disability to perform the duties of their office through injury or disease contracted in the actual performance of their duties, as hereinafter provided for.

All employees who have contracted any disease or injury in the performance of their duties, and while actually engaged in the performance of such duties, and who have become thereby totally incapacitated and disabled to further perform such duties, and whose salary has been discontinued by the Department on account of such incapacity, and who have been in the service twelve years or more, shall, upon sufficient medical proof being furnished to the board of trustees, be placed on the retired list and be entitled to the retirement pay proper to the salary they were drawing for three years previous to their retirement.

But should any such employee, retired as above stated, be at any time thereafter reinstated upon recovery sufficient to enable him or her to perform the duties of his or her office, then further payment of pension shall cease, and credit for the time he or she was disabled shall be allowed.

No employee in the classified service who has served twenty years or more shall be retired on pay, except as hereinbefore provided for, who is, in the opinion of the board of trustees, mentally and physically qualified to perform the duties of his or her office in a satisfactory manner, but any such employee who has attained the sixtieth year of his or her age, and has been in the service at least twenty-five years and who has made due application for retirement, may be granted the same.

Retirement shall be granted according to the provisions of this act and in the order in which applications for the same have been made, but preference in order shall always be given to those employees who are physically or mentally disabled or disqualified to perform the duties of their respective offices.

Application for retirement shall be made to the board of trustees at least three months before the date of retirement.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Civil Service Commissioners of the United States and their successors in office are hereby constituted a board of trustees of the United States civil-service retirement fund.

The chairman of the Civil Service Board and his successor in office shall be chairman ex officio of the board of trustees of the United States civil-service pension fund.

The trustees, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, shall organize as such board, and shall appoint, by a majority vote of the board, a secretary.

The duties of the secretary of the board of trustees shall be only clerical, and he shall have no voice nor vote in the deliberations or actions of the board of trustees.

The board of trustees shall have charge of and administer all matters pertaining to the retirement fund, and may from time to time, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, invest the surplus, if any, or any part thereof as they may deem most beneficial to the fund, and they are hereby empowered to take all necessary and proper actions and proceedings in the premises, and to make payment, etc., in pursuance of this act.

The board of trustees shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations for the proper administration of the fund as they may deem best.

The board of trustees shall make an annual report in detail and shall cause the same to be printed and copies thereof sent to the Secretary of the Treasury and to all Government employees who are in the classified service. The report shall be made in January of each year, and shall contain a full and detailed account of all receipts and disbursements on account of the fund.

No reward, gratuity, or compensation whatever shall be allowed to the trustees for their services in connection with this fund.

The secretary of the board shall hold office for four years unless reelected by the board of trustees, and shall receive as reward or compensation for his services as such secretary an annual sum equal to three times (or less, at the option of the board of trustees) the sum of his annual assessments to the retirement fund.

The board of trustees, as soon as practicable after organizing as such board, shall cause to be classified, according to the plan above cited, all Government employees who come under the provisions of this act, and shall cause the names, ages, and dates of appointments of all such employees to be entered in a book arranged for their reception, and as soon as practicable thereafter shall mail, or cause to be mailed, to every Government employee who comes under the provisions of this act a circular containing information as to his age, date of his appointment, class to which he belongs, his salary, the per centum of his class, and the amount of his monthly assessment.

The above may be made to read: "Shall mail the circular to the heads of Departments, who shall notify their subordinates."

The expenses of the above classification shall be paid out of the moneys collected on the first month, etc.

All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This act shall take effect immediately.

And the gentleman from Pennsylvania knows that the money which these people would receive if this bill should become a law would come out of the Government. The money would be paid by the Government.

Mr. BROSIUS. Now, does not my friend know that no Frenchman, no Roman, and no Englishman would ever hold a pension to be money that was paid by the man to himself?

Mr. PEARSON. It is not proposed that the man pay it to himself.

Mr. BROSIUS. It is proposed that he shall contribute to the fund.

Mr. PEARSON. It is proposed that the money shall be assessed upon his colleagues and associates.

Mr. BROSIUS. It comes out of his own salary and out of the salaries of the other clerks, and goes to them at the time of their retirement. This Government does not lose anything.

Mr. PEARSON. I am happy to be able to quote in justification of the position that I take from one of the greatest leaders of Republican thought in this country. Mr. Blaine, in his Twenty Years in Congress, says distinctly, "A life tenure can not be adopted as a rule unless pensions for a civil list shall follow," volume 2, page 649, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BROSIUS], who has studied this question of civil service in all parts of the world and in all the languages of the world, knows that wherever there is a life tenure and retirement fund in any country on the globe to-day—and this is a broad statement—there is a civil pension list. It follows as naturally as the night the day.

The gentleman can not expect to eat sour grapes without having his teeth set on edge. It has been so since the history of the human race began, and you can not have this system without pursuing it to its legitimate consequences. Now, Mr. Chairman, while I am getting some of these data into the RECORD, I shall ask the Clerk to read a letter which I addressed last summer to the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service of this House and his reply thereto. Lest there should be any question as to the propriety of this action upon my part, I informed the chairman that I would put my letter and his in the RECORD, and he gave his assent.

Mr. BROSIUS. You can put into the RECORD any letter that I have written.

The Clerk read as follows:

ASHEVILLE, N. C., *August 7, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: I shall be obliged if you will inform me whether a collector of internal revenue has the right, under the civil-service law, to require his subordinates to stand an examination in order to test their fitness. In other words, has not the collector the right to require that the men who are in the

Government employ, without examination, should stand the same test as those who are seeking to enter the Government employ?

Very respectfully,

RICHMOND PEARSON.

Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER,
Chairman Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Mr. PEARSON. The same letter was addressed to Mr. BROSIUS officially, and here are the two replies. I ask the Clerk to read that of Mr. BROSIUS, and shall insert the other in the RECORD.

The Clerk read as follows:

LANCASTER, PA., *August 15, 1897.*

MY DEAR MR. PEARSON: Replying to your favor of the 12th instant, I have to say that there is no warrant either in the civil-service act or the rules promulgated under it for subjecting persons already in the service to examinations. This is the construction uniformly adopted. The reason of this is obvious. Service itself is the highest test of fitness. Having stood that, it would be absurd to subject one to an inferior test. And I can not think it possible that any one in a lucid interval would seriously suggest the examination of employees already in the service, excepting for promotion. With kind regards, I am,

Very truly, yours,

M. BROSIUS.

The other letter above referred to is as follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1897.

SIR: This commission is in receipt of your communication of August 2, asking to be informed whether a collector of internal revenue has the right, under the civil-service law, to require his subordinates to stand an examinations in order to test their fitness.

In response I hand you a copy of the thirteenth report and invite your attention to Rule II, clause 7, at page 54, under which persons occupying positions in the service at the time they are classified are entitled to all the rights and benefits of persons appointed upon examination. After a person is once in the service his conduct and capacity in the actual performance of his duties are to be observed by the officers under whom he serves, and his absolute appointment at the end of six months' probation is made dependent upon their report.

There is a difference in the value of competitive examinations for admission to the service and for retention or promotion after the man is once in. The applicant on the outside is a stranger to the office and ignorant of the duties to be performed. Those in the service are well known to their superiors, serving under their eyes, and none should know so well as they the capacity and the qualifications needed. The clear intent and purpose of the rules are to make continuance in the service entirely dependent upon the report of the officers under whom the man serves and who are acquainted with his fitness for the duties performed. The superior officers are to observe whether the man is of good character and fidelity, and whether he has shown in the service adequate practical qualifications for doing the public work in a satisfactory manner.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. HARLOW,
Acting President.

Hon. RICHMOND PEARSON,
Asheville, N. C.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, I have taken the liberty of bringing up that letter, in order to show the extent to which the advanced civil-service reformers of this day carry their doctrines. Here it is intimated by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Civil Service that no man in a lucid interval would suggest that men who are in office, put there without examination and perhaps unable to stand the examination, should be placed upon the same footing as the men who are applying to enter the service; in other words, if I may give an illustration—and, as my friend from Iowa says, the concrete is often better than the theoretical—there are in my district, I will say to my friend from Pennsylvania, about 200 revenue officers, all of them put into office, not as a reward of merit, not on account of any tested fitness, but simply because they were rank, conspicuous Democratic partisans. And I say boldly that of that 200 there are perhaps not 10 who could stand the test of the examination required of new applicants. Where is your boasted equality if you make such discriminations as this?

Now, I am told by the chairman, my colleague on the committee, that when I suggest that those men on the inside—Democrats—should be put upon the same footing as the men on the outside who may be Republicans, the proposition is an indication that the man making it is non compos mentis—the mere asking to put a Republican upon the same footing with a Democrat we are told would not be suggested by any man in a "lucid interval." If this is the logic of the situation, if this be "the complexion to which we have come at last," it is about time that we were taking our bearings in this matter and ascertaining where this doctrine has carried us, and where it may project us in the future.

Mr. COX. May it not be the fact that one who says that the man in office is a Democrat and therefore not competent is non compos mentis?

Mr. PEARSON. My suggestion is that as a matter of fairness and justice the men who are in are entitled to no advantage over men who are applying for the same positions——

Mr. COX. I agree with the gentleman in that.

Mr. PEARSON. If the fact be admitted that they have been put in on account of their partisanship, a thing directly opposed to the spirit and purpose of the civil-service act.

Now, what would be the disadvantage to the Government in requiring of those men in office to stand the same test which others applying for positions are obliged to stand? If merit is what we are aiming at, why not put all men to the same test and take the best, only the best, without regard to politics?

But the position taken by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is particularly exasperating and aggravating just now, because one high in authority has come to tell us that these men in office without examination, and perhaps unable to stand examination—most of them Democrats—are there for life. It is this that makes this position particularly hard; it is this which gives special and extraordinary interest to the question of civil service at this time; it is this which has made more than a hundred members of this House—Republicans, too—say, "Aware and fully cognizant of the declarations of our party at St. Louis and in all of its previous platforms, we come here to say that no such doctrine as this has ever been announced before." And I dare say to my friend from Pennsylvania that if the order of May 6, which was not promulgated until after our convention——

Mr. BROSIUS. Will my friend allow me? I do not like to interrupt him.

Mr. PEARSON. Why, I am charmed with the gentleman's interruptions, because they bring out so much light.

Mr. BROSIUS. I know the gentleman means to be fair and correct; therefore he will allow me to say that the order of the President was issued in May, and our convention was not held till June or later.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. And the order was notoriously in course of preparation months before it was issued.

Mr. BROSIUS. It was published in all the newspapers of the country.

Mr. PEARSON. Will the gentleman take the statement of the Civil Service Commission in regard to these dates?

Mr. BROSIUS. Well, I do not take anybody's statement if it is not correct. [Laughter.]

Mr. PEARSON. Shall we accept the gentleman's unsupported authority? Of course he thinks that he is correct; but here are constructions placed upon that order, one of them bearing date in June—after the convention had met; one of them (though I understand this is a typographical error) bearing date November 2, the day before the last Presidential election. But the great power and great viciousness of that order comes out by the construction of January 12, 1897—seven months after our convention. [Applause.]

Mr. BROSIUS. Now my friend ought to know—and I am sure he is willing to know the truth—that there has been no order issued by anybody extending the civil-service regulations since the order of May 6—two or three months before either of the great conventions was held.

Mr. PEARSON. The gentleman, I take it for granted, is acquainted with the provisions of that order; he has made a special study of these matters, and he knows perfectly well that the commission would never have taken the trouble to give instructions to the different Departments as to the meaning of that order, which was done, I think, on June 10, if there had not been a difference of construction; and when these Departments undertook to disregard that particular interpretation of the commission, it was necessary for President Cleveland, in 1897—more than seven months after our convention—to tell what was the real purpose, aim, and motive of that order, which is not only in contradiction of the uniform tenor of the Republican declarations on the subject of civil service, but is in direct contradiction of the terms of the civil-service law itself.

As for taking laborers and workmen and undertaking to classify them under the law of 1883, even the gentleman from Pennsylvania knows that it is a distinct and direct violation of the purpose, aim, motive, spirit, and intent of that act.

I say, without fear of contradiction, that if these two Executive orders, which change the whole nature of the law—if these new and dangerous doctrines of life tenure and civil pensions had been promulgated before the Republican national convention, that great body of patriots, instead of indorsing the system, would have boldly denounced doctrines repugnant alike to our form of government and to the spirit of our institutions.

Mr. BROSIUS. I want to interrupt my friend from North Carolina again——

Mr. PEARSON. Well, Mr. Chairman, I was only going to take twenty-five minutes of the time for myself; but as long as my friend from Pennsylvania desires to interrupt me with questions, I shall feel it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to occupy the time of the committee in answering him.

Mr. BROSIUS. Then I will not ask the gentleman what I intended to ask. I was going to inquire whether it would be agreeable to him to interrupt him once more——

Mr. PEARSON. With pleasure.

Mr. BROSIUS. Because I desired to correct a statement which the gentleman has no doubt inadvertently made.

Mr. PEARSON. The gentleman from Pennsylvania knows that he will have every courtesy from the interrogatee. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROSIUS. I do not desire to interrupt the gentleman merely for the sake of occupying time, but for the purpose of securing the correction of what I think is an inadvertent statement on his part.

Now, after the order of extension to which he has referred was

promulgated by the President, it became necessary to make some alterations in the mode of putting into operation the order, when those changes were made progressively from day to day, until, I think, the last one was promulgated in January last. I want to say to my friend, therefore, that he is in error when he says that the law was violated and the declarations of the Republican platform as well——

Mr. PEARSON (interrupting). Well, now, is the gentleman from Pennsylvania asking a question or making an argument? [Laughter.]

Mr. BROSIUS. I am only engaged now in correcting a mistake into which my friend has inadvertently fallen, I am sure.

Mr. PEARSON. Very well.

Mr. BROSIUS. I merely wanted to say that there has not been, so far as I am aware, a single solitary laborer who has been covered into the civil service—not one, I think—except possibly in occasional instances some skilled laborer; and if any were so covered it was because the head of the Department designated them for classification, because of some special reason, with which the Civil Service Commission has nothing on earth to do.

Mr. PEARSON. Now, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania has concluded his statement, I will read, by the kindness of my friend from Iowa [Mr. LACEY], a direct contradiction of the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [laughter], made by the Civil Service Commission, which shows that laborers have been classified under the civil-service law, and not only that, but that they have classified men whom they did not examine, but simply registered.

Mr. BROSIUS. Why, there are some 16,000 who were not examined by any academic examination.

Mr. PEARSON. Well, laborers by any other name would do the same work, whether you call them watchmen, laborers, or blacksmiths, or tool grinders, dam tenders, or hardeners, or any other appellation with which you choose to decorate them; they are all placed in the same category. Now, for instance, I would ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania the meaning of certain names applied to employees as you find them in this report called "Hearings before Committee on Appropriations." What is a "hardener," or a "dam tender"? [Laughter.]

Mr. BROSIUS. The gentleman will find, I think, that the men to whom reference is made are skilled laborers.

Mr. PEARSON. Why, we find in this civil service that there are some 300 separate kinds of examinations pressed upon these poor devils by the civil-service inquisitors. [Laughter.]

But, Mr. Chairman, it will be very much more profitable than anything that I have said or could say, or possibly than anything that has been said by interlocutors in this debate, to read directly from the report of the commission itself. This is a matter that gentlemen have access to. We find here laborers classified in the Government Hospital for the Insane. "No examination of any kind is given for the position. Applicants are registered in the order of filing their applications." You classify men of whom no examination at all is required.

There it will be seen that the name of "laborer" is employed by the commission itself, but in order not to abuse the patience of the committee and to give to the House information better than I have heard, either from myself or my interruptors here, I desire to make this brief statement, and in all candor, to my fellow-Republicans, to whom I desire specially to address myself. I am sorry the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] is not present. I admired the candor and fairness of his argument, and while I think he practically admitted himself out of court, I can not but give him credit for the ability he has brought to the consideration of the question. He showed that it was rather in the administration than in the principle of the law that these abuses have grown up.

Now, I undertake to say, and I shall endeavor to show it, that there were five distinct objects aimed at in the original act. The gentleman from Pennsylvania will himself agree with me in this regard. First, economy in the public service; second, efficiency in the civil service; third, equality and impartiality to States and to individuals; fourth, the opening of the avenues of advancement to unaided merit without regard to religion or politics, and, fifth, the prevention of compulsory assessments for political purposes. I can not cover the whole ground, but I shall attempt to point out the particulars in which these objects have failed of attainment.

There is not a man who will not admit that certain of these aims are desirable.

I say, and I say it freely, because I desire to be understood as being perfectly fair, that the act which prevents compulsory assessments upon officeholders is a most excellent act. It is a part of the law. It has, to a certain extent, been successful in preventing those bad practices, and I do not desire its repeal.

Now, as to the question of efficiency, there is no way by which a comparison can be had between the years preceding the civil-service act and the years which have followed it; but, Mr. Chairman, when you come to the main motive which was in view, and which the friends of that bill profess to be their actuating motive, which was economy in the public service, I shall read figures now which ought to put to blush these exceedingly holy and pious men who dare to denounce us as spoilsmen. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BROSIUS. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. PEARSON. I shall only read these figures and then conclude.

Mr. BROSIUS. I ask that the gentleman be allowed ten minutes in addition.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the gentleman be permitted to have ten minutes more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PEARSON. Well, I shall have to cut out that peroration, I think. I am more interested in getting these figures stated.

Mr. BROSIUS. I will give you ten minutes more, if you want it.

Mr. PEARSON. No one will dispute the fairness with which the professed objects of the law have been stated; and I believe that most men, and certainly all candid men, will agree upon the actual results, whether due to the operation of the law, or to the violations of the law, or to perversions of the law, or to any other cause. I want to read the words of the commission here. The commission, in their thirteenth annual report, state under the head of "Demonstrated economy and efficiency:"

> From statistics recently compiled by the commission relative to the growth of the classified and unclassified branches of the service in Washington, D. C., it is shown that since 1883, when the civil-service law was enacted, there has been an increase of 37 per cent in the number and 43 per cent in the salaries of the unclassified places, while there has been a slight decrease in the number of the positions originally classified by the civil-service act as well as a decrease in the appropriations for those positions. It appears that the positions subject to competitive examination have increased, not because of extra appropriations, but on account of the extensions of the classified service to cover unclassified positions. Practically all of the increase in the unclassified positions occurred before they were included in the classified service.
>
> It is shown by the statistics that if the classified positions in Washington had increased in the same proportion as the unclassified positions while unclassified, an extra yearly expenditure covering many times the cost of the maintenance of the commission would be needed to pay the salaries of the Government employees. The temptation to increase the number of employees or to retain employees when there was no work for them to do, which was such a characteristic feature of the "spoils" system, has entirely disappeared under the new system. The pressure for office having been removed, decreases of force have been made from time to time in the classified service of the Departments during the last fourteen years as the work was completed, because there was no object in keeping unemployed persons on the pay rolls

I want to be judged by the accuracy of that statement. The only trouble with this declaration of the Civil Service Commission—and I say this deliberately—is that it is not true. It can not be sustained. It is contradicted by the figures of the commission themselves, and it is only a little less absurd than the following: They undertake to show that owing to the civil-service law a great economy, a great retrenchment, was effected in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and how do they show that? They show it by producing a report here which was made in 1877, six years before the civil-service act was put upon the books, and they claim a saving of $390,000, when, in point of fact, it had been saved before any man except Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, had ever heard of this new doctrine.

Now, as to the question of economy. When the law went into operation there were in this Government, in all of its branches in the civil service, 110,000 people. There are to-day 178,000, an increase, as I stated to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY], of 68,000 people. The payments in 1883 amounted approximately, in the civil service, to $60,000,000. To-day they amount to $100,000,000. In the departmental classified service, according to the act of 1883, there were included 5,650 people. There are to-day, as the gentleman knows, in the same departmental service, 53,100 persons employed——

Mr. SWANSON. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. PEARSON. Oh, I have not time now.

Mr. SWANSON. I am with you, but I want to ask you a question.

Mr. PEARSON. I know my friend is right; but let me reach my verb, with a few adjectives, and I will listen to the gentleman. [Laughter.] The expenses of this commission at its origin amounted to $6,800. The sum which they now ask us to appropriate for their benefit and for the personnel under their control amounts to $98,000, and the increase in their appropriation has gone on year by year. Year by year they come and ask for more—more money, more clerks, more places to be classified, more power.

Starting, Mr. Chairman, as an ancillary agency, intended to aid the Departments of this Government, it has grown until it has become a vast inquisition, not a part of any Department, not coordinate with any Department, but paramount to them all, giving orders to them all and requiring reports from them all; and, as was said by Blackstone, at last they find themselves in the position

of those sophists in the Dark Ages "who perplexed all philosophy with the subtleties of scholastic disquisition and confused all science in the mazes of metaphysical jargon," and they come here now in order to be extricated from the entanglements in which they have placed themselves and all the Departments and all of us.

With litigation pending all over the country, instigated by their absurd rulings, they come here and ask us—for what? They ask for a "lawyer" [laughter], a permanent standing counsel. Not a member of this commission is a lawyer himself; and they come now and ask for a permanent counsel in order to extricate them from the difficulties in which they have plunged themselves, you, and all of us. Now on this question of the personnel——

Mr. LACEY. How much salary do they propose to give him?

Mr. PEARSON. About $1,600 a year, and they propose that he should lay down the law for the Supreme Court of the United States and all the Departments and all the branches and bureaus of the Government.

Mr. KERR. Do they expect to get a constitutional lawyer——

Mr. PEARSON. A lawyer that will resolve all the doubts that are troubling their minds now. [Laughter.] Any fool can ask a question, but it takes a different sort of an individual to answer it, as my friend from Pennsylvania knows. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask the gentleman a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from North Carolina yield to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. PEARSON. Why, certainly.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I want to ask you a question or two.

Mr. PEARSON. I will get the gentleman to extend my time, because I have not got through with my statement of figures.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will help the gentleman to secure an extension of time. I should like to have some sort of an understanding. This debate is going to run four or five days. Do you gentlemen on that side of the Chamber opposed to this civil service as it exists intend to bring in a bill or any other measure——

Mr. PEARSON. I will show you a bill at half past 9 o'clock to-night. If you will step up to the door of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I will bring it to you and read it to you. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. What I desired to ask you is whether you are going to introduce them in the House?

Mr. PEARSON. The first thing we are going to do is to try to get Mr. BROSIUS—I do not mention the gentleman's name with any desire of offense; I should have said the chairman of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service—to report it; and if he does not report it, that committee will instruct your humble servant to report it. [Applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Well, I——

Mr. PEARSON. I ought not to have given this away. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Does this bill that you speak of propose to modify the civil service or to remodel or repeal it?

Mr. PEARSON. I am sure that the gentleman has been so often engaged in colloquies that he will recognize that if I undertake to answer that question I may lose sight of the main point I am about to bring up here. I will see him later. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Will you gentlemen opposed to the civil-service system on that side of the House use your best endeavors to get your bill considered after it comes in?

Mr. PEARSON. We will make the most earnest effort, and will go to the extreme and disagreeable extent, if necessary, of voting with Democrats to do it. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. All right.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana sought to make a suggestion.

Mr. PEARSON. Now, I can not yield any more of my time, as it is limited, and I have these figures to read, because I have not answered the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Massachusetts. I am desirous to give the facts, and I undertake to say that there has been an increase in the personnel of the service and an increase in the expenditures constantly in the classified service itself since it was inaugurated, and I can be contradicted if I am wrong, because I put the figures down.

I have gone to the Blue Book myself, and with my pencil I have counted the names of men in the several bureaus and Departments who were drawing money in 1883 and find there the men who are drawing the same money for similar duty to-day. And I find these startling facts.

In the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, to which reference was made by my friend as an example of retrenchment and economy—why, gentlemen, that committee, when it was first created, was the Committee on Civil Service Reform and Retrenchment. Now, they have left out "retrenchment," and very properly. Gentlemen say it ought to be the Committee on "Intrenchment." Once they get in and they are there for life and forever.

In that Bureau of Engraving and Printing in 1883, at the time of the passage of this act, there were 11 employees who were drawing annual salaries of $1,200 or above. In that same bureau to-day, where this boasted economy has been effected and where in 1883 there were 11 employees drawing these salaries, there are now 84 employees drawing salaries of $1,200 or more. In the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury in 1883 there were 8 employees at salaries of $1,200 and over.

[Here the hammer fell.]

On motion of Mr. BROSIUS, by unanimous consent, the time of Mr. PEARSON was extended until he could finish his remarks.

Mr. PEARSON. I will not abuse the patience of the committee beyond two minutes more. In that same bureau where there were 8 employees drawing salaries of $1,200 or over, there are now 90 employees drawing salaries of $1,200 or more. In the Fifth Auditor's Office, as it was then called, now the "Office of the Auditor for the Department of State and other Departments," merely a change of name, where there were 23 persons drawing such salaries there are now 46. In the Patent Office there were 215 persons drawing salaries of that amount and over, and there are now 311. In the Land Office there were 210 persons drawing such salaries, and there are now 253.

I do not use the Pension Office as an illustration, because the business of that office has, of course, been enlarged, and it might not be fair. I do not use the Post-Office for the same reason; but the Land Office ought to show a reduction in force, because we have been parting with the public lands at the rate of three or four millions a year ever since the passage of the act. Consequently that office may be taken as a fair test; and it shows an increase in the number of persons drawing these salaries from 210 to 253. In the Coast and Geodetic Survey, where there were 53 persons drawing such salaries, the number has now gone up to 91. So it is running all the way through.

Therefore I say that the Government Blue Book stamps this statement of the Commissioners—I will not say as willfully false, but as absolutely unfounded in fact. If economy has been your main motive, then your main motive in the passage of this law has failed [applause], and now, while there was an increase in the expenditures of this Government of $40,000,000 from 1883 to 1897, if you go back of 1883 and take a similar period of fifteen years, you will find that the increase in the expenditures of the Government in that period, in the days of the degenerate politicians and spoilsmen, was only $15,000,000 as compared with $40,000,000 in the days of the blessed opalescent reform that we now have. [Laughter and applause.]

And I tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and with this I close, that ever since this law was passed—the Democrats ought not to hear this, but they know it [laughter]—ever since this law was passed, at every election following the election of a President the House of Representatives goes against the party in power, and at the next quadrennial election it goes against the party in power for the control of the Presidency, and it will be so just as long as the Republican party will permit itself and its policy to be guided by the pious and holy gentlemen in William street and their disciples.

If this party is to win the next contest, and if it is to win in future contests, it must be guided by practical men, men of common sense [laughter], stalwart men, virile men, if you please, and not by the visionary doctrinaires, professional reformers, empirical philosophers, or the political eunuchs. [Loud applause.]

I here insert facts and data which interruptions prevented me from presenting in their order.

OFFICE OF CUSTODIAN,
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE,
Asheville, N. C., December 18, 1897.

DEAR SIR: On June 15 last, upon a recommendation of mine as custodian of United States court-house and post-office building at this place, Reginald H. Loder and William J. Merrell were appointed and entered upon the discharge of their duties as janitor and watchman, respectively. This appointment was for a period not to exceed ninety days. At the end of this time (ninety days) they were succeeded, respectively, by Joseph W. Heath and Charles A. Evans, jr., appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury upon a certification of the board of Civil Service Commission.

The first appointees, to wit, Loder and Merrell, did not possess literary qualifications sufficient to admit them under the rules of the civil service. Their successors were adjudged by the Civil Service Commission eminently qualified in that respect. But to show you how matters work I will state that soon after the civil-service appointees, to wit, Heath and Evans, entered upon the discharge of their duties, it became necessary to heat the building in my custody. At the very outset they admitted their inability to manipulate the heating apparatus in said building, and as a result had to employ at their personal expense the said William J. Merrell, whom Evans had succeeded by virtue of the civil-service rules.

On the one hand, Merrell and Loder were not qualified to comply with the rules of the civil service, and on the other hand their successors were. But when it came to the practical performance of the duties of their office, the latter were incompetent and unqualified to discharge the duties of their office, their civil-service attainments to the contrary notwithstanding.

Merrell was recommended by me for appointment to the position which he occupied for ninety days, for the reason that he is a practical fireman, engineer, heating-apparatus fitter, etc.

He was employed by the contractor who fitted up the heating apparatus in this building to assist in placing such apparatus, and personally helped to handle and place each pipe, valve, flue, and other necessary parts of the apparatus in this building, and because of his familiarity with such arrangements I thought proper to appoint him, and especially when I remember that the service of the heating department in this building has been very unsatisfactory since this house has been occupied, which fact is attributable

as I believe, to the fact that inexperienced and incompetent men have had the heating department in charge.

I cite these facts to you to show you the impracticability of civil service as applied to janitor and watchman in this United States court-house and post-office building.

Merrell is now employed, as he has heretofore been employed during the winter season, by one of the leading hotels of Asheville, to supervise and run the heating department of that hotel. He is so employed because of his competency, skill, and familiarity with such work.

I note the interest you are taking in civil-service matters, and it meets the hearty indorsement of your party friends in this section of your district, and feeling an interest in the success of our party, I have taken the liberty to address you as to the workings of civil-service matters under my control.

Very respectfully,

C. B. MOORE, *Custodian.*

Hon. RICHMOND PEARSON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

The Washington Star, on the subject of this plan, quotes Secretary Gage as saying: "We decided to establish a roll of honor, to which are to be transferred all clerks who have grown old and infirm in the service. * * * There are in one bureau of the Treasury eighty-seven clerks over 50 years of age, and one of them is 75. * * * They are to receive $900 a year, and we shall require of them only labor commensurate with their pay."

On the same subject Mr. Vanderlip is quoted as saying that "the plan will greatly increase the efficiency of the service in the Department." He admits that there is no law for the plan, but says there is nothing against it.

It might with propriety be suggested to Mr. Vanderlip that there is no law forbidding the establishment of a beer garden or a bowling alley in the Treasury Department, but the establishment of such forms of amusement was hardly contemplated by the wise founders of the Government.

The interview in question further shows, "That the Civil Service Commission was consulted on the subject, and agreed that the plan was a good one." Thus we find that this novel and ingenious plan of pensioning useless employees has the august sanction of the Civil Service Commission.

On the subject of life tenure and the power of removal I wish to make some quotations from the opinion of Judge Cox, delivered in the case of John G. Woods *vs.* James A. Gary, Postmaster-General, et al.:

"All offices of which the tenure is not fixed by the Constitution or limited by law must be held either during good behavior or (which is the same thing in contemplation of law) during the life of the incumbent or must be held at the will and discretion of some Department of the Government and subject to removal at pleasure. It can not for a moment be admitted that it was the intention of the Constitution that those offices which are denominated inferior offices should be held for life. * * * It would be a most extraordinary construction of law that all these offices were to be held during life, which must inevitably follow unless the incumbent was removed at the discretion of the head of the Department. * * *

"The President certainly has no power to remove, and the Constitution has authorized Congress in certain cases to vest this power of 'appointment' in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments, and all inferior officers appointed under each, by authority of law, must hold their offices at the discretion of the appointing power. Such is the settled usage and practical construction of the Constitution and law under which these offices are held."

Again, Judge Cox declares, "The power of removal is intrenched in the law. It is created by an act of legislation and can only be taken away or modified by similar authority. * * * But if any rule prepared by this commission, whether published by the President or not, should have the effect of repealing or modifying an act of Congress, it would be an act of legislation, and not a regulation of a mere Executive character, which it was clearly the object of the law to authorize. It is a grave question whether Congress could delegate to the President or to any board of commissioners jointly with the President the authority to do any act which is equivalent to legislation."

It should be noted that the Civil Service Commission, at its origin and uniformly for a period of thirteen years, disavowed any such extraordinary claims. They state in their first report, page 26: "A life tenure would be indefensible. The civil-service act and rules leave the authority and duty of removal undisturbed, except," they go on to say, "in the case of removals for political or religious reasons."

In their fourth annual report they protest as follows: "Another objection that is urged by unfair opponents of the civil-service system is that it tends toward a permanent office-holding community; that it was copied from the English system, under which a privileged class controlled all the offices; that it is utterly at variance with our political institutions; that ours being a government of the people, by the people, for the people, the competitive examination system of appointment is not, therefore, in accord with the sentiment of democratic America. This objection is foundationless, and it is illogical as well. In respect to tenure, the civil-service act made no change from the patronage system, except to provide a probational term of appointments."

In the same report Mr. Edgerton, one of the commissioners, lays down this doctrine: "He who now questions or denies the right of removal without assigning reasons virtually says to the appointing power, 'I know you have the constitutional right to displace me, but you shall not exercise that right, or you shall exercise it only in such manner as I think proper to prescribe. I will not, without complaint, consent to a dismissal unless you shall give a reason satisfactory for it to me and to my friends.' Who in such a condition of affairs would be master, the responsible man or the subordinate? In every business there must be some master, but who could be master of a clerk who believed he held an office from which he could not be dismissed?"

Such was the opinion of the commission in the ancient and purer days of the reform movement.

As late as 1896, in their thirteenth annual report, the commissioners concede this point. They say, on page 19 of that report: "The power of removal is not affected by the law or the rule further than that they provide that removals shall not be made for political or religious reasons."

It is perfectly certain that the civil-service act would never have become a law if it had included the powers which the President assumes in his order of July 27, 1897.

In the discussion of the civil-service bill Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, speaking for the Democrats, then in the majority in this House, says: "He [Mr. Calkins] well knows that the bill does not take away, and does not pretend to take away, the power of removal. I would never vote for it if it did."—*Congressional Record*, Forty-seventh Congress, second session, page 863.

On the same subject Senator Pendleton, the author of the bill, says: "There has been great misapprehension as to the methods and scope of the bill. I desire the attention of Senators while I briefly state them: The bill simply applies to the Executive Departments of the Government here in Washington, and to those offices throughout the country—post-offices and custom-houses—which employ more than fifty persons. The number of such offices, together with those in the Departments here, will not exceed 10,000. The bill does not touch the question of tenure of office or removal from office."—*Ibid.*, page 207.

"Mr. HAWLEY. For myself, then, I say distinctly, * * * that the executive chiefs of higher or lower grade should have a certain power of dismissal over their men at any time, and we can not have a decent public service without it." (Ibid., page 355.)

These uniform declarations of the commissioners themselves, and of the authors of the act, would seem to justify, in the light of recent events, the caustic denunciation and sardonic prophesy of Senator Ingalls.

Let me read from the RECORD:

"Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator from Kansas, or any other Senator, maintain that the power of removal is in the least diminished by the establishment of this commission?

"Mr. INGALLS. No, it is not; but this bill appears to be supported by each party for the purpose of cheating the other. It is sustained by one party upon grounds that are absolutely adverse to those on which it is supported by the other, and it will end by defrauding both." (Ibid., page 354.)

Before passing from this branch of the subject, let me recall the memorable words of Senator Voorhees: "I say here that the proposition that the President shall administer this Government by and through the aid of unfriendly hands, men opposed to his policy, who will thwart and deceive him, put up their money against him, and vote against him, is a chimera of the brain, unfit for the councils of sane men." (Ibid, page 357.)

Mr. Chairman, there have been extensions of this law so clearly beyond its original scope and purpose, and certain abuses in its administration which are so manifestly indefensible, that the real friends of the merit system, if they wish to preserve the system, should look the facts squarely in the face and support a reasonable modification not, perhaps, of the law itself, but of the absurd code of rules which has been built up under the pretended authority of the law.

Mr. LANDIS was recognized.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman from Indiana proceeds, I desire to say that my colleague on the committee, Mr. HEMENWAY, is unavoidably absent to-day and has sent a message to me that he desires that at least some part of his time may be occupied by his colleague, Mr. LANDIS. I trust, therefore, that the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] for thirty minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] is recognized for thirty minutes.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I presume that, holding the opinions I do with reference to the civil-service law as now construed and enforced, I shall be called a spoilsman. It seems that everyone is so branded who does not meekly subscribe to the university extension system foisted and fastened upon this Republic by a few choice air-castle builders who constantly advertise themselves to the world as "the better element." This element is not large numerically, but it is exceedingly active. The hours and the minutes it does not consume in attempting to get office for itself it consumes in attempting to keep deserving people out of office. [Laughter.] I never knew a crowd nor a clique in any community or country calling itself "the better element" that was not narrow, selfish, bigoted, and dangerous. [Laughter and applause.]

Take the gentlemen who are responsible for the perversion and prostitution of the principle of civil-service reform. They have played the political guerrilla in every campaign since 1880; and you know it just as well as I. [Applause.] They have bulldozed and cowed national conventions. They have demoralized and stampeded Senators and Representatives. They have hypnotized Presidents of the United States. [Laughter.] But by a bold and audacious policy of political pirating they have managed to sit continuously at the banqueting board. [Laughter.]

Mr. PEARSON. The gentleman refers to the commission?

Mr. LANDIS. I want it understood, gentlemen, right here at the outset, that when I refer to professional civil-service reformers I do not mean the gentlemen in this House who are backing up this commission. They are misguided statesmen. [Laughter.] I want this understood, too, that I am not in favor of the absolute repeal of this law. I am in favor of modifying the law, defining and construing its powers, setting forth in statute form its scope and limitations and bringing it in harmony with American institutions. [Applause.]

Before we adjourned for the holidays the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] arose and spoke in opposition to any proposed modification of this law. After hearing the eloquent and impassioned address of my distinguished colleague I thought that possibly I was laboring under a misapprehension as to the real sentiment of the people of my district with reference to this question. I accordingly stepped to the telegraph office and sent to each publisher of the recognized Republican newspapers in my district this telegram: "Are you in favor of the civil-service law as now construed and enforced?" To that I received the following answers:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., *December 10, 1897.*

Hon. C. B. LANDIS:

I stand by the St. Louis platform, McKinley's letter of acceptance, and his late message. No backward steps. Improve; but repeal, never.

T. H. B. McCAIN, *Editor Journal.*

NOBLESVILLE, IND., *December 10, 1897.*

C. B. LANDIS, *House of Representatives:*

No; we favor a modification of civil-service law so as to promote the best results to the public service.

WALKER & CRAIG, *Editors Ledger.*

ATTICA, IND., *December 10, 1897.*

Hon. LANDIS, *House of Representatives:*

I am not, because it breeds dissatisfaction among the people without increasing efficiency among the employees.

A. S. PEACOCK, *Ledger.*

COVINGTON, IND., *December 10, 1897.*

C. B. LANDIS, *House of Representatives:*

No; change it to a merit system. It will help to purify politics.

C. D. CASE, *Editor Republican.*

—

FRANKFORT, IND., *December 10, 1897.*

Hon. C. B. LANDIS:

Sentiment among Clinton County Republicans practically unanimous against present civil-service system. Rank and file have no patience with it.

ED. H. BURNS, *Editor News.*

—

TIPTON, IND., *December 10, 1897.*

Hon. C. B. LANDIS, *Washington, D. C.:*

In favor modification civil-service law with limited tenure. Chiefs of Departments should be judges of qualifications; would not destroy the principle of civil service.

M. W. PERSHING, *Editor Advocate.*

—

DELPHI, IND., *December 10, 1897.*

Hon. C. B. LANDIS,
House of Representatives,
210 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C.:

Test of efficiency can be applied to members of the party charged with Government responsibility. People ask no more. They demand this.

V. L. RICKETTS,
Editor Delphi Journal.

—

LEBANON, IND., *December 10, 1897.*

Hon. C. B. LANDIS:

Stand by Republican platforms and McKinley's message. No backward step.

S. N. CRAGUN.

I want to say that no man comes nearer representing the sentiment of the community in which he lives than the editor of the country newspaper. His business brings him in contact with the people. He knows their thoughts, he sympathizes with them in their sorrows and rejoices with them in their victories. Seven out of the eight editors of Republican papers in the district I represent are in favor of the modification of this law.

One week ago it was my privilege and pleasure to attend a conference of the leading Republicans of Indiana held in Indianapolis. That conference was attended by between 500 and 800 Republicans from all parts of the State. During that day I did not talk with a single Republican who did not favor the modification of this law as it is now construed and enforced. [Applause.]

Fortified with this evidence, satisfied as to the sentiment of my constituents, I desire, gentlemen, to ask your indulgence while I submit a few observations relative to the operation of this law.

We are told that it represents the merit system. The minute anyone suggests that it ought to be modified some professional civil-service reformer steps forward and says, "Hold! Hands off the merit system!" Does it represent true merit? Soon after Mr. Cleveland became President of the United States the second time he installed Logan Carlisle, son of Secretary Carlisle, in the Treasury Department, as official headsman. Logan Carlisle's administration of that office is known to-day as a public scandal. He was cold-blooded and brutal. He mocked at pleading men and jeered at weeping women. He continued manipulating the guillotine until he had discharged almost 2,000 Republicans and filled their places in most instances with Democrats. Then, after that was done, a blanket was placed over that Department, and upon it inscribed this legend: "The appointments in this Department represent the merit system." Do they? In all honesty and fairness, do they?

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. Mr. Logan Carlisle's action represented the "spoils system," did it not?

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Logan Carlisle's action was indorsed by the Civil Service Commission, and it represents the alleged merit system to-day, because nothing has been done looking to an alteration or change.

Mr. BROSIUS. I understood my friend from Indiana to say that Logan Carlisle's action received the indorsement of the Civil Service Commission. Did the gentleman say that?

Mr. LANDIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROSIUS. Well, I desire to correct that statement; the gentleman has fallen inadvertently into an error. The statement is not correct.

Mr. LOW. Was that action condemned?

Mr. LANDIS. Was it condemned by any representative of the commission?

Mr. BROSIUS. The Civil Service Commission had nothing to do with the action of Logan Carlisle.

Mr. LANDIS. Does the gentleman say that the appointments under that administration represent the merit system?

Mr. BROSIUS. I say they represent the "spoils system." Every removal without cause for political reasons, to put in somebody else because he is a friend or an adherent of a political party, without having in view the good of the service, represents the "spoils system," not the merit system, and there never was a better illustration of the "spoils system" than the practices carried on by Logan Carlisle. [Applause.]

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, if the guardians of the merit system are so anxious in its support, I would like to ask them if they have taken any steps to correct the abuses?

Mr. BROSIUS. Well, I do not know what the gentleman means by the "guardians of the merit system." The law itself is the guardian of the system. The action to which the gentleman refers was not a violation of the strict letter of the law, and hence under the law itself affords no remedy.

Mr. LANDIS. Does the gentleman think that the extension of the classified service to the Treasury Department, after Logan Carlisle's manipulations, represent the spirit of the law?

Mr. BROSIUS. Not at all. I have not made any such contention.

Mr. LANDIS. Then why do you rise to your feet every time a man points to an infraction of the law or charges injustice under it?

Mr. BROSIUS (interrupting). I rise to my feet when an honorable member on this floor characterizes it as a part of the merit system. I have endeavored to explain to the gentleman, and to the House, that what he refers to is a part of what is known as the "spoils system," which we have not yet been able to get rid of.

Mr. FARIS. If my colleague will allow me a moment, I would like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if the Civil Service Commission has nothing to do with the proceeding, why is it that whenever we attempt to put our finger on cases of violation of the law the Civil Service Commission rises and fights so bitterly every modification?

Mr. BROSIUS. It does nothing of the kind.

I want to say to my friend that if he has had his attention called to the law, if he has examined the matter, if he has looked into the subject at all, he will find that the Civil Service Commission has no possible control over appointments and removals.

Mr. FARIS. No; none when the Democrats are in authority, but only when the Republicans are. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. BROSIUS. Not in any case. If my friend will read the law he will find that the only power they have is to investigate where they think proper, and make report, but they have nothing to do with the subject of removals.

Mr. FARIS. Exactly; and under the Democratic Administration they never "investigated" anything, but did just what the Democrats wanted them to do.

Mr. BROSIUS. That, of course, I know nothing at all about.

Mr. LANDIS. Well, Mr. Chairman, I trust that gentlemen will not become belligerent on this question. [Laughter.] I notice, however, that whenever anything is said that goes home and hurts, the "galled jade winces." [Laughter.] Why, take the Pension Department of this Government. When President Cleveland came in the second time, he had a lot of dirty work to do, and he wanted dirty men to do it. [Laughter.] Accordingly he turned out a lot of Republicans and put in a horde of Democrats, and sent them as special agents throughout the length and breadth of the land, tracking the footsteps of Union soldiers.

You know that just as well as I. He was so anxious to have everything in this line in harmony with his Administration that he changed the pension boards in all of the States, and even went so far, in some instances, for the purpose of making them solidly Democratic, as to rush mere boys through questionable medical schools on "ponies" and place them on examining boards in the various counties throughout the States. Hundreds and thousands of changes were made. Then he touched the button, and the members of the holy trinity composing the Civil Service Commission [laughter] responded. The blanket was thrown over the Pension Department, and upon it the legend was written, "The appointments in this department represent the merit system." Do they? In all honesty and fairness, do they?

Then take the Government Printing Office. When Mr. Cleveland was elected President the second time, he installed a man by the name of Benedict as Public Printer. Mr. Benedict brought with him into the office a private secretary named Albert Baker. In one day 735 Republicans were kicked out and as many Democrats put in their places. They distributed their discharges like compositors in newspaper offices distribute type. [Laughter.] That day is known throughout the Government Printing Office as "bloody Monday." [Laughter.] On a subsequent day 420 discharges were made. They kept on making changes until 1,800 Republicans were turned out, and most of the places were given to Democrats.

Then Grover Cleveland pressed the button, and those apostles of sweetness and light again responded [laughter], and the blanket was thrown over the Government Printing Office, and a legend inscribed thereon, "The appointments in this department represent the merit system." Do they? [Laughter.]

A MEMBER. No.

Mr. LANDIS. In all honesty and fairness, do they?

Several MEMBERS. No.

Mr. LANDIS. I made a call at the Government Printing Office

the other day and was given access to the book I hold in my hand. It is the record kept by Albert Baker. He has written in red ink his reasons for discharging the Republicans who were dropped out day after day and month after month. His reasons are noted in red ink, an appropriate color. [Laughter.] I want to read to you some of the reasons for the discharge of these men by Mr. Baker and Mr. Benedict, who were preparing that great bureau for a baptism of the merit system. [Laughter.]

C. P. Armstrong, discharged June 13, 1894. Not wanted.

[Laughter.]

John F. Atkinson, discharged July 1, 1894. N. G. Lives in Indiana.

[Laughter.]

I want to say to the members of this House that I have known Mr. Atkinson for years. He comes from my Congressional district. When he received his discharge he was instructing three tyros in the printers' art, appointed by Mr. Benedict, one of them hailing from Georgia, another from Louisiana, and a third from Texas.

Mr. OGDEN. Well, the Louisiana man has gone out since Mr. Palmer has come in. I only had one man in there and Mr. Palmer has kicked him out since he came in.

Mr. LANDIS. I want them all to go unless they can pass a practical examination, and it would give me great pleasure if those who pass a practical examination under this Administration should be Republicans. [Laughter.] And I want to say that within thirty days after Mr. Atkinson was kicked out because he was inefficient he passed the civil-service examination placed before him by this Civil Service Commission, and graded 10 per cent higher than any other man who competed at that examination.

Mr. McEWAN. Then it was a good thing for him.

A MEMBER. No; he did not get in.

Mr. LANDIS. I will read further from this list.

Fred. Bogia, ruler, discharged July 1, 1894. Cranky Republican.

[Laughter.]

W. R. Burgess, compositor, discharged June 13, 1894. Trimmer. Joined the Old Dominion Republican Club.

Richard M. Calhoun, watchman, discharged June 13, 1894. Active and offensive in politics.

They were getting ready for the merit system. [Laughter.]

Blanche Carey, discharged June 19, 1894. Husband a lawyer.

[Laughter.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. I want to say that that is the only sufficient excuse that I have heard. [Laughter.]

Mr. LANDIS. I know that may be true, but I claim that the mere fact that the girl in an unguarded moment had made a matrimonial alliance with an attorney should not have subjected her to the wrath even of Albert Baker.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Will my friend permit one question? Were those discharges made before or after the civil-service rules were applied to the office?

Mr. LANDIS. These discharges were made before the bureau went into the classified service.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I thought that was the fact, and I simply asked for information.

Mr. LANDIS. They were getting ready for the baptism of civil-service reform. [Laughter.]

C. Deering, forwarder, discharged September 22, 1894. Not grateful to P. P. Left in 1889.

Mr. FARIS. Poo Bah! [Laughter.]

Mr. LANDIS. For the information of the House, I will state that "P. P." stands for Public Printer. The Public Printer undoubtedly expected this young man to show gratitude; to come around possibly every night at midnight and ring his door bell and tell him he was much obliged.

George W. Engle, discharged June 13, 1894. In 1889 he would not shake hands with Mr. Benedict.

[Laughter.]

Mamie E. Fisher, discharged July 14, 1894. All her folks are solid Republicans.

John M. Gauntley, discharged June 19, 1894. Offensive Republican.

Mary E. Gorman, discharged June 9, 1894. Owns two houses; money at interest.

Mary was a plutocrat! [Laughter.]

John Green, jr., discharged June 1, 1894. Bitter Republican.

R. S. Peed, compositor, discharged June 2, 1894. Senator Turpie and Hon. T. Hammond.

Allie Basey Pitts, discharged June 2, 1894. Married and lives with her husband.

[Great laughter.]

It does not seem to have been considered the right thing in the Government Printing Office for a woman to live with her husband.

Mary E. Thorton, feeder, discharged November 12, 1894. Mother-in-law of Foss.

Now, I have known Mr. Foss ever since I have been in public life, and I know of no particular reason why the fact of her being his mother-in-law should call down upon her head the wrath of the Public Printer. [Laughter.]

James C. Toy, wagon messenger, discharged September 17, 1894. Not willing. Causes trouble. G. A. R.

[Cries of "Ah!" on the Republican side.]

A. E. Townsend, compositor, discharged May 18, 1895. Disorganizer. Not satisfied.

Think of a man who would not be satisfied in that butcher shop. [Laughter.]

John W. Usilton, discharged April 1, 1895. Agitator; charges P. P. dishonest and tyrant.

William Wilkins, laborer, discharged July 20, 1895. Offensive partisanship.

P. Wood, laborer, discharged March 6, 1895. Veteran and radical.

W. T. Johnson, finisher, discharged March 12, 1895. Trimmer, and abuses Democrats under Republican Administration.

M. E. McClain, discharged March 13, 1895. Daughter teacher in public schools.

[Laughter.]

Henry L. Mathers, compositor, discharged April 20, 1895. Agitator, trimmer; says he will be back in 1896 from Ohio as a Republican.

[Laughter.]

Mr. MOODY. Is he out or has he been put back?

Mr. LANDIS. I presume he is back, because if he is not he is the only Republican from Ohio that did not get back. [Laughter.]

Bertie K. Peters, folder, discharged April 3, 1895. Charged to Texas.

George P. Silence, laborer, discharged March 13, 1895. Anti-Democratic.

John Spicer, laborer, discharged March 20, 1895. Undertook to sell Gleason's place.

Simon P. Mast, watchman, discharged March 20, 1895. Drunk; undertook to sell Gleason's place.

Now, it seems here were two men, one sober, the other drunk. Both of them tried to sell Gleason's place, and both of them lost their positions. I should like to know what kind of a man could sell Gleason's place and at the same time retain the respect of the Public Printer?

George McCutcheon, discharged April 3, 1895. Veteran and vindictive.

Mr. BUTLER. He was a man from my district, and he is back in the place, where he should be.

Mr. LANDIS (reading):

Mary B. Dunbar, feeder, discharged April 18, 1895. Boarding house; father discharged before when I was here.

M. R. Dutton, compositor, discharged March 1, 1895. Critical of Public Printer.

Frank A. Everts, compositor, discharged March 13, 1895. He said: "All will get back in two years."

Alice Daly, discharged June 9, 1894. Not needed; daughter in Department; soldier's widow.

Soldier's widow! Hurled from public place because she was the widow of a soldier. Union or Confederate it does not specify. I do not care; that is all over now; but I believe we all agree that the wives, the mothers, the daughters, the sisters in that awful fratricidal war were all heroines. It remained for a hyena preparing a great Government bureau for a baptism of civil-service reform to cast aspersion and brand with condemnation those whom honest men, brave men, and generous men the world over regard as the sainted legion of this Republic. [Applause.]

Mr. MAGUIRE. Will the gentleman read the memorandum following that name again?

Mr. LANDIS (reading). "Alice Daly, discharged June 9, 1894. Not needed; daughter in Department; soldier's widow."

There are three books like these that were kept by Mr. Baker; one would not hold them all. The other two are in the Public Printing Office. I brought this along in order that gentlemen might see how the books were kept.

Mr. PERKINS. I would like to inquire of the gentleman if he thinks the Government Printing Office ought to be returned to that system? [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. LANDIS. No; and we are not contending that it should be. We are asking, however, that you modify the system.

Mr. HENDERSON. If the gentleman will allow me, I have been looking for the name of a soldier that I had in the Government Printing Office by the name of B. P. Entrikin, and the entry here is "Resigned June 30, 1894." Now, that is a lie, and I call attention to it because if the other statements are as unreliable as that is, none of them can be reliable. This man was appointed by Mr. Palmer on my recommendation and promoted once, until he got $1,400. His wife died, leaving four children on his hands, and he came to me when I was on my back, and I wrote an appeal to the Government Printer and tried to save him. He had been ordered to resign. I told him not to leave his place until he was driven out.

Senator GEAR, at my request, went personally to see the Government Printer, and was insulted and told to mind his own business. Entrikin's head was cut off. He never resigned. He was the only old soldier who held a desk in the Government Printing Office, and when he was removed his place was filled by one of my old friend Joe Wheeler's cavalry. The record in this book is a lie, and I brand it as such. Do not misunderstand me. Mr. Palmer never did that, and the people, the guardians of civil service reform, turned down the brutal headsman and put the men into power to enforce a righteous law—the civil-service law. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. LANDIS. Do you think——

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. BROSIUS. Mr. Chairman, I have interrupted the gentleman from Indiana somewhat, and I desire to ask consent that his time be extended until he can conclude his remarks.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to object to the extension of the gentleman's time, but I think some limit ought to be fixed, as there are gentlemen on this side who desire to speak to-day.

Mr. BROSIUS. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. LANDIS. I think half an hour will be sufficient.

Mr. BROSIUS. Make the limit thirty minutes, then.

Mr. LANDIS. I will say, Mr. Chairman, that I am speaking on the time of Mr. HEMENWAY, who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and my understanding was that he had an hour.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BROSIUS] asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Indiana be extended thirty minutes.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I do not understand the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] as indorsing a merit system that was prepared as this was prepared.

Mr. HENDERSON. I simply want not to be understood as conceding that the brutal performances in the Government Printing Office in the days of Benedict—Benedict Arnold, he should be called—or that the administration of any law by a thoroughly bad man is a test of the law itself. I condemn Benedict and his methods, but I do not condemn an effort by the lawmakers to give the merit system a fair test and a fair administration. While I condemn the things that have been done in the Government Printing Office, I do not want to be misunderstood as indorsing any attack upon the civil-service law. [Applause.]

Mr. LANDIS. You do not want to be understood, however, as being in favor of a merit system that keeps in public places Democrats who were put in as these men were put in, do you?

Mr. HENDERSON. I am in favor of the merit system and of a law that will protect it, but I do not accept such crimes as you have described, and as have been committed by a bad man, as indicating any defect in the law.

Mr. LANDIS. He was a good enough man, however, to have his society courted by the members of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. HENDERSON. I do not know anything about that. That is mere talk.

Mr. LANDIS. And they approved his action, too.

Mr. HENDERSON. The Civil Service Commission is but one branch of the Government, and it has its difficulties, and you know, and God knows, that its difficulties were great enough when the Cleveland Administration was trying to break down the barriers of the civil-service law. I guess some of them did the best they could. Let us strengthen the law and the proper administration of it and not assail one of the most meritorious efforts to purify Government that ever was enacted into law. [Applause.]

Mr. LANDIS. That is what we are trying to do. [Applause.] You can count on the fingers on one of your hands the members on this side of this Chamber who are in favor of the absolute repeal of the civil-service law. What we are contending for is the correction of these abuses and these outrages. [Applause.]

Mr. HENDERSON. I am with you on that.

Mr. LANDIS. We propose that they shall be corrected; and if this Congress does not correct them, the people, shod with indignation and clothed with wrath, will send a Congress here that will correct them. [Applause.]

Mr. HENDERSON. I should like to say, if my friend will allow me, that in my judgment——

Mr. LANDIS. I shall want my time extended.

Mr. HENDERSON. Just a word. In my judgment, the Congress that stabs and destroys the civil-service law will never be returned to this body.

Mr. LANDIS. How about a Congress that corrects these abuses?

Mr. HENDERSON. That is another thing.

Mr. LANDIS. That is what we are after.

Mr. HENDERSON. But you have not named an abuse yet in this debate that it is not within the prerogative and power of the Chief Executive to correct—not one.

Mr. LANDIS. Well, they are not corrected.

Mr. HENDERSON. He can not do everything in a day.

Mr. LANDIS. I do not think he knows of these abuses.

Mr. HENDERSON. Well, we will let him know.

Mr. LANDIS. That is what I am after now.

Mr. HENDERSON. I will join the gentleman myself in letting him know. I hope the gentleman's time will be extended.

Mr. LANDIS. I shall have a copy of my remarks sent to the President's address to-morrow morning. [Laughter.]

I am satisfied that the Chief Executive of this nation will correct these abuses, because he is an honest man, he is a sincere man; and when his attention is called to these outrages, my judgment is that he will have a sitting with the members of the Civil Service Commission.

I want to show that that Government Printing Office was prepared for this baptism as a result of a conspiracy between Mr. Benedict and the leaders of the Democratic party.

A MEMBER. And the President.

Mr. LANDIS. And the President of the United States—the then President.

I hold in my hand a letter written by a distinguished Senator from California, which is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 19, 1894.*

Hon. T. E. BENEDICT,
Public Printer, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Representing the California delegation, I desire to make the following recommendations, pursuant to your suggestion.

You forwarded me a list of parties now in the Printing Office and charged to California, as follows.

Then follows the list.

I have consulted the delegation with reference to these persons, and, while we regret to drop anyone, still, if we can not obtain places for friends whom we recommend without doing so, we will suggest that the following be dropped.

Then follow the names of the persons to be dropped.

"Pursuant to your suggestion!" Whose suggestion? Public Printer Benedict's suggestion. And after these places were changed—Republicans kicked out and Democrats put in their places—then the commission came along; the mantle was thrown over the Public Printing Bureau, and the same old legend inscribed: "The appointments of this department represent the merit system."

Now, as to Mr. Baker. As soon as Mr. Palmer came back the first thing he did was to kick Albert Baker, the official headsman under Mr. Benedict, out of public place. Did he remain out of public place? No. Immediately after he was discharged there was the rustle of silken gowns in the sanctum sanctorum of the Civil Service Commission. "To the rescue of Baker!" He was reinstated, transferred to the Treasury Department, where he has a brother as chief of a division, from there to the Civil Service Commission, where he to-day sits near the throne, equally dividing his time between burning incense to those gods in the flesh and grading the manuscripts sent in by Republicans ambitious to hold office under this Republican Administration. [Laughter and applause.]

He is the man who made that notation opposite the name of the veteran to whom the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] has referred. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] said the commission did not indorse such work. Why, then, did they call for Baker to be sent to them and given a place right in the same room with them? [Applause.]

Merit system! Merit system! What a burlesque! What a sham! What a cheat! What a fraud! There is a man in this city to-day—I heard of him yesterday—a veteran Union soldier—who was given a position by Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Cleveland became President of the United States, and one of Mosby's guerrillas wanted his place. The Mosby guerrilla passed a plate in Mr. Cleveland's church. He was given the position and the Union soldier turned out. And soon after Mosby's man was given the position the blanket was extended and this legend inscribed on it: "The appointments in this Department represent the merit system." [Laughter and applause.] Do they?

I am opposed to this law as now construed and enforced because the examinations are absurd and farcical. This law, as I understand it, provides that these examinations shall be practical, shall be a fair test of the fitness of the applicants to hold the employment which they seek under the Government. I hold in my hand a schedule of examinations and instructions to applicants for positions in the classified civil service, revised to July 1, 1897. This is the pure article, distilled through fourteen years of civil-service reform. It combines the pink of the seashell with the odor of sweet violets. [Laughter.] Suppose that Terry Lamb, in Delphi, Ind., wants to be appointed a janitor. According to this revised edition, he sends for information and receives one of these documents. He turns to the index and finds, "Janitor." That refers him to page 188. Page 188 refers him to page 229. There he learns that in order to be a janitor he must pass an examination in spelling, arithmetic, letter-writing, penmanship, and copying from plain copy. Three consecutive hours are allowed for this examination, and on each branch he is given a "weight." For explanation of weight, see section 61.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let us go a little further, and I ask you to listen to the explanation of "weights" as used in this connection.

Section 61 of this report provides:

EXPLANATION OF WEIGHTS.

SEC. 61. The various subjects in every examination are weighted according to their relative importance. The weights represent the ratio of each subject to the whole examination. The method of obtaining the general average in an examination is as follows:

SEC. 62. Multiply the average obtained on each subject by the relative

weight of that subject, add the products, and divide the sum of the products by the sum of the relative weights. In the case of auxiliary examinations the general average in the basis examination is first obtained, and this general average is used as a subject in the auxiliary part of the examination.

[Laughter.]

That is lucid. [Laughter.]

SEC. 63. To obtain the general average on the basis and auxiliary subjects combined the following method is used: Multiply the general average in the basis by the relative weight of the basis, and multiply the general average of each auxiliary subject by its relative weight; add the products thus obtained, and divide the sum by the sum of the relative weights of the auxiliary subjects and basis.

[Laughter and applause.]

For real rippling lucidity and comprehensive incomprehensibility I do not think there is a normal institution in the United States that could discount that provision. [Laughter and applause.] And after Terry Lamb had been chased through that maze, that labyrinth of technicality, which end of the shovel do you suppose he would take hold of? [Laughter and applause.]

But that is not all. The examination proceeds beyond that point. He has got to learn how to spell. Remember, this man is ambitious to be a janitor. [Laughter.] Next he is taken up and examined in arithmetic. After being asked some questions in addition and subtraction and the ordinary rules of arithmetic, he is given this proposition:

A book agent bought 90 books at $2.75 each. He sold all of them at $4.50 each. His expenses were $12.25. He was unable to collect the money for 3 books. What was his net gain?

[Laughter and applause.]

I doubt the intelligence of any man in this House who would not say that that is a fair examination for a janitor. [Laughter.] Here is another question:

A locomotive traveled 287 miles on Monday, 307 miles on Tuesday, and 38 miles less on Wednesday than on Monday. What is the total number of miles traveled in the three days?

[Laughter.]

Answer that, Terry, or you can not be a janitor. [Laughter.]

But he has something else to do. He is asked to write a letter. He is examined in penmanship. Remember, now, he wants to be a janitor, and they examine him in penmanship. There is a distinguished civil service reformer, now holding a high office in the Navy Department under this Administration, who wrote a letter to a friend of mine in Indiana a number of years ago, and he tried to read it, but failed. He called a number of his friends together, and they went into committee of the whole and tried to decipher this manuscript without avail.

I was present and we wrestled with the matter for nearly three hours, and then gave it up. [Laughter.] We were undecided whether it was an invitation to a wedding, an announcement of the death of a dear friend, or a lurid description of the aurora borealis. [Laughter.] And if, to get a place in the Navy Department, he had had to pass an examination in penmanship, this man could not have secured a position as powder monkey on the training ship at the Annapolis Academy. [Laughter.]

I might pursue this matter indefinitely, but do not wish to weary the House with a recital of these facts. I will read one more question that was asked of a man who was ambitious to fill the position of a pension examiner. Here is a question that he must answer:

During the year of 365 days the total amount paid for gaslight by the inhabitants of a certain city was $2,784,453.60. There were 27,640 houses in the city, averaging 6 rooms each, and for every 3 rooms there were 5 gas burners, each consuming 6 cubic feet an hour, and burning for 4 hours each night. What was the cost per thousand cubic feet?

[Laughter and applause.]

That is a question asked in the examination of a man who is to be a pension examiner. Now, if this man wanted to be a plumber, or a gas fitter, or wanted to kick on his gas bill, this would be relevant. [Laughter.] How absurd, how ridiculous!

I am against this for another reason. That is, that its logical sequence is the establishment of a civil pension list. Gentlemen on the other side hoot at this idea. They say this can not be. This already is! Such a list was established in the Treasury Department two months ago. I hold in my hand a copy of a letter written by the Secretary of the Treasury, November 17, 1897, in which he reduces a clerk to the $900 roll and gives him to understand that he is to be pensioned at $75 a month for the rest of his life. I understand about 100 such letters were written. The distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] commented upon Mr. Vanderlip's interview relative to this letter, and I will ask unanimous consent to insert both Mr. Vanderlip's interview and this letter in the RECORD. The following is the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury:

HONORABLE SERVICE ROLL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 17, 1897.

Mr. ——— ———,
Clerk of Class ———, *Office of* ———.

SIR: I have to advise you that, after a careful consideration of the needs of the public service as related to the office in which you are now employed, it appears to be necessary to make some important changes to accelerate public business and to promote efficiency in the service.

In doing this it is proposed to place your name and the history of your service for the many years during which you have been related to the Government's administration upon the honorable-service roll, a roll established to recognize and commemorate long and faithful service.

It would be a pleasure, were it possible, to announce also an increase in, or at least a continuation of, your present rate of remuneration, but the present exigencies of the public service seem to require that you be transferred and appointed a clerk of class —, with compensation at the rate of $——, in the office of ——— ———, to take effect from ———, ——.

It is hoped and believed that with this modification your official duties may be made less arduous and that the disabilities incident to advancing years may not prevent this Department from still securing the benefit of your knowledge and experience for an extended period.

Respectfully, yours, L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

The following is the interview with Mr. Vanderlip, as published in the Washington Post:

AGED CLERKS REDUCED—MOVEMENT TO INCREASE TREASURY EFFICIENCY—AMOUNTS TO A PENSION SCHEME—EMPLOYEES OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE HOLDING HIGHER POSITIONS WILL BE CUT DOWN TO $900—OFFICIALS WILL BE LAX WITH THEM AND SMALL PRIVILEGES WILL BE ALLOWED—NEED OF NEW BLOOD IS FELT—A DELICATE MATTER.

A movement which it is believed will result in adding to the efficiency of the working force of the Treasury Department has been inaugurated by the officials of that branch of the Government service. The plan is practically a pension scheme for the old employees who have become infirm from service.

This scheme, to be carried out within the law, has been so arranged that the veteran clerks of both sexes will remain in harness, but all over 70 years of age shall be reduced to $900 per annum and given light work. When seen last night, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip explained the plan in detail to a reporter for the Post.

"It is a very delicate matter," he said. "The facts are, though, that there are a large number of clerks in the Treasury Department who, while deserving much credit for their work and service of the past, have outgrown their usefulness. The tree has become dead at the top, as it were. In one Auditor's office we found that a majority of the clerks employed there are over 50 years of age and that the office is badly in need of young blood.

"This condition of affairs is a menace to the civil service. These people are allowed to hold high positions and draw big salaries while their work is not up to the standard of younger employees drawing smaller salaries. It is a hard thing for the old men to realize that their usefulness is fading, and it is also hard to expect a bureau chief to tell the old men they must get out. They simply won't do it.

HONORARY SERVICE ROLL.

"We have been thinking the matter over and have decided on applying somewhat the same lines to the Treasury as hold in the Army, police, and fire departments; for instance, a form of compulsory retirement, or as near that as we can get. There is no law allowing us to retire clerks on half pay, and it would be too much of a hardship to turn the old people out entirely. In looking around to see what we could do in the matter we have had in view the thought of an honorary service roll, on which all the employees, men and women, over 70 years of age will be placed.

"It will be known that the officials will be lax with these people. If the old man has an attack of rheumatism, or something else detains him and he gets to the office a trifle late, why nothing will be said. There is no law allowing us to give them shorter hours, but it will be known that everything will be made as comfortable as possible for them.

"They will be given $900 a year, or a practical pension of $75 per month, which will enable all to live comfortably. There is naturally much objection to the rule. None will be convinced of the fact that they are getting old, and will insist that their long service makes them all the more fit for their respective positions. A few have voluntarily accepted the situation, but a majority are, of course, objecting.

UNIFORM RULE BETTER.

"Whether the rule will be generally enforced or not has not been decided. There are some men at 70 who are still efficient. But, on the other hand, if we discriminate some of the older ones will bring in pressure to show that they are just as good as the other fellow. It would be better to have a uniform rule for all over 70, but we have not fully made up our minds on that point.

"We have talked with the Civil Service Commission and with numerous Congressmen on the subject, and they all agree that it is a good thing.

"There are sixty or seventy employees over 70 years old in the Department. We are trying to do the best we can by the faithful clerks, and at the same time to add to the efficiency of the service."

There is much rejoicing at the Department among the young clerks over the prospect of nearly seventy promotions, but the older ones are not in the best frame of mind over the matter.

Gentlemen who oppose any modification of this law say that it is not necessary that this should mean the establishment of a civil pension list. I say the establishment of such a list is the logical sequence of life tenure in office. I do not want to be understood as criticising the Secretary of the Treasury for writing that letter, for making these reductions, for establishing what he calls an honorable service roll. Were I Secretary of the Treasury, as he is, and these old people who have been in the Government employ were to come to me begging and pleading that they be not turned out in hunger, in want, turned out with no place to go but the poorhouse, I would say, "I will not turn you out. I will keep you, but reduce you"—just as the honorable Secretary of the Treasury said when he issued this order and wrote this letter. If you, my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. BROSIUS], were Secretary of the Treasury, and old people who had been in the Government service all their lives should come to you and show you that if they were discharged there was no place for them but the poorhouse, would you discharge them, notwithstanding they were inefficient?

Mr. BROSIUS. Do you address that inquiry to me?

Mr. LANDIS. Yes.

Mr. BROSIUS. I am not able to say what I should do in that case.

Mr. LANDIS. Why, of course you would not, because you are a man of conscience and of sympathy. But you must accept modifications of this law or else you must sanction the establishment of this honorable service roll now established in the Treasury Department.

Mr. BROSIUS. If my friend will allow me, I do not want to seem to acquiesce in a proposition that I do not believe in. I did not quite understand whether the inquiry was whether I indorsed the action of the Treasury Department in reducing old clerks to inferior positions at inferior salaries—salaries commensurate with the work which they could do. I think that was a very wise thing to do. That is a proposition that has been discussed a great deal for years, and this is the first time it has been proposed. It is not in the nature of a pension at all, but it is reducing them to work that they are able to perform, they meanwhile, of course, returning to the Government an equivalent for the salaries which they receive, while younger and more active men are promoted.

Mr. LANDIS. But suppose they reach that point in their careers where they are practically valueless to the Government?

Mr. BROSIUS. Well, I want to say to my friend——

Mr. LANDIS. I do not push the question.

Mr. BROSIUS. I do not want you to withdraw the question, because I prefer to say a word in reply. It is very easy for any one of us to seem to be placed in a wrong attitude on this subject, and I am very desirous not to be, because that has been a difficulty throughout the history of our service. Men will grow old in the service, and we have been trying to arrive at some mode of getting rid of them in a proper way. I agree with my friend——

Mr. LANDIS. Men grow old in the law, too.

Mr. BROSIUS. Oh, they do. I say it is not the business of the Government to take care of old men. If we look at it from the personal point of view, my friend will easily see that our humanity is very strongly appealed to.

Mr. LANDIS. Yes.

Mr. BROSIUS. And the Department officers have allowed themselves to be influenced by that consideration. If we looked at it from the service point of view, why, we should dispense with their services as soon as they became inefficient.

Mr. LANDIS. As I have said, this civil pension list is the logical sequence of this system of life tenure. It is as sure to come as night is sure to follow day. I would correct it. I would relieve the people of this burden by fixing a limited tenure. I would do this not only in justice to the Republic, but in justice to these employees, who from necessity must become wards of the Government or be turned out upon the streets as beggars in their old age.

I am further opposed to this law as now construed and enforced because it is not enforced in letter and in spirit.

One of the provisions of this law is that these offices must be distributed to the States, Territories, and District of Columbia in proportion to their population. I hold in my hand an exhibit given me by a gentleman who has access to the books and is familiar with the facts, from which I can show you that at the present time Connecticut has 34 in excess of her quota, Delaware 21, Maine 17, New Hampshire 1, New Jersey 21, New York 30, Vermont 26, West Virginia 34, Virginia 268, Maryland 321, and the District of Columbia 2,357.

Mr. MOODY. Will the gentleman permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. LANDIS. Certainly.

Mr. MOODY. Is the gentleman referring to positions within or without the classified list?

Mr. LANDIS. I am referring to positions within the classified service.

Mr. MOODY. I think the figures given by the gentleman are a mistake, and I think the gentleman will find that they are a mistake.

Mr. LANDIS. They were given to me by a gentleman who certainly is an authority on the subject.

Mr. MOODY. If you examine the executive civil service of the United States you will find that under the rule of apportionment that is practically carried on in the unclassified service the figures are those which the gentleman has stated, and that the District of Columbia has more than 2,000 places over the amount that would be allotted to them if the rule of apportionment were applied.

Mr. LANDIS. These figures were given to me as the excess of the District of Columbia and those other States in the classified service. And I say this, that notwithstanding this excess appointments have recently been made by the Civil Service Commission from the District of Columbia, and they are still being made.

Mr. PEARSON. And have been since 1883.

Mr. LANDIS. And have been since 1883. And how many people there are holding positions in the District of Columbia who were born in the District of Columbia and have never lived anywhere else, but who are credited to different States, no man under the heavens knows.

I found a young woman the other day on the eligible list, giving her residence as Montgomery County, in my district. She never lived in Montgomery County in her life. She was born in the District of Columbia. She visited there once, and is now on the eligible list, about to be certified, and accredited to the Ninth Indiana district. I found in one of the Departments the other day a young woman accredited to the little city in which I live. I had never heard of her, and I had lived in Delphi for twelve years. I learned that twenty years ago her father had lived there. Her father wanted to hold a Government office, and they moved to the District of Columbia nearly a quarter of a century ago. She passed an examination two years ago, and gave as her residence Delphi, Ind. How many such cases there are I do not think any man can approximate.

Mr. MOODY. Let me call the gentleman's attention to the exact figures as I find them in this document. When the act of 1883 went into effect the District of Columbia had an excess of appointments of ninety-six. The only difference is in respect to the rest of the service, and the excess which the District of Columbia has had in that is 2,357; but the gentleman well knows that in the civil service each State and Territory has had substantially what it is entitled to under the rule of apportionment, and it is outside of the civil service where the District of Columbia has so great an excess.

Mr. LANDIS. It is undoubtedly true that they got into the civil service, and they are accredited to different States, when they actually live in the District of Columbia.

Mr. MOODY. That ought not to be.

Mr. DOVENER. Will the gentleman tell me a single place that is not under the civil service in those that have been accredited to West Virginia?

Mr. MOODY. West Virginia, under the act of 1883, is entitled to 50 appointments. It has 48, and is entitled to 2 more, according to this report, made last year.

Mr. DOVENER. That unclassified part.

Mr. MOODY. In the unclassified list West Virginia has an excess of 34.

Mr. DOVENER. There is not a single one occupying any of those places that can be removed, because they are under the civil service. Not a single one.

Mr. MOODY. I think the gentleman will find the statement I have made to be true, if he investigates.

I mean to say that the appointments that have been made since the act of 1883 went into effect and under that act have been made in accordance with the rule of apportionment. I have no doubt that men have been covered into the civil service in sufficient numbers to somewhat destroy the proportion. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. LANDIS. I want to ask the gentleman this question: If the District of Columbia, when the system was introduced, went into the classified service with two thousand and some odd hundreds in excess of its quota, was it in accordance with the letter or the spirit of the law to give the District additional appointments?

Mr. MOODY. Certainly not.

Mr. LANDIS. Then the Civil Service Commission is violating the law.

Mr. MOODY. Certainly they are in that respect.

Mr. LANDIS. And they should not do so.

Mr. MOODY. Certainly not. [Laughter.]

Mr. LANDIS. That is the evil that we are trying to correct.

Mr. MOODY. I will help the gentleman.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, the point that I wanted to make was this, that according to the report of the Civil Service Commission the District of Columbia has now 2,357 appointments to Government places in excess of its quota. Indiana's share of those 2,357 is 93 places. Seven of those places, according to the construction of this law given by the Civil Service Commission, belong to my Congressional district.

I want them. [Laughter.] I do not want them as a spoilsman; I want them as a civil-service reformer [laughter] in favor of the enforcement of this law. Mr. Chairman, you can not go to a corner or a nook in any part of Washington without stumbling over violations of this law. You do not have to hunt for them; they present themselves at every corner. We want the law modified, gentlemen, and in all seriousness you must consent to its modification. You must consent to its modification if you would save any vestige of this law. If you do not, a Congress and a President will come to Washington who will destroy it root and branch. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Will the gentleman permit me to interrupt him just a moment?

Mr. LANDIS. Nothing would give me greater pleasure.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. My friend said that he was in favor of a modification of the civil-service law. In what respect does he favor its modification?

Mr. LANDIS. I will answer that in a moment. Why, according to the interpretation of the gentlemen who back this law and defend it, the changes in and modifications of it are entirely in the

hands of the Executive. It is merely a matter of discretion with the President of the United States.

Do you not think this a dangerous discretion to place in the hands of one man? He does not have to have the consent of the Senate or of the House of Representatives. The Senate of the United States and this branch of Congress may be Republican, but a Democratic President may be elected and in a second, with one stroke of his pen, he could nullify that law absolutely. And, Mr. Chairman, if he did that, this Civil Service Commission, if permitted to hold their jobs, would sanction it. [Laughter.]

I am opposed to this law for another reason, and that is, that it discredits political parties.

Mr. BROSIUS. Will the gentleman allow me to interrogate him for a moment?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I trust the gentleman will give my colleague [Mr. LANDIS] an opportunity to define what he means by a modification of the law. I want him to reach that point without interruption.

Mr. BROSIUS. I was intending to afford the gentleman a further opportunity of suggesting how he would modify the law, and in order to do so I will read what the law says, and then will ask him how he would improve upon it.

Mr. LANDIS. If the gentleman pleases——

Mr. BROSIUS. It will take just a minute. The law says:

> Appointments to the public service aforesaid in the Departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census.

How would my friend improve that?

Mr. LANDIS. But the Civil Service Commission have not followed that out. According to their own report the District of Columbia has an excess of 2,377 places.

Mr. BROSIUS. But after my friend has amended the law, after all he will have only a law, and he can not make the commission enforce that law any more than he can make them enforce the existing one.

Mr. LANDIS. That is all right, but I would go back and would put out some of those people who were put in simply because they were Democrats.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. How about the men who were put in simply because they were Republicans?

Mr. LANDIS. If they could pass practical examinations I would let them remain, if they were efficient. [Laughter.]

Mr. OGDEN. Let me ask the gentleman a question. When this civil-service system started, in 1883, were not they all Republicans who went in under the law?

Mr. LANDIS. I do not remember.

Mr. OGDEN. The gentleman has a bad memory.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Would the gentleman do the same thing with a Democrat in office who has proved his efficiency?

Mr. LANDIS. My distinguished colleague is asking a leading question. [Laughter.] Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this law, lastly, because it discredits political parties. I mean that I am opposed to this law as now enforced because it discredits political parties. I believe in political parties. I believe that they are the standing armies of peace in a republican form of government. I believe they are our Government's surest protection against crazes and fads and political hysterics. [Laughter.] I say I believe in political parties. First of all, I believe in the Republican party, and after that I believe in the Democratic party. By the Democratic party I do not want to be understood as referring to the Bryan party.

A MEMBER. That is all there is now.

Mr. LANDIS. I refer to that party as it was before it was captured by the tambourine players and serpentine dancers who went crazy over "a crown of thorns and a cross of gold" at the Chicago convention. [Laughter.] I refer to the old Democratic party that traces its traditions back to the sages of Monticello and the Hermitage. I do not refer to that party whose brightest, most conspicuous representative is a candidate for office on a sure financial guaranty in times of political war, and on the same basis divides with Hereford cattle and "the wild child of Borneo" the admiration of county fairs in times of political peace. [Laughter.] I refer to the old Democratic party.

I say I believe in political parties and am opposed to this law as now construed and enforced, because it discredits political parties and reflects upon men who take active interest in party organizations.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Would the gentleman in his proposed modification of this law wipe out competitive examinations?

Mr. LANDIS. No. I will come to that matter in a few moments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Would the gentleman make it impossible for an officer to hold his place so long as he possessed the mental, physical, and moral qualifications to discharge the duties of his office?

Mr. LANDIS. I cover that point in a paper which I have prepared representing my ideas, which I shall read.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Would the gentleman confine his officeholders to persons of the same political party as the appointing power?

Mr. LANDIS. I should not be surprised if I would. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The gentleman has been kind enough to give me a direct answer to one of my questions. Will he put me under additional obligations by giving me a direct answer also to the first two questions I asked him? I want to locate him. I want to see whether his "modification" would amount to an extinguishment of the law.

Mr. LANDIS. Oh, no.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Will not the gentleman let the House and the country determine that by stating distinctly whether his proposed "modification" would wipe out the competitive system of examination in order to determine whether or not a man is fit for office?

Mr. LANDIS. It would take some time to answer that question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. It is a simple question. The gentleman can readily answer "yes" or "no."

Mr. LANDIS. If the gentleman will come to the door of the Interstate Commerce Committee this evening, we will hand him the draft of a law that will largely represent our ideas on this subject. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I should like to have the gentleman's statement now, so as to know where he stands. Certainly he has in his own mind a clear idea of the modification he wants to make. I wish to locate him.

Mr. LANDIS. There is no exertion I would not make in order to render the gentleman happy.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. If the gentleman will answer my question, he will place me under great obligations.

Mr. LANDIS. I really must decline just now. It would take too much time. I have already trespassed upon the good nature of the House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Very well; I will not press the gentleman further.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I believe in political parties. I believe they are the standing armies of peace in a republican form of government. I believe in the party worker. I like the party worker. I am one of those who believe in standing up for him away from home when not a candidate for office as well as at home when a candidate for office. [Applause.] I like the party worker because he is generally keen, bright, active, and alert. I like him because he represents the sentiment of the community in which he lives, however small it may be; otherwise he would not be selected to represent them. He knows the people's sympathies. He is acquainted with the people's wants. You can depend upon his judgment.

Take Indiana, for instance. I am familiar with her politics during the last quarter of a century, and I tell you that in the political organizations of our townships, counties, districts, and State the best blood, the best brain, the best enthusiasm, the best citizenship is represented on the township, county, district, and State committees. [Applause.] And what is true of Indiana is true of the other States of this Union. These party workers are good men, brave men, courageous men. Parties being essential to a republican government, coincident with the birth of the Republic, fundamental with the Constitution, the party worker is the country's best friend in time of peace; and in time of war he would be the man to organize a company in his township, a regiment in his county, and a brigade in his Congressional district. [Applause.] And that is the reason I like him.

He represents the best citizenship of the community in which he lives. Continue to discredit him, continue referring to all these men who take active interest in party politics as "spoilsmen," give out the idea that they are dangerous men, bad men, men who can not be trusted, and the time is not far distant when Congressional conventions will be rich men's reunions and the Senate of the United States and House of Representatives little better than bankers' clubs. [Great applause.]

I know, for I have been a party worker in the trenches, in the counties, in the townships in my State, since I have been old enough to take part in politics—I know well that the people I then associated with in that connection were the very best people in my country. [Applause.] The professional civil-service reformer, who is responsible for the perversion of this system and the destruction of this great principle, is the child of the Pharisee. He would have us believe that public service is a reproach, political ambition an infamy, political success the epitaph of self-respect; and yet, Mr. Chairman, these people are always holding office themselves. [Laughter and applause.]

They are never supremely happy unless they are writing reform

philippics on Government stationery with one hand and affixing their signatures to the Government pay roll with the other. [Laughter.] You know that is true. [Laughter.] He is the monopolist of wisdom, the self-constituted guardian of the integrity and conscience of Christendom, the gentle shepherd of hope and progress. His library is the rich and fertile garden wherein the fad blooms and blossoms. His best argument is a sneer; to him history is a lamentation; with him public and private virtue begin and end. He has sinking chills when he thinks that possibly some time the world will have to get along without him. He is unreasonable, unjust, bigoted, selfish, and malicious. [Applause.]

Mr. RIDGELY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RIDGELY. The time extended by the committee to the gentleman who is now occupying the floor has long since expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that on request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BROSIUS] the time of the gentleman was extended indefinitely.

Mr. BROSIUS. Mr. Chairman, that request was originally submitted, but objection was made, and subsequently a request was made to extend the time thirty minutes, which, as I understand, was acceded to.

Mr. LANDIS. I shall occupy but a very few moments longer in concluding my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the Chair was of the opinion that the time had been extended indefinitely.

Mr. BROSIUS. Objection was made, and it was modified so as to extend to the gentleman thirty minutes' additional time. I have been so much interested that I was not aware that that time had passed.

Mr. LANDIS. The gentleman from Pennsylvania flatters me most highly. That is the first compliment I have ever received from a gentleman who is opposed to the modification of this law. [Laughter.]

And in order that I shall not forget it, I desire to say in this connection——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman, as the Chair understands it, has expired.

Mr. OGDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman's time be extended for ten minutes longer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time has already been extended, the Chair will state——

Mr. PEARSON. I move that it be extended for five minutes longer.

Mr. OGDEN. Let it be for ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the time of the gentleman be extended for ten minutes longer. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANDIS. Now, Mr. Chairman, in order not to be misunderstood, I have jotted down briefly what modifications of this law I would favor.

I have introduced no bill, neither have I any plan systematized representing the modifications I would make in this law. In general terms, however, I would have it embody the following ideas: First of all, I would undo the work of the Logan Carlisle and Albert Baker crowd. I would then have the appointment of chiefs of divisions, private secretaries, chief clerks, and those whose relations are of a confidential nature entirely free from legislative restriction. I would fix a limited tenure of office of, say, six or seven years for employees in the various Departments, placing in the hands of the heads of Departments the power to reappoint such employees as are essential to the efficiency of the service.

I would apportion the offices, in fact and in truth, to each Congressional district, Territory, and the District of Columbia, and I would not have the law, by implication or otherwise, discredit active interest in party politics. I would make all appointments probationary. If, at the end of the probationary period, the appointee proved efficient and demonstrated the same before an examining board in the Department in which he was employed, he would then be appointed for the full term, at the expiration of which he would leave the Government service.

As an evidence of good faith and to retain his residence, I would make it obligatory upon every male officeholder outside of the District of Columbia to return to his home at every Congressional election and vote, thus emphasizing the fact that the accredited resident of a State who does not take enough interest in politics and his country to vote is not qualified to hold office. [Loud applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question, since his time has been extended? I want to ask a plain question——

Mr. LANDIS. I regret that I can not yield to my colleague.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The House, by courtesy, extended the gentleman's time, and I hope, since he has had practically unlimited time, that he will allow me to ask him a question bearing directly upon the argument he has made.

Mr. LANDIS. I regret that I can not occupy further the time of the House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. But your time has been extended.

Mr. LANDIS. The House has been too kind to me.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Well, I think so myself. [Laughter.]

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I hold that we who stand here pleading for a modification of this law as now construed and enforced are the true civil-service reformers; and if you gentlemen who are opposing modification would have any part of this law or this principle retained, you will join us in the effort to get such modifications. The true civil-service reformers, in order to protect this law and this principle against absolute eradication, must rescue it from the hands of the zealots to whom it has been committed for years past. Take it from their hands, wrest it from their clutch and from the consequences of their rapacious folly.

Modify this law, correct the outrages I have exposed and others have exposed, carry out this principle so as to bring it in harmony with the faith of the fathers and close to the hearts of the people. Do this, and you will save the principle. Fail to do this, and you will lose the principle. Do this, bring it closer to the people, and you will make stronger patriots of the people. Were I asked to give the definition of a patriot, I would say he is the man who carries a gun in time of war and takes an active interest in party politics in time of peace. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I want to say a word to the committee. It is very evident that if the time is continued indefinitely to the various speakers many gentlemen who desire to be heard will fail of the opportunity. I desire to give notice, therefore, that hereafter, within reasonable degrees, I shall object to any extension of time, so that all may have an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. DOCKERY. I hope the gentleman will adhere to that resolution.

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. GREENE] is recognized for twenty minutes.

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Chairman, it has been quite amusing to listen to the gentleman who has just taken his seat [Mr. LANDIS]. I have listened during the long speech which the distinguished gentleman has made, and I have earnestly endeavored to find out where he stands on the question of civil-service reform. I confess that at this moment I know less about his attitude than I did before he opened his mouth, except as I have gleaned it from his artful dodging when questions were propounded to him by gentlemen on that side of the House. I am constrained to believe, however, that he is in favor of the spoils system, pure and simple.

He has frankly admitted that if it were under his control he would place Republicans on guard. That simply means that if he were managing the affair he would return to the spoils system as it existed prior to 1883. The amusing part of the gentleman's argument is that in his efforts to discredit the civil service, and in his zeal to make it appear that the spoils system is the better thing for this country, he has been arguing the evils of the spoils system as a reason why we should return to it. The various cases that he took up under the reign of Mr. Benedict in the Government Printing Office, as he must have known, and as every gentleman upon this floor knows, were removals that took place under the spoils system, and he is urging these special cases—some of them extraordinary in their character and deserving of the censure of all good men—I repeat, he is urging these extraordinary cases as a reason why we should return to the spoils system.

On the other hand, he has argued that the law as it now exists is not enforced; and, forsooth, because the officers whose duty it has been in the past have not strictly enforced the provisions, the letter, and spirit of the civil-service law, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] would argue that that law ought to be repealed. While he does not say that, that is the gist of his argument, that we ought to return to the spoils system. If the logic of the gentleman be proper and correct, if it carry with it any force, then the same argument might be made against every criminal law that exists upon the Federal or State statute books in this country. Why, sir, I know of no law that is not violated almost every day, every week, and every month in the year.

We have statutes prohibiting the crime of murder, and yet men are murdered all over the country. We have statutes prohibiting all kinds of common-law as well as statutory crimes, and they are violated week in and week out. If, therefore, because the civil-service law has been violated by bad men, if because men have got into power who have evaded its provisions and have operated under the spoils system instead of under the spirit and letter of the civil-service law, is any reason why it should be repealed, then the same argument applies to every law upon the Federal or State statute books.

So, I say, that the argument of the gentleman, instead of being in favor of his theory, is an argument against his theory. The

discharging of old soldiers that he has talked about, in order to make places for Democrats, the discharging of widows to make place for some political striker or rounder, were done under the spoils system, and he urges this as a reason why the present civil-service law should be repealed, or why it should be so modified, according to his theory, as to let Republicans into office instead of Democrats and other people.

I am no less amused by the argument of the gentleman from Indiana than I am astonished at the position of some gentlemen upon the Republican side of this Chamber. I have, sir, looked upon the crime of infanticide as one of the most heinous in all the penal code; and yet there are men upon this floor openly, avowedly, and urgently endeavoring to kill their own child—a child of the Republican party—the civil-service law. Men that helped to make it; men who in every convention since 1872, when they expressed an opinion upon the civil service, have declared in its favor; men who have upon the stump defended it since the passage of the act in 1883 are upon this floor attempting to destroy the very thing which they themselves have made.

The most remarkable statement that I have heard, and the most frank and candid made by almost any gentleman that has been fighting this law, was made by the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY]. I always like boldness. I have always believed that a man ought to be frank, open, and fair, and say just what he believes. The gentleman from North Carolina told us in plain and unequivocal terms that he was in favor of uprooting the civil-service law, root and branch. I want to read just what he said, because it struck me at the time as a very marvelous statement; and I have not changed my opinion. On the 10th day of December the gentleman from North Carolina said in his address:

> But let me call attention to another point. I say, Mr. Chairman, there is no way of maintaining a party organization except by giving your friends the offices. [Laughter and applause.] The late distinguished Judge Pearson, of my State, the father of my colleague, once administered this rebuke to Judge Armfield, one of the best representatives of legal thought in my State. Judge Armfield had selected a witness from the camp of the enemy and that witness had deceived him, and he asked for a new hearing on the ground that the witness had deceived and betrayed him. The court declined to grant a new hearing, and Judge Pearson said: "The man who goes to the camp of the enemy for a recruit and catches a traitor is not entitled to the respect or sympathy of this court." That was the opinion of Judge Pearson. Now, we have, I believe, nearly 100,000 public offices in this country in the possession of men who fought on the other side in this great war of opinion, and the proposition contended for by the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] reverses the ordinary course of warfare, whether it be a war of opinion or a war of arms, and undertakes to pension and honor the vanquished. Why, sir, four years hence, if we continue this course, we shall not have a party big enough to cast a shadow.

In the same speech he used this very significant language:

> The gentleman can rely much on party organization.

Referring to the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. ALLEN:

> I must rely upon the purifying process of reason addressed to the intellect and conscience. [Laughter.] Let me tell you that if this system of civil service continues I will not get 19,000 votes next year. Neither will the Republican party in my State present force enough to grease a gimlet to bore a hole to bury ourselves. [Laughter.]

In one breath the distinguished gentleman told us that he must appeal in his State to the purifying influence of reason addressed to the conscience of his constituents, and in the next breath he said unless we returned to the "spoils system" there would not be enough Republicans left in North Carolina to present force enough to grease a gimlet to bore a hole to bury the body. A marvelous statement!

I presume the gentleman from North Carolina understands that the only purifying process which appeals to the reason of the average Republican in North Carolina is the Government pie counter, because that is what he tells us. He must appeal to the reason of his constituents, and unless pie counters are established and opened up to them he will not have 19,000 votes, nor would there be enough left to cast a shadow. So the purifying process of reason that gets hold of the North Carolina Republicans is the Government pie counter, where they can all rush up and fill themselves at the expense of the taxpayers of this country! I want to say, gentlemen, if the statement of the gentleman from North Carolina be true, that there will not be enough of the Republican party left to cast a shadow unless the civil-service law is repealed, in God's name let us not repeal it, but make it stronger, because I think it would be one of the greatest blessings that could happen to the American people to see the Republican party get so thin that it would take two of it to cast a respectable shadow. [Laughter.]

I want to stop for a moment and think of it! The party of Abraham Lincoln, the party of Thaddeus Stevens and of Sumner, the party of Grant and Garfield, a representative of that party standing upon this floor and announcing to this House and to the country that unless the spoils system be established there would not be enough of it left to cast a shadow!

Why, sir, I have always believed that parties are built upon great fundamental principles of government. I have always believed that parties were the aggregation of intelligent men who cluster around great fundamental principles as a nucleus. I believe, sir, that when the Republican party was organized, with the immortal Lincoln at its head, and went into power, it was organized upon the great, broad fundamental principles of liberty.

Men did not vote for Abraham Lincoln because they expected to be let to the Government pie counter. These old men who rallied around the standard of early Republicanism rallied around the standard of human liberty; it was not a pie counter. And yet, after thirty years, when Abraham Lincoln has passed away, it remains for distinguished Republicans to tell the Congress of the United States and the country that the party has so far degenerated that it has no great principles that can hold the party together. Nothing left! Nothing left but the spoils of office. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that if there ever comes a time in the history of the party to which I belong when it has no principles around which the voters can cluster; if I can not go to the voters in my district and talk to them about great fundamental principles which will enlist their sympathies and to which their hearts shall be drawn; if I have got to resort to the pie-counter theory to get them enlisted, I will quit politics, so help me God, and I will never enter the field again—never!

Parties must exist upon principle. Parties must live because the party holds to some great fundamental principle that underlies the Government and that inures to the weal or the woe of the masses of the people. I feel a great deal of sympathy for these gentlemen who are in favor of the spoils system. I know from the talk of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY] that behind him are a lot of hungry Republicans—lank, lean, and emaciated. [Laughter.] I know they are goading him on. I know that they stand and look through the windows and with gnawing stomachs are pining to be let into the soup trough of the Government. [Laughter.] I know that. But I want to say, if his story be true, for God's sake let us strengthen the civil-service law, because he says he will not come back, and no other Republican either, and we do not want them.

I want to say this, that the administration of the civil service of this country is not in the interest of the Republican party, of the Democratic party, of the Populist party, or of any one political party. The Departments of the Government are supposed to be administered in the interest of the whole people, for it often happens that the party that gets into power gets in by a minority vote. There are three or four or five distinct political organizations in this country, so that the party in power does not necessarily represent the majority of the American people; and for gentlemen to assume that the management of the entire civil service of the country belongs to one party is an erroneous idea. It belongs to the whole people, and I would say to gentlemen who are so zealous in their advocacy of the spoils system, if you believe that the great masses of the American people are not in favor of civil-service reform, you were never more mistaken in any proposition in your lives. You may go into every State of this Union, you may go into every county in every State, and I have not a doubt but you will find that the great masses of the rank and file of the intelligent people, from one end of the country to the other, are in favor of the principle of civil-service reform. I doubt very much if you could get one-third of the vote of the rank and file of the American people in favor of the repeal of the civil-service law. The masses of our people are not office seekers. Take the great agricultural portion of this country, the bone and sinew of this country, the foundation of our prosperity, the men who have made and who will continue to make the country great and glorious, the agricultural people of this country, and I say to you, sir, that the agriculturists of this country are not office seekers. They are not expecting to break into the Government pie counter at Washington or anywhere else. But while they are not office seekers, they are interested in having the best possible civil service that can be given them by the Government. They are interested in having men in all the Departments of the Government who can so manage them as to save to the taxpayers of this country large sums of money; and that is what is being done under the present civil-service system, imperfect though it may be. On the other hand, the rank and file of the business men of the nation are not office seekers; they are not standing behind their Congressmen nagging them for Federal appointments. They do not want such appointments. Then who is it that is agitating this question? Why, sir, it is the political rounder, it is the ward politician, it is the precinct bummer that is behind these Congressmen urging them to get back to the spoils system.

I was a little surprised at the attempt of the gentleman from Indiana to criticise "the better element" of the country. I know that sometimes we hear men speaking about the "better element" of the country when they mean the wealthy aristocracy of the country. If the gentleman alluded to that class, I agree with him; but the inference to be drawn from his remarks was that the "better element" of the country—that is, the men who are not office seekers and who are in favor of civil-service reform—are to be looked upon with suspicion. Let me say that the men who are in favor of civil-service reform do constitute the very best

element of this country. They are not, it is true, the ward heelers; they are not the fellows who slip around and do the dirty political work just before election, but they are the men who bear its burdens in the way of taxation. They are the men who seek the highest welfare of their country.

But I have said that nearly all parties have in their platforms declared in favor of civil-service reform. As far back as 1872, the Republican party made its first declaration on this subject in the following language:

Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Again, at Chicago, in 1880, the Republican platform says:

The Republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by its last national convention of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointments to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes that the reform of the civil service should be thorough, radical, and complete. To this end it demands the cooperation of the legislative with the executive department of the Government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper tests, shall admit to the public service.

Again, at Chicago, in 1884, their platform reads:

Reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system, already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments; and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

Again, in 1888, they say:

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the Democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom, of purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: "The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under the Republican administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and the purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectually avoided."

Again, in 1892, they say:

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

And again, at St. Louis, June 21, 1896, the last declaration made on this question, you say:

The civil-service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Did these solemn declarations mean anything, or were they simply as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal, uttered only to be broken?

Let me ask the gentlemen who are so bitterly denouncing civil-service reform on this floor, did you not indorse each and all of these platforms? Is it not true that some of you at these conventions voted for their adoption? Were you in earnest when you made these platform declarations, or were you only bidding for votes?

I believe, sir, that a platform is a solemn pledge made to the people, and is as binding upon the party and the men who make it as any pledge that can be made. A man can not constantly violate his word and hold the respect of his neighbors, and it is just as true that a party can not persistently disregard its platform pledges and long hold the confidence and respect of the people. The observation by some politician, that "platforms are made to run on," is in disrepute with the masses and is becoming more disreputable every year.

Will you keep this one pledge or shall it be like all others which you have made, trampled under foot? Is there no promise made by the Republican party too sacred to be broken?

How much longer do you expect the people of this country to trust your party if you continue to break your platform pledges as you have in the past?

Do you answer, you have not broken them? Let us see.

Turning to the Republican platform adopted at Chicago June 21, 1888, we find the following declaration:

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

By this declaration the Republican party pledged itself to the cause of silver, and upon that false promise went before the people. The people believed it, and you succeeded in electing a President. Did you keep that promise? No; from then till now your party has been the enemy of silver, and no obstacle could be thrown in its way that you have not put there; no argument could be invented to decry it that has not been resorted to, and to-day you openly denounce that which you then professed to believe. In 1893 you joined forces with Cleveland to accomplish that which you denounced in 1888.

Again, in your platform adopted at St. Louis last year, you said:

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of a law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such an agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

How has this promise been kept?

You appropriated $100,000 to send a commission on a junketing trip abroad, and while they were there ostensibly to secure the pledge of your platform, the Sound Money League Republican, the entire Republican press, and almost every Republican orator were engaged in vociferous demands for the single gold standard, and by every utterance demonstrated that the pledge of the platform was a hollow sham.

But a few days ago Mr. Gage, the present Secretary of the Treasury, while before the Senate committee, and being interrogated by Senator STEWART as to the objects and purposes of his proposed bill, declared that its first object was—

To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, remove, so far as possible, doubts and fears on that point, and thus strengthen the credit of the United States both at home and abroad.

By these utterances the sincerity of the Republican party even as to international bimetallism must be judged by the people, "for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

Turn with me now to the letter of acceptance written by the present incumbent at the White House and follow me while I read what he says:

This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1878. It has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the past.

Language could not be more explicit. Here is a pledge before election which solemnly declares that the Republican party will keep in circulation all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. No pledge could be more sacred. It came from one seeking the highest place within the gift of the American people. The people had a right to rely upon it coming as it did from one so distinguished. But how has that pledge been kept?

The election came, and the Republican party triumphed, and no sooner had our present Chief Magistrate been inducted into office than in his inaugural address he said:

The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and a safe balance in the Treasury.

He then proceeds to suggest the appointment of a commission to revise the currency laws, and from then till now it seems to have been the studied policy of the Administration and of the Republican party to devise some plan to retire the greenbacks, which was a part of the currency pledged by the letter of acceptance of Mr. McKinley to be kept in circulation, and that scheme has culminated by the introduction of a bill in this House, devised by the present Secretary of the Treasury, which has for its chief object the retirement of the greenbacks—the accomplishment of the very thing which the President's letter of acceptance promised should not be done.

Before election the Republican party is Dr. Jekyll, and after election Mr. Hyde.

Now let me cite one more instance of broken faith and I will leave this branch of the subject. In your platform of 1896 you say:

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American people to free themselves from European domination.

We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property and lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

Have you kept that promise?

Nearly a year has passed since the Republican party came into power and that year has been one of blood and carnage on the Island of Cuba. Men have been murdered in Spanish prisons; women and helpless children have been huddled together in small houses to starve and die of hunger and disease, while their hands have been held out to us for pity, sympathy, and aid, and your party has been as deaf to their cries as an adder.

These people have an island as rich as the valley of the Nile; it is the garden of the sea; and yet, because of Spanish cruelty, we are asked to send them aid to keep starvation from claiming them as its victims. Sir, in one short hour we could, by resolution of this House, take the tyrant's hand from their throats and set them

at work in their fertile fields and render aid from this country unnecessary. By your platform you pledged yourselves to do it. Why do you not keep that pledge?

I am in favor of sending aid to these struggling patriots in the way of food and clothes, but the best aid we can send them is a resolution of this House recognizing their independence. But the capitalists say that will bring on a war with Spain and impair securities. Do it and there will be no war with Spain. In any event human life and liberty are of more value than all the stocks and bonds on earth. Keep the pledge you made and there will be no trouble with Spain; but even if there should be, what of it? I am in favor of doing right and let the future take care of itself. I am in favor of preserving the honor and glory of the American Republic regardless of the result. If, by protecting suffering humanity and lending our influence to liberate a suffering people from the hand of tyranny, war should be forced upon us, at the first roll of the drum and the first sound of "Yankee Doodle" a million bayonets would shimmer and shine under a Northern sun, and at the first strain of "Dixie" a million sabers would leap from their scabbards in the South, and as one unconquerable army under the Stars and Stripes would take care of the issue.

So I come to you in the name of a betrayed people and ask that this one promise of civil-service reform be sacredly kept. That you keep it not merely because you have promised to do so, but because it is, in my judgment, in the interests of the people—because the merit system is the only way to obtain the best possible service.

The argument that the appointees should be in sympathy with the Administration, and that the application of true civil-service reform hampers or cripples the Administration, is the merest sophistry. It is known to all that the appointments which are political in their nature are not included in the classified service, so that this claim falls to the ground of its own weakness.

At present there are about 80,000 persons included in this service, made up of clerks in the mail service and in the various bureaus of the Government, who can have no possible hand in the administration of the Government so far as shaping its policies are concerned. These men are to transact the business of the people and not the business of a political party. I think I may say without fear of successful contradiction that what is good business policy for an individual is good policy for a government. Does the merchant in the selection of his clerks and salesmen choose them because of their political tendencies, or does he make honesty and fitness the test of employment? How long would any business man last were he to adopt the methods demanded by the opponents of civil-service reform for the Government?

These men in their private concerns are not guided by the rules which they seek to foist upon the people of this country. Why, then, do they demand the repeal or modification of the civil service reform legislation? Is it for the reason assigned by the gentleman from North Carolina, that unless that is done they will not be returned to Congress? I hope this House will be guided by higher and purer motives than the mere retention of power. If good government and a merit test for admission to the civil service will destroy the Republican party, then its demise will be hailed with delight by all people who believe in good government.

But it is contended that civil-service reform is a sham; that in its operation the spirit of the law is ignored or evaded. Is that a reason why the law should be repealed? If so, then every law in the criminal code should be wiped out, for I know of none that is not violated or evaded. If those in power whose duty it is to administer the law fail or refuse to obey it in its every letter and spirit, then the remedy is to elect men who will obey it.

Another argument against civil-service reform is that it gives the places to college graduates and takes away the opportunities of farmers' sons and laborers to fill these positions. If this were true, then it would be a strong reason why the law should be repealed, but, like many other of their contentions, there is nothing in it. An examination will show that of all the employees in the classified service of the Government about 75 per cent come from the common schools, and instead of its building up a class it prevents just that thing, while the spoils system shuts out the boys of poor men from the public service.

In explanation of how this is done, I can do no better than to quote from an address delivered at Cincinnati by Carl Schurz, December 16, 1897, substantially as follows:

Here is the ordinary course of things under the spoils system: John Smith, a carpenter or a bricklayer, who sustains himself and his family by industrious work and does his duty as a good citizen by voting according to his honest convictions, has a bright boy. That boy has received a good common-school education and sharpened his intellect and increased his knowledge by personal effort in various ways. He is a young man, too, of correct habits and excellent character. He wishes to enter the Government service as a clerk. How must he go about it? The spoils system prevails. He finds that Government clerks are appointed only upon the recommendation of somebody.

He can easily obtain testimonials from a number of highly respectable persons who know him, but he is told that he will need the recommendation of some politician of influence, best of all that of the member of Congress—that, in fact, without the good will of the member of Congress nothing can be accomplished. He approaches the member from his district and exhibits the testimonials as to his ability and to his character. "Oh, that is all well enough," says the honorable gentleman, "but to what party do you belong?"

If poor young Smith happens not to belong to the party of the honorable member, there is, of course, the end of it at once. But let us suppose he does. Then the great man continues the examination. "What claims have you?" he asks. "Claims?" replies young Smith, "Why, here are my testimonials as to my ability and character, and I am willing to undergo any test to prove that I can well perform a clerk's duty." "Oh, hang all that," exclaims the member of Congress impatiently, "what claims have you politically, you or your father? I have never heard of either of you during the campaign."

The young man is obliged to confess that they were too poor to contribute money to the campaign fund, and too busy with their daily work to do more in the election than cast their votes and occasionally discuss politics with their neighbors. The examination is finished. "Well," says the great man languidly, "you may leave your papers here and I will consider them in time." This ends the interview.

When young Smith passes out of the great man's door, two other persons pass in—Mr. Brown, a wealthy manufacturer with hundreds of operatives in his employ, and his nephew, young Mr. ——, a youth of questionable past and uncertain character. Mr. Brown is tired of taking care of this unthrifty poor relative, and finds it most convenient to unload him upon the Government. The member of Congress receives the two most cordially, and asks what he can do for them. "I want a Government clerkship for my nephew," says Mr. Brown. "You know what I did for you in the campaign—my contribution to the war chest and the votes of all my people." "Of course," interrupts the member of Congress; "I know what recognition I and the party owe you. Your nephew seems to be a splendid fellow, too." "Well," says Mr. Brown, "as to that, I don't think he knows much, but he may learn." "Never mind that," says the member of Congress, smilingly; "that will be all right. Send him on to Washington." In Washington he takes young Mr. —— to one of the Departments. "I must have a clerkship for this young man," he says to the Secretary, "and a good one, too. He is the nephew of one of my most powerful constituents, whom I am bound to oblige." The Secretary sees the necessity.

There are pass examinations held in the Department—that is to say, examinations conducted by the appointing power itself—to which only candidates with influential recommendations behind them are admitted, not seriously to compete with each other, but at best to show that they are not absolute dunces or idiots. They are a mere hollow form, as influence rules it all. The member of Congress asks that the thing be made easy to young Mr. ——. He receives a knowing wink in reply, and the thing is made easy. Mr. —— is asked to add up 2 and 2 and to give the name of the capital city of the Union—questions which were once actually asked within my knowledge. Mr. —— issues triumphantly from the ordeal.

But there is no vacancy. What of it? A vacancy must be made. It is found that some clerk in the Department has "lost his influence;" that is, the member of Congress on whose recommendation he was appointed has died. He is a very meritorious and valuable clerk, but having lost his influence, and no new influence turning up, he is removed to make room for young ——. Young —— shows a fondness for strong drink and neglect of duty, and he is threatened with dismissal. He complains to his member of Congress, who rushes at once to the Secretary, exclaiming:

"If you dismiss young —— it will offend Mr. Brown, my most powerful constituent, and my district may be lost. I must insist that Mr. —— be kept." Young —— is kept in the service, and his duties are made light, so that there is not much to neglect. In the meantime young Smith is still waiting for a favorable consideration of his testimonials, which of course never comes.

But are the civil-service rules a means of saving to the Government?

I have here the testimony of Mr. Oyster, before the Senate committee, throwing strong light on this point, and which I will read:

Mr. OYSTER. They were made without any regard whatever to the politics, but I might state here, because it is an absolute fact, that more than three-fourths of those people discharged were Democrats, and the record shows, I say, 54 per cent improvement. A portion of that improvement is estimated, but 45 per cent of the improvement is on work actually done. In other words, the 33 compositors who came through the civil service earned in the one year, the year 1896, $10,164 more than the 33 whom Mr. Benedict discharged would have earned at the same rate. Forty-five per cent of it, I say, was on actual work done.

They actually performed 45 per cent more work, and the quality of their work was a great improvement over the quality of the other. The quality of the work of those who were dismissed was just about as bad as the quantity, and on a low estimate I judge it would cost $50 a year more to have read the proof of each one of those men dismissed than it would to read such proofs as are set by civil-service printers, whom we get through the commission.

I do not want to be put in the position here of saying that there is a difference of 54 per cent between the civil-service people and the whole number of people in the office. This, of course, I can see is taking the very best of the civil-service people—those who were sifted through our sieve and our examination in the office, the practical part of it—and putting them against the very poorest who came in under the old system; but I have no doubt whatever that there is a very large percentage of improvement, even by putting them against the average employees of the office who came in under the old system.

In my division I put the same 33 against all the regular specification hands who had been sifted through Mr. Benedict's merit system, after the poor printers had been discharged from the office, thus getting the very best who came in under the old system. Still the improvement in favor of those who came in through the civil service is probably 6 or 8 or 10 per cent. This is why I say that I think the application of the civil-service rules to the office is beneficial to the Government, and that it would be very detrimental to the public interests for the civil-service rules to be removed from the office.

I have a statement here which shows that from 1861 to 1897, since the establishment of the Government Printing Office, there have been about $84,500,000 expended for public printing—that is, through the Public Printer alone—and about 66 per cent of the total amount of money is paid out direct to labor; that is, paid out to employees of the office for labor—from 65 to 68 per cent. I put it at 66 per cent, and that would be $55,770,000 for wages.

The CHAIRMAN. It will take you some time to complete your statement.

Mr. OYSTER. This particular part of it I can conclude very shortly. I can finish in a minute. I put at 10 per cent only what I consider loss to the Government, although I am satisfied that the loss to the Government is very much greater than that by not conducting the office on a business basis, but through political influence and as a political machine. Ten per cent of that would be $5,577,000. The amount left then to have been expended for material would have been $28,730,000, and up to very recent years—up to the time when Mr. Benedict came in the first time—they paid the full market rate for material in the office; that is, they did not get the discount which came to private parties when buying material. Although the Government bought

ten or twenty times as much as a private office, they got no discount, while the private office would get 10, 15, 20, and as high as 30 per cent discount.

I calculated 10 per cent of loss to the Government on material by not having proper business methods, and putting the two together there would be $8,450,000 which the Government has sunk by conducting that office, not on business principles, but as a political machine.

Without taking time to go into detail, I may say that the same is true in nearly if not all the Departments of the Government. Not only have the people had a better service, but many millions of dollars have been saved to the taxpayers by the enactment of the present civil-service law, imperfect as it is and notwithstanding its many violations. Civil-service reform has been indorsed by almost every statesman who has talked upon the subject for the last two decades, and the evils of the spoils system have been seen and denounced since the formation of the Government.

What we want now is not to "return like the dog to his vomit, or the sow to her wallowing in the mire," because we have found the law imperfect and its provisions evaded, but so amend it as to obviate its difficulties and prevent its violation.

There is one feature of it to which I am strongly opposed, and that is its allowing a life tenure in office, and this is the one feature which has been productive of the opposition to the law among the masses. I have said, and I repeat it, that the masses are in favor of civil-service reform, but they are, in my opinion, opposed especially to this one feature of the law. I would favor an enactment fixing a limit to the service, say eight years, and that one-fourth of that number should retire every two years, thus leaving constantly in the service three-fourths of trained public servants, and at the same time giving ample opportunity for all who desire to stand an even chance of entering the public service.

Another fault which can be easily remedied is the provision which makes possible a rule under which, when a vacancy occurs in any of the Departments, the names of three are sent to the head of the Department and he is allowed from the three who have passed the examination to select one. This, in my judgment, is the most prolific source of violation of the spirit of the law. If the head of the Department happens to be a Republican, among the three names sent in one at least is likely to be also a Republican, and it is quite easy to select him and pass by the other two, and so fill up the Department with partisans in contravention of law; but if the law is so amended as to require the appointment of the one of the three having the highest grade in his examination, then no political preference could enter into it and each one would stand or fall on his merits. It is needless to argue that abuses of the law can not be remedied, for they can; and that they ought, no one will scarce deny. What the people want is a fair, just, and true public service based upon character and fitness for the position.

The public service is for the whole people, and not for the elevation of any political party to power, and the best possible service will be attained by entirely divorcing the service from the realm of party politics.

But, sir, if the law is to be trampled under foot and is only intended as a sham, repeal it—give the people another dose of the spoils system in the open field, and not under cover, and I promise you when we elect Bryan in 1900 no one will take more pleasure than I in seeing the last Republican walk the plank never to return until Gabriel shall stand with one foot on dry land and the other on the sea and swear by Him that liveth forever and ever that time shall be no more.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. MOODY. I move that the committee now rise.

Mr. DOCKERY. I hope the gentleman will withdraw that motion. I should like to be recognized for five minutes.

Mr. MOODY. Very well; I withdraw it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] for five minutes.

Mr. DOCKERY. I yield my time to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON].

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I do not take the floor now for the purpose of making a speech on the merits of the civil-service law. I do not know that I shall at any time undertake to contribute anything by way of relieving our friends on the other side from the difficulties which seem to surround them. I take the floor just at this time to put into the RECORD some figures in reference to the Government Printing Office; and I do so because the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] criticised the administration of the late Public Printer, Mr. Benedict, in respect to appointments in that office.

I have here what I think is an official statement, or a copy of an official statement, of the condition of that office when it passed under the civil-service law. In August, 1895, the civil-service law was spread over the Government Printing Office. I have had some experience, as many of you know, in connection with that bureau of our Government. I did not favor the extension of the civil-service law over it. I did not think it practical. I did not think the law could be equitably enforced there, and for that reason I was opposed to its extension. But it was done, and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] has taken occasion to criticise the Public Printer who was in office when the law was extended over that bureau. In vindication, therefore, of that officer I desire to submit these figures:

In August, 1895, when the civil-service law was extended to that branch of the Government, there were 2,710 employees in that office. Eight hundred and forty-two of that number were appointed by Mr. Benedict, the Democratic Public Printer—only 31 per cent of the number of employees then in that office. One thousand two hundred and three of the 2,710 employees were appointed by Mr. Palmer, the Republican Public Printer. That leaves 665 who had held office in the Government Printing Office prior to the terms of these gentlemen, many of whom have been there from fifteen to twenty years.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me unjust to charge that Mr. Benedict debauched the public service, or that it was any benefit to the Democratic party especially, or to the appointees of a Democratic Public Printer to extend the civil-service law over the Government Printing Office at that time. More appointees of a Republican Public Printer got the advantage of that extension than appointees of the Democratic Public Printer. I repeat, that 31 per cent of the employees at that time had received their appointment from the hands of a Democratic Public Printer, while 44 per cent had received their appointments from the hands of a Republican Public Printer. I simply wanted to put these facts in evidence. [Applause.]

Mr. MOODY. I now renew my motion that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HOPKINS reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had had under consideration the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, and had come to no resolution thereon.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 2294. An act to provide an American register for the steamer *Jacksonville;*

S. R. 75. Joint resolution accepting the invitation of the Government of Norway to take part in an international fisheries exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May to September, A. D. 1898;

S. 495. An act granting a pension to Plumy E. Marden;

S. 1318. An act granting a pension to Celesthia A. Whitney;

S. 1321. An act granting a pension to Emily E. Atherton;

S. 1320. An act granting a pension to Sophia J. Chilcott;

S. 1023. An act granting a pension to Jane L. Buckingham;

S. 666. An act granting a pension to William H. Morgan;

S. 1089. An act granting a pension to Harriet Clarissa Mercur, widow of James Mercur, late professor of civil and military engineering in the United States Military Academy at Westpoint, N. Y.;

S. 1837. An act granting a pension to Sarah E. Cotton;

S. 522. An act granting an increase of pension to John S. Hall;

S. 934. An act granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Breedlove;

S. 654. An act granting an increase of pension to Caleb M. Wright;

S. 651. An act for the relief of Eugenia Wood;

S. 649. An act to grant a pension to Emeline C. Sewell, widow of Chief Engineer George Sewell, United States Navy;

S. 655. An act granting a pension to Harriet R. Matlack;

S. 1200. An act granting a pension to Miss Mary Hayne;

S. 1202. An act to increase the pension of Emily M. Tyler;

S. 1866. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Martha L. Bohannon, of Lynchburg, Va.;

S. 1088. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Frances C. De Russy;

S. 1090. An act to pension Mrs. Susan M. Sessford;

S. 1087. An act to increase the pension of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Roberts, widow of the late Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts, United States Army;

S. 1887. An act granting an increase of pension to Russell R. King;

S. 732. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Wright;

S. 1075. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward Stanley;

S. 734. An act granting an increase of pension to Jackson Osborn;

S. 733. An act granting a pension to Jacob Saladin;

S. 1361. An act granting an increase of pension to John N. Landon, of Leavenworth, Kans.;

S. 728. An act granting a pension to John F. Hathaway;

S. 731. An act granting a pension to Elender Herring, of Elsmore, Kans.;

S. 1209. An act granting an increase of pension to Maj. John H. Gearkee;
S. 730. An act granting an increase of pension to John N. Corgan, of McPherson, Kans.;
S. 1362. An act granting a pension to Charles Williamson;
S. 1076. An act granting an increase of pension to Allen Buckner, of Baldwin, Kans.;
S. 2280. An act granting a pension to Andrew M. Callaham;
S. 301. An act to increase the pension of Edmund Woog;
S. 304. An act granting a pension to Henry Farmer;
S. 948. An act granting a pension to Joseph M. Waddell;
S. 302. An act granting a pension to Ambrose J. Vanarsdel;
S. 310. An act granting a pension to Johnson Hays;
S. 769. An act to increase the pension of Clark W. Harrington, late sergeant of Company I, Ninety-third New York Infantry;
S. 294. An act granting an increase of pension to John J. Boatwright;
S. 949. An act granting a pension to Levi R. Long;
S. 950. An act granting a pension to Anna King, widow of Samuel King, deceased;
S. 125. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Palmer;
S. 126. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Conway;
S. 637. An act granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Silvey;
S. 856. An act granting a pension to Margaret Bowsell;
S. 858. An act granting a pension to Cornelia De Peyster Black;
S. 859. An act granting a pension to Josephine I. Offley;
S. 862. An act granting a pension to Mary A. Benjamin;
S. 1836. An act granting an increase of pension to John McGrath;
S. 1518. An act to increase the pension of Martha M. McCall, widow of William Wallace McCall, a soldier of the Mexican war;
S. 963. An act granting a pension to Nathan Mitchell;
S. 692. An act for the relief of Abner Abercrombie;
S. 1466. An act granting a pension to Ransom S. Angell, late private of Company G, First Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry;
S. 1465. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Phillips;
S. 342. An act granting an increase of pension to Jerusha Sturgis, widow of Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis;
S. 73. An act granting a pension to William L. Grigsby, of Belvidere, in the county of Thayer, Nebr.;
S. 76. An act granting a pension to Alice V. Cook, of St. Paul, Nebr., invalid daughter of John Y. Cook, deceased, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry;
S. 71. An act granting a pension to Alfred Bigelow, of Norfolk, in the State of Nebraska;
S. 180. An act increasing the pension of Celia A. Jeffers to the sum of $30 per month;
S. 179. An act granting a pension to Mary F. Hawley;
S. 184. An act granting a pension to Catherine E. O'Brien;
S. 178. An act granting a pension to Susan A. Paddock;
S. 186. An act granting increase of pension to Franklin C. Plantz;
S. 169. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Simeral;
S. 181. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Hattie E. Redfield, of Omaha, Nebr.;
S. 166. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Smith;
S. 1521. An act granting a pension to Sarah M. Spyker;
S. 151. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Walton;
S. 152. An act to increase the pension of Esther Brown;
S. 1869. An act granting a pension to Catherine A. Bradley;
S. 1378. An act granting a pension to James W. Whitney;
S. 1422. An act granting an increase of pension to Abraham Rhodes;
S. 1384. An act granting a pension to Jackson Lucus;
S. 1379. An act granting a pension to Simon D. Kohl;
S. 1373. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob P. Fletcher;
S. 1417. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Hively;
S. 1237. An act granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Arethusa Wright, of Sheridan, Oreg.;
S. 1238. An act granting a pension to Catherine L. Nixon;
S. 1317. An act to increase the pension of Arabella V. Washburn;
S. 1363. An act granting an increase of pension to Alvah A. Eaton;
S. 1119. An act granting a pension to Cassius M. Clay, sr., a citizen of Kentucky, and a major-general in the Army of the United States in the war of the rebellion.
S. 1154. An act for the relief of George Hughes, of Portland, Oreg.;
S. 1155. An act granting a pension to P. F. Castleman, of Oregon;
S. 1156. An act for the relief of Margaret C. McKay, widow of the late Dr. William C. McKay, of Oregon;
S. 1424. An act granting a pension to Richard T. Seltzer;
S. 1430. An act granting a pension to George E. Tuttle;
S. 1450. An act granting a pension to Catharine Leary;
S. 1454. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Sprague;
S. 1474. An act granting an increase of pension to John G. Powers;
S. 1375. An act granting a pension to James W. Whitney;
S. 1387. An act to increase the pension of Michael Carron;
S. 1473. An act granting a pension to Oscar A. Palmer;
S. 1476. An act granting an increase of pension to Louise M. Rice, widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Samuel A. Rice;
S. 1477. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Porter;
S. 1480. An act granting an increase of pension to Lewis D. Baker;
S. 1532. An act to increase the pension of Capt. James B. Logan;
S. 1534. An act increasing the pension of Luvicey J. Summers;
S. 1603. An act for the relief of Charles A. Nazro;
S. 1614. An act granting a pension to John Amrein;
S. 1733. An act granting a pension to Frances M. Roberts;
S. 1751. An act granting an increase of pension to Moses M. Crants;
S. 1822. An act granting a pension to Silas B. Hensley;
S. 1825. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert P. Wild;
S. 2112. An act granting a pension to Jesse O. Davy;
S. 2114. An act granting a pension to Rebecca E. Kutz;
S. 2115. An act granting a pension to Milton T. Bedford;
S. 2209. An act granting an increase of pension to Samantha Barnes;
S. 2210. An act granting an increase of pension to Helen L. Dent;
S. 2213. An act granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Cornelia I. Skiles;
S. 2214. An act granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Kate Ezekiel;
S. 2217. An act to increase the pension of Aaron B. Page;
S. 2219. An act granting a pension to Thomas Madden;
S. 2220. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Holly;
S. 2224. An act granting a pension to James Byrne;
S. 2225. An act granting a pension to John G. B. Masters;
S. 2228. An act granting a pension to James G. Hartzell;
S. 2247. An act granting a pension to Charles E. Mann;
S. 2248. An act granting a pension to Charles A. Hutchings;
S. 2258. An act granting a pension to Joshua Parker;
S. 2807. An act granting a pension to Benjamin L. Nolan;
S. 897. An act granting a pension to Julia D. Richardson;
S. 157. An act to increase the pension of Gen. James W. McMillan;
S. 156. An act to increase the pension of Capt. John H. Mullen;
S. 408. An act to restore a pension to Harriet M. Knowlton;
S. 158. An act granting a pension to Peter Daly;
S. 1034. An act for the relief of James Eganson, of Henderson, Ky.;
S. 385. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Selena McKay;
S. 697. An act granting a pension to Abel S. Chase;
S. 139. An act granting an increase of pension to Florence W. Buskirk;
S. 368. An act granting a pension to Jennie E. Burch;
S. 821. An act to increase the pension of Thomas J. Haughey;
S. 844. An act to grant a pension to Eli D. Walker;
S. 590. An act granting an increase of pension to Isabella H. Silvey, widow of Lieut. Col. William Silvey, deceased;
S. 589. An act to increase the pension of Caroline V. English;
S. 347. A n act for the erection of apublic building at the city of Tacoma, in the State of Washington;
S. 962. An act granting a pension to Riley W. Pierce.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. ACHESON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 4769) to amend an act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. PIERCE of Tennessee, for ten days, on account of important business; and

To Mr. MORRIS, indefinitely, on account of death in his family.

And then, on motion of Mr. MOODY (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting estimates of urgent deficiencies in appropriations for certain services in Alaska, and also in connection with the public lands—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Postmaster-General submitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for post marking and rating stamps—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending an increase of space in the court-house and post-office in New York City by means of certain changes in the sidewalk, etc., of Mail street—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting urgent deficiency estimates for the service of the Geological Survey—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an urgent deficiency estimate for repairs of Interior Department and Pension buildings—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Postmaster-General submitting additional estimates of appropriations for the year 1899 on account of the postal service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting urgent deficiency estimates relating to the Indian service—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia submitting urgent deficiency estimates for certain schools—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia submitting estimates of appropriations for the current fiscal year for buildings and grounds for public schools—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia submitting additional estimates of appropriation for three telephone operators at police headquarters—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior recommending an increase in the estimate of the appropriation for the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the draft of a bill for the free entry of certain bells presented by the Emperor of Russia to the Orthodox Russian Church at Bridgeport, Conn.—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John F. Grantham, administrator of estate of Needham Grantham, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John D. Sale, administrator of the estate of John E. Van Pelt, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of urgent deficiency in the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of American Republics—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination by board of engineer officers on improvement of Sacramento River below Sacramento, Cal.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of cases (disposed of since the last former return) of claims for stores and supplies furnished during the late war in which it does not appear that the claimants were loyal—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending that the appropriation for the reestablishment of the Point Adams Light with a fog signal, near the mouth of the Columbia River, be used for the establishment of a light and fog signal on Desdemona Sands, and transmitting the draft of a bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting letters from Cabinet officers, heads of bureaus, etc., giving schedules of Departments, bureaus, etc., in which the work is in arrears—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting reports from the accounting officers of the Treasury, giving lists of officers who have been delinquent in the rendition of their accounts during the fiscal year 1897, stating causes, etc.; also giving the names of such officers as are delinquent in the payment of balances due the United States—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. LOUD, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5359) to amend the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 73); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5335) for the relief of George Smith—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4283) for the relief of William B. Murray, of South Pittsburg, Marion County, Tenn.—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4201) granting an honorable discharge to William H. Garvey—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 4905) to correct the military record of Stephen P. Choate—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5471) increasing the pension to Mrs. Addie Burns—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4205) for the relief of Jane Elizabeth Owen, legal representative of John Young, sr., late of Elizabeth City County, Va., deceased—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4806) granting pension to Bonaventura Heinz—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 260) granting a pension to Benjamin Contal, of Blair, Nebr.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4946) for the relief of Philip Loney—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (H. R. 4873) to remove the charge of desertion against George C. Armstrong—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 5202) for the relief of Richard A. Winscott—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4955) for the relief of Eliza Percival—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 5300) for the relief of Ami Simmons—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 5279) for the relief of James M. Hankins—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 5469) to pension Nancy Barton, of Louisville, Ky.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5397) for the relief of Martha E. Shafer, of Kahoka, Mo.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 5489) extending the right of commutation to certain homestead settlers on lands in Oklahoma Territory, opened to settlement under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to ratify and confirm the agreement with the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma Territory, and to make appropriations for carrying the same into effect"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 5490) amending the criminal procedure in United States courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5491) to prevent the desecration of the national flag—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5492) to restore confidence in the future value of all legal-tender money—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 5493) to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 5494) to pay deposit accounts in national banking associations—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LOW: A bill (H. R. 5495) authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer eight bronzed field guns to the Fort Monroe Club—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 5496) providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of the land office—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H. R. 5497) to provide for terms of the circuit and district courts of the western judicial district of the State of Texas to be held at the city of Laredo, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 5498) for the classification and fixing of salaries of clerks in the first-class and second-class post-offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. TAYLER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5499) to facilitate the construction and maintenance of telegraphic communication between the United States, the Hawaiian Islands and Japan, and to promote commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota: A bill (H. R. 5500) allowing certain persons to make a second homestead entry—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5501) to repeal an act entitled "An act prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean"—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5502) opening the abandoned Fort Buford Military Reservation to homestead settlement and entry—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HENDERSON: A bill (H. R. 5503) to amend a part of chapter 3 of the Statutes of the United States of America, passed at the first session of the Fifty-third Congress, and which was approved June 7, 1897, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and so forth," and providing for the holding of terms of the district court at Pawhuska, in Osage Reservation, in Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 5504) to authorize the construction of a railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Louisiana, Mo.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 5505) to lessen expenditures on account of pensions, and to protect deserving pensioners, by providing that no pension shall be allowed or paid, under the dependent pension act of June 27, 1890, to any soldier when not needed for the reasonable support of himself and his family, if any—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 5506) to increase subtreasury facilities of the Northwest, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 5507) providing for leaves of absence to certain per diem employees of the Government—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 5508) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces"—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOON (by request): A bill (H. R. 5509) to provide liens in favor of attorneys-at-law in original and removed causes to the United States court, and to provide for the enforcement thereof—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5510) to provide for the prosecution of suits in, and appeals and writs of error from, circuit and district courts of the United States by administrators, guardians, and next friend, without giving bond for cost—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5511) granting to the Chattanooga Rapid Transit Company the right to cross with its tracks the Dry Valley road to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANHAM: A bill (H. R. 5512) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the State of Texas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 5513) to amend the fourth section of an act approved June 16, 1880, entitled "An act for the establishment of titles in Hot Springs, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MARSH (by request): A bill (H. R. 5514) providing for the payment of bounty to certain New York State Volunteer Militia who served in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5515) to pension scouts and spies—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAIRD: A bill (H. R. 5516) to amend and reenact section 5 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the mayor and city council of Monroe, and the police jury of the parish of Ouachita, La., to construct a traffic bridge across the Ouachita River opposite said city," approved February 8, 1897—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5517) to establish a bureau of mines and quarries—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 5518) to declare February the 12th a national holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5519) authorizing the Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 5520) for the erection of a new public building at Burlington, Vt.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 5521) declaring the Federal jail at the city of Fort Smith, Ark., a national prison for certain purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MESICK: A bill (H. R. 5522) to establish a life-saving station at Charlevoix, Mich.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOTKIN: A bill (H. R. 5523) providing that in the prosecution of a pension claim the fact of a man's enlistment as a soldier or sailor in the military service of the United States shall be sufficient proof of his physical soundness at the time of such enlistment—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 5524) granting settlers on certain lands in Oklahoma Territory the right to commute their homestead entries—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BOUTELL of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5525) for the construction of a gunboat on the upper Great Lakes, to take the place of the United States steamer *Michigan*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 5526) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey a certain lot in the District of Columbia to John H. Gause and others—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 5527) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Oregon and Washington Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Columbia River, between the State of Oregon and the State of Washington, and to establish it as a post road"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5528) to provide for the construction of a public building at Salem, Oreg.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5529) providing for the payment of claims arising out of the Cayuse Indian war, in Oregon, in 1847 and 1848—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5530) to amend "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," approved February 8, 1887—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5531) for a life-saving station to the entrance to Tillamook Bay, in Oregon, and for life-saving crew, etc.—to the mittee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5532) to provide for the condemnation and purchase by the United States of the canal and locks at Willamette Falls, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5533) granting a right of way through the public lands of the United States in the District of Alaska to the Skaguay and Lake Bennett Tramway Company—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5534) to establish an assay office at the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 5535) to establish engineering experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under act of July 2, 1862, and acts supplementary thereto—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 5536) appropriating money for an annex to the Federal building at Jackson, Miss.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 5537) to aid in the construction of a line for the transportation of persons and property from Dyea, in the District of Alaska, to Lake Lindemann, in said District, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MORRIS: A bill (H. R. 5538) to provide for the entry of "offered lands" under the timber and stone law, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. EDDY: A bill (H. R. 5539) to advance causes on the calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States involving the decisions of State railroad commissioners—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 5540) to amend section 4034 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by section 9 of an act entitled "An act to improve the methods of accounting in the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes," approved January 27, 1894—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 5541) to restore the rights of certain militiamen, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 5542) to pay certain bounties to enlisted men afterwards promoted to be commissioned officers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 5543) authorizing the Court of Claims to adjudicate certain claims arising under the provisions of the act of March 12, 1863, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States"—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 5544) relating to the money of the United States—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 5545) to provide for the payment of the claim of the Indians of the Klamath Reservation, in Oregon, etc.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5546) providing for the payment to the Indians of the Klamath Reservation, in Oregon, for lands excluded from the treaty reservation of said Indians by erroneous survey—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 5547) to grant to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company the right to construct a branch of its railroad in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5548) to amend an act providing for the public printing and binding, relating to the wages of printers—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5852) for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman Act and the Tucker Act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 5853) to amend the charter of the Capital Traction Company, of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McRAE: Joint resolution (H. Res. 108) directing the executive department to exercise the legal right to pay the obligations of this Government in either silver or gold coin, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LOVERING: Joint resolution (H. Res. 109) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE VRIES: Joint resolution (H. Res. 110) providing authority for the Secretary of War to exchange rifles, etc.—to the Committee on the Militia.

By Mr. CLARK of Iowa: Joint resolution (H. Res. 111) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERRY: Resolution (House Res. No. 152) for the benefit of Samuel Lee, South Carolina—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 5549) granting a pension to Dr. Samuel G. McLaughlin, Beltzhoover, Allegheny County, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5550) granting a pension to William P. Bane, of Ninevah, Greene County, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 5551) granting a pension to James L. Strickland—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5552) for the relief of the heirs of S. H. Hill, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5553) granting a pension to John B. Turchin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5554) to increase the pension of James K. Rahm—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARLOW: A bill (H. R. 5555) to grant a pension to Mrs. Mary L. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5556) for the relief of J. N. Mason—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARRETT: A bill (H. R. 5557) granting an increase of pension to Henry Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 5558) to correct the military record of Charles Burswitz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5559) for the relief Capt. John Schwab's company, of Pilotknob, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5560) granting a pension to George Warfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 5561) for the relief of J. H. McDaniel, of Florence, Colo.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5562) granting an increase of pension to Henry Logan, of Buenavista, Colo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. H. 5563) for the relief of Elizabeth Felton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5564) for the relief of Hannah Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENTON: A bill (H. R. 5565) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Timothy W. Davis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5566) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Joseph Dunlap—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5567) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Jonathan Buzzard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5568) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Benjamin A. Woods—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5569) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Felix G. Duvall, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5570) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of L. B. Hearrell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5571) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Edward A. Morgan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BOTKIN: A bill (H. R. 5572) granting a pension to Blanche E. Barlow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROSIUS: A bill (H. R. 5573) to correct the military record of Sylvester S. Greth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 5574) for the relief of Elbert S. Shanks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5575) for the relief of Robert Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5576) for the relief of Walter W. Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5577) for the relief of Solomon Q. Dugger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5578) for the relief of W. H. Fitzgerald—to the Commitee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5579) to correct the military record of Nelson Stover—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5580) for the relief of James M. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5581) for the relief of William Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5582) for the relief of Sarah M. Dove, widow of the late Benjamin M. Dove, commander, United States Navy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5583) for the relief of E. S. Parrott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5584) to correct the military record of William Carder—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5585) to correct the military record of William Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5586) to correct the military record of Jacob Linebaugh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5587) to correct the military record of John Hickman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5588) for the relief of John M. Morrison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5589) for the relief of Riley Day—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5590) for the relief of William Moyers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 5591) granting pension to George W. Payne—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5592) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Isaac D. Wisenburg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5593) for the relief of David F. Hood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5594) granting a pension to Martha L. Sheridan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5595) granting pension to John H. Anyhey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 5596) to increase the pension of George Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5597) to increase the pension of W. H. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5598) to increase the pension of Michael Doyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5599) granting a pension to Thomas J. Windsor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5600) to remove the charge of desertion from Hugh Ferrell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5601) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Robert McKown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5602) granting a pension to Jasper M. Oard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5603) for the relief of Albert Griffeth—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5604) to increase the pension of Elkanah M. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5605) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Thomas D. Wagnon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5606) to remove the charge of desertion from John Foulk—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5607) to increase the pension of William P. Aydlott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5608) to increase the pension of John J. Cross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5609) granting a pension to William Samuel Marion Hopper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5610) granting a pension to Wiley Causey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5611) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John W. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5612) to increase the pension of Leroy S. Gordon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5613) granting a pension to James H. Willis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5614) granting a pension to Vinson M. Woodrome—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5615) granting a pension to William M. Funkhouser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5616) granting a pension to Susana Mackey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5617) to increase the pensions of Michael S. Brockett, George Williams, and Isaac Willhite—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5618) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William Ridge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 5619) for the relief of Garret Wall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASTLE: A bill (H. R. 5620) to increase the pension of James Dodwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 5621) granting a pension to John D. Reeds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5622) granting a pension to Samuel S. Grimmett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5623) granting a pension to Joseph Hazelton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5624) for the relief of Edwin F. Mathews—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5625) for the relief of John J. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CODDING: A bill (H. R. 5626) to increase the pension of J. Frank Ammerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5627) to increase the pension of Francis Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5628) granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel N. Waterman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5629) granting increase of pension to Howell Howell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5630) granting a pension to Julia A. Bonno—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5631) to correct the military record of Oliver G. Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 5632) to authorize the President to place Andrew Geddes on the retired list with the rank of captain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 5633) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Charles O'Neil—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5634) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Edward Troy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 5635) granting a pension to Emmet Gillooly, of Humboldt, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5636) for the relief of Hiram Stimple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5637) granting a pension to C. L. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5638) for the relief of Oliver J. Lyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5639) granting a pension to George M. Horning—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5640) for the relief of Mathew Cowley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5641) granting a pension to Mrs. Ann Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5642) for the relief of John S. Friend, of Eldorado, Kans.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5643) for the relief of James J. McCool—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5644) granting an increase of pension to Hugh M. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5645) for the relief of Asahel McNett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5646) for the relief of Frederick W. Baker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5647) granting a pension to N. Miller—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5648) granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Norris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5649) granting an increase of pension to W. H. McHenry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5650) for the relief of Miss Lou Jahn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5651) granting a pension to D. W. Marshall, of Eldorado, Kans.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5652) to pension Ida N. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5653) granting an increase of pension to Peter Anderson, of Strong City, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 5654) granting a pension to George A. Liston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5655) granting a pension to Isaac D. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5656) granting a pension to Arabella Downey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5657) for the relief of the estate of A. H. Herr, deceased, late of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5658) for the relief of the trustees of Tuscarora Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5659) for the relief of Robert S. Moss, administrator of James A. Moss, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5660) for the relief of Daniel K. Shields—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5661) granting an increase of pension to Silas H. Mickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5662) for the relief of John W. Smith, of West Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5663) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Webster, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5664) for the relief of George Koonce, of Jefferson County, W. Va—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5665) granting a pension to Henrietta B. Lee, surviving child of Daniel Bedinger, a soldier in the Revolutionary war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5666) for the relief of William Norris—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5667) for the relief of the trustees of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, of Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5668) for the relief of the trustee of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5669) for the relief of the trustees of Trinity Episcopal Church, of Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5670) for the relief of James V. Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5671) for the relief of the trustees of the German Evangelical Church, of Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5672) for the relief of Mary E. Buckey, of Randolph County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5673) granting a pension to Martin Hope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5674) granting a pension to Catharine Hey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5675) granting a pension to George W. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5676) granting a pension to Francis M. Cain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5677) for the relief of Thomas D. Hawker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5678) for the relief of Howard F. Smallwood, of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5679) for the relief of George W. Graham—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5680) for the relief of George W. Graham—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5681) for the relief of John Viands, of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5682) authorizing the President of the United States to nominate Lieut. Commander R. M. G. Brown, now on the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5683) for the relief of James Evans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5684) for the relief of Mrs. Ann E. Heiskell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5685) for the relief of Nancy A. E. Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5686) to remove the charge of desertion from John Lyons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5687) for the relief of A. B. Rohrbough—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5688) for the relief of the estate of Daniel Ott, deceased, late of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DE VRIES: A bill (H. R. 5689) for the relief of Maurice G. Griffith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5690) for the relief of the legal representative of Ewing M. Skaggs, deceased, late of Sacramento County, Cal.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5691) to place the name of Mrs. Rosa G. Thompson, formerly Mrs. Rosa G. Edwards, upon the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5692) to increase the pension of George N. McMurry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5693) for the relief of Caroline Felsenthal, executrix, etc., of Phillip Felsenthal, of California—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DORR: A bill (H. R. 5694) granting increase of pension to John Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 5695) granting a pension to Annie Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: A bill (H. R. 5696) to correct the military record of Bernard McIntyre—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5697) for the relief of Henry S. Reber—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 5698) for the relief of the estate of K. P. Thixton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5699) granting an increase of pension to Isabelle F. Easum, of Louisville, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FISCHER: A bill (H. R. 5700) to remove charge of desertion standing against James Hickey—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5701) to remove charge of desertion standing against James Hogan, alias James Hennessy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 5702) removing charge of desertion from military record of William F. Evans—of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5703) for the relief of B. L. Davis, of Johnson County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5704) for relief of Ben S. Hamilton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5705) giving a military record to Alexander Francesco, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5706) for the relief of George W. Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GIBSON (by request): A bill (H. R. 5707) for the removal of the charge of desertion against William Mellicott, alias William Reed, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers, and legalizing his service in Company E, Eleventh Regiment Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 5708) granting a pension to Sarah K. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5709) granting a pension to Martha Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5710) for the relief of Myron Powers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HENDERSON: A bill (H. R. 5711) granting a pension to William G. McLain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5712) granting a pension to Sarah A. Luke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5713) granting an increase of pension to Mary Freeland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5714) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Starr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 5715) for the relief of Benjamin F. Jones—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5716) for the relief of Martha S. Carmichael, of Hinds County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HINRICHSEN: A bill (H. R. 5717) to pay Capt. A. D. Nash $215, being the unpaid installments of veteran bounty due him as captain of Company B, Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5718) to place the name of Charles S. Devine on the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5719) to increase the pension of Samuel Miller from $17 per month to $36 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5720) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Charles E. Roberts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5721) increasing the pension of Albert Buck from $12 to $30 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5722) for the relief of Richard L. Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUNTER: A bill (H. R. 5723) to pay Jesse P. York and Tabitha Hanks, only surviving children of Shubal York, late surgeon of the Fifty-fourth Illinois, the sum of $377.50—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5724) to remove charge of desertion of John H. Neidigh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5725) to pension Sarah E. Haynes, widow of William Haynes, Company G, Seventy-third Ohio, of East Prairie, Mo., formerly of Paris, Ill.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HURLEY: A bill (H. R. 5726) for the relief of James L. Proctor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota: A bill (H. R. 5727) granting a pension to Catherine Leary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A bill (H. R. 5728) granting an increase of pension to Sarah K. Joice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5729) for the relief of Martha S. Carmichael, of Mississippi, for property destroyed by United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5730) for the relief of Martha E. Conklin—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KLEBERG (by request): A bill (H. R. 5731) for the relief of John G. Fawkner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 5732) for the relief of Ellen S. Witter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5733) granting a pension to Pena Adler, daughter of Christian G. Adler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5734) to increase the pension of Sarah J. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5735) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Henry Langdon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5736) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Daniel Walsh—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 5737) granting an honorable discharge to William B. Barnes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5738) for the relief of Leroy Q. Webber—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 5739) for the relief of certain

persons for improvements owned by them and condemned by the Hot Springs Commission—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 5740) to remove the charge of desertion against William Britton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 5741) to increase the pension of Henry M. Sparks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5742) to increase the pension of George W. Devin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5743) for the relief of Percival Perdue—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5744) granting a pension to Ettie E. House—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARSH: A bill (H. R. 5745) granting a pension to Eliza A. Bosworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5746) for the relief of Elizabeth D. Pittman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5747) granting a pension to Frances D. Best, widow of Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Best—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MESICK: A bill (H. R. 5748) for the relief of I. Winslow Ayer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5749) granting an increase of pension to George D. Spurrier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5750) granting a pension to John Drum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5751) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Charles E. Combs—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5752) to remove the charge of desertion against the military record of Thomas Dunsmore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5753) to remove the charge of desertion against William Standish—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5754) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Hiram Kinney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5755) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against the name of Thomas Kelley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOODY: A bill (H. R. 5756) to remove the charge of desertion against George H. Titcomb, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5757) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John J. Boston—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5758) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of James Geissinger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5759) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Valentine Zellers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5760) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of James Burrows—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5761) for the relief of Charles R. Van Houten—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5762) granting a pension to Joel W. Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5763) for the relief of Anderson H. Ash—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5764) for the relief of Thomas J. Sheppard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5765) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Aaron Baughman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5766) for the relief of Harry S. Kellogg, administrator of the estate of Lyman M. Kellogg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5767) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George Gardener—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ODELL: A bill (H. R. 5768) to correct the military record of Theron R. Powell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 5769) for the removal of the charge of desertion standing against the name of John Brininger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 5770) for the relief of Emma R. Rusling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5771) for the relief of Mrs. Sidney Manse—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5772) granting a pension to Abbie L. Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 5773) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George W. Leland, late a private in Company H, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, in war of rebellion, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PUGH: A bill (H. R. 5774) for the relief of the heirs of Ann H. Shaler, of Campbell County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 5775) granting a pension to Lewis K. Whitmore, a locomotive engineer in the military service and employ of the United States during the late civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 5776) for the relief of Sidney J. Hare, late in Company C, Ninety-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5777) for the relief of Andrews Chapel, of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 5778) for the relief J. V. Davis, of Alexandria, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 5779) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Cawood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBBINS: A bill (H. R. 5780) granting an increase of pension to Saul Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5781) granting an increase of pension to William Love—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5782) pensioning Mrs. Eliza McPherson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5783) granting a pension to Hannah Osborne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5784) granting a pension to Christina Holben—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5785) granting a pension to Mary E. Boyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5786) granting a pension to Sarah J. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5787) to correct the military record of William L. Rhodes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5788) increasing the pension of Elizabeth B. Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5789) granting a pension to Annie E. Hetherington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5790) to correct the military record of George H. Warren—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5791) to correct the military record of Aaron Loughner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5792) for the relief of James H. Cunningham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 5793) granting an increase of pension to Robert G. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5794) granting an increase of pension to Edward J. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 5795) granting a pension to Catharine Brewer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 5796) granting a pension of $50 per month to Capt. Peter E. Shipler, late of Company G, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5797) granting a pension to Sarah A. McFatrich, widow of Wesley H. McFatrich, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of $8 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5798) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Patterson, late of Battery C, First West Virginia Artillery, and a veteran of the Mexican war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 5799) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Ruby—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5800) for the relief of Emeline E. Musgrave—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 5801) granting a pension to Samuel G. Bryan, of Ashland, county of Saunders, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5802) granting a pension to John W. Ohngemach, of Friend, county of Saline, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5803) granting a pension to Rollin Tyler, of Odell, county of Gage, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5804) granting a pension to Benjamin W. Walker, of Germantown, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE: A bill (H. R. 5805) for the relief of Col. George G. Pride—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5806) for the relief of James Marr for services as custodian of Fort Hancock—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5807) granting a pension to John Teague, a soldier of the United States Army in the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5808) granting a pension to M. Yell and removing his political disabilities—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: A bill (H. R. 5809) granting a pension to Charles E. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRODE of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 5810) granting a pension to Emma Thurston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5811) for the relief of Mrs. Marian Lawson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5812) granting a pension to Martin V. Harbour—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5813) granting a pension to Minerva C. Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5814) granting a pension to Elizabeth Mahle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 5815) for the relief of David O. Burleigh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5816) granting a pension to Lucia A. Hynes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5817) granting a pension to Maria L. Place—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5818) granting an increase of pension to Horatio H. Warren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5819) for the relief of David O. Burleigh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5820) to restore Edward L. Bailey to the United States Army, and to place him on the retired list with the rank of captain of infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5821) granting an honorable discharge to Frank H. Sefton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 5822) to remove the charge of desertion against Peter Kenney, or Peter Kinney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5823) to remove the charge of desertion against James H. Rhodes, of Talent, Oreg.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5824) removing the charge of desertion from the name of Edward Hughes, who served as a private in Company C, Fifth United States Volunteers, and also as a private in Company D, Thirty-eighth United States Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5825) removing the charge of desertion from the name of James K. Parker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5826) granting a pension to John Kearns, of Stayton, Oreg.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5827) granting a pension to Littleton Lindsay, of Hillsboro, Oreg.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5828) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim against the United States by John Perdue, his heirs and assigns, by reason of the loss of certain lands in the State of Oregon—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5829) for payment of balance unpaid on Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5830) for the relief of Henry Judge, of Ashland, Oreg.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5831) for the relief of the legal representatives of Chauncey M. Lockwood—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5832) to pension Alonzo Sabin, of Company H, Fifty-second Regiment New York State National Guard Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5833) to remove the charge of desertion against John Cabler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VINCENT: A bill (H. R. 5834) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Robert Pruitt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5835) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Newton Aldaffer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5836) to remove the charge of desertion against John A. Goddard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5837) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas H. Barrett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5838) granting an increase of pension to Albert W. Kimball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5839) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas J. Stainbrook—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5840) granting a pension to James Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5841) authorizing the Secretary of War to grant an honorable discharge to Michael McGrath, of Saline, Kans.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 5842) for the relief of A. J. Servis & Son, of Youngstown, Niagara County, N. Y.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: A bill (H. R. 5843) for the relief of Sarah S. Mulcahy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5844) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George H. Williams, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5845) for the relief of Mary B. Douglass, widow of the late Col. Henry Douglass, Tenth United States Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 5846) granting a pension to Rebecca S. Allen, widow of the late Capt. James Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5847) granting a pension to Mrs. Nancy Thurman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5848) for the relief of William Martin, late chaplain in the Fifty-third Regiment of Indiana Infantry Volunteers—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 5849) granting increase of pension to J. H. Jones, sr.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5850) granting increase of pension to Hershel R. Watkins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5851) granting increase of pension to R. H. Woods—to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BABCOCK: Papers to accompany House bill No. 3404, granting a pension to Second Lieut. Henry Fenner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 3500, granting a pension to Sarah A. Walton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 3624, to grant a pension to Pauline Robbins, of Sandusky, Wis.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: Petition of Edward Abend, Charles Becker, H. Semmelroth, Arthur W. Herr, M. W. Schaefer, C. Andel, O. J. Demitte, Julious Kohl, Joseph Fuess, George K. Thomas, Henry Raab, Thomas May, jr., and other citizens of Belleville, Ill., in opposition to further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, of Greenville, Mich., for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARRETT: Resolutions of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, in favor of reciprocity between the United States and Canada—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Boston Society of Architects, for the publication of tabulated results as to the strength and properties of the various kinds of building timber—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BELFORD: Resolutions of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, favoring the Torrey bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions adopted at the eleventh annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, favoring the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BERRY: Petition of J. M. Crutcher and 65 other citizens of the State of Kentucky, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Jordan Kidwell for a discharge and pension—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRUCKER: Sundry petitions of the Lansing Trades and Labor Council, Lodge No. 384, of Lansing, Mich., and Lodge No. 191, of Grand Rapids, Mich., International Association of Machinists; Brewers' Local Union No. 10, of Grand Rapids, and Barbers' Union No. 188, of Port Huron, Mich., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalpers bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, protests of the German Roman Catholic Central Society, of Detroit, Mich., and other citizens of Detroit, against the passage of a bill further restricting immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BULL: Papers to accompany House bill to provide a suitable site for a post-office in the city of Providence, R. I.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, papers to accompany House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to grant an honorable discharge to Mathew Logan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 114, for the relief of Thomas F. Tobey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Peter Rourke, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Infantry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 116, for the relief of Patrick J. Sullivan, John B. Dillon, Jeremiah McCarthy, and Bartholomew Shea, of Newport, R. I.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 107, to grant an honorable discharge to Hugh Kerr, late of Company K, First Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 105, for the relief of Frank Oldis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 106, for the relief of William C. Stewart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 102, for the relief of George D. Nichols, of Providence, R. I.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 115, for the relief of E. W. and A. Cross, of Wakefield, R. I.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4124, relating to the case of Joshua Sayer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4125, for the relief of John Vars—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4122, in behalf of John Hurley—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4123, to correct the military record of John Edwards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of J. Harry Brown, of the State of Rhode Island, for his relief—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURKE: Petition of members of the bar of Hill County, Tex., for relief in the district court for the northern district of Texas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANNON: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Garrett Wall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of the St. John's Society, of Joliet, Ill., and the German Roman Catholic Society, of Logansport, Ind., protesting against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committtee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CAPRON: Paper to accompany House bill No. 4085, for the erection of a public building in the city of Woonsocket, R. I.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 4319, to remove the charge of desertion against the military record of James W. McKachney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 4130, for the relief of D. J. Connolly, Guy Avallone, and George Richards—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against Edward Troy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: Protests of District No. 33, German Beneficial Union, of Pittsburg, Pa.; German Liederkranz, of Irwin, Pa.; German Roman Catholic St. Peter's Society, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Verein Frohsinn, of Pittsburg; Germania Roman Catholic Knights of St. George, of Pittsburg; Turn and Gesang Verein Eintracht, of Homestead, Pa., and sundry citizens of Braddock, Pa., against further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of St. Louis, Mo., against the removal of the internal-revenue tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Workingmen's Protective Tariff League, of Philadelphia, Pa., against the civil-service law as at present administered—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, resolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, in favor of an appropriation for the improvement of the Delaware River—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DAYTON: Papers to accompany House bill to grant a pension to Isaac D. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Arabella Downey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to grant a pension to George A. Liston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE VRIES: Petition of members of the board of trustees of the city of Auburn, Cal., to accompany House bill No. 3606—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 5012, relating to approaches to the State reservation, Yosemite Valley—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DINSMORE: Petition of Matilda C. Mitchell, of Newton County, Ark., for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRIGGS: Paper to accompany House bill to grant a pension to Annie Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDDY: Resolutions of the board of managers of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., urging reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of labor unions of San Francisco, Cal., urging the passage of a bill restricting the sale of convict-made goods to the State in which they are made—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolutions of the A. C. Harmer Republican Campaign Club, of Philadelphia, Pa., urging the repeal of the civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Petition of J. S. Pinkersohn & Bro., and other citizens of Charleston, S. C., protesting against the passage of House bill No. 30, relating to railroad ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Resolutions of the A. C. Harmer Campaign Club, of Philadelphia, Pa., condemning the present civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, resolutions of the board of managers of the Trades League of Philadelphia, relating to commercial relations of the United States and Canada—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of the board of directors of the Merchants' Association of New York City, in favor of the immediate passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, protest of Dr. Warren E. Anderson, of Pensacola, Fla., against the control of public health by the Marine-Hospital Service, and recommendation of said Anderson and Governor Bloxham, of Florida, in favor of the passage of a bill creating the department of public health—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, protest of St. Joseph's Society, of Allentown, Pa., against any further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of the State Legislative Board of Railroad Employees of Pennsylvania, passed at Scranton, Pa., September 23, 1897, relative to national legislation—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Iron Molders' Union No. 164 and others, of San Francisco, Cal., asking that the sale of convict-made goods be restricted to the State in which they are made—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EVANS: Petition of certain citizens of Louisville, Ky., asking an increase of pension for Mrs. Isabella F. Easum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON (by request): Petition of Celia Ann Rose, for the removal of the charge of desertion against William Mellicott, alias William Reed, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers, and legalizing his service in Company E, Eleventh Regiment Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Petition of J. R. McCullough and 75 other citizens of Berrien Center, Mich., for the establishment of postal savings bank—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HENDERSON: Petition of labor organizations of San Francisco, Cal., in respect to the employment of prison labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, paper of W. T. Kersey, postmaster at New Providence, Iowa, giving the result of experiments with rural free-delivery service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, papers in support of House bill No. 2416, for increase of pension to Saloma Ellsworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of bill to increase the pension of Mary Freeland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in the matter of increase of pension for Lucinda Starr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill granting a pension to Sarah A. Lake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in behalf of a pension for William G. McLain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: Petition of citizens of Groesbeck, Tex., for the relief of Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JOY: Petition of Newton R. Olcott, of St. Louis, Mo., for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Martha E. Conklin—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KNOX: Petition of B. P. McConnaha and 7 other citizens of Lawrence, Mass., in reference to the claim of Joseph H. Stanchfield—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, resolution of the common council of Lowell, Mass., urging the enactment of a law regulating the hours of labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, memorial of the Workingmen's Protective League of Lowell, Mass., asking for the enactment of laws restricting immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 2800, to relieve Calvin Mears of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against Henry Langdon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against Daniel Walsh—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, paper relating to the claim of Sarah J. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, protest of Gen. Francis H. Appleton, of Boston, Mass., representing the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of Massachusetts, against the desecration of the American flag, to accompany House bill No. 5172—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LACEY: Papers relating to the case of Percival Perdue, of Company D, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill in behalf of Henry M. Sparks, of Company F, Fourth Iowa Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of George W. Devin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Ettie E. House, by Helen A. Gaylord, her guardian—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 5489—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 5493—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 5496—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LANHAM: Petition of the attorneys of Fort Worth, Tex., for relief in the matter of the judgeship of the northern judicial district of Texas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LITTLE: Resolution of the River Improvement Commission, held at Fort Smith, Ark., praying for the improvement of Arkansas River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Newark, Shelbyville, and Bee Ridge, Mo., asking for the passage of a bill to protect State anticigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages, on entering any State, shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCALL (by request): Petition of Jesse G. Crain, relating to his claimed wrong imprisonment and denial of the writ of habeas corpus—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McRAE: Paper to accompany House bill No. 4481, for the relief of James H. Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: Papers to accompany House bill relating to the claim of Valentine Zellers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill relating to the claim of John J. Barton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill in the case of George Gardner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEARSON: Petition of 250 citizens of the Ninth Congressional district of North Carolina, asking for the repeal of the civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. PRINCE: Resolutions of the State Grange of Illinois Patrons of Husbandry, in favor of woman suffrage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, in favor of pure-food laws—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, in favor of Government ownership of railroads—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, asking for the passage of the "initiative and referendum" bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring the election of Senators by popular vote—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, in relation to the issue and circulation of Treasury notes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, opposing the retirement of greenbacks and any extension of privileges to national banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, opposing the passage of the pooling bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring the arbitration of international disputes—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring the establishment of postal banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring free delivery of mail in rural districts—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RAY of New York: Petitions of Right Rev. J. M. Kendrick, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Mexico and Arizona; Rev. E. A. Penick, Episcopal rector, Phœnix, Ariz., and of Prof. J. R. Commons, of Syracuse (N. Y.) University, in favor of the Ray bill, to limit absolute divorce in the District of Columbia and the Territories to cases of adultery—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Petition of Willis C. Jackson, of Temperance Hall, Tenn., for restoration of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Sidney J. Hare—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Cawood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Protest of citizens of Utica, N. Y., against legislation restricting immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: Papers to accompany House bill No. 4691, for the relief of Charles Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4889, for the relief of Mrs. Mary Pollock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Elizabeth Freeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill relating to the claim of A. G. White—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, paper relating to the claim of Sarah A. McFatrich, of Greenville, Pa., widow of Wesley H. McFatrich, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin: Petition of T. H. Thornton and 14 other citizens of Granite Heights, Wis., favoring postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America for the establishment of a military park at Vicksburg, Miss.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: Petition of the board of supervisors of Yavapai County, Ariz., for the passage of a bill providing for the election of certain officers in Arizona by the people—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: Resolution of Harmony Assembly, No. 3719, Knights of Labor, of Holland, Mich., in favor of the passage of a postal savings bank bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Sundry petitions of the attorneys of the counties of Wichita, Eastland, Clay, Potter, Wise, Taylor, and Wilbarger, State of Texas, for relief in the matter of the Federal judgeship of the northern district of Texas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also petition of citizens of Wise County, Tex., protesting against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Claude, Tex., asking for the passage of a bill for the relief of Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: Resolution of Chapman Biddle Post, No. 248, Grand Army of the Republic, of Emlenton, Pa., in favor of equalizing widows' pensions at the rate of $12 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petition of Charles W. Hall and 88 others, of the White Mountain Travelers' Association, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania: Petition of Nathan Yohey and 51 other citizens of Nescopeck, Pa.; also petition of N. Ray Myers and 21 others, of Wanamie, Pa., asking for a more rigid restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of the Republican League of Luzerne County, Pa., and of the A. C. Harner Republican Campaign Club, of Philadelphia, Pa.; also sundry petitions of F. W. Hocking and 67 others, D. E. Thomas and 67 others, A. Oswald and 66 others, and S. A. Bacharach and 63 others, all citizens of the Twelfth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, requesting the repeal or radical modification of the present civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, resolutions of the Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101,

of Washington, D. C., condemning Senate bill No. 1575 and House bill No. 30, relating to railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, protest of the American Sugar Growers' Society, against hasty consideration of the treaty of annexation of Hawaii—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: Papers to accompany House bill No. 1042, to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Charles G. Brigham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOST: Petition of the United Order of Commercial Travelers and others, of the State of Virginia, in opposition to the so-called antiscalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill No. 2771, for the relief of Abraham Lasher—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 2772, granting a pension to Abraham Lasher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *January 6, 1898.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 9th ultimo, a statement of the authority for and the proceedings under which the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad is to be made; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

FISH-CULTURAL STATION IN GEORGIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, transmitting a report of investigations made in the State of Georgia for a suitable site for a fish-cultural station, in accordance with an item of the deficiency appropriation bill approved July 19, 1897; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, transmitted to the Senate the resolutions of the House, as a tribute to the memory of Hon. Edward D. Cooke, deceased, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 4769) to amend an act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation in Arizona; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of F. H. Snow, chancellor, on behalf of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., assignee of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, praying indemnification for the destruction of the Free State Hotel at Lawrence, Kans., on the 21st day of May, 1856, by officers of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL presented petitions of Bee Ridge Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Knox County; of the Hoffman Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Kansas City, and of the Osceola Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of St. Clair County, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anticigarette laws, by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the memorial of E. T. Haase and 7 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. MILLS presented a petition of the Northwest Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Weatherford, Tex., praying that an appropriation of $288,000 be made for the prompt adjustment of the claim of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petitions of J. W. Britt and 26 other citizens of Louisville, Ky.; of M. L. Titus and sundry other citizens of Point Marion, Ellwood City, Frisco, New Buffalo, Beaver Falls, and Galilee, in the State of Pennsylvania; of John F. W. Becker and 77 other citizens of Baltimore, Md.; of G. A. Moore and 32 other citizens of Mount Vernon, Ohio; of Harry K. Kiefer and 24 other citizens of Springfield, Ohio; of James M. Reynolds and 24 other citizens of Greenwood Lake, N. Y., and of J. T. Osler, D. D., and 66 other citizens of West Milford, Hewitt, and Macopin, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation more effectually to restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate pauper and criminal classes to the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. QUAY presented a memorial of the Commercial Travelers' Protective Association of Pittsburg, Pa., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the deepening of the Delaware River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Baltimore, Md., praying that an appropriation of $49,272.16 be made for the payment of the amount due to the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of New Orleans, La., as awarded by the Court of Claims; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented the memorial of Henry Pohlmann and sundry other citizens of Dewitt, Nebr., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. RAWLINS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1883) for the appointment of a commission to make allotments of land in severalty to Indians upon the Uintah Indian Reservation, in Utah, and to obtain the cession to the United States of all lands within said reservation not so allotted, reported it without amendment.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2374) for the relief of Ezekiel Downey, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2640) to authorize two additional regiments of artillery, reported it with an amendment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FRYE. At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, I introduce two bills. I ask that they be read twice and referred, with the accompanying papers, to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (S. 3032) increasing the pay of the chief engineers of the Revenue-Cutter Service, appointing naval constructor, and granting pensions to seamen of said service was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (S. 3033) for the construction of new vessels for the Revenue-Cutter Service was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 3034) to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company, of the District of Columbia, the Maryland and Washington Railway Company, and the Belt Railway Company, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3035) to amend an act of Congress approved March 2, 1893, entitled "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities," and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 3036) for the relief of George W. Quintard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3037) for the relief of Thomas Stack; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3038) increasing the pension of John Taylor; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 3039) to reimburse the State of South Dakota the expenses incurred by that State in repelling a threatened invasion and raid by the Sioux in 1890 and 1891; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. KENNEY introduced a bill (S. 3040) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to captains or masters of steam pilot vessels certain life-saving apparatus; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3041) authorizing the survey of St. Jones River, Delaware; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 3042) for the relief of Gustave A. Hesselberger; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 3043) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of W. B. Stone; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. THURSTON introduced a bill (S. 3044) granting a pension to Charles A. Perkins, of Omaha, Nebr.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3045) granting a pension to Catherine Mulcahy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3046) to authorize the location of a branch home for volunteer disabled soldiers and sailors at or near the city of Beatrice, Nebr., and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McBRIDE introduced a bill (S. 3047) for the relief of Wilbur F. Cogswell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3048) to establish an assay office at the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3049) relating to appeals in civil and criminal cases from the district court of the United States for the District of Alaska; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 3050) to amend section 3221 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning the abatement or refunding of tax on distilled spirits destroyed by casualties; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL CLERK OF COMMITTEE ON COAST DEFENSES.

Mr. McBRIDE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Coast Defenses be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ an additional clerk, until the expiration of the present session, at the rate of $1,440 per annum, whose compensation shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

ASSEMBLY OF REPRESENTATIVE INDIANS AT OMAHA, NEBR.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask unanimous consent to call up for consideration the bill (S. 2507) to provide for the holding of a congress of the Indian tribes of the United States at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year A. D. 1898, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment was, in line 8, after the word "tribes," to insert:

As a part of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition to be held at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, pursuant to an act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize and encourage the holding of a Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year 1898," approved June 10, 1896.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. My attention has been called to the provisions of the bill. Whilst I hesitate to interfere with the report of the committee, I think there are several amendments that ought to be made. I have shown them to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] who has the bill in charge. I think perhaps he will not object to them. Therefore I ask at this stage of the proceeding that I may send all of the amendments to the desk and that they be adopted seriatim.

Mr. ALLEN. I have conferred with the Senator from Iowa respecting the proposed amendments, and I shall acquiesce in them. There are certain other committee amendments, however, which have not been read yet.

Mr. ALLISON. All the other amendments suggested by the committee following the one just adopted I shall propose to strike out in the course of the proceeding upon the amendments I have offered.

Mr. ALLEN. In that case, let the amendments offered by the Senator from Iowa be acted upon and let the remaining committee amendments be rejected. That will cover the whole matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will take the course which the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Iowa agree upon. The first amendment offered by the Senator from Iowa will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 4, after the word "required," strike out "through the instrumentality of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs;" in line 5, after the word "be," strike out "held," and insert "assembled;" in line 6, after the word "Nebraska," insert "at such time and for such period as he may designate;" and in line 8, after the words "eighteen hundred and ninety-eight," strike out "a congress of the" and insert "representatives of different;" so as to read:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be assembled at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, at such time and for such period as he may designate between the 1st days of June and November, A. D. 1898, representatives of different Indian tribes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The next amendment proposed by the Senator from Iowa will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 15, strike out the words "at which shall be illustrated" and insert "for the purpose of illustrating."

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The next amendment proposed by the Senator from Iowa will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Strike out the period after the word "States," in line 17, and the following words: "Said congress shall be composed of representative members of every tribe, showing the tribal customs and habits, ancient and modern," and insert in lieu the word "and;" in line 22, after the word "which," strike out "congress are hereby left to" and insert "shall be in;" and in line 25, before the word "thousand," strike out "one hundred" and insert "forty-five;" so as to read:

And the progress made by education, and such other matters and things as will fully illustrate Indian advancement in civilization, the details of which shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. And for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the sum of $45,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The last amendment suggested by the Senator from Iowa will be read.

The SECRETARY. At the end of the bill, strike out, after the word "appropriated," the period and insert a comma and the following:

Or so much thereof as may be necessary; but the Secretary of the Interior is hereby prohibited from making, or causing to be made, any expenditure or creating any liability on behalf of the United States in excess of the sum hereby appropriated.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN. Now let the bill be read as amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska suggests the full reading of the bill as amended. It will be read, as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be assembled at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, at such time and for such period as he may designate, between the 1st days of June and November, A. D. 1898, representatives of different Indian tribes, as a part of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition to be held at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, pursuant to an act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize and encourage the holding of a Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year 1898," approved June 10, 1896, for the purpose of illustrating the past and present conditions of the various Indian tribes of the United States, and the progress made by education, and such other matters and things as will fully illustrate Indian advancement in civilization, the details of which shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. And for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the sum of $45,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary; but the Secretary of the Interior is hereby prohibited from making, or causing to be made, any expenditure or creating any liability on behalf of the United States in excess of the sum hereby appropriated.

Mr. ALLISON. I move to strike out the words "or so much thereof as may be necessary," after the word "appropriated," in line 25. It is a repetition.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the assembling of representatives of different Indian tribes of the United States at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year 1898, and for other purposes."

PUBLIC BUILDING AT FERGUS FALLS, MINN.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2048) for the erection of a public building at Fergus Falls, Minn.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by gift, purchase, or condemnation, or

otherwise, a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States courts, post-office, and other Government offices at the city of Fergus Falls, in the State of Minnesota. The site and building thereon, with its appurtenances, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of $175,000. That no money appropriated for the purpose aforesaid shall be available until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Minnesota shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of the State and the service of civil process therein. That the sum of $175,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used and expended for the purposes of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

QUITCLAIM OF LOT IN CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There being no further morning business, the Calender under Rule VIII is in order.

The bill (S. 1081) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to quitclaim and release unto Francis Hall and Juriah Hall and their heirs and assigns all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the east 20 feet front by the full depth of 100 feet of lot 2, in square 493, in the city of Washington, D. C., as laid down on the original plan or plat of said city, was announced as first in order on the Calendar; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE.

Mr. HALE. I ask that the further consideration of the Calendar may be for unobjected cases. The Senate is thin, and no contested cases ought to come up to-day without notice. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that this course may be pursued.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine asks unanimous consent that only unobjected bills be taken up while the Calendar is under consideration during the morning hour to-day. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and that will be the order. If objection be made to a bill, it will lie over.

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

The bill (S. 1913) to protect the insignia and the name of the Red Cross was read; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. HALE. It struck me as the bill was read that it is pretty sharp in its provisions about the imitation of certain devices. I do not know whether the committee having it in charge or the Senator reporting it has examined into that feature very carefully. There are, of course, a great many associations that have flags, banners, and devices of their own, and I do not think we ought to legislate very extremely on the subject, as it might cause great trouble if anyone should be inclined to make the bill mischievous by overenforcing it. I will ask the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] who reported the bill if that point has been carefully considered?

Mr. GRAY. I reported the bill after a very careful consideration of the subject and of the statements made by those who have in charge the great and beneficent charity whose operations are world wide under the name of the Red Cross Society. We all know what its field of operations is, and what its beneficence has been for some years.

A number of years ago application was made by Miss Barton, the very noble woman who is largely interested in the work, for some protection against the counterfeiting or improper use of the insignia of the society. The red cross worn upon the arm has become the common international sign of this society, whether on the battlefield, or in hospital, or in plague-stricken city. That sign is almost as sacred and as much reverenced as those of the beneficent religious orders that do so much good to humanity in times of distress.

Very naturally, it was sought to protect from improper use the insignia of this noble society. The first bill which was introduced was referred to a committee of which I was then a member, the Committee on Patents. It was a very sweeping measure indeed, and was open to the objection and the criticism the Senator from Maine has just made. I informed these very good people that I could not sanction such a bill; that I did not think we had any right to pass it. After a year or two we together formulated the bill which is now before the Senate, and which I believe (I may be wrong) has had eliminated from it all those objectionable features. I think the first bill that was introduced would prevent a manufacturing concern from using a red cross on their wares.

Mr. HALE. That was what I had in mind when I called the Senator's attention to the matter.

Mr. GRAY. That bill actually did prevent that, I think.

Mr. HALE. I remember distinctly that there were very grave objections to the first bill.

Mr. GRAY. There certainly were.

Mr. HALE. I did not know whether this measure had been scrutinized and those offensive features stricken out.

Mr. GRAY. It has been done so far as I know. I would be very glad, if there is any criticism on that line against this bill, to have an amendment adopted to meet it. I have not read this bill for some time; but I think the Senator will find that it is very carefully guarded. He will observe that the only persons who are forbidden "to wear and display the sign of the red cross above described, or any colorable imitation of said insignia, without permission from the American National Red Cross," are those who do so "for the purpose of collecting, soliciting, or receiving money or material, or who shall, by the use of said symbol or name of the American National Red Cross, do, or attempt to do, similar work to the American National Red Cross without permission from said organization."

Such persons shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor. The only persons, then, to whom the bill, if it shall become a law, can possibly apply are those persons or associations who shall attempt to collect money under the name of the Red Cross and under the insignia of the Red Cross for doing the same sort of work. Inasmuch as the society is an international one and has been recognized by the Congress of the United States and by the diplomatic agencies of the United States as one that deserves the aid and recognition of the national authority, I believe that we ought to help these good people by a bill so guarded as I think the pending measure is.

Mr. HALE. I think the Senator from Delaware is correct about it. The only doubt I would have is in regard to the first part of the bill. It undoubtedly limits and prohibits the use of symbols to be worn by any person for the purpose of collecting, soliciting, or receiving money or material for similar work. I think it is very clear that that ought to be prohibited. How much force is there in what follows?

> Or who shall, by the use of said symbol or name of the American National Red Cross, do, or attempt to do, similar work to the American National Red Cross without permission from said organization.

I do not know how much further that would go than the prohibition to collect money. Possibly under this clause the bill might go further, and it might go too far.

Mr. GRAY. I see the criticism the Senator makes, and I appreciate its force. But let him consider for a moment the second clause, "or who shall, by the use of said symbol or name of the American National Red Cross, do, or attempt to do, similar work to the American National Red Cross without permission of said organization." "Or who shall, by the use of said symbol, attempt to do it"—I think that would guard it.

Mr. HALE. I think it does guard it. It simply prohibits the use of the symbol.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to inquire of the Senator whether this is a corporation; and if so, where it was incorporated?

Mr. GRAY. I do not think it has been incorporated.

Mr. TELLER. Then I should like to ask the Senator from Delaware what right we have to be interfering in questions of that character?

Mr. GRAY. I think if the Senator from Colorado will look at the preamble, it will answer his inquiry.

Mr. HALE. What is the force of the words in parentheses, lines 8, 9, and 10, "a duly authorized and recognized body incorporated under the laws for the District of Columbia"?

Mr. GRAY. I suppose those words are designed to show that it is an incorporated company.

Mr. HALE. Yes, I thought so. The parenthesis seems to be for the purpose of recognizing that this is an incorporated company.

Mr. BACON. I submit, Mr. President, that the colloquy between the Senators is such that we can not hear it. They are bunched together in a group and doubtless hear each other, but the rest of us can not hear what is going on.

Mr. GRAY. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] asked me a question.

Mr. BACON. I heard the question of the Senator from Colorado, but I did not hear the reply of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. GRAY. My reply was that I did not then know; but I find in the preamble that it is recited——

Mr. BACON. Now, the Senator from Delaware can not be heard on the other side of the Chamber.

Mr. GRAY. It seems to be very hard for me to succeed in pleasing the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator tell us briefly what the bill means?

Mr. GRAY. I think the preamble of the bill will give a more succinct explanation than any I can possibly make, and I will read it. It is as follows:

Whereas on the 22d of August, 1864, at Geneva, Switzerland, plenipotentiaries respectively representing Italy, Baden, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, France, Prussia, Saxony, and Wurtemburg, and the federal council of Switzerland agreed upon ten articles of a treaty or convention for the purpose of mitigating the evils inseparable from war; of suppressing the needless severity, and ameliorating the condition of soldiers wounded on the field of battle; and particularly providing, among other things in effect, that persons employed in hospitals, and in affording relief to the sick and wounded, and supplies for this purpose, shall be deemed neutral and entitled to protection; and that a distinctive and uniform flag shall be adopted for hospitals and ambulances and convoys of sick and wounded, and an arm badge for individuals neutralized; and

Whereas said treaty has been ratified by all of said nations, and by others subsequently, to the number of thirty-six or more, including the United States of America; and

Whereas article 7 of said treaty specifies the adoption and use of a special insignia, which shall be the distinctive sign of the Red Cross alone, under which insignia or sign the purpose of the treaty shall be carried into effect, the same being a red Greek cross on a white ground, and which shall constitute the military hospital flag of all the nations within the treaty, and designate all persons serving under it, and the same is adopted and used throughout the world; and

Whereas the unauthorized use of said insignia in all countries within the treaty has become a source of embarrassment and serious injury to the military and naval sanitary service of the country in time of war; and

Whereas intricate and perplexing complications arise by the indiscriminate and unauthorized use of the red cross in calamities and catastrophies in time of peace; and

Whereas all the nations most interested in the development of this treaty and its humane and provident work have already taken action to forbid the unauthorized use of its name and insignia; and

Whereas, from the international character of the treaty, it becomes necessary that there be in every nation within the treaty one body or organization in which the power to regulate the use and protect the rights of the insignia and name of the Red Cross shall vest, and that power is established by custom in every nation under the name and known as the central committee of that country, and through which body alone the international committee communicates with that government: Now, therefore, for the purpose of extending protection to this international and universal insignia in the United States of America,

Then the bill provides:

That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or association of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States of America to wear or display the sign of the Red Cross above described, or any colorable imitation of said insignia, without permission from the American National Red Cross (a duly authorized and recognized body incorporated under the laws for the District of Columbia, and corresponding to the central committee described in the last preceding paragraph of the preamble), for the purpose of collecting, soliciting, or receiving money or material—

That is the first clause—

or who shall, by the use of said symbol or name of the American National Red Cross, do, or attempt to do, similar work to the American National Red Cross without permission from said organization, etc.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, the purpose I had in view in making the request that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] should be heard was that I did not hear the reply he made to the inquiry of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] as to whether or not the body designated in the bill is an incorporated body, and if so, by what power it has been incorporated. I presume the Senator answered the question, but we could not hear his answer, and I wanted the information.

Mr. GRAY. It is made a corporation of the District of Columbia.

Mr. BACON. As I have said, I did not hear the Senator's answer, and that was the only object I had in rising.

Mr. HOAR. There seems to be an error in the fifteenth line of the bill. After the word "to" there should be inserted the words "that of."

Mr. GRAY. I presume the Senator is right, though I have not a copy of the bill at this instant before me.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator from Delaware will give me his attention, the bill says that any person who shall do "similar work to the American National Red Cross," meaning, of course, similar work to that of the American National Red Cross.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). The amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 15, after the word "to," it is proposed to insert the words "that of;" so as to read:

or who shall, by the use of said symbol or name of the American National Red Cross do, or attempt to do, similar work to that of the American National Red Cross, without permission from said organization, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. In the preamble there is also a similar grammatical error or want of fullness. After the word "severity," in the seventh line, the words "of war" ought to be added.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that the amendment and adoption of the preamble will follow the passage of the bill.

Mr. HOAR. I thought the bill had passed.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. PETTUS. I desire to inquire of the Senators who have charge of the bill whether there is not danger in saying that a man shall be punished for doing a work of like kind.

Mr. GRAY. I think the Senator, if he has a copy of the bill before him——

Mr. PETTUS. No, sir; I have not: I have only heard it read.

Mr. GRAY. I have not a copy, either, at this moment, but I think the Senator will find that the punishment is to be imposed for doing a work of like kind under the guise or symbol of the Red Cross.

Mr. PETTUS. That is the very danger to which I am referring. The Red Cross is a hospital cross, and why should it not be used if it is not used to collect money or to commit fraud? Why should it not be used by a hospital or by anybody if the proper authorities are not there? Will the Secretary kindly hand me a copy of the bill?

Mr. GRAY. I send one to the Senator.

Mr. PETTUS. So far as there is an attempt to collect money or things of that sort under a false representation, I see no objection to the imposition of a penalty; but in line 14, on page 3, a penalty is imposed on one who attempts "to do similar work to that of the American National Red Cross without permission from said organization."

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator allow me to call his attention, before he proceeds, to what that is intended to accomplish?

Mr. PETTUS. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. The Red Cross Society has a symbol, which, by treaties on the part of all these nations, is respected on the theater of war and on the field of battle. Of course they must have the most ample guaranty that its work is prosecuted in most absolute good faith, otherwise it would be made a means of use by spies for hostile or treacherous operations. Anybody who goes on a field of battle with a flag of the Red Cross in his hands each combatant is entitled to be assured is there solely for this neutral and humane purpose, and therefore the use of the symbol or flag in that work ought to be by the Red Cross Society alone, who are responsible and whom the nations will trust.

Now, if any stranger may, under the guise of prosecuting humane work, go within the military lines of a combatant he might abuse the privilege. So it seems to me the bill is entirely right, and it ought to prohibit anybody intending to relieve even a wounded soldier flourishing this red cross when he has no right to do so. Otherwise the whole thing must break down and fail.

Mr. PETTUS. It seems to me, Mr. President, that so far as this bill attempts to punish the conduct or the doing of anything which the Red Cross Society is called on to do, it goes too far.

Mr. HOAR. It does not.

Mr. PETTUS. Unless there is some bad intention connected with it, such as the collection of money and appropriating it to its own use.

Mr. HOAR. It only punishes such an act when it is attempted to do the work by the use of the symbol and name of the Red Cross, but not the doing of the work without that. I suppose if the Senator from Alabama were engaged in the most charitable work in the world and received the respect of all mankind, as he certainly would, it would be entirely proper to say that nobody else should do the most charitable work in the world pretending that he was the Senator from Alabama. That is all this bill proposes to punish. It proposes to punish the pretense by a person who is not so authorized of being authorized by this society.

Mr. PETTUS. It seems to me that it is putting too much power in the hands of a private society. The matter of the protection of a hospital on the field of battle is too important to be allowed to go entirely into the hands of a private society.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask the Senator from Alabama if he considers a society which is recognized by eight or ten of the principal civilized nations of the world, recognized even by Turkey, so that the noble and illustrious lady who is at the head of the organization penetrated into the horrors of the recent condition of things in Turkey and ministered to the persons there in distress, a private society?

Mr. HALE. Earlier in the debate I asked the same question which the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PETTUS] has raised. It seemed to me as I first read the bill that others ought not to be interfered with because they might be doing the same work as this association, but I felt that I was answered when the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] called my attention to the fact, which has just been brought out by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], that it only applied to persons or associations doing the same work who were using, without permission, the badges or symbols of this association. Therefore I felt that the provision was not too strong under those circumstances.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HOAR. I move to amend the preamble in line 7, on page 1, by striking out the word "the" and inserting the word "its."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 7 of the preamble, page 1, after the word "suppressing," it is proposed to strike out the word "the" and insert "its;" so as to read:

For the purpose of mitigating the evils inseparable from war; of suppressing its needless severity, and ameliorating the condition of soldiers wounded on the field of battle.

The amendment was agreed to.

The preamble as amended was agreed to.

PROCEEDS OF PUBLIC-LAND SALES IN CALIFORNIA.

The bill (S. 99) granting to the State of California 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the cash sales of public lands in said State was announced as next in order.

Mr. HALE. Let that go over, Mr. President, retaining its place on the Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made, the bill will be passed over, retaining its place.

TWYMAN O. ABBOTT.

The bill (S. 356) for the relief of Twyman O. Abbott was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Twyman O. Abbott, of Tacoma, State of Washington, his heirs or legal representatives, the sum of $10,967.75, in full and final settlement of his claim for damages sustained by reason of the breach of a certain contract for lease of a building and ground for post-office purposes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RINALDO P. SMITH.

The bill (S. 1197) for the relief of Rinaldo P. Smith, of Baltimore, Md., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to empower the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Rinaldo P. Smith, of Baltimore, Md., against the Government of the United States on account of the sale, purchase, or occupation by the Government, through its internal-revenue officers or others, of certain real estate of one George J. Stephens, in Greene County, Va., upon which the late firm of Smith, Ellett & Co., now represented by Rinaldo P. Smith, had a prior lien, and to waive the right of the Government to plead the statute of limitations in bar of the claim, and provides that the claimant shall file his petition within sixty days from the passage of this act in the Court of Claims, either at law or in equity, as he may deem the rights of his case shall require; and the Government shall, upon notice served according to the rules and practice of the court, appear and defend against the suit, and it shall proceed to final hearing and judgment, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States by either party, as provided by law.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADMINISTRATOR OF ESTATE OF WILLIAM B. THAYER.

The bill (S. 135) for the relief of George F. Roberts, administrator of the estate of William B. Thayer, deceased, surviving partner of Thayer Bros., and others was announced as next in order.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that that bill may be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made, the bill will be passed over.

ESTATE OF A. H. HERR.

The bill (S. 546) for the relief of the estate of A. H. Herr, deceased, late of the District of Columbia, was announced as the next in order; and the bill was read.

Mr. PETTUS. I ask that the report in that case may be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Secretary proceeded to read the report submitted by Mr. STEWART May 25, 1897, but before concluding was interrupted by

Mr. ALLISON. I think the bill had better be passed over for the present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made, the bill will be passed over.

ADMINISTRATORS OF ISAAC P. TICE.

The bill (S. 466) for the relief of the administrators of Isaac P. Tice, deceased, and others was announced as next in order.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that that bill may go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over under the objection made by the Senator from Iowa.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

The bill (S. 1123) to provide for the examination and classification of certain lands in the State of California was announced as next in order.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART] desiring to be present when that bill is taken up, I ask that it may be passed over without prejudice.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That order will be made.

MARBLE BUSTS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution reported by Mr. HANSBROUGH from the Committee on the Library May 26, 1897, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That Senate resolution of May 13, 1886, providing for marble busts of those who have been Vice-Presidents of the United States to be placed in the vacant niches of the Senate Chamber, be amended as follows:

Amend by striking out the words "vacant niches of the Senate Chamber," and insert in lieu thereof the words "Senate wing of the Capitol;" so as to read:

"*Resolved*, That marble busts of those who have been Vice-Presidents of the United States shall be placed in the Senate wing of the Capitol from time to time; that the Architect of the Capitol is authorized, subject to the advice and approval of the Senate Committee on the Library, to carry into execution the object of this resolution, and the expenses incurred in doing so shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate."

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I suggest that the report be read. There is a brief report which explains the necessity for the passage of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. HANSBROUGH May 26, 1897, as follows:

The Committee on the Library, to which was referred Senate resolution No. 112, has had the same under consideration and beg leave to make the following report:

The Senate resolution of May 13, 1886, which it is proposed to amend, provided for the execution of marble busts of the Vice-Presidents and locations of the same in the vacant niches of the Senate Chamber. It is now found that busts of all the Vice-Presidents have been procured with the exception of two, Vice-President Johnson and Vice-President Tyler. The vacant niches in the Senate Chamber have been filled, leaving no place for the busts of the two above-mentioned Vice-Presidents, or for any subsequent Vice-Presidents. It is proposed to extend the operation of the resolution of May 13, 1886, so that the busts, as they are executed, may be placed in the vacant niches of the Senate wing of the Capitol, it being the opinion of the committee that, the vacant niches of the Senate Chamber being filled, there no longer exists authority under the resolution of May 13, 1886, unless amended, to procure any additional busts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

WARREN HALL.

The bill (S. 663) for the relief of Warren Hall was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PETTUS. Let the report in that case be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. STEWART May 26, 1897, as follows:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 663) for the relief of Warren Hall, having considered the same, beg leave to report as follows:

A bill similar to this one passed the Senate at the last session, and was favorably reported to the House. It has been favorably reported to the Senate and House at least five times. The report made by this committee at the last session is adopted as a part of this report, and your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

The report is as follows:

[Senate Report No. 1273, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 514) for the relief of Warren Hall, having considered the same, report as follows:

This bill was before your committee in several Congresses. At each time it has been favorably reported by your committee and passed by the Senate. It has also been favorably reported by the House Committee on Claims. Your committee adopt the report made in the last Congress as a part hereof and recommend the passage of the bill.

The report is as follows:

[Senate Report No. 821, Fifty-third Congress, third session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1894) for the relief of Warren Hall, having considered the same, report as follows:

A bill similar to this was before your committee in the last Congress, and a favorable report made thereon, after which it passed the Senate. It has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Claims at this session, but so far no further action has been taken thereon. Your committee concur in the report, made in the last Congress, adopt it as a part of this report, and recommend the passage of the bill.

The report made in the Fifty-second Congress is as follows:

"The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 789) for the relief of Warren Hall, after due consideration, report as follows:

"This bill was considered by your committee in the Fiftieth Congress, and a favorable report made thereon, after which it passed the Senate. It was favorably reported in the House in the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, and also at this session. There are no new facts in the case. Your committee concur in the report made by Mr. HOAR in the Fiftieth Congress and make it a part of this report, and recommend the passage of the bill."

[Senate Report No 2462, Fiftieth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 902) for the relief of Warren Hall, have considered the same, and respectfully report:

Warren Hall, the claimant, alleges that he is the son of a free woman, an Indian, and that he was born in the city of Alexandria; that when a youth he was kidnaped in New Orleans, where he had gone as a race rider, and sold to a planter in Mississippi by the name of Roach, by whom he was treated until 1863 in some respects as a free man and in others as a slave. Hall further

claims that during this period he was allowed to raise hogs and other stock, which he exchanged with Roach for cotton, and in this way he had accumulated some seventy-five or more bales of cotton. In the year 1863 sundry lots of cotton along the Mississippi were seized by the United States troops, to be used in the fortifications at Memphis. This cotton was sold at a later date and the proceeds placed in the United States Treasury. In this cotton thus taken, used, and sold were the bales Hall claims, which he had received in exchange for his hogs, by contract with Roach, and of which he was the lawful owner.

Hall endeavored to assert his right of ownership by application to the Quartermaster-General, and by suit in the Court of Claims and in the Supreme Court of the United States, but without success, the courts holding that his condition in fact was that of a slave, and that in consequence he was incapable of making contracts or of acquiring property.

It would seem to your committee that under these facts injustice is done to Hall by enforcing the harsh rule of slavery in his case. If the story of his birth be true, he was by law freeborn and his mother was a free woman, and her legal status would determine his. His servitude, therefore, was the result of force and not of law. He was still a freeman, although unable to assert his freedom.

The bill under consideration is intended to refer the entire case to the Court of Claims, removing simply the bar of limitation and the hitherto insuperable bar of so-called "slavery de facto." Hall then would be allowed to prove his free birth, the contract with Roach, and his title to the property, if possible.

Some questions have been raised in the course of the investigation as to the good faith and genuineness of Hall's claim. All these questions would be passed upon by the court if the proposed statute be enacted, and the burden will be upon him to establish his title in all respects.

Your committee recommend, therefore, the passage of the bill with the following amendment: In line 8, after the word "trial," insert "if it shall appear that said Hall was in fact freeborn he shall be deemed to be entitled to all such rights as he would have had if he had continued a freeman, notwithstanding he may have been reduced to a state of slavery de facto by the operation of the laws of any State."

Mr. PETTUS. If it be in order, I object to the further consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made, the bill will go over.

C. J. BARONETT AND OTHERS.

The bill (S. 1040) to provide compensation for a bridge and for buildings and other improvements constructed by certain persons upon public lands afterwards set apart and reserved as the Yellowstone National Park was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to the several persons named the several sums mentioned as full and final compensation for a certain bridge, buildings, and other improvements constructed and made by them upon public lands afterwards reserved and set apart as the Yellowstone National Park, namely:

To C. J. Baronett, of Gardiner, Mont., $5,000.

To James C. McCartney, of Gardiner, Mont., $3,000.

To Matthew McGuirk, of Los Angeles, Cal., $1,000.

Mr. PETTUS. I ask that the report be read.

Mr. CARTER. The report being quite extensive, I may be able to explain the case to the satisfaction of the Senator from Alabama more briefly and perchance in more satisfactory manner than to listen to the long report.

When the Yellowstone National Park was set apart as a national pleasure ground, there existed within its limits, as laid out, certain homestead and other claims held by citizens of the United States. A certain man named Baronett had erected a bridge across the Yellowstone River at a cost considerably in excess of the amount allowed by the bill as compensation. When the park boundaries were defined, the bridge was included within the exterior limits. The United States from that time to this has used the bridge, excluded Baronett from its use, and practically confiscated the property by including the bridge within the limits of the park.

The same is true with reference to the homestead claims and improvements thereon of the other parties named in the bill. The Secretaries of the Interior have successively recommended the adjustment of these claims for many years past. The bill in its present form, I believe, has repeatedly passed the Senate. It has never failed to receive the favorable report of the committee to which it has been referred. It is meritorious in every particular and constitutes a measure of justice long deferred.

Mr. VEST. I suppose it is hardly necessary to add anything to what has been stated by the Senator from Montana; but I happen to know personally that the facts as he has recited them are true. The bridge was erected by an old trapper called Jack Baronett before the United States, in 1872, segregated this reservation. He put it there as a toll bridge; but after the Government had created the park of course he could collect no further tolls. The Government appropriated the bridge to its own use and has used it since.

The same can be said in regard to the buildings at Mammoth Hot Springs. There never was a more meritorious claim presented to Congress.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

The bill (S. 1964) for the erection of a public building for the use of the custom-house and post-office at Newport News, in the district of Newport News, Va., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the United States custom-house, post-office, and other Government offices, in the city of Newport News, Va., the cost of the site and building, including the vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, complete, not to exceed $100,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

M. S. HELLMAN.

The bill (S. 967) for the relief of M. S. Hellman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War and the proper accounting officers of the Government to charge to M. S. Hellman, of Canyon City, Oreg., $1,000 in full for all damages sustained by the United States for the breach of his contract, made July 5, 1871, for the supply of flour at Camp Warner, Oreg., remitting all further claims of damage under the contract, and to settle and adjust his unsettled accounts with the Government, after the deduction of the above sum of $1,000; and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay the balance found due Hellman upon the proper vouchers therefor.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PORTLAND COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, ME.

The bill (S. 1029) for the relief of the Portland Company, of Portland, Me., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to the Portland Company $80,867.46, in full payment and discharge of the claim of the company for work done and material furnished in the construction of the United States double-ender gunboats *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc*.

Mr. PETTUS. I ask for the reading of the report.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. WARREN May 28, 1897, as follows:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1029) for the relief of the Portland Company, of Portland, Me., have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:

The facts in the claim are fully set forth in Senate Report No. 752, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, and as a similar bill has twice passed the Senate, your committee adopt said report, and recommend the passage of the bill.

[Senate Report No. 752, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2538) for the relief of the Portland Company, of Portland, Me., have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:

Your committee, considering the facts set forth in House Report No. 1248, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, to be correct, adopt the same as a part of this report and recommend the passage of the bill.

[House Report No. 1248, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7506) for the relief of the Portland Company, submit the following report:

The facts out of which this bill for relief arises will be found stated in House report from the Committee on War Claims of the Fifty-first Congress, hereto attached and made a part of this report.

The committee adopts as its report the report made by the committee of the Fifty-first Congress, and respectfully recommend the passage of the bill.

[House Report No. 3363, Fifty-first Congress, second session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12342) for the relief of the Portland Company, of Portland, Me., having had the same under consideration, beg respectfully to submit the following report:

On August 30, 1862, the Navy Department entered into contracts with the Portland Company, of Portland, Me., for the construction of the machinery, engines, and boilers for the two double-ender gunboats *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc*, the contract price in each case being $82,000. By the terms of these contracts the machinery of the *Agawam* was to be completed and delivered to the Government by June 5, 1863, or within one month and a half from April 21, 1863, the date of receiving from the builders the hull of said vessel, while the machinery of the *Pontoosuc* was to be completed and delivered by July 5, 1863, or within one month and a half from May 20, 1863, the date of receiving the hull of said vessel from the contractors.

The records show that the machinery of the former—the *Agawam*—was not completed and delivered until November 30, 1863, or six months, lacking five days, after the time specified, while that of the *Pontoosuc* was not completed and delivered until April 14, 1864, or nine months and ten days subsequent to the date specified in the contract for completion and delivery.

It is claimed by the claimant—and there is some evidence before your committee tending to support the claim—that the contracts were entered into at the urgent request of prominent navy officials, acting under instructions from the Navy Department, and in advance of the preparation of the working drawings and under what may be not improperly described as threats that unless the contracts were taken on the terms proposed by the Department, viz, of $82,000 each, or $164,000 for the two, the company would by the Department be placed on the blacklist, or in the category of those establishments not entitled to the patronage of the Department in the future; and still further, that a failure to accept the offer made by the Department to take these contracts would result in a probability that claimant's shop would be taken possession of by the Department and operated exclusively for the Government work.

The claim is further made, and there is evidence tending to support the allegation, that a positive assurance was given to claimants before and at the time of entering into said contracts and as inducements moving thereto by Benjamin F. Isherwood, chief engineer in the United States Navy, then Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department, acting, it is claimed, under instructions and authority from the Department, to the effect that the weight of the engines and boilers to be constructed for the double-enders *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc* would be about the same, or at most not exceeding 15 per cent, in weight of those of the *Paul Jones*, a vessel then constructed, and the weight and cost of which were well known to the Department and these contractors. The weight of the machinery and appliances of the *Paul Jones* was, at the time of entering into said contract, stated, known, and understood to be about 387,398 pounds.

It is further claimed that the working drawings of the *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc* were furnished by the Department for the different parts of the engines only as the work progressed, and it is alleged the great excess of weight over that of the machinery of the *Paul Jones* was not ascertained until after the materials were all ordered and much of the work was done. Furthermore, it was found when the engines were completed that they greatly exceeded in weight those of the *Paul Jones*—the former weighing over 600,000 pounds—the difference in weight being over 60 per cent of that of the *Paul Jones*, instead of not exceeding 15 per cent as per representations of Department officials, and thus adding largely to the cost both of the material and labor in the work of construction.

It is insisted by claimant that the delay in the completion and delivery of the machinery for these vessels in the one case, that of the *Agawam*, nearly six months, and in the other, the *Pontoosuc*, nine months and nine days, was not occasioned by any fault of the claimants, but by that of the Navy Department, and that during such delay the price of labor and materials was abnormally advanced by reason of the war of the rebellion, and thus the cost to claimants of the construction of said machinery was largely increased. They allege, and the evidence on this point seems quite conclusive, that the actual cost to claimants in constructing this machinery for the two vessels named, not including any charge for condemned material or faulty workmanship, nor for the use of tools, nor interest on money, and including only the actual cost of material and labor, with the single exception of the castings made by the company, which were estimated for and in which there might have been, it is conceded, a small profit, was $222,606.79. In addition, a claim for extra work not included in the foregoing statement is also submitted, amounting to the sum of $1,219.37, making a total of actual money paid out of $223,826.16.

From this deduct the contract price of the two vessels, viz, $164,000, leaving an excess of actual expenditure over contract price of $59,826.16, while if to this should be added a claim on the part of claimants, which it is insisted—and not without considerable reason as to the principle upon which the claim is based, although your committee would consider the percentage of amount claimed as somewhat extravagant—should be considered as part of the actual cost of the vessel's machinery, estimated at 12 per cent of the whole amount, for proportion to general expenses in running the work, and which if allowed would amount to $26,712, making a total loss to claimants, flowing in this manner and giving them the full benefit of their claim, of $86,538.88.

This claim was submitted to Congress in connection with other similar claims, and on March 9, 1865, the Senate passed the following resolution:

"IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 9, 1865.*

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to organize a board of not less than three competent persons, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and determine how much the vessels of war and steam machinery contracted for by the Department in the years 1862 and 1863 cost the contractors over and above the contract price, and the allowance for extra work, and report the same to the Senate at its next session, none but those who have given satisfaction to the Department to be considered."

Under said resolution the honorable Secretary of the Navy appointed a board, consisting of Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge, Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, and Paymaster C. H. Eldridge, which convened at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard June 6, 1865, and continued in session for more than six months.

The Portland Company, coming under the terms of said resolution, presented their claim to said board with the vouchers and the evidence in support of it.

See Senate Executive Document No. 18, Thirty-ninth Congress, first session, page 61, as follows:

The board, after a critical examination of the bills of cost presented by the several contractors for vessels and steam machinery contracted for in the years 1862 and 1863, who have appeared and made sworn statements, has determined the excess of cost in the several cases over and above the contract price and allowance for extra work to be as follows:

Engine and boilers for the wooden double-ender *Agawam*	$40,433.73
Engines and boilers for the wooden double-ender *Pontoosuc*	40,433.73
Total	80,867.46

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE,
Commodore, and President of Board.
MONTGOMERY FLETCHER,
Chief Engineer.
CHAS. H. ELDRIDGE,
Paymaster.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

This investigation and report covered and included contracts for the construction of hulls and machinery of some twenty-six other vessels.

On January 31, 1866, this report was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate, which committee, on March 22, 1866, made a report thereon (No. 45, first session Thirty-ninth Congress), accompanying a bill for the payment of the awards thus made. In said report the committee say:

"From June till December last, the board organized by the Secretary of the Navy, under the Senate resolution, composed of eminent officers of the Navy, was engaged in hearing evidence and investigating the claims of these parties. That investigation seems to have been fairly, carefully, and thoroughly made. It was by officers of the Department, and the award, which the committee believe to be substantially right, should be adopted as the basis of relief to the parties, and therefore the committee report the accompanying bill."

This claim was never presented, as will appear from the following communication of date May 19, 1890, from the Secretary of the Navy, to what is familiarly and commonly known as the "Marchand Board," organized under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May 19, 1890.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo inclosing a bill (S. 473) "for the relief of the Portland Company, of Portland, Me.," and requesting such information as the records of this Department may afford relating to the claim of that company "for work done and material furnished in the construction of the United States double-ender gunboats *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc*, as per report of Thomas O. Selfridge, commodore and president of board, Senate Executive Document No. 18, first session Thirty-ninth Congress."

In reply I have to state that under date of May 25, 1865, in pursuance of the following resolution, passed by the Senate on the 9th of March of that year, viz—

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to organize a board of not less than three persons, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and examine how much the vessels of war and machinery contracted for by the Department in the years 1862 and 1863 cost the contractors, over and above the contract price and allowance for extra work, and report the same to the Senate at its next session. None but those who have given satisfaction to the Department to be considered"—

the Secretary of the Navy appointed a board, of which Rear-Admiral (then Commodore) Thomas O. Selfridge was the presiding officer, to inquire into and determine the cost to the contractors, over and above the contract price and allowance for extra work, of the vessels and steam machinery contracted for by the Department during the years designated in the resolution.

The board completed its duties on the 23d of December, 1865, and submitted its report to the Department. After a careful search the original of this report can not be found upon the files, but the records of the Department show that under date of January 30, 1866, a copy of the record of the board was transmitted to the Senate. The record was thereupon printed as Senate Executive Document No. 18, first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

It appears from the record of the board (page 62 of the executive document referred to) that the excess in cost to the Portland Company under their contracts with the Department for the construction of the machinery of the wooden double-enders *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc* was determined by the board to be $40,433.73 in the case of each vessel, or for both of the vessels $80,867.46, the sum mentioned in the bill.

The records of the Department also show that the Department entered into contracts with the Portland Company, under date of August 30, 1862, for the construction of the machinery of the *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc*, the contract price in each case being $82,000. With regard to payments under these contracts, the Bureau of Steam Engineering reports that all the payments were regularly made in the case of each vessel to the full amount named in the contracts, and that the bills for the steam trials, amounting to $4,838.38 for the *Agawam* and $2,564.21 for the *Pontoosuc*, were also paid in full.

In pursuance of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1867 (Statutes at Large, volume 14, page 424), which directed the Secretary of the Navy "to investigate the claims of all contractors for building vessels of war and steam machinery for the same under contracts made after the 1st day of May, 1861, and prior to the 1st day of January, 1864, and to report to Congress a tabular statement of each case, which shall contain the name of the contractor, a description of the work, the contract price, the whole increased cost of the work over the contract price, and the amount of such increased cost caused by the delay and action of the Government aforesaid, and the amount already paid the contractor over and above the contract price," the Department appointed a board, of which Commodore J. B. Marchand was the presiding officer, to examine the several claims presented; but it does not appear that the claim of the Portland Company on account of the construction of the machinery of the *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc* provided for in the bill under consideration was presented or reported upon by this board. The report of the Marchand Board is contained in Senate Executive Document No. 3, Fortieth Congress, second session.

Very respectfully,

B. F. TRACY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JOHN H. MITCHELL,
Committee on Claims, United States Senate.

As illustrating the statement, supra, as to the means employed by the chief engineering officer of the Navy Department, presumably under instructions from the Department, superinduced, it is true, doubtless, by the pressing necessity growing out of actual and flagrant war, your committee beg to attract attention to the following extracts from the sworn testimony of Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Isherwood, given in the city of New York, November 6, 1873, in the case of The Washington Iron Works, for the use of George M. Clapp, *v.* The United States, then pending in the Court of Claims, and growing out of a contract of even date with those now under consideration, for the construction of the double-ender gunboat *Lenapee* and which was one of the twenty-seven vessels, including the *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc*, contracted for about the same time and under substantially similar circumstances:

Testimony of Benjamin F. Isherwood, late Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department.

[Court of Claims of the United States. The Washington Iron Works, for the use of George M. Clapp, against The United States. No. 7169.]

NEW YORK, *November 6, 1873—11 a. m.*

Present for the United States, Samuel Huntington, esq.; for the claimant, Martin V. B. Bachman, esq.

BENJAMIN F. ISHERWOOD, being called by the claimant and sworn, testified as follows in response to the commissioner: My name is Benjamin F. Isherwood. I am a chief engineer in the United States Navy; am over 21 years of age; reside at 11 East Thirty-sixth street, New York City; have no interest, direct or indirect, in the claim which is the subject of this inquiry, and am not related, in any way that I know of, to the above-named claimant.

In response to Mr. Bachman:

I have been an engineer for about thirty years, and in the United States naval service as an engineer for about twenty-eight or twenty-nine years. Was in said service all of 1862 as Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department.

Question. During 1862, while acting in that capacity, did you have anything to do, on the part of the Government, with contracting for the construction of steam machinery and appurtenances for a class of vessels called double-enders?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Was the *Lenapee* one of that class of vessels?

Answer. It was.

Question. State, if you please, what you had to do with the making of the contracts for said machinery.

(Objected to by counsel for the United States as immaterial.)

Answer. By the direction of the Department advertisements were put in the principal papers of the country asking for sealed proposals (objected to by counsel for the United States) for the construction of the class of machinery referred to, according to specifications and plans prepared by the Bureau. In response, a number of proposals were received at varying prices, the lowest being $80,000, the next lowest $82,000. The contract for two vessels was awarded to the bidder for $80,000, and also a contract to the bidder for $82,000. The Department then decided that it would not exceed this latter price, but would offer as many contracts at that price as it could get taken. To the best of my recollection, the highest bid was $125,000. No additional offers were received for contracts at $82,000, and I was directed by the Department to personally visit the principal shops and urge upon them the acceptance of this work for the $82,000, a sum which the Department had decided not to exceed. I accordingly visited the shops, and used all the arguments I could devise to induce them to accept the work on these terms. In this way contracts for the machinery of twenty-six or twenty-seven vessels were made, and the *Lenapee* was one of that number. Said twenty-six or twenty-seven vessels include those that were awarded on the original proposals, as well as those taken on my personal solicitation.

(Counsel for the United States objects to whole of last answer as immaterial; and also objects to such parts of it as state the contents of written instruments, and such as state what the Department decided and ordered.)

Question. State, if you can, the names of vessels for which machinery was contracted under the circumstances you have just related.

Answer. *Sassacus, Patuxet, Tallapoosa, Winooska, Mackinaw, Shamrock, Tallahoma, Taconey, Iosco, Agawam, Pontoosuc, Massasoit, Osceola, Mattabesett, Chicopee, Ascutney, Otsego, Metacomet, Chenango, Lenapee, Mendota, Mingoe, Wyalusing, Pontiac, Wateree, Eutaw, Peoria.*

Question. Which two of those were awarded on the bids?

Adjourned at 11.55 a. m. till 1 p. m. November 6, 1873.

NOVEMBER 6, 1873—1 p. m.

Present for the United States: Samuel Huntington, esq.; for the claimant, Martin V. B. Bachman, esq.

Direct examination of BENJAMIN F. ISHERWOOD—Continued.

Answer. The *Mendota* and the *Metacomet*.

Question. State, if you please, what arguments you used to induce the parties who took this contract to construct the machinery to so take it.

(Counsel for the United States objects as immaterial.)

Answer. The general scope of the arguments was, that the Government was very greatly in need of this work, and that, as loyal supporters of the Government, they were bound to meet its needs; that a refusal to do so would place them in the category of those not entitled to the patronage of the Department hereafter. I also stated that unless the shops responded to the best of their ability to the exigencies of the Department I would recommend, what I had before suggested to the Department, to take possession of the shops and have them operated exclusively for the Government work.

Question. Were the engines put in the twenty-seven vessels you have named similar to those put in the vessel called the *Paul Jones*?

(Counsel for the United States objects to question as immaterial.)

Answer. They were of the same type, but of very different dimensions.

Question. In what respect?

Answer. The engines of the *Lenapee* were about 81 per cent larger than those of the *Paul Jones*, making the comparison by capacity of cylinder. The diameter of the cylinder of the *Paul Jones* was 48 inches, and its stroke of piston 7 feet. The diameter of the cylinder of the *Lenapee* was 58 inches, and its stroke of piston 8½ feet.

Question. What was the weight of the machinery and appurtenances in the *Paul Jones*?

(Counsel for the United States objects to question as immaterial.)

Answer. It was 387,398 pounds.

Question. State, if you can, the weight of the machinery and appurtenances in the *Lenapee*.

Answer. Five hundred and thirty-two thousand and ten pounds.

Question. Were you at that time acquainted with the costs of construction of naval machinery of that class?

Answer. I had a general opinion of it, but, not being a builder, I could not depend on that opinion as precise.

Question. Have you since that time become familiar with the subject?

Answer. I have.

Question. Was or was not $82,000 a fair price for the construction of the machinery and appurtenances for the *Lenapee*, in your opinion?

(Counsel for the United States objects to question as immaterial.)

Answer. I think it was inadequate.

Cross-examined by SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Esq., counsel for the United States.

Question. How do you know the weight of the machinery and appurtenances of the *Lenapee*?

Answer. The contract requires the contractor to furnish an inventory of the weight and material of each part of the machinery and of all its appurtenances; and from these inventories the above weights are given.

Question. Did you ever see these inventories?

Answer. I did; they came to me in my official capacity as chief of Bureau.

Question. Did you take copies of memoranda from the inventory of the weight and material of the machinery of the *Lenapee*?

Answer. I had the inventories of the weights of the machinery for a large number of these vessels, all of which differed more or less, and I took the average, which is the weight given in my testimony, and the average for the whole of them was 532,010 pounds.

Question. Then, do I understand you to mean that 532,010 pounds was the exact weight of the machinery and appurtenances of the *Lenapee*?

Answer. No. It was the average weight of the machinery of that class, and probably varied a few per cent from the weight of the *Lenapee*.

Question. By whom was that average computed?

Answer. By myself.

Question. When?

Answer. In 1864 and 1865, and published in 1865 in a work entitled Experimental Researches in Steam Engineering, volume second.

By the Commissioner:

Question. Do you know of any other matter relative to the claim in question?

Answer. Not that I am aware of.

B. F. ISHERWOOD.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 6th day of November, A. D. 1873.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE,
Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims.

That claimants were losers on this contract to an amount nearly, if not quite, equal to one-half of the whole contract there can be but little doubt, as were most, if not all, of the contractors engaged in the construction of the 27 gunboats mentioned in the report of the Selfridge Board. These contracts were entered into in abnormal times. War was raging, it is true, but many were the predictions then made, by some of our ablest statesmen, that it could not and would not last more than a few months at most. Those who, gifted with the greatest prescience, could not and did not predict as to the future with any degree of accuracy, and few there were, indeed, who, in August, 1862, the date when these contracts were entered into, could have been made to believe that nearly three years from that date would find the war still raging with unabated fury, millions of men still in arms, and prices of all kinds of labor, materials, and provisions doubled or trebled in amount.

In discussing this very claim, and others of like character, Senator Sumner (see Congressional Globe, 1865, page 1892) said:

"The Senator from Kentucky said that they took the war into their calculations. Perhaps they did; but who among these contractors could take that war adequately into his calculations? Who among those sitting here or at the other end of the Avenue properly appreciated the character of the great contest that was then going on? Sir, we had passed half a century in peace; we knew nothing of war or of war preparations, when all at once we were called to efforts on this gigantic scale. Are you astonished that these contractors did not know more about the war than your statesmen? Be to these contractors as gentle in judgment and as considerate as you have been to others in public life who have erred in their calculations with regard to it."—*Congressional Globe*, page 1987.

"The building of that invulnerable navy was one of the great victories of the war, not to be commemorated on any special field, but to be seen in those mighty results which we all now enjoy.

"And now again I ask, Are you ready to see these contractors who have done this service sacrificed? You do not allow the soldier to be sacrificed, nor the national creditor who has taken your stock; will you allow the mechanic to be sacrificed? * * * My friend on my right (Mr. Nye) asked you to be magnanimous to these contractors. I do not put it in that way. I ask you simply to be just. Do by them as you would be done by. The Senator from Nevada also very fitly reminded you of the experience of other countries. He told you that England, at the close of the Crimean war, when her mechanics had suffered precisely as your mechanics have suffered, did not allow them to be sacrificed, but every pound and shilling of their liabilities under their contracts was promptly met by that Government. Will you be less just to your mechanics than England? It is an old saying that 'republics are ungrateful.' I hope that this Republic may certainly vie with any monarchy in gratitude to those who served it."—*Congressional Globe*, page 1987.

During the same debate Senator Hendricks, of Indiana (see Congressional Globe, page 1964, 1865), said:

"I am of the opinion that these sums ought to be paid, as a matter of justice and right, by the Government to these contractors. Each case, of course, has its special merits or demerits. But, sir, I believe in the doctrine that where a man contracts to do a great and very important work for the Government, he ought not to be allowed to be a large loser and in some cases, as will be the result here, to be broken up by the contract that he may have made, and especially in the case of contracts made at such a time as these were made and for such work as they were made. * * * We had to have these ships; the Government could not progress in the war without them, and great numbers had to be manufactured or contracted for about the same time. What was the effect of that? The Government made a contract with one man, then with another, then with another, and started her own shipyards with all the force it was possible to command. What was the effect of that? Of course, to increase the price of labor; of course, to increase the price of material required in the construction of the ships. There are some general views about the equity of these claims without reference to the particular merit of each case."—*Congressional Globe*, page 1890, 1866.

"The point is that, these contracts being made in 1862 and 1863, the prices continued to advance during all the time that these parties were building the vessels and constructing the machinery for them, so that they were overtaken by this enormously high rate of prices and destroyed."—*Congressional Globe*, page 1892.

"These contracts were made by some below their own propositions, and at barely fair prices at the then current rates. Is there any Senator here who wishes to see these men broken up merely because they entered into a contract with the Government? Is there any Senator here who wishes to say to these men, 'We have your bond, and we will hold you to your bond; we will take the blood out of your business; we will have the pound of flesh?' "—*Congressional Globe*, page 1964.

That Congress has in the past comprehended the injustice of permitting these contractors and others similarly situated to bear the immense losses they suffered under the circumstances stated has been made apparent in various proceedings, had at different times since the close of the war, sometimes by one House acting separately and independently, sometimes by the joint action of both Houses—notably in the former case the action of the Senate of March 9, 1865, which led to the organization of the Selfridge Board, and of the latter by the act of March 2, 1867, which resulted in the organization and report of the Marchand Board, to say nothing of the various special acts of Congress and numerous reports submitted from the committees of the respective Houses from time to time. Among the latter reference might be properly made to the following: Report of Senator Nye, Senate Report No. 45, second session Twenty-ninth Congress; Senate Report No. 37, second session Forty-second Congress; Representative Stone's report, No. 17, second session Thirty-ninth Congress.

A bill to pay these claimants directly the amount of their claims, as reported by the Selfridge Board, passed the House of Representatives unanimously in the third session of the Twenty-seventh Congress. Various special acts have been passed covering similar cases, some of them included in the report of the Selfridge Board, to wit:

One of the awards has been paid by joint resolution of March 30, 1867 (15 Stats., 253), by which Donahue, Ryan & Secor were paid $179,000 for losses sustained by them in constructing the *Camanche*. Amount allowed by the board, $179,993.80.

In addition, the following special acts have been passed to relieve contractors in similar cases, to wit:

Act of February 18, 1873, to relieve the heirs of George C. Bester, $125,000. (17 Stats., 733.)

Act of June 1, 1872, to pay Charles W. Whitney $50,000. (17 Stats., 671.)

Act of June 10, 1872, to pay J. S. Underhill $23,310.75. (17 Stats., 691).

Act of March 2, 1875, to pay Daniel S. Mershon, jr., $46,715.08. (18 Stats., 635.)

The contractors for building the Dome of the Capitol were awarded and paid $96,000 for increase in the price of labor and material during its construction. The Government prolonged the time of its completion. (See Senate Report No. 132, first session Thirty-ninth Congress.)

John Ericsson was paid $1,070,438.93 on the *Puritan* (United States Statutes, June 25, 1864, volume 13, 400) for increased cost of labor and materials.

Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was paid $76,000 for increased cost of labor and material in building the United States vessel *Tippecanoe* in 1873.

Mr. PETTUS. I object to the further consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The further consideration of the bill having been objected to, the next bill on the Calendar will be stated.

Mr. FRYE. Will the Senator from Alabama allow the bill to which he has objected to remain on this Calendar instead of going over to the Calendar under Rule IX?

Mr. PETTUS. I have no objection to that course. I have no objection to the bill being fairly considered.

Mr. FRYE. The bill will then retain its place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over without prejudice.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. QUAY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, January 7, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 6, 1898.

CONSULS.

Adolph L. Frankenthal, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Berne, Switzerland.

William A. Prickitt, of New Jersey, to be consul of the United States at Rheims, France.

Michael J. Burke, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Canada.

Edward D. Winslow, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Stockholm, Sweden.

Urbain J. Ledoux, of Maine, to be consul of the United States at Three Rivers, Quebec.

John N. McCunn, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Dunfermline, Scotland.

Louis H. Aymé, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Guadeloupe, West Indies.

W. Stanley Hollis, of Massachusetts, now consul of the United States at Mozambique, to be consul of the United States at Lourenço Marquez, Africa.

Daniel E. McGinley, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Athens, Greece.

Charles W. Merriman, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Brockville, Ontario.

George H. Moulton, of Colorado, to be consul of the United States at Demerara, British Guiana.

INDIAN AGENT.

Edwin M. Yearian, of Junction, Idaho, to be agent for the Indians of the Lemhi Agency in Idaho.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Alfred W. Brown, of Massachusetts, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *January 6, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIAL REPORTER OF DEBATES.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has been notified that Mr. Andrew Devine, one of the official reporters of debates of the House of Representatives, resigns his position; and the Chair therefore appoints Mr. Reuel Small, of Deering, Me., to be an official reporter of debates in his place.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 2294. An act to provide an American register for the steamer *Jacksonville*—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. R. 75. Joint resolution accepting the invitation of the Government of Norway to take part in an international fisheries exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May to September, A. D. 1898—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 495. An act granting a pension to Plumy E. Marden—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 1318. An act granting a pension to Celesthia A. Whitney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1321. An act granting a pension to Emily E. Atherton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1320. An act granting a pension to Sophia J. Chilcott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1023. An act granting a pension to Jane L. Buckingham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 666. An act granting a pension to William H. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 522. An act granting an increase of pension to John S. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 934. An act granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Breedlove—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 654. An act granting an increase of pension to Caleb M. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 651. An act for the relief of Eugenia Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 649. An act to grant a pension to Emeline C. Sewell, widow of Chief Engineer George Sewell, United States Navy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 655. An act granting a pension to Harriet R. Matlack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1087. An act to increase the pension of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Roberts, widow of the late Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts, United States Army—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1887. An act granting an increase of pension to Russell R. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 732. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1075. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward Stanley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 734. An act granting an increase of pension to Jackson Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 733. An act granting a pension to Jacob Saladin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1361. An act granting an increase of pension to John N. Landon, of Leavenworth, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 728. An act granting a pension to John F. Hathaway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 731. An act granting a pension to Elender Herring, of Elsmore, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 730. An act granting an increase of pension to John N. Corgan, of McPherson, Kans.—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 1362. An act granting a pension to Charles Williamson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1076. An act granting an increase of pension to Allen Buckner, of Baldwin, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2280. An act granting a pension to Andrew M. Callaham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 301. An act to increase the pension of Edmund Woog—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 304. An act granting a pension to Henry Farmer—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 302. An act granting a pension to Ambrose J. Vanarsdel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 310. An act granting a pension to Johnson Hays—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 769. An act to increase the pension of Clark W. Harrington, late sergeant of Company I, Ninety-third New York Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 294. An act granting an increase of pension to John J. Boatwright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 949. An act granting a pension to Levi R. Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 950. An act granting a pension to Anna King, widow of Samuel King, deceased—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 126. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Conway—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 637. An act granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Silvey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 856. An act granting a pension to Margaret Bowsell—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 858. An act granting a pension to Cornelia De Peyster Black—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 859. An act granting a pension to Josephine I. Offley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 862. An act granting a pension to Mary A. Benjamin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1518. An act to increase the pension of Martha M. McCall, widow of William Wallace McCall, a soldier of the Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 963. An act granting a pension to Nathan Mitchell—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 692. An act for the relief of Abner Abercrombie—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 1466. An act granting a pension to Ransom S. Angell, late private of Company G, First Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1465. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 342. An act granting an increase of pension to Jerusha Sturgis, widow of Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 73. An act granting a pension to William L. Grigsby, of Belvidere, in the county of Thayer, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 76. An act granting a pension to Alice V. Cook, of St. Paul, Nebr., invalid daughter of John Y. Cook, deceased, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 71. An act granting a pension to Alfred Bigelow, of Norfolk, in the State of Nebraska—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 180. An act increasing the pension of Celia A. Jeffers to the sum of $30 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 179. An act granting a pension to Mary F. Hawley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 184. An act granting a pension to Catherine E. O'Brien—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 178. An act granting a pension to Susan A. Paddock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 186. An act granting increase of pension to Franklin C. Plantz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 169. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Simeral—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 181. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Hattie E. Redfield, of Omaha, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 166. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1521. An act granting a pension to Sarah M. Spyker—to the Committee on Pensions.
S. 152. An act to increase the pension of Esther Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.
S. 1869. An act granting a pension to Catherine A. Bradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1378. An act granting a pension to James W. Whitney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1422. An act granting an increase of pension to Abraham Rhodes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1384. An act granting a pension to Jackson Lucus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1379. An act granting a pension to Simon D. Kohl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1373. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob P. Fletcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1417. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Hively—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1237. An act granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Arethusa Wright, of Sheridan, Oreg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1238. An act granting a pension to Catherine L. Nixon—to the Committee on Pensions.
S. 1334. An act granting a pension to William J. Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1363. An act granting an increase of pension to Alvah A. Eaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1119. An act granting a pension to Cassius M. Clay, sr., a citizen of Kentucky, and a major-general in the Army of the United States in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1154. An act for the relief of George Hughes, of Portland, Oreg.—to the Committee on Pensions.
S. 1155. An act granting a pension to P. F. Castleman, of Oregon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1424. An act granting a pension to Richard T. Seltzer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1430. An act granting a pension to George E. Tuttle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1450. An act granting a pension to Catharine Leary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1474. An act granting an increase of pension to John G. Powers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1375. An act granting a pension to James W. Whitney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1387. An act to increase the pension of Michael Carron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1473. An act granting a pension to Oscar A. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1477. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Porter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1480. An act granting an increase of pension to Lewis D. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1534. An act increasing the pension of Luvicey J. Summers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1603. An act for the relief of Charles A. Nazro—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1614. An act granting a pension to John Amrein—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1733. An act granting a pension to Frances M. Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1751. An act granting an increase of pension to Moses M. Crants—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1822. An act granting a pension to Silas B. Hensley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 2112. An act granting a pension to Jesse O. Davy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 2114. An act granting a pension to Rebecca E. Kutz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 2115. An act granting a pension to Milton T. Bedford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 2209. An act granting an increase of pension to Samantha Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 2213. An act granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Cornelia I. Skiles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 2217. An act to increase the pension of Aaron B. Page—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 2219. An act granting a pension to Thomas Madden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 2220. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Holly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 2224. An act granting a pension to James Byrne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 2225. An act granting a pension to John G. B. Masters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 2228. An act granting a pension to James G. Hartzell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 2247. An act granting a pension to Charles E. Mann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 2248. An act granting a pension to Charles A. Hutchings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 2258. An act granting a pension to Joshua Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 2807. An act granting a pension to Benjamin L. Nolan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 897. An act granting a pension to Julia D. Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 157. An act to increase the pension of Gen. James W. McMillan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 156. An act to increase the pension of Capt. John H. Mullen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 408. An act to restore a pension to Harriet M. Knowlton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 158. An act granting a pension to Peter Daly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 385. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Selena McKay—to the Committee on Pensions.
S. 139. An act granting an increase of pension to Florence W. Buskirk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 368. An act granting a pension to Jennie E. Burch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 821. An act to increase the pension of Thomas J. Haughey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 844. An act to grant a pension to Eli D. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 590. An act granting an increase of pension to Isabella H. Silvey, widow of Lieut. Col. William Silvey, deceased—to the Committee on Pensions.
S. 589. An act to increase the pension of Caroline V. English—to the Committee on Pensions.
S. 347. An act providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Tacoma, in the State of Washington—to the Committee Public Buildings and Grounds.
S. 962. An act granting a pension to Riley W. Pierce—to the Committee on Pensions.
S. 1209. An act granting an increase of pension to Maj. John H. Gearkee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
S. 1866. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Martha L. Bohannon, of Lynchburg, Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.
S. 1454. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Sprague—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the remaining provision of the legislative appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HOPKINS in the chair.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE was recognized, and yielded his time to Mr. GROSVENOR.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman from Ohio begins, I desire to say simply a word to the committee. A number of gentlemen on this side of the House who have not had an opportunity to be heard wish to speak on this question. I think, therefore, it is important at this time that there should be some understanding that no extension of time will be made to-day. If unlimited time is given, as has heretofore been the case in this debate, it will deprive many gentlemen on this side, as well as on the other, of an opportunity of being heard at all.

Mr. MOODY. I understand the gentleman to suggest that the understanding be entered into now as to the expiration of the debate?

Mr. DOCKERY. No; my suggestion was, as far as practicable, that there shall be no extension of time to-day. I know it is considered somewhat discourteous to object to a request for an extension of time to any member who is occupying the floor. But if the time is extended, as it was yesterday, without limit, necessarily it will deprive other gentlemen of an opportunity of being heard at all.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I hope his proposition will not be insisted

upon just at the present time. If I had a moment's opportunity to speak to my friend from Missouri privately, I could satisfy him that there may be reasons for an exception to that rule. I shall myself ask the committee to extend my time, as I do not think an hour will be sufficient, and hope it will be granted. I shall not take, however, any more time in the debate upon this question. It may be that I shall only occupy the hour, but I dislike very much under the circumstances to feel cramped and limited, and know my friend from Missouri fully appreciates the condition.

Mr. DOCKERY. I hope the gentleman from Ohio will have ample time——

Mr. BROSIUS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio shall have leave to conclude his remarks without interruption.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I have no objection to that request, Mr. Chairman, if the same privileges are accorded to others. I shall desire to occupy the floor myself perhaps to-day on this question, and may need an extension of time.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I hope the gentleman from Pennsylvania will couple his request with the further understanding that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] shall be allowed the same length of time that is accorded to the gentleman from Ohio to reply.

Mr. DOCKERY. I think that is correct.

Mr. MOODY. I think, Mr. Chairman, the request should be modified so as to indicate some definite time. The granting of "leave to conclude" the gentleman's remarks is too indefinite. It seems to me that under the present circumstances there should be some definite time fixed. I understand the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] agrees with me, and will be satisfied to have a limit fixed to the time.

Mr. GROSVENOR. That will be entirely satisfactory to me.

Mr. BROSIUS. Then I will modify my request by asking that the gentleman from Ohio may be permitted to proceed for one hour and forty-five minutes. I understand that time is regarded by him as sufficient.

Mr. GROSVENOR. That will be satisfactory.

Mr. DOCKERY. And that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] be allowed the same time to reply.

Mr. BROSIUS. I have no objection to that.

Mr. DOCKERY. As I understand the gentleman desires to reply.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I do not know that I desire to reply to the gentleman from Ohio, but I do desire to express myself on this subject, and may want a little more time than the rules allow in the ordinary course of debates.

Mr. BROSIUS. I would suggest now that I desire to reply to a good many statements that have been made in this discussion, but prefer to postpone my address until later.

Mr. DOCKERY. I should certainly not interpose objection to any time that the chairman of the committee might desire.

Mr. BROSIUS. I have no doubt that I shall receive every courtesy from my colleague on the committee in that regard.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will submit the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to the committee. Unanimous consent is asked that the gentleman from Ohio be allowed one hour and forty-five minutes, and also that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON], when he takes the floor in reply, may be allowed the same time. Is there objection to either request?

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

[Mr. GROSVENOR addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, on the 14th day of December, while making some remarks on this subject, and making use of no opprobrious statements about any member, I was frequently interrupted by the gentleman from Ohio, and in every instance I gladly yielded to his question. This morning he took occasion to use an opprobrious description, which he afterwards said he applied to me. I asked for time to reply to it. He refused to yield, and further went on to illustrate the statement by an anecdote or story which was a disgrace for any man on this floor to apply to another and a disgrace for this House to sit and listen to.

Now, let me call the attention of the gentleman from Ohio to the way such treatment has been considered heretofore; and I trust he will listen to what I am about to read. On the 17th of May, 1890, the House then being Republican, Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, was assailed in much the same way that I was assailed this morning. He demanded the right to be heard in reply. Objection was made on the floor of this House, and a member of the House on the floor that day made this statement, which I commend to the fairness of members here present. He said:

> I hope, Mr. Chairman, that whatever may be the technical rule about this, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Bynum] may be permitted to proceed. [Applause.] Let us have fair play, whatever may be our rules.

That was what Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, asked for a political opponent when he had been unfairly attacked on this floor. [Applause.]

Now, I want the gentleman from Ohio to listen still further. The gentleman in the chair made this remark:

> It can not be possible that if a member of the House is assailed here in Committee of the Whole House he must wait until to-morrow morning or until some subsequent day before he can ever be heard to defend himself.

And then he went on:

> The Chair declines to hear any further argument upon the question. The Chair thinks the gentleman from Indiana is entitled to the floor and will recognize no one until he proceeds.

Who was it that asked if any man could be so unfair as to refuse a member the right to reply when assailed; who was it that asked if the House proposed to wait until next day before he could be recognized as having the right to the floor, and who was it that recognized that man, and would recognize no other—fair that day, whatever he may be now? That was the Hon. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR of Ohio.

Mr. GROSVENOR. He is always that way.

Mr. BARRETT. Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not want to go on with this controversy any further as to the remark made about me by the gentleman from Ohio because I had attempted to stand up and defend the President of the United States, which the gentleman followed up by a story which could only be heard in political meetings where most of us would not care to be. I leave the matter where it deserves to be left, to the contempt of every man who believes that when a member on this floor calls another man by a name, he is the last man of all to stand upon his fancied prerogative and refuse him the right to make a reply. [Applause.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say that I left open a matter that may be improperly construed when I referred to the statement of a gentleman in the Chicago convention, who made the remark, "I carry my sovereignty in my hat." I quoted that from memory, and it was the utterance of the Hon. A. W. Campbell, of Wheeling, W. Va. In my subsequent remarks it may have been inferred that I intended to say that that gentleman was one of the betrayers of Blaine. Mr. Campbell was one of the most earnest and faithful friends of Mr. Blaine; voted for him and supported him all the way through.

Now, as to my refusal to yield the tenth or fifteenth time in this discussion, I can only say that there are conditions requiring remedies that sometimes we do not like to apply. But if the thing can not be stopped any other way, sometimes we have to do it. That is all. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, no man on this floor has a greater respect for the venerable gentleman from Ohio than I have, but I do think that of all things men ought not to do, especially a man of the long experience, guarded and fortified by precedent and long knowledge amongst men, such as that gentleman had, it is to make a reply to a fair and honest statement of position by any such small, unbecoming suggestions and imputations as made by that gentleman. I leave it to the gentleman from Ohio who it was that first introduced any opprobrious epithets here and who has stuck to them.

I want to say that when the rules come up in this House, as they will in ten or fifteen days, I propose to take a little time to give a few of my experiences and state some of the scenes that I have observed upon this floor since I have been a member of this House; how old members are allowed, in violation of every rule and every precedent upon this floor, to go on and abuse other men, and when the new member gets up to try to assert his rights, every possible parliamentary device is applied to shut him off. [Applause.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. So far as I am concerned, the incident is closed.

A MEMBER. Regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, during the first forty years of the existence of this Government, from the Administration of George Washington down to the Administration of Andrew Jackson, the spoils system was absolutely unknown. Men were not appointed to office because of their political opinions, nor were they removed from office on that account. The sole test for a place in the public service, often ascribed to Washington and more frequently to Jefferson, was: Is the applicant honest? Is he capable? Is he devoted to the Constitution? Indeed, there were very few removals from office, comparatively speaking, during all this period to which I have referred, such as occurred being invariably made bona fide and for just cause, and, as a necessary consequence, the civil service of the country was administered honestly, efficiently, and without any scandals whatever.

I want to call the attention of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY] to another matter which is quite plainly revealed in this period of our national history. That gentleman, whose quaint sayings are so pleasing, and who is always an entertaining talker, but who too frequently sacrifices exactness of statement to oratorical effect, said the other day, in the course of his remarks on this floor, that it was impossible to have party

organization unless we gave the offices to our friends. He also said, in the same speech, with reference to Tammany Hall:

Tammany is omnipotent, Tammany is invincible in the face of all influence that its enemies can bring to bear. Why is this? It is because Tammany respects her friends. Tammany pensions her friends and not her enemies.

Now, I want to call the attention of this House and of the country, as well as the attention of the gentleman from North Carolina, to the fact that during this period of our national history, when the spoils system was absolutely unknown, public spirit was everywhere present to an extraordinary degree, and political parties were as active and aggressive as they have ever been in this country since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. How does the gentleman account for this? How does he reconcile this historic fact with the statement which he made, that you must hold out to the American people the temptation of bribery in order to induce them to create and maintain party organization?

When my friend spoke of Tammany Hall as an example of what organization can accomplish, when he conceded, as he did, the great power which Tammany Hall possesses by virtue of its organization, did he forget that Tammany Hall, possibly as corrupt a political organization as there is upon the face of this continent, has been able to plunder and sack a great city mainly because it has been able to employ the spoils system for the purpose of giving itself power and of maintaining itself in power? How unfortunate the gentleman was in his reference to Tammany Hall—in the character of his illustration. Mr. Chairman, if the rigid provisions of a civil-service law could only be enforced against Tammany, its career of public and private plunder would soon end, and the people of the great municipality which it had wronged would be forever emancipated from its remorseless grasp. The distribution of offices necessary to preserve virility and activity in parties! Why the history of the mother country presents the most emphatic refutation of so absurd a proposition.

Where is there greater interest in public affairs? Where do parties flourish with such strength? Where are they so formidable as in Great Britain, where all the offices are under the civil service, and where it was the boast of Mr. Gladstone, when on the dissolution of a ministry he came into power as premier to form its successor, that he had not a single office within his gift except the appointment of his own private secretary?

Why, Mr. Chairman, since 1883 the principles of civil-service reform have gradually been taking out of politics those offices which were used to corrupt the consciences of men; but has anybody discovered any diminution of party spirit or party strength during that period? In the last Presidential campaign, who thought of the offices outside of a few selfish and grasping politicians? When was there in any age or in any clime a finer exhibition of public spirit and high patriotism than was manifested when thoughtful and conservative men all over this country, without the bribe of office, came forward from the sole force of conviction, and in response to the public need, and allied themselves with the great political parties of the day?

Where is there in the nation's history a stronger example of the patriotism of men, or of utter disregard for the spoils of office, than was manifested when the hard-money Democrats of this country stepped aside from the only opportunity they had to obtain office, to wit, remaining in the Democratic camp, and as a matter of high duty threw the spoils to the winds and stood by those principles which they believed best calculated to promote the good of the whole American people?

I reject the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina; it is a base libel on my countrymen and upon his countrymen. The American people are intelligent; they are honest; they are public-spirited. They appreciate the opportunities which they possess under a written Constitution to govern themselves. They are patriotic, and feel a profound interest in public affairs. It requires no temptation to their cupidity, no offer of individual reward, to induce them to suspend the various occupations in which they are engaged long enough to attach themselves to political parties which, while unknown to the Constitution, have become, under our peculiar system, the only vehicle whereby public sentiment can be crystallized upon the statute books of the nation.

While I am on this branch of the subject I want to advert to another matter. In the speech attacking the civil-service law which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] published in the RECORD at the last session of Congress by permission of the House, but which he did not deliver on the floor, he undertook to invoke the great name of George Washington in support of the system which he advocated; and for this purpose he read an extract from a letter which Washington once wrote to Timothy Pickering, at the time Secretary of War, which extract is in the following language:

I shall not, whilst I have the honor to administer the Government, bring a man into any office of consequence knowingly whose political tenets are adverse to the measures which the General Government are pursuing, for this, in my opinion, would be a sort of political suicide. That it would embarrass its movements is most certain. But of two men equally well affected to the true interests of their country, of equal abilities, and equally disposed to lend their support, it is the part of prudence to give the preference to him against whom the least clamor can be excited. For such a one my inquiries have been made and are still making. How far I shall succeed is at this moment problematical.

Now, the gentleman failed to state in his speech what office it was that George Washington referred to in this letter which the gentleman has in part exhumed and exploited; but the fact that Washington refers to it as an "office of consequence," and declares that an improper appointee would embarrass the movements of the Government, shows that it could not have been a mere clerical office. The truth about the matter is, it is a historic fact, that Washington, when he wrote this letter to Pickering, had in mind and was writing about one of those offices whose incumbents are the constitutional advisers of the President—to wit, the office of Attorney-General.

The sentiment, therefore, expressed in this letter is directly in line with the principles of civil service, which recognize the fact that the President must necessarily choose from partisans, from those of his own political faith, the men who are to be his constitutional advisers. The civil-service law especially excepts that class of offices from its operation, and applies only to those who have clerical duties to perform. So that this declaration of Washington does not militate in the least against the principles of the civil-service law.

But I propose to pursue the inquiry as to what were Washington's sentiments on this question a little further. In Parton's Life of Jackson I find that this great man wrote another letter, which, when I read a part of it to the House, will disclose his real views on this very important subject. The language is as follows:

My friend I receive with cordial welcome. He is welcome to my house, and welcome to my heart; but with all his good qualities he is not a man of business. His opponent, with all his politics so hostile to me, is a man of business. My private feelings have nothing to do in the case. I am not George Washington, but President of the United States. As George Washington I would do this man any kindness in my power—as President of the United States I can do nothing.

Where, Mr. Chairman, will you find anything more imbued with the spirit of civil service—whose animating principle is that offices are not the perquisites of those in power to be distributed as rewards either to their personal or political friends, but that they belong to all the American people and are held in trust for the benefit of all the people—than is found in this quotation from General Washington's letter which I have just read. I commend this lofty utterance to that class of gentlemen on this floor who characterize the public man that refuses to turn over the offices of the country to those who place and maintain him in power as an ingrate. A man has a right, sir, to be prodigal with that which is his own. He may bestow favors for kindness shown where he himself possesses that which is to be bestowed. This is gratitude. But a man who undertakes to repay either his debts or his political obligations by conveying away the public offices which do not belong to him commits that which is very closely akin to robbery.

Now, the opinion of Washington is not only manifested in this letter which I have just read, but it is very plainly disclosed by his conduct while he was Chief Executive of this Republic. In all his administration, with everything in the civil service under his control, this patriot and statesman who foresaw the dangers to which the spoils system would subject our free institutions, removed only seven men from office; and every one of them was removed, not because of his political views, but because of his unfitness. Nor did he appoint any individual to a clerical position because of his party affiliations.

Whenever any gentleman on this floor undertakes to invoke the authority of the fathers against the principle of civil service he will ransack history in vain for anything tangible with which to support his contention. I have glanced, I confess somewhat hurriedly, over the public utterances of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, and John Quincy Adams; and I affirm that their expressions are universally against the spoils system, and in favor of the administration of the offices of the Government in the interest of all the people, some of which expressions, Mr. Chairman, I shall take the liberty of inserting in the RECORD in an appendix to my remarks.

But with the advent of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, there came a very great change in the civil service of this Government and in the methods of its administration. The controlling spirits of his Administration were a coterie, a trio of Democratic politicians in the great State of New York, where the spoils system obtained its earliest foothold in this country, and where it has committed more wrong and devastation than all other causes that have ever assailed that Commonwealth, not even excepting the evils that have befallen it from the great wars in which the country has been involved.

These three men, Van Buren, Burr, and Marcy—Marcy, who, as early as 1833, on the floor of the United States Senate, declared the pernicious doctrine, "To the victor belongs the spoils"—were, I say, the controlling spirits in shaping the policy pursued during Mr. Jackson's Administration with reference to the civil service of the United States. What was the consequence? They inoculated the President with their doctrine that the offices belonged to the individual and not to the people; that they were personal

perquisites belonging to the Executive to reward his supporters; that the man who has not been for him in the contest for his high office was his enemy and should be turned out of place, and that the man who succeeded him should, in every instance, be taken from the ranks of his political partisans and supporters.

No sooner had this doctrine been learned than it was promulgated by the Executive, and thereupon the most wholesale and merciless removals were made in all branches of the public service, and widespread distress and sadness prevailed at the capital and at various other places in the land.

Mr. Chairman, no man can open the pages of Parton's Life of Jackson and read therein the graphic description which that able and impartial historian gives of the effect of this policy upon its unfortunate victims without being profoundly impressed with the cruelty of the policy and moved to sympathy for those to whom it brought so much misery.

What were the consequences resulting from this course of conduct? It was not long until it bore its legitimate fruit. I have only time, sir, to give you a few instances. In the custom-house in New York an honest and competent official was turned out from the collectorship, and Samuel Swartwout, who had been an ardent advocate of Jackson's election, was installed in his place. He had been in the office but a short time until he became a defaulter in an immense sum of money and fled precipitately from the country, taking refuge upon foreign soil in order to escape criminal prosecution for his crime. He was succeeded by Jesse Hoyt, to whom also the office was given as a reward for party services, and who was hardly inducted into office until he was also discovered to be a defaulter to a very large amount.

William M. Price, another Jackson man, sought and obtained appointment to the office of United States district attorney in New York, and he also was guilty of peculation and other crimes and brought the administration of his high position into infamous repute. The custom-house and the post-office in New York became at once great nests for political intrigues, where the officials and employees spent most of their time in devising and carrying out schemes to promote and maintain in power the politicians who had conferred position upon them, to the shameful neglect of their public duties. The public service everywhere fell into demoralization. The work was inefficiently performed. The employees were, many of them, dishonest, and scandal was common and most notorious.

The amount of losses to the Government by the misappropriation of the public moneys increased to an alarming extent, and even the most unscrupulous partisans of General Jackson and most ardent advocates of this system became alarmed at its consequences.

Mr. Parton, whose work was written thirty years after Jackson's Administration, after speaking at length of the transactions to which I have referred, concludes his observations with a summary of the effects of the spoils system as they impressed him, both as they appeared in Jackson's time and subsequently, and at the conclusion of the summary makes use of the following forcible language:

> In a word, the spoils system renders pure, decent, orderly, and democratic government impossible. Nor has any government of modern times given such wonderful proof of inherent strength as is afforded by the fact that this Government after thirty years of rotation still exists.

Mr. Chairman, I shall insert in the RECORD, in connection with my remarks, this summary of Mr. Parton's in full.

Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and other distinguished men of their day saw the evils of this spoils system and arrayed themselves uncompromisingly against it. They opposed the law which fixed the term of office at four years. In the time that it was in force in our Government in their day they were quick to see the dangers growing out of its operation and to sound the alarm to their fellow-citizens, and they allied themselves with the forces which tended to purify and elevate politics, and not to those forces which tended to tear down and destroy.

Mr. Chairman, during the course of this discussion gentlemen have not been content to claim the indorsement of Washington, but they have also sought to bring the great name and authority of Abraham Lincoln to the support of their peculiar tenets. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], in the course of his speech, which was published in the RECORD without being delivered in the House, made use of the following language:

> I appeal for the young men of my country; I appeal for a just interpretation of her laws and principles; I appeal for an application of the great principle of Abraham Lincoln's declaration that this is a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people; and to that end I will work and suffer if need be.

And further on in this same remarkable speech appears this declaration:

> This country is a fair and just test of a man's ability to perform the duties of a public officer, and I stand upon the further ground that this Government is a government of the people and by the people, and that the people should be all the people.

Mr. Chairman, there never was an effort made to prostitute this splendid aphorism of Abraham Lincoln, this felicitous characterization of our Government, delivered in the course of his address at the dedication of the soldiers' monument upon the far-famed battlefield of Gettysburg after the war, to such ignoble purpose as was made by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] when he thus attempted to invoke it as a sanction to the system of spoils. The gentleman has evidently misinterpreted Mr. Lincoln's meaning. He certainly has given a misconstruction to his language. Mr. Lincoln did not declare that ours was a government of the spoilsman, for the spoilsman, and by the spoilsman, but he said a very different thing, that it was a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

What Mr. Lincoln thought of the spoils system can be gathered, I think, very readily from that significant and memorable remark which he made to a friend just after the fall of Richmond, when, as they stood in the White House, he pointed to the importunate crowd of office seekers that were clamoring for admission at the doors of the White House, and exclaimed, "We have overthrown the rebellion, but there stands an element fraught with far more danger to the Republic than were the armed rebels whom we have subdued."

No, sir; Mr. Lincoln was a man of too much intelligence, too much good sense, too much patriotism to have any toleration for practices so dangerous to the country. He founded himself on too high a plane. While he was, doubtless, obliged to submit, like many of our Presidents have had to do, to its shameful exactions, he had too much regard for the rights of the people ever to have given the authority of his great name to a system which is nothing more nor less than legalized robbery.

Mr. Lincoln did not stand alone in this opinion. His great Secretary of War—great as a lawyer, great as an executive officer—Edwin M. Stanton, suffered constantly and unbearably from the effects of those onslaughts of the office seekers which this system entails upon all public officials, whether they will it or not. In one of his letters, published in McClure's Magazine for November, 1897, addressed by that great man to Charles A. Dana, I find that he made use of the following expressions relating to this subject:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1862.*
>
> * * * To bring the War Department up to the standard of the times, and work an army of 500,000 with machinery adapted to a peace establishment of 12,000, is no easy task. This was Mr. Cameron's great trouble and the cause of much of the complaints against him. All I ask is reasonable time and patience. The pressure of members of Congress for clerk and Army appointments, notwithstanding the most stringent rules, and the persistent strain against all measures essential to obtain time for thought, combination, and conference, is discouraging in the extreme. It often tempts me to quit the helm in despair. The only consolation is the confidence and support of good and patriotic men. To their aid I look for strength.
>
> EDWIN M. STANTON.

Mr. Chairman, having failed to establish Washington, having failed to establish Lincoln upon the pedestal of spoils, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] have sought refuge in the affirmation that Ulysses S. Grant was a champion of their unworthy cause. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY], in the course of the same speech to which I have already referred, used the following language:

> But the crowning glory of Grant's greatness was that he stuck to his friends. [Applause.] What would Grant say about this civil-service humbuggery? Why, sir, he would feel like organizing a new army to suppress it, if he could not do it otherwise.

And the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], following in the same strain, used the following language:

> General Grant denounced this civil service as a fraud in substance and effect, and was reelected President of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, what had become of the memory of the gentleman from Ohio when he made use of that expression? Had it taken a holiday, and left us simply the body in which that memory is ordinarily enshrined? Why, it is a matter of common history that it was under General Grant's Administration that the active agitation against the spoils system and in favor of the civil-service law was first inaugurated. Unless I am very much mistaken, it was under his Administration and by his direction, and not simply by his approval and consent, that Postmaster-General James took hold of that pesthouse of spoils, the post-office of the city of New York, and by introducing and maintaining there the principles of civil-service reform, brought order out of chaos, and gave to that city such an efficient and honest administration of the office as it had never seen since the foundation of the Government. It was under the Administration of General Grant and by his direction that Chester A. Arthur, his collector of customs in the custom-house of New York, did the same work of purification for the custom-house that Mr. James had done for the post-office.

I want now to read brief extracts from two or three of the messages of President Grant, addressed to Congress, to show whether, if now living, he would "feel like organizing a new army to suppress this civil-service humbuggery," whether or not there is any truth in the idea which the language of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] was intended to convey, that General Grant denounced the civil service, and owed his election to the fact that he had so declared himself. In his annual message addressed to

Congress, of date December 5, 1870, President Grant made use of the following language:

> Always favoring practical reforms, I respectfully call your attention to one abuse of long standing which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. * * * There is no duty which so embarrasses the Executive and heads of Departments as that of appointments, nor is there any such arduous, thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men, for public office. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

I commend these words to the young gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] who yesterday made his maiden effort upon this floor.

Mr. LANDIS. Will the gentleman permit me to interrupt him just a moment?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Indiana yield to his colleague?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Certainly.

Mr. LANDIS. Does the present system secure the best men and the ablest men?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The present system, wherever the hands of the spoilsmen who fought this law from the start are taken off of its machinery, always secures the best men [applause]; and wherever, sir, a bad man creeps into office or remains there under the present civil-service system, it is because some spoilsman who is out of sympathy with the law and who is intrusted with its administration undertakes to destroy its vitality and to bring it into disrepute.

Mr. LANDIS. Does the gentleman consider Mr. Albert Baker, the headsman in the Public Printing Bureau under Mr. Benedict, a civil-service reformer?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I do not know where he stands. The doors of reformation are open to every man who has been a spoilsman to come in and address himself to the work of righting the wrongs he has committed. Many men have done so, and the doors are open for others who desire to imitate their example.

Mr. LANDIS. I admit that that is true. Did the gentleman from Indiana look over the book that I presented to the House yesterday with the annotations made thereon?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. No; but I heard what the gentleman said in his speech concerning it, and after the very complete exposé of the spoils system in the Government Printing Office which the gentleman thus made, none the less complete because the gentleman made it unwittingly, or because he advised us to go back to that system now——

Mr. LANDIS. No; I do not.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana (continuing)—any feeble words that I might utter to show the enormities of the system would be purely a work of supererogation. [Applause.]

Mr. LANDIS. Do you think, then, that it is in harmony with the idea of the merit system to take the gentleman who made that record and reinstate him, after he has been kicked out as a spoilsman, and transfer him to the Treasury Department, and then take him into the work of the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. If that man has passed a civil-service examination, if he possesses the moral, intellectual, and physical capacity to perform his duties under the civil-service law, I would not shut the gates of progress against him and leave him out as the victim of spoilsmen. Very great progress has been made in this matter. Some of the brainiest men in this country who were opposed to the civil-service law have grown, by observing the practical operations of the law, to become its strongest advocates.

The Hon. Charles L. Jewett, one of the brightest lawyers in Indiana, now practicing law at New Albany, a man who represented that county as a Democrat in the lower house of the State legislature at the time when I represented Wayne County in the senate, a man who was once the chairman of the Democratic State central committee and for years the official head of the party organization in Indiana, and who was a spoilsman from the top of his head to the sole of his feet, having studied the subject in more recent years, has become convinced that he was wrong, and has lately addressed to me a letter announcing his belief in the principles of civil service, which letter I will ask permission of the House to print with my remarks when I come to revise them for the RECORD.

Mr. LANDIS. That is all right. But this man Baker never passed an examination.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Well, if he did not pass an examination under the civil-service law and is lacking in proper qualifications, both the spirit and the letter of the law open the way for his expulsion from the service.

Mr. LANDIS. And yet it was so enforced as to put Albert Baker and others in. I know that is true. [Loud applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The law contains in itself——

Mr. LANDIS. Answer the question, yes or no.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Does the gentleman discover any disposition upon my part to shirk answering his question?

Mr. LANDIS. Not at all.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. If the gentleman has any idea that I lack the disposition to answer his question, I shall convince him to the contrary.

Mr. LANDIS. The question could be answered yes or no.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I say that I do not know anything about the man. I say if he is an unworthy man, such as the gentleman describes, there is a method prescribed both by the spirit and letter of the law by which he can be and ought to be driven out.

Mr. LANDIS. What do you think of a man, for instance, who will take the position that a woman is not entitled to hold a place under this Government because she was the widow of a Union soldier?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Why, I have not much respect for a man who will oppose a woman on that ground solely.

Mr. LANDIS. Now, that man made the annotation that I read yesterday, that he simply discharged this woman from the public service for that reason.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. That was done under your system. The spirit of the spoils system dictated it, and in citing this case you have but discredited the course which you are now asking us to take.

Mr. LANDIS. Not at all. That man was kicked out of the public service by Mr. Palmer, and he remained out for a few days, when he was taken in by this Civil Service Commission, and is now employed in the room of the Civil Service Commission, a trusted clerk.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Very well. Now, then, is that man competent to remain there as a public servant?

Mr. LANDIS. I do not think he is.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Very well. If you and those other gentlemen who desire to break down the civil-service law by carping criticism will raise your voices on this floor in denouncing such improper appointments and removals, will stand by the law and will go to the Chief Executive of the nation and demand that its administration be purified, and that the law be enforced in such instances you will accomplish something for the public good.

Mr. LANDIS. That is what we are trying to do. There are none of us here who propose to absolutely eliminate the principle of civil-service reform, but we ask you to take hold of such men as this man Baker and the thousands who have been put into this department because they were spoilsmen; apply the test, and if they do not stand the test drive them from the public service and put meritorious men in their places. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. My answer to the gentleman is so plain that anybody on the floor except the gentleman can see it, and that is that the machinery of the civil-service law is sufficient to eliminate these unworthy men if you can sustain your charges. Gentlemen talk about their wanting to "reform" the law——

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Indiana yield a moment? The Chair desires to say that there must be no further demonstrations in the gallery.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The gentleman has posed as one in favor of "reforming" the civil service, and he has told us that he wants to change the law by amendment, so that it will be in harmony with American institutions; that he wants to modify it so as to bring it back to the faith of the fathers. The gentleman has had some pretty pregnant evidence, from what I have read, as to what the faith of the fathers was in this matter.

What kind of "reformation" does the gentleman propose? He proposes the same kind of reformation of the civil-service law that is proposed by all who are "anxious to wound yet afraid to strike;" who dread the public sentiment throughout this country which favors the civil-service system and therefore dare not come out boldly, as does the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY], and declare themselves in favor of abolishing the system root and branch. On the other hand, these gentlemen are afraid of the spoilsmen who hold them by the throat, and they therefore pose as being in favor of "modification" of the law but not in favor of its total abolition.

What kind of a "modification" does the gentleman from Indiana propose? I tried to draw him out by questions when he had the floor yesterday. He evaded some of them; he equivocated upon others, and finally he produced a typewritten paper which he had doubtless evolved during the recess from his fertile brain, by the light of the midnight oil, and he read his declaration of principles! He wants to "reform" the civil-service law, how? By taking out of the classification over half of the offices now there. He wants to "reform" the civil-service law, how? By introducing the principle of rotation in office, which is the very corner stone on which the spoils system is based. He wants to "reform" the law, how? By abolishing the system of competitive examination, which is the very heart of the system itself.

Mr. LANDIS. I said nothing of the kind.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. He wants to "reform" it in another way. According to the reluctant statement I drew from him, he wants to "reform" it by taking his appointees exclusively from those of his own political household. The gentleman is

down on the record, and he can not deny it. You shall go, sir, to the people of Indiana upon the record you have made here, and I shall go upon the record that I have made. [Applause.]

Mr. LANDIS. With the gentleman's permission, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. My time is very brief, Mr. Chairman, and I have yielded to the gentleman much more readily than he did to me. I want to progress. I ask the gentleman not to interrupt me. I must not be interrupted by trifles. [Laughter.]

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I decline to be interrupted by the gentleman.

Mr. LANDIS. You dare not be interrupted.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. That sounds like the challenge of a pygmy to a giant. [Laughter.] And I pay myself no very high compliment when I say it.

Now, I ask to be permitted to proceed without further annoyance. General Grant said in his message which I was quoting when this unseemly interruption occurred:

> The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

Now, I want to call the attention of the gentleman from Ohio to the fact that this declaration was made before General Grant was a candidate for reelection a second time and before he was elected the second time. It shows whether he denounced the civil service and whether he obtained his election by virtue of disparaging it.

On April 18, 1874, the civil-service law having been in the meantime placed on the statute books, largely through his recommendation and influence, General Grant addressed the following message to Congress:

> If sustained by Congress, then no doubt the rules can, after the experience gained, be so improved and enforced as to still more materially benefit the public service, and relieve the Executive, members of Congress, and the heads of Departments from influences prejudicial to a good administration. The rules, as they have heretofore been enforced, have resulted beneficially, as shown by the opinion of the members of the Cabinet and their subordinates in the Departments; and in this opinion I concur.

And in his annual message to Congress, December 7, 1874, the last one he addressed to Congress on this subject, this President who had advocated civil-service reform, who had urged the passage of a civil-service law, who had importuned Congress and brought all his influence to bear to get Congress to vote appropriations to sustain it, seeing that Congress, under the influence of the spoils, was going to be recreant to its duty, sent to it the following message:

> The rules adopted to improve the civil service of the Government have been adhered to as closely as has been practicable with the opposition which they have met.

Yes, sir; the spoilsmen always opposed them; have never acquiesced in them:

> The effect, I believe, has been beneficial upon the whole, and has tended to the elevation of the service.

Then, after thus indorsing the law and referring to its beneficent operations, General Grant said further on in his message that he was powerless either to maintain or extend it unless Congress would vote the necessary appropriations; and if they did not do so, he would take it as evidence that they did not wish the continuance of the system, and he would therefore have to abandon it. He did not abandon his convictions in favor of the system, for he carried these with him to his grave amid the agonies of Mount McGregor; but he surrendered to the overwhelming power of spoils in Congress—yes, sir, this indomitable soldier of the Republic, who never in all his life had delivered up his sword to any antagonist on the battlefield, while retaining his convictions unimpaired, was nevertheless compelled by the dominant power of the spoilsmen, the most selfish and merciless power that ever actuated human conduct, to abandon the civil-service law because he could not get sufficient appropriations for its maintenance.

Public sentiment was at that time hardly ripe for the reform. The day of its triumph was postponed until a more auspicious season. Fuller extracts from these messages, Mr. Chairman, will be inserted by me in the RECORD.

Now, the gentleman from Ohio, in the course of his remarks this morning, has referred to Mr. Garfield's position on this subject, and he has been as unfortunate there as in his references to other distinguished men. Mr. Garfield declared his open hostility to the spoils system. In a speech which he delivered in this very House on March 14, 1870, he used the following language:

> We press such appointments upon the Departments; we crowd the doors; we fill the corridors; Senators and Representatives throng the offices and bureaus until the public business is obstructed; the patience of officers is worn out, and sometimes, for fear of losing their places by our influence, they at last give way and appoint men not because they are fit for their positions, but because we ask it. There, Mr. Chairman, is, in my judgment, the true field for retrenchment and reform. I believe that we can, at almost half the present cost, manage all these Departments better than they are now managed, if we adopt a judicious system of civil service.
>
> * * * The Patent Office of the Interior Department has, during a whole year, been conducted in part on the plan I am here advocating. No man, so far as I know, has been appointed to service in the Bureau except on strict competitive examination.
>
> The result is that we see the management of the Patent Office marked with efficiency and economy. But what can a Department do, what can a bureau do, with the whole weight of Congressional influence pressing for the appointment of men because they are our friends? In this direction is the true line of statesmanship—the true path of economy. Let us take this great subject in hand, and it can be settled in a few weeks.

And in an article which he contributed to the Atlantic Monthly of July, 1877, he said:

> One-third of the working hours of Senators and Representatives is hardly sufficient to meet the demands made upon them in reference to appointments to office. * * *
>
> The present system * * * impairs the efficiency of the legislators; * * * it degrades the civil service; * * * it repels from the service those high and manly qualities which are so necessary to a pure and efficient administration; and, finally, it debauches the public mind by holding up public office as the reward of mere party zeal.
>
> To reform this service is one of the highest and most imperative duties of statesmanship.

Mr. Chairman, I put these lofty declarations of this noble statesman from Ohio against the feeble plea for public plunder made by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] on this floor, and I ask every ambitious Representative here who desires to obtain time for thought and reflection on public questions by ridding himself of vassalage to this cruel and inexorable system which sentiment is the worthier, which one he would rather see ingrafted on the statute books of his country.

In his inaugural address Mr. Garfield, still following the same line of thought, used the following language:

> The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law for the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appointing power against waste of time and obstruction to the public business caused by inordinate pressure for place, and for protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong.

I am aware, Mr. Chairman, that in making these quotations from the utterances of distinguished men I fall under the ban of the displeasure of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio who told us the other day on this floor that when the time came to debate this question he trusted that gentlemen on each side would debate it on their own judgment, and not content themselves with simply quoting what somebody else had said. He told us that the statesmanship which merely cited what others had said was the same kind of statesmanship in which the parrot indulged when performing his morning ablutions. I confess I was a little surprised to hear such a statement from the gentleman from Ohio, for it is a notorious fact that he frequently interlards his speeches very liberally with quotations.

Why, sir, we find his unpublished speech, to which reference has been made, as well as speeches on the civil service which the gentleman has delivered during the present Congress, copiously filled with quotations; and the gentleman gave us notice only a few minutes ago that he would put into his speech just delivered by way of appendix, when he comes to revise it, quite a number of papers and documents. I am not going to complain of the gentleman because of his habit in this respect, for I submit to the House that it is highly possible that the more of his speeches he puts in quotation points and the less original matter he incorporates into them the more elevated they are likely to be in tone and the more acceptable they are likely to be in substance. [Laughter.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, what has this spoils system done? I will tell you, sir. It has gone into every township of this country, and has established there a few men, men of selfish purposes and cheap abilities, who thrust the better and more patriotic citizens aside and take entire control of the politics of the neighborhood. These men know how to control votes at the primaries and to manipulate the wires of a political convention for the success of any candidate whose elevation to office they desire. They are not always without political convictions, and some of them are infinitely better than the others, but, for the most part, they take an interest in politics for what there is in it for themselves rather than to promote the good of the community or to attain anything for the country.

If a man desired to run for Congress or any important position in his State, he can do so only by the consent and support of these gentlemen. If an intelligent, honest, and capable man, a man with high ambition for personal distinction and desirous of doing something for the good of his country, wishes their support, he can obtain it only upon the conditions they impose; he must promise to reward them with public office in return for their assistance. He must either abdicate his honorable ambition for the public service or else he must lay aside his self-respect, bid adieu to his manhood, and put a mortgage on his soul by making pledges embarrassing, if not dishonorable to himself, and which he can not possibly keep, if he succeeds in the election, without surrendering his opportunities for study and distinction, and proving recreant to the interests of all of the people.

He gets his nomination in such a way as this; and if he comes to Congress or to the Senate, he has scarcely taken the oath of office before he is unrelentingly bombarded with letters and importunities for the fulfillment of pledges which he has been compelled to make either expressly or impliedly. He is visited at the Capitol and waylaid and intercepted at every turn. He is

followed to his boarding house, and the privacy of his life is constantly and ruthlessly invaded. If he seeks time and opportunity to investigate some great public question, in order to enable him to cast a vote upon the floor of the House for the public weal—a vote of which he will in future years feel proud—he is so handicapped and his time so occupied by these people that he is obliged to give up the effort in despair.

Now, what is a public man to do under these circumstances?

If such is the evil which you propose to extend by the repeal of the civil-service law, what protection will there be to the Senator or Representative who has promised and is under a solemn oath of office to discharge these high and imperative duties, in which, not simply a selfish few, but the great body of the American people are profoundly interested? But to return to the working of this pernicious system. It is wholly impartial in the infliction of its injuries. It gives to no particular class of public men a monopoly of its visitation. It takes the White House by storm, and importunes the Chief Executive persistently and unrelentingly, giving him but limited time to devote to more important and worthier matters. Indeed, sir, I have often wondered how the President ever gets time to reflect upon the grave public questions which constantly confront him, or to consult satisfactorily with his constitutional advisers. The pressure extends also to the heads of Departments and interferes with the working of the officials there, taking up the time which they need to familiarize themselves with the working of their bureaus and the direction of the same. And bad as all this now is, it is proposed to make it to an hundredfold worse, by repealing the very law which has lessened the evil and been the only protection which public officials have had against the aggression.

To sum it all up, the spoils system makes errand boys and office brokers of public men, consumes their time, impairs their opportunities for distinction and public achievements, and makes them hypocrites and cowards; it converts our contests at the polls into a disgraceful scramble for office instead of a dignified struggle over principles; it encourages selfishness and discourages patriotism; it makes men mercenary instead of noble; it creates bosses instead of statesmen; it debauches the public conscience and demoralizes the people, and lowers the standard of integrity, both in and out of office; it puts time-serving politicians of mediocre ability in high public place, and relegates the most intelligent, fearless, and capable men, who have a real capacity for public affairs, to the rear; it pillages our great municipalities, and makes either pure or economical government of them impossible; it brazenly assails and invades the Executive power of appointment conferred upon the President by the Constitution, and makes us contemptible, not only in our own sight, but also in the sight of the whole civilized world.

Hon. Carl Schurz, who has been assailed in language not altogether classic by the gentleman from Ohio, but who is amply able to defend himself, and therefore needs no defense by me, delivered an address at the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League, at Washington, D. C., on the 12th day of December, 1895, in which he portrayed most graphically the effect of the spoils system upon the career of a Representative, and which, by leave of the House, I shall incorporate in the RECORD along with my remarks.

Mr. Chairman, if I were gifted with speech to five times what I now possess, I could not even begin to depict to you the countless evils which flow from this wretched system, which ought forever to be banished from American politics. And yet the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] says no greater scandal or outrage was ever perpetrated upon the fair name of the American people than at the beginning of the civil-service law, and that there was no necessity for greater efficiency or purer morals in the Departments at Washington or in the great bureaus in other cities at the time it was enacted.

Why, sir, this very lack of efficiency, this very dishonesty and lack of purity in the civil service, was the thing which so roused public sentiment that at last the Pendleton Act of 1883 was introduced into Congress and placed upon the statute books. Previous to the time that this law was passed, and when the gentleman says there was no necessity for greater efficiency or purer politics in the great cities of this country, the mighty city of New York had been in the hands of a corrupt and remorseless ring of political bandits who had plundered it without either conscience or limitation. William M. Tweed had been at the zenith of his power. The taxpayers had been robbed. Decency had been banished from the municipal government. And this, sir, was simply a fair example of what the spoils system had done in almost every great metropolis within the confines of what ought to be the greatest and the purest and most patriotic Republic of modern times.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] also tells us that the old conditions were infinitely better than the new. Why, any man who looks around for an instant can see the change and can see everywhere bristling refutations of such a statement as this. Who hears now of political assessments being levied and collected upon the officeholders to be used for party purposes? Who hears now of men paying out their money under a system of blackmail which they are powerless to resist—a tribute to the political bosses for the privilege of remaining in public position? The thing is unknown, and that disgraceful sight is forever banished, I trust, from all the Departments of the Government.

Sir, it is a mistake for gentlemen to assume upon this floor that the civil-service law is a dead letter and is not being enforced. The God's truth about the whole matter is that, generally speaking, it *is* being enforced. It is vindicating itself and is rapidly ridding the country of the pernicious influence of the spoils system. It is in the excepted cases that the wrong is being done—the instances where men who oppose the reform are appointed to administer it, and purposely attempt to destroy it and bring it into disrepute. President after President has eulogized the working and effect of the law. Cabinet officer after Cabinet officer has said that it was absolutely indispensable to the safe conduct of the business of their Departments. Bureau after bureau has attested its efficiency.

The trouble, I again repeat—I can not emphasize it too strongly—is not with the law itself, but grows out of the fact that it is administered too often by those who are not only out of sympathy with it, but who are its positive enemies, who got into the directing offices by virtue of the exercise of the constitutional right of appointment vested in the Chief Executive, which has to be confirmed by the Senate, and which appointments are, therefore, of necessity, not covered by the provisions of the law, and who are doing everything they can to antagonize it and to bring it into disrepute, to the end that they may bring about a state of public sentiment which will lead to its repeal and take us back again to the saturnalia and carnival of the spoils.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in the time that remains to me, I want to take up some of the objections that have been urged to the civil-service law and to dispose of them as best I can.

Objection is made in the first place to the character of the examinations that are had. My friend from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] spent quite a long time yesterday in the course of his remarks in reading questions which he claimed were propounded to applicants for appointment under the civil-service law and which he claimed were absurd. He was full of carping criticisms upon that subject.

Now, what are the facts about the character of the examinations? Both the spirit and the letter of the law provides, and in almost every instance the practice carries out the provision, that these examinations shall be practical in their character. The questions are drawn up by the chief examiner after consultation with the head of the Department for a place in which the applicant is to be examined, and, after meeting his approval, and being approved also by the Civil Service Commission, they are used in order to test the fitness of the applicant in competitive examination.

It seems to have been the stock in trade of a number of gentlemen to misrepresent the character of these questions and to ridicule them. Over and over again it has been demonstrated that these criticisms were unjust and that the questions propounded were proper and reasonable ones. The gentleman from Indiana should take warning by the humiliating exposure which was visited upon Senator GALLINGER, who, in an unguarded moment, made the statement, in attempting to ridicule the examinations of the Civil Service Commission, that in order to obtain a position in the Government Printing Office an applicant was required to hop a certain distance on one foot as a part of his examination. He should remember the merciless excoriation which Mr. Carl Schurz visited upon Senator GALLINGER, and the fact therein clearly shown that this test was not applied in examinations for admission to the Government Printing Office at all, but to the Railway Mail Service and other departments in the Government service where great physical endurance was required, and that the test in question was the one uniformly applied by physicians in order to discover the presence of organic disease of the heart.

I do not envy the mental constitution of gentlemen who have such a genius for small things that they hunt up here and there a little question which is irrelevant and urge it against the system. It would be a surprising thing if in the thousands of questions propounded there could not be found a question now and then that was irrelevant or even foolish. But one might just as well find fault with the entire planetary system because a few spots are apparent upon the face of the sun as to denounce the civil-service examination because it appears that at some place along the line a question or so is found which seems trivial or irrelevant. The object of the examination is to give to the Government the best equipped man for the public service. This the competitive system does. In this it has demonstrated its vast superiority over what is known as the pass or departmental examination, which is purely noncompetitive.

Now, as to those gentlemen who want rotation in office. The gentleman from Ohio tells us that our county officers are elected

for stated terms. That is true; they are. And it is also a fact that very frequently, there being several candidates, the man who is the most popular and the least qualified is elected to the office and runs the office by his deputy, and he not infrequently turns out to be a defaulter. I am not asking for an extension of the civil-service laws to these offices, even if State constitutions and laws admit of it; but it might well be questioned whether it might not be to the interest, not of the few who want these offices, but to the interest of all the people of the county, if there could be some civil-service test applied to the candidates whereby, through a competitive examination, the best men could be selected to fill them, and then, the salaries having been reduced to a reasonable amount, the successful applicants hold them as long as they possess the intellectual, physical, and moral qualifications necessary for their proper administration.

Gentlemen forget the Supreme Court of the United States and the Federal judges of the circuit and district courts, the cadets at Annapolis and at West Point. Why not turn out these judges and officers every few years in order that the "American" idea of rotation in office may prevail? Look at the absurdity of such a proposition!

My friend from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] ought, in the efflorescence of his maiden effort yesterday, to have taken out his pencil and paper pad and figured up how long a period it would require until each one of the 70,000,000 people in this country could get into one of the 200,000 offices within our gift. Rotation in office! Why the thing is an absurdity, an impossibility!

What man in the ordinary conduct of his business would turn out his tried and faithful employees every three or four years in order to give somebody an opportunity to enjoy this idea of rotation in office? And if the individual can not afford to do this, how can the Government afford to do it? The man would simply be a fool or an idiot, and his business would soon go to pieces if he did this. And, a fortiori, the Government would be the loser by such a policy. Take, if you please, a banking institution, by way of illustration. The stockholders get into a conflict of opinion as to what shall be the financial policy of the bank. At a stockholders' election faction No. 1 succeeds. The first thing it does is to turn out not simply the board of directors and the president and cashier, but also the bookkeepers and clerks and messengers that are running the business properly simply because they are in sympathy with the other faction.

What would be the effect upon the business of the bank? After a while the time comes when the stockholders hold another election, and this time faction No. 2 prevails, and it, in turn, makes a clean sweep of the entire force of the bank from top to bottom, removing the officers and employees who have just about begun to fairly understand their business and putting untried men in their places because they are adherents of the prevailing faction. How would you like to deposit with this bank? How long would it be until incompetency and dishonesty would do its work and the institution be wrecked? And yet you are proposing to pursue this very policy in the conduct of the affairs of this Government.

Why not apply the same principle to the public service as to private enterprises? Why should this Government turn men out of position when they have proven their honesty and efficiency? Why should they remove tried public servants when economic reasons demand that they should be kept in offices they have demonstrated their capacity to fill?

I do not believe in the doctrine of rotation in office. I do not think it can possibly have a place in any sensible civil-service system in this country. The species of rotation in office which these gentlemen favor is that we shall have no competitive examinations, that men shall not be put in office regardless of politics, but that the offices shall rotate from the spoilsmen of one party to the spoilsmen of the other party just as, in the mutation of politics, this party goes out and the other comes into office. There is to be simply a close corporation of the spoilsmen, the people at large not even being taken into account. Sir, I believe in a system which keeps a man in office so long as he has the physical, mental, and moral qualifications to discharge the duties of the office, and which, under the form of competitive examination such as the civil-service law affords, gives to every man in the country equal right and equal opportunity to compete for public employment and to enjoy its emoluments.

But these gentlemen say that we are going to create a life tenure of office. That is not true. No civil-service reformer ever advocated any such thing. We have life tenure under the civil-service system just as a private individual has a life tenure for his employees. As long as a man is intelligent and capable, as long as he has the mental, moral, and physical equipment to perform the duties of the office, he is kept in it, and that is the whole extent to which a life tenure is advocated by civil-service reformers. You can not have a proper administration of the civil service upon any other plan. Rotation in office is the basic principle of the spoils system. It is the grappling iron with which the spoilsmen seek to drag down the whole of the present structure. Once admit the doctrine of rotation in office and you have destroyed the whole fabric of the civil service itself beyond the power of restoration.

But, Mr. Chairman, it is insisted that after this life tenure of service we are to have a civil pension list. It is said that this is the legitimate result of the civil-service system, and that this appears by the experience of England. But those who so argue forget that this Government of ours is an improvement upon the British Government. They forget that we go a certain distance in copying British institutions and then stop short, according to the peculiarities of our condition. The executive power of Great Britain, for instance, is vested in a king who rules for life and transmits his title to his descendants.

Our executive feature was copied from the British system to the extent of putting it in a single head; but he is called the President and is elected every four years. Again, the mother country has a House of Lords composed of peers created by patents from the King, some of which are inheritable, and all of which, I believe, endure for life. We vest our conservative legislative power in the Senate of the United States, the members of which are elected by the people through their legislatures every six years.

No civil-service reformer ever dreams of a civil pension list in this country. It is hostile to the genius of our institutions. Indeed, I see that the Civil Service Reform League, at its annual meeting held a few days ago in Cincinnati, expressly disclaimed by resolution that it advocates the establishment of a pension list. It is true that somebody has introduced into this House a bill providing that a sum shall be taken out of the salaries of Government clerks to make a fund which, after a period of years, shall go to them upon their becoming superannuated; but it requires a singular confusion of thought, as in the case of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PEARSON], to be unable to distinguish such a proposition as this from a civil pension. No suggestion is made in the bill to take the money out of the Government funds or to increase the salaries of the clerks so as to make it available. It is simply their own money, their own salaries, which are to create the fund which is to ameliorate their condition in their old age.

I assert that even such a bill as this is absurd and illogical, and that it could not get a dozen votes in this House, and probably not a half dozen votes in the Senate, and that it could not get the signature of the President even if it got so far as the White House. Mr. Chairman, the Government is not a charitable institution. It pays its employees good salaries, and they have ample opportunity to lay aside annually a sum for their old age. If they fail to do this, they must, like any other citizen, suffer the consequences of their lack of foresight and frugality. There is no hardship whatever in such a doctrine as this. How edifying it is to see the opponents of the civil-service law take refuge behind the humanities and denounce the Government that would turn out its faithful employees in their old age. But when did the spoils system have any regard, sir, for the infirmities of body or age? How long did it ever retain the aged or the helpless in office after the capacity for base party services had departed?

The pretense that a species of civil pension now exists in one Department all emanates from a public official who is an enemy to the civil service, and who is doubtless willing just now to excite clamor against it. Secretary Gage assures us that the high-salaried clerks who have been reduced in salaries are amply able to discharge the new and simpler duties to which they are assigned.

Mr. Chairman, a civil pension list is the bugaboo with which gentlemen seek to scare Representatives into opposition to the civil-service law and induce its repeal, to the end that the spoilsmen may take possession of the offices of the country, as they took possession of them before 1883.

But now comes some gentleman and declares that we must have rotation in the civil service of the country, to the end that we may educate the officeholders and send them back to their homes every few years well informed as to the working of the Government, there to disseminate the information so gained among their fellow-citizens. This, Mr. Chairman, is what may be very appropriately designated as the kindergarten argument. Now, this whole argument is predicated upon a total misapprehension of the nature of the public service and the purpose which it is intended to subserve. It is not a place to educate men. We do this in our common schools and our great universities. If the civil service is simply a school of instruction, then let us fill it with those who are the most ignorant, for this class stands most in need of education. Let us also require them to pay the Government for the educational opportunities furnished them, instead of the Government paying them for accepting those opportunities. No, sir; the civil service is a place which deserves and ought to command the services of those who are capable of filling it, and who are therefore entitled to be paid for their labor. It is a mechanism requiring for its successful operation the services of those possessing skill, efficiency, and fidelity, those who come fully equipped at the outset to give full value received for the compensation which is paid to them.

Why should the Government not have the services of such men

as this? Why should it have less capable men in its employ? Ignorant labor is always expensive labor. Intelligent labor alone is economical labor. Let us give to the taxpayers of the United States relief from that drain which always comes to their resources when the public business is conducted inefficiently.

But we are told that the civil-service law interferes with the carrying out of party policies; that there are certain confidential offices now under the civil-service regulations which it is absolutely necessary should be taken out in order that the Government may not be embarrassed in pursuing the policy outlined in the platform of the political party which put the present Executive in the White House. Why, sir, right here in the Executive Mansion is an executive clerk who has held the most confidential position within the gift of this Government through several Administrations and who has never yet been accused of betraying Government secrets Right here in the Treasury Department has been that worthy and capable gentleman, the Comptroller of the Currency, who held his office long after the Administration which appointed him had gone out.

Every Administration keeps for half a year or a year or a year and a half, sometimes a little longer, in responsible positions officials appointed by the preceding Administration, which is a confession that such a practice in no wise interferes with the successful management of the Government or the carrying out of the party principles. If such officers can be safely kept in this long, upon what principle would you turn them out later? If the principle can be carried this far, why may not the officer hold for the whole term of the Administration, provided he performs his services faithfully and efficiently? Mr. Chairman, there is nothing in this objection. The President is free to-day to select his own constitutional advisers, and there are no officers which it is essential should be partisans that are required to be selected through a civil-service examination.

Gentlemen complain of the civil-service law because it puts chiefs of divisions, chiefs of bureaus, and chief clerks under civil-service rules.

Why, sir, if there is a class of men in the entire service who ought to come up from the ranks, who ought, by experience, to be familiar with the minutiæ of the workings of the offices, it is this very class of officials that gentlemen insist shall be exempted from civil-service rules. The law and regulations very properly make provision for filling these responsible positions by promotion. A beautiful idea it is to appoint as head of one of these bureaus, or as chief clerk, a man who absolutely has not a particle of information as to the practical workings of the office, who does not know one-fourth part as much as his humblest subordinate in reference to the business of the office, but who sits in his chair a figurehead and draws his salary, with only the feeblest impression as to the direction in which the business is tending.

In other words, the bureau really possesses no official head, but an individual is billeted upon the public without giving valuable consideration for what he receives—in most cases a mere spoilsman who puts in his odd hours disparaging the law and submitting to newspaper interviews for the purpose of creating prejudice against the very system which he is in duty bound to uphold and enforce. Even if the new officer is a person of good general business capacity, it will take him a long time to familiarize himself with the duties of his place, and in the meantime there is a hitch in the machinery, and about the time he gets thoroughly settled in the harness he will be discharged, in order to make place for a new man, and then the whole ground is gone over again, and a constant tendency to demoralization of the public service is thus maintained. I make here to-day a plea to the President for the retention of these men in the places which they now fill, if they have been appointed by virtue of the law.

But we are told that our system creates an aristocracy of officeholders; that it is "monarchical," and is of English origin, and that under it college men alone get the offices. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] made a plea in this direction when he spoke of the civil-service system being in the nature of a "university extension." I want to say to my friend that inasmuch as we possess in this country, under a written Constitution, the power of governing ourselves, it is a matter of the very highest importance that there be a pretty general dissemination of knowledge among the people. This is not so necessary in an absolute monarchy where the masses are not permitted to rule themselves, but are ruled by czars; indeed, popular ignorance under such a condition as this is not entirely without its compensation, since there is no agony half so great as that which comes to an intelligent man from the consciousness that he is borne down and oppressed. But in this great Republic of ours we seek to encourage our schools, our colleges, our universities; and God forbid that the time is come when we seek to put a ban upon intelligence by arguing that if we open the civil service to those most worthy, those who have most intelligence, so that the people can get the benefit of their services, we are establishing an office-holding aristocracy.

But what are the facts? Here are the cold statistics, which take the very life out of the puny arguments of the gentleman from Indiana. They show that but a very small percentage, about 10 per cent, of those who pass the civil-service examinations are graduates of colleges; that a much larger percentage are graduates of the common school. Observe, Mr. Chairman, the present system of civil service affords a stimulus to our great common-school system by throwing open the doors of public preferment to the boys and girls who go there and qualify themselves by study to fill these places. These statistics show also that a very large percentage of those who pass the civil-service examination are men in the ordinary walks and vocations of life. So much for this puerile objection, that intelligence wins and that ignorance goes to the wall.

An aristocracy of officeholders! In what particular, please? In wealth? Why, our officeholders in the classified service are notoriously poor. In blood? Why, they come from the masses of the people, from almost every rank and condition of American life, and are neither better nor worse in point of lineage or claim of lineage than their fellow-citizens. Are they insolent? Arbitrary? Overbearing? Do our letter carriers ever insult or abuse us? Have our departmental clerks ever acted as though they regarded themselves as our superiors? Mr. Chairman, the Government employees are a modest, orderly, and intelligent class of our population; markedly better in these respects than those who were in the Government service under the spoils system, and all this talk about their having aristocratic tendencies is the veriest rot.

Suppose that we did get our idea of civil service from England. What of it? Is not our whole system of government modeled upon the English system? Have we not appropriated her common law bodily? Were not the great principles of constitutional liberty, which are ours by inheritance and adoption, wrought out by English swords and at the sacrifice of English blood, long before we ever came into existence as a people?

Mr. Chairman, the spoils system once had its avaricious hand upon the throat of the British people. The public offices were the perquisites of the nobility, who arrogated them to themselves and conferred them upon a privileged few to the exclusion of the masses of their countrymen. The struggle to establish civil service there was a struggle in behalf of the common people as against this favored class. Its establishment was a distinct triumph for the poor and the lowly, and to-day the deserving son of the sturdy British yeoman sits side by side with the son of the wealthy and influential citizen in the public service, placed there through the enlarged liberties which competitive examinations, under a sensible civil-service law, have afforded. It is the spoils system alone which is monarchical. There is no aristocracy in office save that which it breeds and wants to make perpetual. The civil-service system is the embodiment of democracy, and affords equality of opportunity to all.

Again, it is objected that we establish a different rule for the selection of employees for the Government from that followed in private life. Here is the form of the argument: "Men in private life do not have competitive examinations to select those who are to assist them in their business affairs; they get good and competent men to carry on their business for them by the exercise of their independent judgment; by parity of reasoning the Government should do the same thing. The competitive system is an imposition which you inflict upon the Government, while in private affairs employers are exempted from any such system." Mr. Chairman, in the first place, it is not true that the competitive system is entirely unknown in private life.

There is no grander monument to business capacity than is furnished by the great Pennsylvania Railroad Company. I am informed that this great corporation, which is always keenly alive to the character and efficiency of the men who handle the property and lives of its patrons, has adopted a species of competitive examination and has had it in practice for years, whereby it generally gets the very best men to fill the positions.

But let us see the difference, the lack of parallel, which necessarily presents itself in the two cases. In the first place, nobody ever seeks to impose on the business man in private life, against his personal wishes, an employee who is entirely unsuited for his business, a man who simply "runs the political machine," or whose chief strength lies in having a "political pull" with some influential politician. Nor does anyone insist that if a private employer happens, by some accident, to get a man into his employment who is dishonest or incompetent he shall be obliged to retain him in his service indefinitely.

Indeed, no one ever thinks of dictating to him the selection of his subordinates. He is left entirely free to exercise his own choice, and his self-interest and the necessity for the safe conduct of his business is a consideration amply sufficient to protect him in the selection of his personal employees. He knows that if he selects a man who is dishonest he will be defrauded; that if he selects a man who is incompetent his business will be badly attended to and his individual interests will suffer. Hence he does not

make his selection without great care as to the qualifications and the personal character of the employees he takes into his service. His subordinates once obtained, he does not turn a good man out every year or two in order to make a vacancy in his employment for somebody else.

Here, too, his enlightened selfishness and regard for his own interests stand him well in hand, and he keeps his subordinates in his employ as long as they are intelligent, honest, and physically capable of performing the work to which they are accustomed. But look at the other case. How is it with the Government? What is the condition there under the spoils system? Let us assume that a man is placed at the head of one of the Departments by Presidential appointment who has the good of the service at heart. Is he permitted to make a selection of his subordinates upon his own judgment and in his own way and solely with regard to the good of the service?

Not at all. He is not even allowed sufficient time to acquaint himself with the duties of the Department over which he is called to preside, but as soon as he assumes the office a hungry horde of Senators and Congressmen bear down upon him and importune him to fill the places at his disposal with their political friends and dependents, men who have rendered them some party services in return for pledges to reward the services by the bestowal of public offices. In the great majority of cases the men are not qualified to fill the places which are demanded for them. This importunity is continued day after day, in season and out of season. Not infrequently it is accompanied by menace.

The official so importuned has no pecuniary or business interest at stake in the matter. If bad or incompetent appointees plunder the Government, or neglect and mismanage its business, he suffers no individual loss. He simply has his sense of public duty to restrain him, and you know, Mr. Chairman, that he must be a man of iron resolution, indeed, who can calmly sit at his desk and refuse such importunities and not break down and surrender to them after a short period of resistance. But the practice of the spoilsman goes even further than this. If a man is once put into the service who is not competent and is removed for incompetency, a demand is promptly made of the head of the Department that he shall be taken back. "But," says that official, "he is not competent." This response is not satisfactory to the Senator or Representative who makes the demand for the reinstatement of the appointee. Competency or incompetency is to him a matter of secondary importance. "He is my friend," he exclaims to the official, "and you must restore him or I will curtail your privileges. I will oppose the passage of your appropriation." And so the reluctant official reinstates the unworthy employee, and the public interests are ruthlessly sacrificed.

This is not a fancy picture. Exactly these conditions prevailed before the enactment of the civil-service law, and this is why appointments should be taken out of the hands of heads of Departments and the selection required to be made from those previously chosen by a competitive examination conducted by an independent body of officials who are not amenable to such desperate importunities. Of course, Mr. Chairman, the condition was infinitely worse where the head of the Department under the old system was an absolute spoilsman. The departmental examinations then in vogue, known as pass examinations, which at long intervals protected the conscientious official against the raid of the office seekers, in no wise restrained the spoils official from working his own sweet will in the appointment of his subordinates. It was done in about this fashion: The Senator appears with his constituent and says, "Good morning, Mr. Officer. Let me introduce to you my warm personal friend, Mr. So-and-so, who is a staunch member of our party. I must have a place for him in your office." The Senator and the official smile at each other, and the former gives the latter a significant glance which is quite well understood. The Senator withdraws. The examination is commenced.

A few very simple questions are propounded to the applicant, such as even a man of low intelligence can answer, but not sufficient to test his qualification for the place he seeks, and then he is passed into office and carried on the rolls of the public service, and the taxpayers of this country have to reach down into their pockets and pay him for services which he is really not able to properly perform. Even if he is discharged his "influence" is quick to secure his reinstatement.

During all this time, Mr. Chairman, the spoilsman at the head of the Department is there decrying the entire civil-service system. [Applause.] He denounces it as the pet theory of the doctrinaires and says that it is a sham and a fraud and is opposed to the genius of our institutions and wholly impracticable from a business standpoint.

Now, do you want to substitute the pass examination for the competitive examination? Why, the pass examination, as I have said, was tried under the old system and was a miserable failure. That is why it was deemed necessary to pass the civil-service law and have a competitive examination to take its place. The competitive-feature law was born of the very weakness and inefficiency of the pass examination. The pass examination may get a good man if it is honestly administered, but the trouble is that it is not honestly administered. The competitive examination, upon the other hand, is honestly conducted and generally gives to the Government the very best material that can be obtained. It has done it over and over again in these Departments, and to-day, through resulting economy in conducting the public service, the people are being blessed by it in many Departments of the Government.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] cited the case of West Point as a proof of the efficiency of the pass examination, and that it will suffice. What is the matter with the gentleman from Ohio? Is his head completely turned on these subjects? Why, the gentleman seems dazed when he comes to argue this question. His usual strength in debate seems to desert him. He has never touched the heart of it yet; he has simply skimmed superficially over the surface. Now, let us examine the illustration which he advances. In the first place, the analogy fails in that there are but very few applicants for appointments to West Point, and an enormous number of applicants for places in the civil service of the United States. The one is therefore more easily handled than the other.

In the next place, the United States officers who conduct the examinations at West Point are above and beyond the cajolery or the menace of a United States Senator or Representative in Congress. They are secure in their tenure and accustomed to military discipline. They have a plain duty to perform in the examinations, and they go resolutely ahead like soldiers and perform it. It is known in advance that unless the candidate actually possesses the prescribed mental and physical qualifications he will not be passed into the Academy. Hence Congressmen are very careful in making their selection of candidates, and, even with this, time and again the candidates nominated are rejected because of their lack of equipment. This occurred very strikingly in the Fourth Congressional district of the State of Indiana, the district once honored by the late William S. Holman, a man of national reputation. His successor made three successive arbitrary nominations to West Point, each time nominating a new candidate, and every one of the nominees failed in the examination. The nominees of the same Representative to Annapolis were nearly as unfortunate. His first nominee failed to pass the examination; his second passed, but failed at the following annual examination, and was obliged to leave the Academy, and his third nominee had precisely the same experience as his second one.

Mr. Chairman, there is not a man upon this floor who does not know that under the old spoils system this Representative would have procured the admission of every one of these six candidates into the civil service of this Government, and have maintained them there, notwithstanding their lack of qualification. Where is there that high courage and resolution upon the part of heads of departments which will firmly enforce the pass-examination system, which will stand like an iron wall to protect the civil service against the hordes of importunate Senators and Representatives who would demand appointments for their unworthy friends? Sir, it does not exist.

It may not be amiss, Mr. Chairman, for me to call the attention of the gentleman from Ohio right here to the fact that the Government does not turn out the graduates of West Point and Annapolis every three or four years and put somebody else in their places in order to give free vent to this idea of rotation in office.

It has also been asserted in this debate that the civil-service law does not apply to any branch of the public service except to the Departments at Washington and to certain custom-houses and post-offices, and that this was the understanding of Congress when the law was passed, and that all extensions of civil-service rules to other offices of the Government that have been made are unlawful. But a few moments ago the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BROSIUS], in response to the challenge of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], read a statement of Senator HOAR, made during the progress of the very debate after which the civil-service law passed the United States Senate, stating that he clearly understood that while the law was only to be put into operation at the start in certain branches of the public service, yet that it provided right on its face for its extension far beyond that as the experiment justified and the public needs required. Here is something further upon this phase of the question. The Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment made use of the following language in reporting the civil-service bill to that body:

> It is conceded that the party in power must fill the higher official places, which fairly represent its principles and policy, and subject to whose legal instructions the whole subordinate administration is to be carried on. But the subordinates in the Executive Departments, whose duty is the same under every Administration, should be selected with sole reference to their character and their capacity for doing the public work. This latter class includes nearly all of the vast numbers of appointed officials who carry into effect the orders of the Executive or heads of Departments, whether at Washington *or elsewhere*.

The committee then went on to explain that which is very plain on the face of the law, that it was at first to be applied under limitations, but that it could subsequently be extended readily at any time, and that ultimately it could be made to include all the offices mentioned in this quotation. So much, Mr. Chairman, as to the understanding of the scope of the law at the time of its passage.

The authority for the civil-service regulations of the Government is to be found, in the first place, in sections 1753 and 1754 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which were enacted years before the civil-service act of 1883 was passed, and which are saved and reserved in their operation by the express provision of the act of 1883. Those sections read as follows:

SEC. 1753. The President is authorized to prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency thereof and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter; and for this purpose he may employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries, and may prescribe their duties and establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointment in the civil service, etc.

SEC. 1754. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such office, etc.

The authority for the regulation of the civil service is found, in the second place, of course, in the civil-service act of 1883, which upon its very face shows that it applies not simply to the narrow limits to which gentlemen seek to confine it, but to all the appointive offices of the Government except those requiring confirmation by the Senate and mere laborers. I shall not stop to read the law at this time, but simply content myself with citing the second subdivision of section 2 and sections 6 and 7 of the act in support of my assertion, and will insert those sections in the RECORD in the appendix which I shall make to my remarks. The order of Mr. Cleveland which made the great extension of the civil-service rules in May, 1897, of which so much complaint is now made by the enemies of the civil-service law, expressly declares that he makes such extension under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by sections 1753 and 1754 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service law of 1883.

Now, one word about the Government Printing Office. In the speech which he published without delivering the gentleman from Ohio declared that the civil-service regulations had been extended to that office contrary to the spirit and letter of the law. In support of this statement he set out in his speech a copy of a legal opinion rendered to Mr. Palmer, the Public Printer, by some lawyer whose name the gentleman did not see fit to disclose. I confess that I have not made an independent investigation of this matter sufficiently to determine for myself as to the correctness of this opinion. It is enough for me to know that this order putting the Public Printing Office under the civil-service rules was carefully considered before it was issued, that the President who issued it was a lawyer, and that he doubtless had the advice of his constitutional legal adviser—an excellent lawyer—as to the legality of the step he was taking. Upon the weight, therefore, of authority I am bound to believe that this great Government office is properly within the protection of the law.

What, Mr. Chairman, is the history of this printing office? Up to 1861 the Government printing was done under the contract system. The consequence was that one man gave $78,000 as a contribution to election expenses and to partisan newspapers, to the end that he might get the contract. There was so much money in doing the Government printing that he could absolutely afford to pay that price for the privilege. This system was a shameful and expensive one. The work was delayed and it was wretchedly and inefficiently performed. The Government was charged out of all proportion to what private individuals paid for printing of a similar character, and fraud and peculation was the order of the day. Congress finally took the subject in hand. An investigation was had by a committee, and as a result the Government Printing Office was established for the express purpose of getting rid of all these evils and having the public printing done honestly and economically.

But oh, how sad, how unfortunate, was the result! The spirit of spoils, ever seeking a new field in which to disport itself, relentlessly seized upon this new Bureau and never ceased to use it for its unhallowed purposes. I hold in my hand a circular order issued to the employees of the Government Printing Office in 1869. The Public Printer who issued the order was Mr. A. M. Clapp, who, I believe, is now the president of the Anti-Civil Service Reform League of the United States of America. This order shows very plainly that the spoils system produced in that office the same insubordination and inefficiency which is found wherever that system has sway.

I have here also a report made to the Senate July 15, 1870, by Mr. Anthony, from the Senate Committee on Printing, concerning the proper methods to be employed in the conduct of the Public Printing Office, which is so well in point as to the evils of appointing men to office for partisan reasons that I shall insert it in the RECORD along with my remarks.

Here, too, is an extract from a report made by Mr. John L. Vance, from the House Committee on Printing, after an investigation of the Government Printing Office, May 12, 1876, and a resolution adopted by the House to correct the evil reported on the 31st day of July of that year, which I shall also put into the RECORD.

Let me read, if you please, to this House language used by Senator GALLINGER, when he was a member of this body, in 1888, in a report then made to the House by a select committee which had investigated the Government Printing Office, and of which committee he was a member. Here is his language:

The Government Printing Office is a workshop. The only qualifications that should be demanded of the employees are honesty, integrity, and skill. It is no place for politics, and political considerations should have no influence whatever in the matter of appointments or dismissals.

This, Mr. Chairman, is sound, practical, common sense, and yet Senator GALLINGER, who is now a bitter and outspoken enemy of the civil-service law, insists on the repeal of the law, which he knows will result in making political considerations the most potent factor in the organization and composition of the Public Printing Office.

Said Mr. Rounds, the Public Printer, in his report of June 30, 1885:

The Government Printing Office is an immense workshop, and in order to be successful the standard required of the employees should only be skill and efficiency. Their tenure should not depend on Congressional or other influence, and as long as they render faithful services they should be protected by law.

I shall make additional quotations from the report of this officer in the RECORD.

Mr. Chairman, I also hold in my hand the testimony of Mr. Oyster, who, I think, was for years the head of the specification division of the Public Printing Office, a man of intelligence, a man of integrity, one of four brothers, every one of whom served with distinction in the Union Army, a man who has been ruthlessly turned out of the Public Printing Office very recently. He was called before Senator PRITCHARD'S investigating committee of the Senate, and there gave testimony which I shall not undertake to read or quote from, but which I ask leave to put in the RECORD. He testifies to the much greater efficiency of the men who came in under the civil service than the men who came in under the old system. He swears to the enormous number of supernumeraries quartered on the office during the spoils régime and paid out of the public Treasury, in order to comply with the exorbitant demands of Representatives and Senators for places for their friends. He gives evidence as to the inefficiency that prevailed there and the losses which it entailed, and anybody who reads the testimony of this man will, in my opinion, be a convert to any system which makes a recurrence of such conditions impossible.

Our friend from Ohio also complains that the order of the President providing that no man shall be removed from the classified service except upon written charges filed, to which he shall have an opportunity to answer in writing, and a hearing of the matter before the Department head, will interfere with the transaction of the Departmental business. The gentleman's idea is that under this order there must be a complaint filed, an answer made, an issue had, and a jury impaneled to try the issue, and that each party is to have an attorney to represent him and that all this will consume much time. The gentleman knows that such a method of procedure was never contemplated for a minute, and would be both unnecessary and ridiculous.

The purpose and effect of this order is not to keep bad men in office. The law itself, as I have before said, contains provisions under which men of this character can be removed. The object is to stop the practice of dropping men arbitrarily and for political reasons, by requiring the ground for the removal to be alleged in writing, and also to protect employees from removal upon any other grounds that are unjust by affording them an opportunity to be heard in their own behalf.

The rules contemplate simply a written charge, a written answer, a brief but fair hearing by the head of the Department, and then a decision; without any of the complicated machinery usually employed in courts for the trial of matters of fact. Such a simple procedure will answer the purpose of the rule, and yet in nowise embarrass or impede the working of the business machinery of the Department.

Let me call attention to the fact that an order very similar in character to the one in question has been in operation in the post-office carrier service for the past three years, and that it has not impeded that division of the classified service in its work. On the contrary, the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Heath, in his report recently submitted, commends the working of the order, and calls attention to the fact that under it the removals have decreased, until now they are only 1.6 per cent of the entire letter-carrier force.

But we are told that we ought to strike down this law because it has resulted in putting more Democrats than Republicans into

office. That is not so. Again I invoke the figures and the statistics, and these gentlemen go to the wall. They plant themselves upon a proposition which is not tenable. What are the facts? The system was first introduced under President Arthur, at the conclusion of whose administration there were 15,000 employees covered by it.

Over 13,000 of these had been taken into the classified service without having been subjected to an examination, and nearly all of these were Republicans, because the Government had been under the control of the Republican party for years, and appointments to office had been made along partisan lines entirely. During Mr. Cleveland's first term there were 7,000 employees put under the civil service by him without examination, and the natural increase was about 4,500, making a total of 11,500.

But do you not remember, gentlemen, that about 5,000 of these 7,000 were taken into the classified service by Mr. Cleveland by his extension of the civil-service rules and regulations to the Railway Mail Service just before he went out of office, and that President Harrison held up that order because the Civil Service Commission had no eligible list prepared upon which to draw, and that, as a result, nearly all the men that had been put out of this branch of the service because they were Republicans were restored to their places before the order was allowed to go into operation?

So that by virtue of the suspension of this order, the overwhelming majority of men that were covered into the service by it were Republicans instead of Democrats. Now, under the Administration of Mr. Harrison the increase by extension and without examination was about 8,000, and the increase by natural growth about 7,000. Seven thousand of the 8,000 extension grew out of the including of the free-delivery post-offices in the classified service. All of the employees in these post-offices were Republicans. This extension to the free-delivery post-offices was made just before President Harrison retired from his office. So we see that the overwhelming proportion of Mr. Harrison's extension was made up of Republicans.

Now, when Mr. Cleveland came in the last time there were about 41,000 or 42,000 persons in the classified service; it was overwhelmingly Republican. Mr. Cleveland by his extension put in about 41,000 persons more. This, of course, does not include the number added by natural growth during his Administration. You say that 41,000 is a great number, sufficient to give the Democrats, at least, an equality in the entire civil service. But it does not do it. I stand here to-day to say that Republicans largely predominate in the civil service of the country; and that any statement to the contrary is absolutely untrue. Five thousand of those covered by Mr. Cleveland's broad order during his last Administration were men who had been appointed under a species of civil service introduced into the navy-yards of the country by General Tracy, a Republican Secretary of the Navy. They were mostly Republicans. They were not disturbed by Mr. Cleveland, but were covered into the classified service without civil-service examination.

Secretary Herbert, an honest and capable gentleman, in the last report he made as Secretary of the Navy, called attention to this fact. He said that when he came into office the spoilsmen of his party demanded that he should lift the navy-yard blanket and let them appoint some Democrats, but that he said: "No, I can not do it; those men are in, and if I undo the matter and let your men in it will prepare the way for a similar opening up in the next Administration if it should be Republican; and in this way the civil-service system will be broken up and destroyed."

And this is the all-sufficient answer to the clamor which we have here now, that we shall open up the recent order of Mr. Cleveland in order that Republicans may be put in before the civil-service system is extended. Such a policy means the disintegration and destruction of the whole system. It is the same kind of plea that was made by Democratic politicians when Mr. Cleveland came into power, that he undo the things that Mr. Harrison had done in putting the free-delivery post-offices under this system. Mr. Cleveland refused to do it.

I say again, if those men that were covered into the civil service by Mr. Cleveland in his order of May, 1897, have not the necessary qualifications, all you have to do is to represent that fact to the administrative officers. The machinery of the law is adapted to the case. Simply file your written charges, let the accused file his answer, let a hearing be had, and if the proof warrants it the order of removal will be entered and the unworthy employee rejected. This is the way to remove incompetents from your civil service. There is no excuse or necessity whatever for breaking down and destroying the civil-service law itself, or for retreating from the advanced position that has been attained.

Included in Mr. Cleveland's order, there were also about 5,000 employees in the revenue-cutter, light-house, life-saving, and other Treasury bureaus that had been for years under nonpartisan management, so that the Republican equality was there well preserved. Two thousand of his extensions were Indians in the employ of the Indian Department; I do not suppose they had any politics whatever. Five thousand more of his extensions were to the field branches of the War Department, never regarded as partisan.

Look to the records of the Public Printing Office, which gentlemen now seek to debauch by taking it out from the protecting arms of the civil-service law.

According to its roster, when the civil-service law was applied to it, it contained more Republicans than Democrats—that is, more men appointed by Mr. Palmer than were appointed by Mr. Benedict; and I presume Mr. Palmer appointed Republicans and Mr. Benedict appointed Democrats. So much for the charge that the Republican party has, by the late action of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, been deprived of its fair share of appointments in the civil service.

Mr. Chairman, it is asserted that the law is greatly maladministered and is subject to abuse. Sir, it is one of the purposes of gentlemen opposed to this system to make the people believe by debate here, by newspaper publications, and by clamor on the stump that the law is a dead letter, and therefore ought to be repealed. It is their design to create a popular impression that the evils which sometimes creep into its administration are the result of the law itself, and to conceal from them that these evils grow out of the fact that the law is sometimes administered without regard to its spirit by those who have no sympathy with it.

I affirm again that the law, taken as a whole, is a success—a grand success. It has tied the hands of the spoilsman; it has restrained him; it has reduced the number of offices which can be used to tempt to dishonor; it has given increased efficiency and economy in the administration of the public service. It is only in exceptional cases that abuses have arisen. Find me any abuse in the administration of the civil-service law, and I will show you that it is because the administrative power does not believe in civil-service reform, but is tinctured and inoculated with the doctrines of the spoilsmen, and is directly responsible for it all.

Mr. Chairman, it is a principle of equity well known to all lawyers, it is certainly known to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GROSVENOR) if not to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. LANDIS), that every man is estopped from taking advantage of his own wrong. If he purposely and willfully produces a bad condition of affairs, he can not go into the pure atmosphere of a court of equity, and there be heard to complain of it for his own benefit.

These gentlemen who have fought the civil-service system in this country from the very hour of its inception with unrelenting fury and who have dashed themselves against its barrier time and again in furious onslaught only to be constantly repelled and driven back, and who are now making a final and desperate effort to break it down before it has strengthened itself in the mind of the people beyond their power to ever reach it are the very men who have themselves made the breaches in it, of which they now prate so loudly, and they are wholly responsible for all the abuses which have resulted from these breaches.

They have, therefore, no right under the principle I have just invoked to take advantage of the evil which has occurred. But the question arises, What remedy is there for the correction of the abuses which occur in the administration of the law?

I answer, without hesitation, that we must look mainly to the Chief Magistrate of the nation for relief. He has ample power to afford it. "He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed" is the solemn and imperative injunction of the Constitution. He has sworn to faithfully execute his high office, and to preserve, protect, and defend this Constitution.

He should not content himself with commending the civi-service law in his letter of acceptance and in his inaugural address, with expressing a favorable opinion of it in his messages to Congress, and in extending its provisions, but whenever he discovers that any of his subordinate officers are persistently and willfully violating both its spirit and its letter he should promptly take him by the throat and thrust him out of office. [Applause.] If the President of the United States will call his Cabinet together and say to them in plain language, "I favor reform in the civil service; I voted for the civil-service law when I was in Congress; I opposed there the efforts made to strike out the appropriation for its maintenance; I was elected upon a platform which explicitly declares that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable,

I have indorsed the law in my message to Congress, and am recognized throughout the country as being heartily in favor of it by the people who are behind me. I hear that the law is being disregarded by some officials intrusted with its administration, and I am earnestly resolved that this shall stop and the law be properly enforced. I ask you to give me your cordial support in my endeavors to discharge my plain constitutional duty, and to report to me any instances of willful violation of the law which may come to your notice, and I will thereupon remove the offending official from his office it would do more to strengthen and sustain the law than all the classifications and extensions that could be made in a century. The prompt removal of some spoilsman

from office for abuse of the law, with the distinct declaration by the President that the same penalty will be visited upon others who may thereafter infract it, is the imperative demand of the hour.

There is also a plain duty for Senators and Representatives to perform. If, instead of petty criticisms upon the law, violent attacks upon it, and efforts to secure its repeal, we should give it our sincere support, make complaints to the officials who violate it, denounce their conduct upon this floor, and report them to the President, with a request for his interposition, the abuses that sometimes occur in the administration of the system will cease forever, and the people will experience its full benefits and give to us their unqualified approval.

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen are vigorous in their denunciation of the violation of the civil-service law by Mr. Cleveland's Administration. They are indignant because some Republicans were removed and others reduced in grade, solely on account of their politics. They refer to the promotions in grade that were made simply because those promoted were Democrats. They seem to be entirely unconscious that in all of this they are but condemning the system of which they are themselves the advocates. They forget that their system delights in just such injustice. Had the spoils system been in vogue during the Cleveland régime, not simply a few, but the entire force of Republicans would have been ruthlessly decapitated. When the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. LANDIS) assailed Logan Carlisle for his brutal administration in the Treasury Department he but turned his guns upon his own ranks. Logan Carlisle is a typical spoilsman, and the gentleman's characterization of him meets the cordial approbation of every friend of civil service upon this floor.

But what have the gentlemen to say, not of the few that were removed, but of the many that have been retained in the classified service? What of the "spared monuments," which survive the ax of the Democratic spoilsmen, and which, thanks to the protecting influence of the civil-service law, aggregate into the thousands in the various departments of the Government service? Even the number of removals made under Cleveland, Mr. Chairman, are exaggerated. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], for instance, stated in his undelivered speech that 1,200 employees had been wrongfully removed from certain bureaus, but Mr. McAneny, the secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, in the open letter which he addressed to the gentleman, pointed out that a large number of these employees were not removed at all, but were simple legislated out of office by the laws passed for the improvement of the public service at the instance of the Dockery Commission. The report of the Assistant Postmaster-General, as I have before stated, shows that only 1.06 per cent of the letter-carrier force was removed during last year.

The civil-service report, just issued, shows by statistics that only 8 per cent of the persons in the classified service at Washington have been removed within the last four years, whereas within that period 50 per cent of those in the unclassified service have been decapitated. Why? Because the civil-service law has put gyves upon the spoilsmen so far as the classified service is concerned, and they can not make removals at pleasure. The civil-service law and the force of public sentiment weighs pretty heavily against them after all; but in the unclassified service, which is outside the protecting folds of the civil-service law, the spoilsman works his own sweet will, and as a necessary consequence that service is torn down and disorganized.

They tell us that the civil service has been expensive, and that the law has saved the country nothing from a financial standpoint. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PEARSON], a member of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, read here yesterday figures to show that the civil-service expenses had increased. Certainly they have. Why? Because the civil service has been gradually extended from time to time, and this expansion of necessity increases the Government expenditures.

We have to pay for the luxury of government, especially for the luxury of good government. But when it is said that nothing can be saved by the civil-service law, look into the record and read the testimony of Mr. Oyster, to which I referred a moment ago, where he said that if the civil-service law had been in force in the Government Printing Office from its foundation there would have been saved over $8,000,000 to the people. Look at the statement of Carroll D. Wright, the accomplished and accurate Commissioner of the Department of Labor, than whom there is no more competent gentleman to give such an opinion, who was connected with the Census Bureau in its last days, and who says that if it had been put under the civil-service rules there would have been a total saving of $2,000,000.

Look at the report of the Postmaster-General, just out, in which he shows that there has been a great increase in the efficiency with which the mail is handled by the employees in the Railway Mail Service and the post-offices under his Department. Every man knows that efficient labor is economical labor, and a saving of cost to the people.

Look, if you please, at the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1896, in which he shows that in three years and a half time, although the business of the bureau was broadened, many men were discharged and there was a saving of $2,066,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BROSIUS. Would the gentleman like a little more time?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Just a little more.

Mr. BROSIUS. I ask unanimous consent that he may conclude his remarks.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I think there ought to be some limit, an ample limit. The request in the form in which it is now made makes a bad precedent.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Give me thirty minutes, and I will agree not to consume it all. I will not trespass upon the kindness of the committee.

Mr. BROSIUS. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed thirty minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks that the gentleman from Indiana be permitted to occupy thirty minutes in addition to the time already granted to him.

Mr. MAHANY. Will thirty minutes be allowed to the opposition also?

A MEMBER. It has been allowed already.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. One other fact in this connection that is very much in point. The statistics of the Civil Service Commission show, and no man has denied their accuracy, that there has been a decrease in the number of employees in the classified service in the departments at Washington since 1883, and also a decrease in the amount of money paid them for salaries, although there has been a great increase in the volume of business there during that period, but that in the unclassified service of these departments there has been during this period an enormous increase of employees and an enormous increase in the amount paid for salaries. Why? Because under the operations of the civil-service law you secure efficient labor, which, as I have said before, is always economical labor, and you also make it impossible to billet supernumeraries upon the public treasury; but under the operation of the spoils system, which prevails in the unclassified service, you secure mainly inefficient labor and you also unnecessarily multiply places in order to give appointments to the favorites and retainers of those who reward political service by the bestowal of public offices.

Mr. Chairman, the reports of the various administrative officers of the Government have for years contained facts and figures demonstrating the economy which has resulted from the substitution of the civil service for the spoils system, and we know, from the very nature of things, that there has been a great saving of expense.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want, in conclusion, to address a few words to the Republican gentlemen in this chamber. Gentlemen, the civil-service law is our child. Of course it was introduced into the Senate and advocated there by George H. Pendleton, a Democrat, but he was not alone in its advocacy. Leading Republicans spoke for it in that body, and various other circumstances which preceded its appearance upon the statute books fully warrant the assertion that it is substantially the product of Republican hands.

When it passed the Senate every Republican Senator who answered to the roll call voted for it. In the House every Republican who voted, except seven, cast his vote for it. It was signed by a Republican President, and thus became the law. It has been approved and defended by our party press and indorsed by our party platforms, both national and State, times innumerable. Every Republican President since its passage has stood for it and extended it. Republican Cabinet officers and Republican officials generally have commended it over and over again in their reports. The principles of the law have been incorporated into the statutes of many of the States, and many of the great municipalities of the country have adopted its provisions for their government.

The cities of New York, Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis, and New Orleans are to-day operating under civil-service enactments. Many other cities throughout the Union are seeking amendments to their charters whereby they may bring themselves within its salutary provisions. Gentlemen, we should stand for this law here and now. Our safety depends on maintaining it in all its integrity. Let us not lay ourselves open to the charge of hypocrisy. Let it not be truthfully affirmed of us that we are in favor of civil-service reform when we are out of power, but that we are spoilsmen when we come into power.

Let it not be plausibly alleged against us that we favor the civil service law under Democratic Administrations to protect Republicans in office, but that we oppose it under Republican Administration to get Democrats out of office. Let us advocate and maintain the law at all times upon the broad and unselfish plain of principle and from high conviction of public duty.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] says that he is against this law upon two grounds: First, because it is not right in principle; and second, because ninety-five out of every hundred Republicans of this country, if the question were put to them to-day, would vote against it. I want to refute the gentleman's present declaration out of his own mouth. I affirm that while spoilsmen are against this law, and many party workers are against it, yet this great enactment, born of public necessity, is dear to the hearts of the great conservative masses of the American people irrespective of party, and particularly to those who are of the Republican faith. Let me first read you the declaration of the last Republican national convention on this subject. It is as follows:

The civil-service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Now, then, is this platform declaration right? Did the Republicans of this county believe in it and authorize it? Did the delegates who adopted it know the state of public sentiment upon the subject, and did they realize what they were doing when they made use of this language? If so, then the gentleman from Ohio is wrong and the American people are behind the law. If not, then possibly the gentleman from Ohio is right and the people are opposed to it.

Now, on the 26th day of February last the gentleman made a speech in this House, and in the course of that speech in referring to the binding obligation of party platforms generally, and particularly to that adopted by the Republicans assembled in convention at St. Louis, he used the following language, which I think is quite pertinent just now. Here is the gentleman's language:

Mr. Speaker: Important declarations in political platforms are never the result of accident, but are always the result of design. They are always born of conditions existing in the constituents of the party that gives the utterance. The Republican convention at St. Louis was a representative body of a great party in the country, and the men who went there and represented their several constituencies understood the conditions at home. They did not go to St. Louis to declare a platitude, nor to make a declaration that was not demanded by existing conditions and that was not in consonance with the opinions of their constituents. * * * It was an occasion that will be a warning to a great many men in this country that they must obey party dictation and follow party standards or cease to be members of that party.

Mr. Chairman, from the GROSVENOR of to-day, drunk with the saturnalia of spoils, I appeal to the GROSVENOR of 26th of February, 1897, in proof of the fact that the civil-service-law plank of the National Republican platform is right, and that the delegates who framed it knew that 95 per cent of their constituents were not against the law, but that, on the contrary, they were overwhelmingly in favor of upholding and enforcing it.

In his speech to-day the gentleman endeavors to break the force of this platform declaration upon the ground that the civil-service question was a minor consideration with the convention, being dwarfed by the tariff and money questions. Not so, Mr. Chairman. The subject is a burning one, and has been such for years. With the spoilman it is *the* question—never a nonessential. The gentleman was present at the Republican national convention, and he and every other delegate there heard that civil-service plank read, and fully realized its importance and significance. He would escape the binding force, too, of this declaration upon the plea that Mr. Cleveland's famous order of extension of the civil service was not known to the convention when this declaration was adopted, or if known, that the sweeping character of the extensions it made was not realized. But what difference does this make? Suppose these matters were unknown, how could this affect the principle involved? Did not the convention pledge that the law should be "extended wherever practicable?" What, then, had Mr. Cleveland done that Mr. McKinley would not have been obliged to do under the spirit and letter of this platform pledge and declaration? Shall we be heard to complain that he had done for us unbeknown the work that we promised we would perform ourselves?

But, Mr. Chairman, it is not true that the action of Mr. Cleveland, and its extent, was unknown when the St. Louis convention assembled on the 17th of June, 1896. It had been understood for months before that day that he contemplated a sweeping order of extension of the civil-service rules before going out of office. The order itself was made on the 6th day of May of 1896, nearly six weeks before the Republican convention assembled—and the various newspapers of the country had published before that event occurred the fact that the extension was on foot, and its broad and comprehensive character.

Gentlemen of the Republican side, we are told that we must repeal this law to save our party from defeat at the polls. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY] said in his speech the other day that if we did not wipe the law out of existence there would not be enough Republicans left to grease an axle at the next election, and that we would lose the Presidency in 1900.

A MEMBER. "Grease the gimlet to bore the hole."

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Possibly he did say that; I don't remember the exact language. Other gentlemen on this side of the House have spoken in the same vein. Mr. Chairman, the member who declares that unless we repeal the civil-service law our party workers will desert us and leave us to defeat simply exposes the damnable character of the men in whose behalf he makes that statement. He paints their character for avarice and selfishness in stronger colors than even their bitterest enemies could possibly employ. He virtually admits that they follow politics solely for the spoils, and care nothing for principles; that the moment the offices are out of their reach they will either sulk in their tents or go over to the enemy.

Now, suppose you tear this civil-service law from the statute books. You say that this will stimulate the party workers to activity. But are there no party workers in the Democratic party, and will they not also be stimulated to activity? Where, then, have you gotten any party advantage by the execution of this infamy—by the base sacrifice of this great principle? It may simply lead to your defeat. But suppose that you triumph at the elections by reason of this ignoble surrender—this system of wholesale bribery—are you then prepared to deliver the goods you have contracted? You have tempted the cupidity of men, you have increased their appetite for plunder. You will have a dozen applicants for every office under your control. You will make in the distribution eleven enemies to where you make one friend. Bitterness and disappointment will be the rule. Indifference will succeed activity. Some will even desert you entirely, and in the next campaign you will go down to inevitable and deserved defeat.

Mr. Chairman, if the matter is to resolve itself into a mere question of party expediency, another aspect of the case. While we are endeavoring to steer clear of Scylla let us beware lest we run into Charybdis. The forces we have most to dread are not the spoilsmen. The people we have to fear are the independent men who hold the balance of power in this country in all the close States, and who are firm believers in civil-service reform, men who do not have to desert their parties in order to throw their influence against us, men who are guided by a high conception of public duty. These are the men whom the gentleman from Indiana characterized the other day as "political guerrillas," and subquently described as an "element not large numerically, but exceedingly active."

The spoilsman will desert us if we do not permit him to rob the public; these men will desert us if we *do* permit him to do so. There is both a distinction and a difference between these two classes. You can not succeed without the aid of the men to whom I have referred. Do not be misled as to the will of the people in this matter. The men who yell the loudest are the men who are in the minority. All over this country, the professional and business men and the farmers whose sons have gotten into the Government service by competitive examination believe in the civil-service system.

In every great city in the Union, in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, there has been rebellion against the spoilsmen and the spoils system. This very debate, sir, will quicken the public conscience and excite the public resentment in every section of the Union. I would rather trust for the success of my party to one loyal man who supports it from principle than to all the Swiss contingent that could be enlisted in a fortnight for its defense. What! the spoils system a source of party strength. Sir, I deny it. It is a source of party weakness. Behold the scene being enacted to-day in the capital city of the gentleman's own State of Ohio. What a sad commentary it is upon the doctrine he has been preaching here. What an object lesson to us all. Where now is the proud party that carried Ohio by 100,000 for Brough over Vallandigham during the war?

Where now is the party of Chase, the party of Hayes, the party of Garfield? Where now is that splendid organization which in the last Presidential campaign swept that historic State from its lake to its river, from the Indiana to the Pennsylvania line, by the magnificent majority of 100,000 votes for the present occupant of the White House?

Where is that party which just two months ago, in an election held in an off year when there is always a reaction against the party in power, and generally because the spoilsmen can not get the offices they desire—where is that party that two months ago swept the platter clean, electing its governor, its State officers, a good working majority on joint ballot in the legislature—carrying the State by about 25,000 majority? "Behold, how are the mighty fallen!" Its spirit is broken; its *morale* is gone; it is discordant and dissevered; it is divided into warring factions, and is bleeding from internecine war.

Tell me how many bright hopes have been extinguished, how many aspirations for usefulness have died out, how many characters have been wrecked during this unseemly and disgraceful contest! What possibilities for Presidential, Senatorial, and Congressional nominations and renominations have been forever

blotted out and destroyed! And all of this for what? Because of some great principle involved?

No, sir, this whole shameful and disgraceful spectacle is nothing more nor less than a conflict over the spoils of office, fed by the distribution of national patronage upon the one hand and State patronage upon the other. Had there been no offices to dispense there would have been no bone of contention, and thus something might have been spared to principle, and everything saved to honor.

I say again that the spoils of office, instead of building up and strengthening a party, are the canker worms at the heart of the party organization, eating out its vitality, destroying its efficiency, and preparing it for dismay and defeat. Yet there are gentlemen here who dare to stand and say that if we do not yield to the clamor of the spoilsmen and repeal this law either wholly or by a system of "modification" which is designed to destroy it by piecemeal the Republican party is going to lose in the next elections.

Sir, the only difference between the man who favors the absolute repeal and the man who favors "modification" of the law is that one, with the frankness and hardihood of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY] would put his arms, Samson-like, about the pillars of the fabric, and with one mighty effort pull it to the ground, though he buried himself under the ruins, while the other, with less candor, but with similar intent, would take out a stone here and a pillar there, and thus leave the whole structure to settle upon its foundation and drop into gradual and inevitable decay. The American people understand this. They know what this insidious attack means. The eyes of the people and the party press are upon us here to-day.

I tell you, gentlemen, the surest way to political suicide, the surest way to dig your party graves, the surest way to put this House into the hands of the opposition, the surest way to bring William J. Bryan and the heterogeneous crowd that follow his black political banners into the control of governmental affairs at the election of 1900, is for you to prove recreant to the doctrines of your party platform and to slap in the face that honest public sentiment which demands that the public service shall be honestly conducted in the public interest and not simply for the emolument of the spoilsmen.

Let the offices go. The Republicans had them in 1884, and the Democrats won; the Democrats had them in 1888, and the Republicans won; the Republicans had them in 1892, and the Democrats won, and the Democrats had them in 1896, and the Republicans won. Thus the party which had the offices invariably lost.

Mr. BODINE. It will be the same next time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The gentleman says it will be the same way next time. That depends largely on whether or not we remain true to Republican principles.

Mr. Chairman, all kinds of attacks are being made upon this law. We were told by the newspapers the other day that a trio of United States Senators were so anxious about the future prospects of the occupant of the White House that they gathered themselves together at an odd hour, and walking down the Avenue entered that historic mansion, with their faces full of solicitude, and informed the Chief Executive that if he did not consent to considerable modification of the order of extension made by Mr. Cleveland they would not answer for his political future.

Think of it! The sovereign representatives of States in the American Union, neglecting the study and discussion of great public questions in which the people are all concerned, going, doubtless with as much menace in their manner as there was solicitude in their countenances, to meet the Chief Executive of 70,000,000 people, an Executive whose crowning glory it is that he stands between the spoilsmen and the public treasury, and inviting him to dishonor by informing him that if he does not belie the noblest profession and act of his whole life—if he does not betray the sacred interests of his countrymen confided to his patriotic hands—the probability is that the party machinery can not be so manipulated in his interest as to give him a renomination.

Mr. Chairman, I intend no personal application of my remarks to the distinguished gentleman who now occupies the Executive Mansion when I say that we can never have complete civil-service reform in this country until either by actual constitutional amendment, or by an inexorable public sentiment which will operate as such, the Chief Executive of this nation is made incapable of election to second term.

That President, however lofty and patriotic his purpose and however great his ability, who is ambitious for reelection, is always surrounded by circumstances of temptation and danger. He may know what is right, but he will be often importuned to abandon the right. The plea comes to him, too, from those who are essential to the gratification of his individual ambition, and whom he is conscious he ought not therefore to offend. He is vulnerable alike to those who know how to flatter, and those who know how to alarm. He is anxious to please and conciliate those who control the party machinery. He fears that he can not be returned without their support.

They are sure to demand of him more than he can honorably confer upon them, but they do it so artfully that, blinded by his personal ambition, he is not always capable of seeing the enormity of the exaction. Is there not danger that one so situated may become a vassal—a slave to one dominant idea? Often he will be compelled to choose between the doing of that which will promote his own candidacy and that which will promote the interest of his countrymen. Strong and resolute, indeed, must be the man who, under such temptation and with such environments, can always make the noble and patriotic choice.

If, however, the President is conscious that he can not be reelected, there is no longer any antagonism between his own ambition and the interests of his countrymen. His independence is secured. He is no longer a slave. He need neither fear nor seek to conciliate those who possess political power, and who ask for that which the public welfare requires shall be denied them. Thus emancipated from evil influences he will be animated by a laudable desire to accomplish something for the public good.

He will endeavor to discharge his high duties in such a manner as to deserve on his retirement the popular benediction, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." He will bestow the offices upon worthy instead of unworthy men, and for the benefit of the people rather than for the advancement of his individual fortunes. Such a President will always occupy a high niche in the temple of fame, and dying, leave to posterity a legacy richer than all the gold of the universe.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, after all, the efficiency of the civil service depends mainly upon the Chief Executive and the character of the men whom he appoints to office to administer the law.

Let the President not fear the men who demand that he shall step backward. Let him not yield either to the voice of persuasion or to the voice of command. The people are behind him in this crisis. Never has there been a time in his life when his countrymen looked to him with more anxious eyes than now. Never has there been a time in his existence, not even excepting the dark days when he stood upon the battlefield with drawn sword ready to sacrifice his life, if need be, that the greatest republic of modern times might not perish from the face of the earth, when he possessed such an opportunity to make for himself an enduring fame as he possesses now. The question which confronts us is one which takes deep hold on the consciences of men. It transcends in importance any other question of the day. The question of the tariff, the question of finance, each pales into insignificance before it.

It is a great moral problem, which goes to the very root of our institutions and involves the permanency of our Government. We are called upon to determine whether ours is to continue a representative Government, whether there is to be an equality of the elector before the law, whether we are to have free and fair elections, conducted upon the high plain of principles, or whether our elections are to be fraudulent and corrupt and degenerate into a disgraceful scramble for spoils; for of what utility is the Australian election law if 200,000 offices are to be put up every four years to tempt the cupidity and debauch the conscience of the elector?

A hundred years is a long time in the life of an individual. Few ever attain it. But it is only a span in the life of a nation. Who is so shortsighted and superficial as to claim that we have conclusively settled the experiment of self-government by the people in the little over 100 years in which we have been in existence as a nation? Is there not still ample time for us to fail, for our light to go out, and with it the aspirations and hopes for self-government of humanity throughout the entire world? Can our institutions stand the strain which the repeal of the law will impose upon them?

Mr. Chairman, I pray Almighty God that our convictions of right may not leave us, that our mental and moral visions may remain clear, and that through all the temptations and difficulties which beset us we may be able to discern the path of duty, and that we may follow it with resolute hearts to a safe conclusion. Let us stand by the declaration of the President while he puts aside the politicians and takes hold of the hands of the people.

If the office seekers denounce and desert him, they will take him in their strong arms and throw around him the mantle of their protection. They will uphold and maintain him; and if he does his plain duty in this matter, as I hope and believe he will, they will see that neither his personal nor his political future shall be in anywise impaired because he was true to them and to the principles of the platform on which he was elected. [Applause.]

I thank the House with all my heart for the courtesy which it has shown me and for the attention with which it has listened to my remarks. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Chairman, before I take my seat I ask unanimous consent to incorporate in the record with my remarks, and as an appendix thereto, brief extracts relating to the spoils system and to the civil-service system and their effects, taken from the utterances, writings, and reports of distinguished men and investigating

committees; also brief extracts from party platforms relating to the subject, and brief extracts from the civil-service law, together with the open letter of the secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, addressed to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], and an editorial article from the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune, and also one from the Ohio State Journal.

APPENDIX.

[Extract from letter of Thomas Jefferson to Dr. Rush, written just before he qualified as President.]

Of the thousands of officers, therefore, in the United States, a very few individuals only, probably not twenty, will be removed, and those only for doing what they ought not to have done. I know that in stopping thus short in the career of removals I shall give great offense to many of my friends. That torrent has been pressing me heavily and will require all my force to bear up against; but my maxim is fiat justitia, ruat coelum.

[Extract from letter of Jefferson to James Madison with respect to the law limiting the term of office to four years.]

It saps the constitutional and salutary functions of the President, and introduces a principle of intrigue and corruption which will soon leaven the mass, not only of Senators but of citizens. It will keep in constant excitement all the hungry cormorants for office, render them, as well as those in place, sycophants to their Senators; engage them in eternal intrigues to turn out one and put in another, in cabals to swap with, and make of them what all executive directories become—mere sinks of corruption and faction.

[Extract from letter of Jefferson on the subject of appointments to office.]

The only question concerning a candidate shall be, Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?

[Henry Clay's denunciation of the four-year tenure-of-office act.]

It is a detestable system, drawn from the worst periods of the Roman Republic, and if it were to be perpetuated—if the offices, the honest dignities of the people, were to be put up to a scramble, and to be decided by the results of every Presidential election—our Government and institutions, becoming intolerable, would finally end in a despotism as inexorable as that of Constantinople.

The tendency has been to revive the dark ages of feudalism and to render an office a feudatory.

[Daniel Webster on the four-year tenure-of-office act.]

I am for staying the further contagion of this plague. Men in office have begun to think themselves mere agents and servants of the appointing power.

[S. S. Prentiss on the spoils system, delivered in the House of Representatives in 1838.]

* * * Since the avowal, Mr. Chairman, of the unprincipled and barbarian motto that "to the victors belong the spoils," office, which was intended for the service and benefit of the people, has become but the plunder of the party. Patronage is waved like a huge magnet over the land; and demagogues, like iron filings attracted by a law of their nature, gather and cluster around its poles. Never yet lived the demagogue who would not take office.

The whole frame of our Government—all the institutions of the country—are thus prostituted to the uses of party. Office is conferred as the reward of partisan service; and what is the consequence? The incumbents being taught that all moneys in their possession belong, not to the people, but to the party, it requires but small exertion of casuistry to bring them to the conclusion that they have a right to retain what they may conceive to be the value of their political services, just as a lawyer holds back his commission.

[Extract from Parton's Life of Jackson.]

These facts will suffice to show that the old system of appointments and removals was changed, upon the accession of General Jackson, to the one in vogue ever since, which Governor Marcy completely and aptly described when he said that to the victors belong the spoils. Some of the consequences of this change are the following:

I. The Government, formerly served by the élite of the nation, is now served, to a very considerable extent, by its refuse. That, at least, is the tendency of the new system, because men of intelligence, ability, and virtue universally desire to fix their affairs on a basis of permanence. It is the nature of such men to make each year do something for all the years to come. It is their nature to abhor the arts by which office is now obtained and retained. In the year of our Lord 1859 the fact of a man's holding office under the Government is presumptive evidence that he is one of three characters, namely, an adventurer, an incompetent person, or a scoundrel. From this remark must be excepted those who hold offices that have never been subjected to the spoils system, or offices which have been "taken out of politics."

II. The new system places at the disposal of any government, however corrupt, a horde of creatures in every town and county, bound, body and soul, to its defense and continuance.

III. It places at the disposal of any candidate for the Presidency who has a slight prospect of success another horde of creatures in every town and county, bound to support his pretensions. I once knew an apple woman in Wall street who had a personal interest in the election of a President. If her candidate gained the day, her "old man" would get the place of porter in a public warehouse. The circle of corruption embraces hundreds of thousands.

IV. The spoils system takes from the Government officer those motives to fidelity which, in private life, are found universally necessary to secure it. As no degree of merit whatever can secure him in his place, he must be a man of heroic virtue who does not act upon the principle of getting the most out of it while he holds it. Whatever fidelity may be found in officeholders must be set down to the credit of unassisted human virtue.

In a word, the spoils system renders pure, decent, orderly, and democratic government impossible. Nor has any government of modern times given such a wonderful proof of inherent strength as is afforded by the fact that this Government, after thirty years of rotation, still exists.

[Extract from the annual message of President Grant, December 5, 1870.]

Always favoring practical reforms, I respectfully call your attention to one abuse of long standing, which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employees who do not require "the advice and consent of the Senate" to make their appointment complete. I would have it govern not the tenure, but the manner of making all appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of Departments as that of appointments; nor is there any such arduous, thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men, for public place. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

[Extract from President Grant's annual message to Congress, December 4, 1871.]

It has been the aim of the Administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public offices. Every public servant who has violated the trust placed in him has been proceeded against with all the rigor of the law. If bad men have secured places, it has been the fault of the system established by law and custom for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommended for Government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters indorsing the character of office seekers without a proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil-service reform which can correct this abuse is much desired. In mercantile pursuits the business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend, to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger, is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligations.

A reformatory law which would enforce this principle against all indorsers of persons for public place would insure great caution in making recommendations. A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and the dishonest public servant in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years.

[President Grant's message to Congress transmitting rules and regulations of Civil Service Commission, December 19, 1871.]

Being desirous of bringing this subject to the attention of Congress before the approaching recess, I have not time to sufficiently examine the accompanying report to enable me to suggest definite legislative action to insure the support which may be necessary in order to give a thorough trial to a policy long needed.

I ask for all the strength which Congress can give me to enable me to carry out the reforms in the civil service recommended by the commissioners, and adopted to take effect, as before stated, on January 1, 1872.

[Extract from President Grant's annual message to Congress, December 2, 1872.]

An earnest desire has been felt to correct the abuses which have grown up in the civil service of the country through the defective method of making appointments to office. Heretofore Federal offices have been regarded too much as the reward of political services. Under authority of Congress rules have been established to regulate the tenure of office and the mode of appointment. It can not be expected that any system of rules can be entirely effective and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils until they have been thoroughly tested by actual practice and amended according to the requirements of the service. During my term of office it shall be my earnest endeavor so to apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the Government; but it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my successor, and I hope that the experience of the past year, together with appropriate legislation by Congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of this question and secure to the public service for all time a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employees.

[Extract from President Grant's annual message to Congress, December 1, 1873.]

In three successive messages to Congress I have called attention to the subject of civil-service reform.

Action has been taken so far as to authorize the appointment of a board to devise rules governing methods of making appointments and promotions, but there never has been any action making these rules, or any rules, binding, or even entitled to observance where persons may desire the appointment of a friend or the removal of an official who may be disagreeable to them.

To have any rules effective they must have the acquiescence of Congress as well as of the Executive. I commend, therefore, the subject to your attention, and suggest that a special committee of Congress might confer with the Civil Service Board during the present session for the purpose of devising such rules as can be maintained, and which will secure the service of honest and capable officials, and which will also protect them in a degree of independence while in office.

Proper rules will protect Congress, as well as the Executive, from much needless persecution, and will prove of great value to the public at large.

[Extract from President Grant's message to Congress, April 18, 1874.]

Herewith I transmit the report of the Civil Service Commission, authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1871, and invite your special attention thereto.

If sustained by Congress, I have no doubt the rules can, after the experience gained, be so improved and enforced as to still more materially benefit the public service and relieve the Executive, members of Congress, and the heads of Departments from influences prejudicial to a good administration. The rules as they have heretofore been enforced have resulted beneficially, as is shown by the opinion of the members of the Cabinet and their subordinates in the Departments, and in that opinion I concur. But rules applicable to officers who are to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate are in great measure impracticable, except in so far as they may be sustained by the action of that body. This must necessarily remain so unless the direct sanction of the Senate is given to the rules.

I advise, for the present, only such appropriation as may be adequate to continue the work in its present form, and would leave to the future to determine whether the direct sanction of Congress shall be given to rules that may perhaps be devised for regulating the method of selection of appointees, or a portion of them, who need to be confirmed by the Senate.

[Extract from annual message of President Grant to Congress, December 7, 1874.]

The rules adopted to improve the civil service of the Government have been adhered to as closely as has been practicable with the opposition with which they met. The effect I believe has been beneficial upon the whole, and has tended to the elevation of the service. But it is impracticable to maintain them without direct and positive support of Congress. Generally, the support which this reform receives is from those who give it their support only to find fault when the rules are apparently departed from. Removals from office without preferring charges against parties removed are frequently cited as departures from the rules adopted, and the retention of those against whom charges are made by irresponsible parties and without good grounds is also often condemned as a violation of them. Under these circumstances, therefore, I announce that if Congress adjourns without positive legislation on the subject of civil-service reform, I will regard such action as a disapproval of the system, and will abandon it, except so far as to require examinations for certain appointees to determine their fitness. Competitive examinations will be abandoned altogether.

In his message of December, 1879, President Hayes, referring to the statutes of 1853 and 1855, says:

"These statutes are a decision by Congress that examinations of some sort as to attainments and capacity are necessary to the well-being of the public service. The important questions since the enactment of these laws have been as to the character of these examinations, and whether official favor

and partisan influence or common right and merit were to control the access to the examinations. In practice these examinations have not always been open to worthy citizens generally, who might wish to be examined. Official favoritism and partisan influence, as a rule, appear to have designated those who alone were permitted to go before the examining boards, subjecting even the examiners to a pressure from the friends of the candidates very difficult to resist. As a consequence, the standard of admission fell below what the public interest required. It was almost inevitable that a system which provided for various separate boards of examiners, with no common supervision or uniform methods of procedure, should result in confusion, inconsistency, and inadequate tests of capacity highly detrimental to the public interests."

This message further states that under all the limitations and embarrassments incident to a want of appropriations, further trials had been made of the system of open competitive examinations inaugurated under President Grant, both at Washington and in the post-office and custom-house at the city of New York, and to some extent elsewhere; and sets forth their practical effects in the following language:

"In every instance they have been found to be as salutary as they are stated to have been under the administration of my predecessor. I think the economy, purity, and efficiency of the public service would be greatly promoted by their systematic introduction, wherever practicable, throughout the entire civil service of the Government, together with ample provision for their general supervision, in order to secure consistency and uniform justice. The reports from the Secretary of the Interior, from the Postmaster-General, from the postmaster in the city of New York, where such examinations have been some time on trial, and also from the collector of the port, the naval officer, and the surveyor at that city, and from the postmasters and collectors of several of the larger cities, show that the competitive system, where applied, has in various ways contributed to improve the public service. The reports show that the result has been salutary in a marked degree, and that the general application of similar rules could not fail to be of decided benefit to the public service. * * * I deem it my duty to renew the recommendation contained in my annual message of 1877, requesting Congress to make the necessary appropriations for the resumption of the work of the Civil Service Commission."

This recommendation was renewed in the annual message of December, 1880, in the following words:

"I am persuaded that the facilities which such a commission will afford for testing the fitness of those who apply for office will not only be as welcome a relief to members of Congress as it will be to the President and heads of Departments, but that it will also greatly tend to remove the causes of embarrassment which now inevitably and constantly attend the conflicting claims of patronage between the legislative and executive departments. The most effective check upon the pernicious competition of influence and official favoritism in the bestowal of office will be the substitution of an open competition of merit between the applicants, in which every one can make his own record, with the assurance that his success will depend upon this alone."

[President Cleveland on the spoils system.]

I venture to hope that we shall never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service. Doubts may well be entertained whether our Government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system, which upon every change of Administration inspires an immense army of claimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of Government, engrossing the time of public officers with their importunities, spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment, and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent. The allurements of an immense number of offices and places, exhibited to the voters of the land, debauch the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberate character. The evil would increase with the multiplication of offices consequent upon our extension, and the mania for officeholding, growing from its indulgence, would pervade our population so generally that patriotic purpose, the support of principle, the desire for the public good, and solicitude for the nation's welfare would be nearly banished from our party contests and cause them to degenerate into ignoble, selfish, and disgraceful struggles for the possession of office and public place.

And in his last inaugural address he said:

"One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil-service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws."

Remarks of Representative William McKinley in the House of Representatives April 24, 1890, page 3803 of CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in opposition to the motion to strike out the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission from the appropriation bill:

"Mr. MCKINLEY. Mr. Chairman, in the single moment that I have I desire to say that I am opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee to strike from this bill the appropriation for the execution of the civil-service law. My only regret is that the Committee on Appropriations did not give to the commission all the appropriation that was asked for for the improvement and extension of the system. If the Republican party of this country is pledged to any one thing more than to another, it is to the maintenance of the civil-service law and its efficient execution; not only that, but to its enlargement and further application to the public service.

"The law that stands upon our statute books to-day was put there by Republican votes. It was a Republican measure. Every national platform of the Republican party since its enactment has declared not only in favor of its continuance in full vigor, but in favor of its enlargement so as to apply more generally to the public service. And this, Mr. Chairman, is not alone the declaration and purpose of the Republican party, but it is in accordance with its highest and best sentiment—aye, more, it is sustained by the best sentiment of the whole country, Republican and Democrat alike. And there is not a man on this floor who does not know that no party in this country, Democrat or Republican, will have the courage to wipe it from the statute book or amend it, save in the direction of its improvement.

"Look at our situation to-day. When this party of ours has control of all the branches of the Government it is proposed to annul this law by withholding appropriations for its execution, when for four years under a Democratic Administration nobody on this side of the House had the temerity to rise in his place and make a motion similar to the one now pending for the nullification of this law. We thought it was good then, good enough for a Democratic Administration, and I say to my Republican associates it is good enough for a Republican Administration. It is good and wholesome for the whole country. If the law is not administered in letter and spirit impartially, the President can and will supply the remedy. Mr. Chairman, the Republican party must take no backward step. The merit system is here, and it is here to stay, and we may just as well understand and accept it now and give our attention to correcting the abuses, if any exist, and improving the law wherever it can be done to the advantage of the public service."

[Extract from President McKinley's letter of acceptance.]

The pledge of the Republican national convention that our civil-service laws "shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced, and extended wherever practicable," is in keeping with the position of the party for the past twenty-four years and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents decry these reforms. They appear to be willing to abandon all the advantages gained after so many years' agitation and effort. They encourage a return to methods of party favoritism which both parties have often denounced, that experience has condemned, and that the people have repeatedly disapproved. The Republican party earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take no backward step on this question. It will seek to improve, but never to degrade the public service.

[Extract from President McKinley's inaugural address.]

Reforms in the civil service must go on, but the change should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of Congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the Government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none under the authority of any rule or custom who are inefficient, incompetent, or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

[Extract from the first annual message of President McKinley to Congress.]

The important branch of our Government known as the civil service, the practical improvement of which has long been a subject of earnest discussion, has of late years received increased legislative and Executive approval. During the last few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstatement in deserving cases has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examinations for admittance to the service have been enlarged and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical, and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials in any of the departments.

This order has been made to give to the accused his right to be heard, but without in any way impairing the power of removal, which should always be exercised in cases of inefficiency and incompetency, and which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil-service-reform system, preventing stagnation and deadwood, and keeping every employee keenly alive to the fact that the security of his tenure depends not on favor, but on his own tested and carefully watched record of service.

Much, of course, still remains to be accomplished before the system can be made reasonably perfect for our needs. There are places now in the classified service which ought to be exempted, and others not classified may properly be included. I shall not hesitate to exempt cases which I think have been improperly included in the classified service, or include those which, in my judgment, will best promote the public service. The system has the approval of the people and it will be my endeavor to uphold and extend it.

[Civil-service rule promulgated by President McKinley to prevent arbitrary removals from office for political reasons.]

No removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the head of the Department, or other appointing officer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense.

[Sections 2, 6, and 7 of the civil-service act.]

SEC. 2. That it will be the duty of said Commissioners:

First. To aid the President, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying this act into effect, and when said rules shall have been promulgated it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in the Departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modifications thereof, into effect.

Second. And, among other things, said rules shall provide and declare, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows:

(1) For open, competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified hereunder. Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and so far as may be shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the service into which they seek to be appointed.

(2) That all the offices, places, and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections according to grade from among those graded highest as the results of such competitive examinations.

(3) Appointments to the public service aforesaid in the Departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census. Every application for an examination shall contain, among other things, a statement under oath, setting forth his or her actual bona fide residence at the time of making the application, as well as how long he or she has been a resident of such place.

(4) That there shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment aforesaid.

SEC. 6. That within sixty days after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, in as near conformity as may be to the classification of certain clerks now existing under the one hundred and sixty-third section of the Revised Statutes, to arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed by the collector, naval officer, surveyor, and appraisers, or either of them, or being in the public service, at their respective offices in each customs district where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall be all together as many as fifty. And thereafter, from time to time, on the direction of the President, said Secretary shall make the like classification or arrangement of clerks and persons so employed, in connection with any said office or offices, in any other customs district. And, upon like request, and for the purposes of this act, said Secretary shall arrange in one or more of said classes, or of existing classes, any other clerks, agents, or persons employed under his Department in any said district not now classified; and every such arrangement and classification upon being made shall be reported to the President.

Second. Within said sixty days it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General, in general conformity to said one hundred and sixty-third section, to separately arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed, or in the public service, at each post-office, or under any postmaster of the United States, where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall together amount to as many as fifty. And thereafter, from time to time, on the direction of the President, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to arrange in like classes the clerks and persons so employed in the postal service in connection with any other post-office; and every such arrangement and classification upon being made shall be reported to the President.

Third. That from time to time said Secretary, the Postmaster-General, and each of the heads of Departments mentioned in the one hundred and fifty-eighth section of the Revised Statutes, and each head of an office, shall, on the direction of the President, and for facilitating the execution of this act, respectively revise any then existing classification or arrangement of those in

their respective Departments and offices, and shall, for the purposes of the examination herein provided for, include in one or more of such classes, so far as practicable, subordinate places, clerks, and officers in the public service pertaining to their respective Departments not before classified for examination.

SEC. 7. That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be employed to enter or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing, or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules, until he has passed an examination, or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination in conformity herewith. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-fourth section of the Revised Statutes, nor to take from the President any authority not inconsistent with this act conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-third section of said statutes; nor shall any officer not in the executive branch of the Government, or any person merely employed as a laborer or workman, be required to be classified hereunder; nor, unless by direction of the Senate, shall any person who has been nominated for confirmation by the Senate be required to be classified or to pass an examination.

[Order of Government Printer Clapp, showing effect of spoils system in the Government Printing Office.]

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
Washington, October 1, 1869.

I. It being apparent that sundry disreputable, scandalous, and pernicious practices, indulged in by certain employees of this office, have worked and are still working serious injury to its good order, discipline, efficiency, and fair name, the Congressional Printer deems it his duty to expose such practices, prohibit the same in the future, and warn their authors of the penalty which will follow the further pursuit thereof.

Conspicuous among these shameful practices are tattling, talebearing, backbiting, slandering, lying, and conspiring against those in authority and against one another.

Such practices are hereby denounced as unbecoming gentlemen, good craftsmen, and men of honor; and further persistence in them, or any of them, will henceforth be regarded as placing the offenders outside this honorable category.

* * * * * * *

By order of

A. M. CLAPP,
Congressional Printer.

Official:

H. G. OTIS, *Foreman of Printing.*

On July 15, 1870, after an investigation of the Government Printing Office, Mr. Anthony, from the Senate Committee on Printing, made an elaborate report, in which he used strong language in relation to the spoils system, as follows:

"Inasmuch as the Government pays the highest price known to the craft, it seems but fair that it should have the highest class of workmen. Much of the Government printing is of a kind that requires this class of workmen; some of it is difficult, and much of it requires to be executed with great promptness. It often happens that the convenience of the two Houses of Congress requires reports and documents to be furnished in the earliest possible time, and so soon that only workmen of high skill and proficiency can accomplish it.

"This is the class of workmen to whose services the Government is entitled by the compensation which it pays; and in the opinion of the committee the Congressional Printer would be guilty of as gross dereliction as any with which he is charged if he should prefer, in the patronage of his office, men whose claims are partisan rather than mechanical.

* * * * * * *

"The committee need not remind Senators how often applications for service in the Government Printing Office are made, not on the ground that the applicants are good printers, but on the ground that they are good Republicans. Among the grievances alleged by the complainants in the case before us is that, having rendered good service to the Republican party, they have been superseded by others of inferior political claims.

"However necessary it may be under our system of government to make political orthodoxy a test of office in the usual sense in which the word 'office' is employed, it must be plain that the introduction of that system into the mechanical service of the Government is fatal to efficiency, subordination, and responsibility.

* * * * * * *

"While in every department of the Government service those who have served in the war for the preservation of the Union should have, other things being equal, a preference, * * * the controlling condition of employment must be mechanical or professional ability; and if any other rule be adopted, the sooner the Government Printing Office is abolished and we return to the contract system the better will it be for the Government."

On May 12, 1876, Mr John L. Vance, from the House Committee on Printing, after an investigation of the Government Printing Office, submitted the following report:

* * * * * * *

"The internal management of the office over which he [the Congressional Printer] presides is, if anything, still more deficient. * * * Men have been employed on account of their influence alone, while the testimony shows their complete unfitness to earn the wages they receive."

To correct the evils above set forth the following provision was enacted on July 31, 1876:

"*Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Public Printer to employ no workmen not thoroughly skilled in their respective branches of industry, as shown by a trial of their skill under his direction."

[From Public Printer Rounds's annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.]

CIVIL SERVICE.

In my last annual report attention was called to the subject of appointments, and reference was made to some of the new regulations adopted which it was hoped would relieve the Public Printer in a measure from the heavy tax upon his time in the consideration of this subject to the detriment of the more important practical operations of the office. As shown by the present report, the pay roll for the year amounts to $1,767,362.64, or an average per day of $5,646.52. The Government Printing Office is and should be practically a workshop—a manufactory—and the standard required of its employees should only be that of skill and efficiency, and, as in all successful private establishments of the kind, employees, after a fair trial, falling below the average, should give place to others better qualified. In this way only can this office be kept in its proper state of efficiency.

It was the recognition of this policy at the outset that induced me to consider as the main qualifications in the selection and retention of my assistants—the various foremen and assistant foremen—true merit, practical workmanship, and a thorough knowledge of the duties to be performed. * * * Thus have I endeavored to introduce and encourage a practical civil service. I am confident if it was possible to extend this same rule to the appointment and retention of employees generally that the Public Printer could make a record for actual work done that could not be equaled by any private establishment working the same number of hours per day.

[From Public Printer Rounds's Annual Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.]

The principal expenditure of the office is for labor, and with an average payroll of about $5,700 per day it is important that the highest efficiency be maintained among the employees. The Government Printing Office is an immense workshop, and in order to be successful the standard required of its employees should only be skill and efficiency. Their tenure should not depend upon Congressional or other influence, and as long as they render faithful service they should be protected by law. Their usefulness must be impaired if they are constantly disturbed with the thought that they are subject to furlough or discharge without cause. There is nothing between them and such a fate but careful personal supervision of the multitudinous details necessary to provide material with which to keep all employed and a Public Printer able to withstand the constant pressure for position.

In the interest of the Government the present Public Printer has always endeavored to protect the employees fully in their tenure. He has also adopted such regulations as he could to relieve the office of the pressure for place; but that system which takes so much of the time which should be given to the practical details of the important work committed to his charge is wrong, and should be remedied by Congress. Such action would be commendable, and would result in a better public service.

* * * * * * *

[Testimony of E. W. Oyster before Senate investigating committee as to condition of the civil service, given in July, 1897.]

E. W. OYSTER, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you reside?

Mr. OYSTER. I reside in this city—1347 Columbia road.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your occupation at present?

Mr. OYSTER. I am a printer by trade, and the position I hold at present is that of foreman, or assistant foreman in charge, of the specifications division of the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. You may make any statement you desire.

Mr. OYSTER. Mr. Chairman, I believe the question asked other witnesses is their opinion of the application of the civil-service laws and rules to the Government Printing Office, and whether or not the application of those rules is beneficial to the public service.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what we wish to inquire into.

* * * * * * *

Mr. OYSTER. Now, so far as the application of the civil service to the office is concerned, I say, from the experience I have had with it and the experience I have had with the civil-service people sent to my division—and I have had a very large number of them, probably a larger number than any other division in the office—that it is very beneficial to the public service and it is a very great improvement over the old system. It would be a backward step, and in my judgment almost a calamity, to overthrow the present application of the civil service to the office unless the office was to be conducted on business principles exactly as a private printing office is conducted; that is, that the Public Printer be left entirely free from political influence. There should be no indorsements by Senators and Members, no pressing upon him people who want employment there, or pressing other people out who are good and faithful workmen; that Mr. Palmer should be left free just as a private employer is left free to say to his foreman, "Now, I put you in this position, and I want you to conduct that room on business principles. I want no favoritism whatever. I want the best possible results that can be obtained by the employment of good and faithful and efficient workmen." I say unless the civil service is to be abolished for that kind of a system, then it would be a calamity to the public service to remove the civil service from the Public Printing Office.

* * * * * * *

From September 27, 1894, until the application of the civil service on the 1st of August, about 33 or 35 compositors were discharged from my division, and soon after that a call was made upon the Civil Service Commission for printers. They sent in, I do not know how many names, but there were a very large number selected, and I think I got in my division something like 43 or 45 men who came through the Civil Service Commission. A number of those did not come up to the standard and were soon dropped. We did not give them the six months' probation. As soon as I was thoroughly satisfied that a man could not come up to our standard, and that the principle of civil service was not being carried out by continuing him in office, I recommended that he be dropped or dismissed from the service. They called it "dropping" in those days.

After we had sifted the civil-service printers who came to my division, putting them against the same number that Mr. Benedict discharged of the 35 of whom I am speaking. I find that there is an improvement of nearly 54 per cent in the work between those who came in through the civil service and those whom Mr. Benedict turned out. I am not referring to his first discharges now, not to his political discharges, but to the discharges that he made after the 27th of September, 1894. After that time, by putting the men he discharged from that time up to the application of the civil service against the civil-service printers, the records here show that there was an improvement of 54 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the basis upon which those discharges were made? Were they made without respect to the politics of the parties?

Mr. OYSTER. They were made without any regard whatever to politics, but I might state here, because it is an absolute fact, that more than three-fourths of those people discharged were Democrats, and the record shows, I say, 54 per cent improvement. A portion of that improvement is estimated, but 45 per cent of the improvement is on work actually done. In other words, the 33 compositors who came through the civil service earned in the one year, the year 1896, $10,164 more than the 33 whom Mr. Benedict discharged would have earned at the same rate. Forty-five per cent of it, I say, was on actual work done. They actually performed 45 per cent more work, and the quality of their work was a great improvement over the quality of the other. The quality of the work of those who were dismissed was just about as bad as the quantity, and on a low estimate I judge it would cost $50 a year more to have read the proof of each one of those men dismissed than it would to read such proofs as are set by the civil-service printers whom we got through the commission.

I do not want to be put in the position here of saying that there is a difference of 54 per cent between the civil-service people and the whole number of people in the office. This, of course, I can see is taking the very best of the civil-service people—those who were sifted through our sieve and our examination in the office, the practical part of it—and putting them against the very poorest who came in under the old system, but I have no doubt whatever

that there is a very large percentage of improvement, even by putting them against the average employees of the office who came in under the old system.

* * * * * * *

I have a statement here which shows that from 1861 to 1897, since the establishment of the Government Printing Office, there have been about $84,500,000 expended for public printing; that is, through the Public Printer alone, and about 66 per cent of the total amount of money is paid out direct to labor; that is, paid out to employees of the office for labor—from 65 to 68 per cent. I put it at 66 per cent, and that would be $55,770,000 for wages.

The CHAIRMAN. It will take you some time to complete your statement.

Mr. OYSTER. This particular part of it I can conclude very shortly. I can finish in a minute. I put at 10 per cent only what I consider loss to the Government, although I am satisfied that the loss to the Government is very much greater than that by not conducting the office on a business basis, but through political influence and as a political machine. Ten per cent of that would be $5,577,000. The amount left then to have been expended for material would have been $28,730,000, and up to very recent years—up to the time when Mr. Benedict came in the first time—they paid the full market rate for material in the office; that is, they did not get the discount which came to private parties when buying material. Although the Government bought ten or twenty times as much as a private office, they got no discount, while the private office would get 10, 15, 20, and as high as 30 per cent discount.

I calculated 10 per cent of loss to the Government on material by not having proper business methods, and putting the two together there would be $8,450,000 which the Government has sunk by conducting that office, not on business principles, but as a political machine.

The CHAIRMAN. We will ask you to suspend now and to come back at our next meeting. We will adjourn now until Tuesday next at 10 o'clock a. m.

The CHAIRMAN. You can proceed with your testimony, Mr. Oyster.

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Mr. OYSTER. As I said at the last meeting, large discharges had been made during every administration of the Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. That is admissible, of course. You know that?

Mr. OYSTER. That I know. I have taken the division of which I have charge as a sample. During the administration of Public Printer Rounds, from 1882 to 1886, there were 55 discharges in my division, as shown by the records of the office. Public Printer Benedict, during his first administration, discharged 61 people from the division and 16 resigned. I did not get the number of resignations during Mr. Rounds's administration. During Public Printer Palmer's administration, from 1889 to 1894, there were 69 discharges from the specification division and 32 resignations. During Public Printer Benedict's last administration there were 131 discharges from the division, and 16 of those who came in through the civil service were either dropped or refused absolute appointments. So far during Mr. Palmer's administration there has been 1 discharged, and 12 of the civil service appointees, or those who came in as extras through the civil service, have been dropped or refused absolute appointments. I have the names of all the parties who were discharged during these administrations, and, knowing the personnel of the office very well by years of experience and association with these people, I learned their politics just in the same manner that they learned of my politics—by association and conversation, without any effort whatever to draw people out as to their politics.

Taking the first discharges made by Mr. Benedict from the 8th day of May, or rather, the first discharge was on the 19th day of May (he came in on the 8th), up to the 27th of September following, I have no hesitation in saying—at least, it is my honest belief—that more than three-fourths of those were Republicans. It is for that reason, and reasons like that through all the administrations, that it is my belief they were discharged for political reasons.

In making the first discharge when Mr. Benedict came in, he claimed that the force was very much larger than the needs of the service required and it was absolutely necessary to reduce the force; and my knowledge of the office and its condition would lead me to say the same thing. While a large reduction of the force was necessary, it did not strike me as being necessary that the particular individuals should have been selected for discharge. Certainly some of those discharged during the first six months of Mr. Benedict's administration were among the most efficient employees in the division. I know that they were Republicans, and therefore I assumed that men were being selected at that time on account of their politics rather than on account of their merits or their skill as workmen.

What I say in that regard during Mr. Benedict's administration can be said in regard to the discharges—what were called the wholesale discharges—during every administration. Mr. Palmer discharged 69 people from this division while he was there and there were 32 resignations. Of course, as to whether the resignations were all voluntary or not I have no means of knowing. They are simply entered up as resigned. Out of the 69 discharged by Mr. Palmer the proportion of Democrats was fully as great as the proportion of Republicans discharged by Mr. Benedict during his last administration and during his first one.

Having been chief of the specification division during the greater part of the six months of which I speak, and believing that the discharges were made for political reasons, I desire to say here, as broadly as it can be said, that I made no recommendation whatever to the Public Printer or to the foreman of printing for the discharge or reduction of any employee on political grounds. I have for very many years believed that that system in the office was wrong, and, so far as I had it in my power, I carried out what I believed to be a genuine merit system—a system that I believe to be for the best interests of the Government.

Of course, the figures I give here of the discharges are only the figures relating to my own division. The discharges for the whole office, of course, amounted to hundreds, and I expect it ran up over a thousand. Certainly it has done so during Mr. Benedict's last administration.

The CHAIRMAN. You give only the figures as to the division of which you are now chief?

Mr. OYSTER. That is the division of which I am chief and of which I have positive knowledge. I have the books there. The records for the other divisions I have not, but I know there were large discharges from every division of the office during Mr. Rounds's administration, during Mr. Benedict's first administration, during Mr. Palmer's first administration, and during Mr. Benedict's second administration.

The discharges are often necessary by reason of a falling off in the amount of work. Men are sometimes discharged for good cause, and a reduction of force is sometimes necessary on account of money being short or on account of work being short. But the great majority of all the discharges, as I stated before, were, in my candid judgment, made for political reasons during every administration.

I believe, with that statement, and the statement that I think that system is detrimental to the public service and that the civil-service system is a very great improvement on that system, I am ready now to answer any questions that the committee may desire to ask me.

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Mr. PROCTER. You have been in the Public Printing Office a long time. From the reports of the different committees of the Senate and House have not the evils growing out of the application of the spoils system to the Public Printing Office been brought to your attention?

Mr. OYSTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. PROCTER. Do you remember any of those reports?

Mr. OYSTER. Yes; I have a number of the reports here. I have read them all lately. I had knowledge of them, and I investigated that matter a good deal. I have made a few extracts from several of the reports of the committees appointed to investigate the management of the Government Printing Office. I have here in my hand extracts from a number of the reports, all condemning, in the strongest terms, partisanship in the administration of the office.

Mr. PROCTER. Will you please give the heading of each report, so that it can be found?

Mr. OYSTER. The first report that I have taken up is a report made July 15, 1870, by Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, Forty-first Congress, second session, Report No. 264. This report was made after a thorough investigation of the management of the office. I have a few extracts here from that report.

The CHAIRMAN. Just give the page, and then we can get it. We do not need to encumber the evidence with extracts from the report.

Mr. OYSTER. The page I did not take; I just took the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, give the number of the report, and we can get it.

Mr. OYSTER. It is Report No. 264, Forty-first Congress, second session. The next report was during the Forty-fourth Congress, first session, Report No. 495, a House report. It was submitted May 12, 1876, by Mr. John L. Vance, from the Committee on Printing, after an investigation of the Government Printing Office.

The next report is Report No. 119, Forty-fifth Congress, third session, a House report, submitted by Mr. Hatcher February 27, 1879, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, after an investigation of the office. I have here a short extract from the testimony before that committee which is pertinent to this question. It is the testimony of a gentleman of large experience who had been in the Public Printing Office for a number of years, a thorough, practical printer, who understood and had the experience to know the operation of the old system and its effect upon the public service. That portion I should like to read.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, you can read it.

Mr. OYSTER. It is as follows:

[Report No. 119, Forty-fifth Congress, third session.]

* * * * * * *

"WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 11, 1878.*

"Committee met. Present: Messrs. Hatcher, Finley, and Burdick.

"M. D. HELM, sworn and examined.

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"By Mr. BURDICK:

"Question. Did you state how long you were in the Government Printing Office, and what position did you hold there?

"Answer. Superintendent of the RECORD for the last four years.

"Question. Did your position in the Government Printing Office give you facilities to know how the office was managed?

"Answer. It did, sir.

"Question. How was it managed as to economy, whether economically or otherwise?

"Answer. Then, I think, it was as economically managed as such an establishment can be. I have my own opinion as to that. I do not think, however zealous a man may be in the line of his duty, or how careful he may be, he can manage such an office as economically as he could a private establishment.

"Question. Why?

"Answer. For various reasons. It is a political machine; the appointments are made by political influence. We do not have the best man for the best price always, for one thing. Another thing, a man has no certainty how long he will hold his position. No matter how well he does his duty it does not add anything to his chances for retaining his position. There is no incentive for a man to do his duty.

"Question. Were any more hands employed than were necessary?

"Answer. I could not say positively that there were. I think fewer men could do the same work in a private establishment than could for the Government. However independent a Public Printer may be he can not discharge a man always when he wants to.

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"Question. Do you mean to say that the Government Printer was subject to political or Congressional influence in making his appointments?

"Answer. Yes, sir; he must be. Nine out of ten persons who are employed are put there through political influence."

The next report I have was made in the Fiftieth Congress, House of Representatives Report No. 3300. This was the investigation of the office during Mr. Benedict's first administration. That committee also condemned the application of the spoils system. I should like to read just a few lines.

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Senator HARRIS. You have had a great deal of experience with this matter. Do you think that the present civil-service rules, as there applied, afford sufficient protection to a good and efficient workman in his tenure of office or position?

Mr. OYSTER. No, sir; I do not. That is the defect in the civil-service system and rules.

Senator HARRIS. Is it in the civil-service system itself, or is it in the application of the system?

Mr. OYSTER. I think it is probably in the law itself. At least, from what I have read and the controversies by the commission and other gentlemen, I would assume that, while the civil-service rules put men in, the rules are unable to hold them there in case a public officer wants to turn them out.

I have made up a little diagram here [exhibiting] which shows my opinion as to the different systems. I think the old system is three-fourths bad; I think the civil-service system is one-fourth bad; and the bad part about it is that part where it does not protect a good and efficient and faithful employee after it puts him in.

Senator HARRIS. Let me ask you if in your opinion the difficulty is owing to the fact that the officer in charge can discharge a man without assigning exactly and specifically the reason for which he is discharged?

Mr. OYSTER. That seems to be the weak spot in the law or the rules, or in the enforcement of them—probably in the law itself.

Senator HARRIS. Your opinion, then, would be that if the law was so amended as to require an officer to make a specific charge, to be sustained by the facts and records of the office as a condition precedent to a man's removal, it would be very much better?

Mr. OYSTER. Yes, sir; I think no man ought to be removed from any office without the real cause being assigned for it.

Senator HARRIS. Sustained by the records of the office?

Mr. OYSTER. Yes, sir; sustained by the records of the office. A public officer ought to be able to justify himself by the records.

Senator HARRIS. That, you think, is not the case now?

Mr. OYSTER. I think that is not the case in a number of instances.

Senator HARRIS. It is not the case wholly?

Mr. OYSTER. No, sir; it is my judgment that it is not. I should like to make a short statement in regard to the political complexion of my division. The statement was sent to the committee, I think, that in my division there were 158 Democrats and 46 Republicans. I believe that the Public Printer was misinformed in regard to the political complexion of my division, at least. I can not speak for the other divisions. I do not know anything about them, except generally; but my division has always been known as and frequently termed the Republican colony of the Printing Office. It is conceded, I think, by every fair-minded man that I did not bring politics into the administration of the affairs of my division; that no faithful and efficient workman was discharged for political reasons at any time while I had charge of that division, either during Mr. Benedict's first administration or his last one, and that I always earnestly protested against the discharge of any such persons.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you prepared to make a statement as to the political complexion of the employees in your division?

Mr. OYSTER. I am prepared to make a statement to the best of my knowledge and belief, on the knowledge I have of those people. Knowing their politics just as they know mine, I will say that a majority of the printers or employees in the specification division are Republicans; that they probably had an equal number of Republicans all through Mr. Benedict's administration; that is, the regular employees in the specification room. When large numbers were off on leave, and thirty or forty were transferred from other divisions to take their places temporarily, I can not say just what the relative standing might have been; but take the regular specification-room employees, and I state it as my honest judgment and belief that a majority of the employees are Republicans to-day, and a majority were Republicans on the day the statement was sent here saying there were 158 Democrats and 46 Republicans in the division.

Not only have they been equally divided politically after Mr. Benedict got it settled down—it was not so when he came in—but probably an equal number of those who held what they call the preferred situations in my division—that is, the men getting more than the regular 40 cents an hour, such as proof readers, makers-up, and imposers—a half of that class of employees have been Republicans all through Mr. Benedict's administration. Quite a number of them were selected for discharge. I went to Mr. Benedict with my protest and recommended that they be retained on their merits, just as I recommended that Mr. Marston be retained on his merits, and those people were retained. Some of them would otherwise probably have been discharged but for the fact that I called the Public Printer's attention to them.

General Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, said in 1892, with reference to the effect of the civil-service act:

"The persons appointed under this system are unquestionably more efficient, as a whole, than those selected under any system of pure patronage."

The Commissioner of Pensions, speaking of the order placing pension agencies under the rules, in 1896, said:

"The wisdom of the change has been demonstrated in the increased efficiency of the clerical force and the decided improvement in the entire agency service."

Secretary of the Interior Noble added his testimony as follows:

"The Department of the Interior, with its 7,500 clerks, could not be run six months without the great body of the employees being under the civil-service rules."

Postmaster-General Bissell, in the second year of his term, gave his judgment as follows:

"Another year's experience has served only to strengthen the conviction expressed in my last annual report as to the excellent working of the civil-service law in the Post-Office Department and my desire to see its operation extended to every branch of the postal service to which such extension is practicable."

A few years earlier Mr. Windom, then Secretary of the Treasury, wrote:

"The beneficial influences of the civil-service law in its practical workings are clearly apparent. Having been at the head of the Department both before and after its adoption, I am able to judge by the comparison of the two systems, and have no hesitation in pronouncing the present condition of affairs as preferable in all respects."

[From the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1896.]

Since March 7, 1893, the classified service has been extended until it includes every important permanent position in the United States Department of Agriculture. Reports from the chiefs of bureaus and divisions since this classification are unanimous in praising the enhanced value of the service rendered by their assistants and employees. In efficiency and economy the classification has very visibly improved the work.

* * * * * * *

The effect of placing the force of the Bureau of Animal Industry within the classified service has been very marked in increasing its efficiency and improving its discipline. This is particularly apparent with the employees stationed at other cities than Washington. The decreased expense of the inspection work is largely due to this improvement in the force. Every person feels now that his standing, retention in the service, and chance of promotion depend upon the interest which he shows and the care and fidelity with which his duties are efficiently performed.

On March 4, 1893, there were 781 persons employed by this Bureau, but on November 1, 1896, there are only 758, notwithstanding the fact that the work has more than trebled.

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[From the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1897, page 15.]

The force now used in the inspection is competent and efficient, and it should be extended sufficiently to meet the intent of the law looking to the inspection of all the meat entering into interstate and foreign trade. The persons obtained by certification from the eligible list of the civil service, as a rule, have been more competent and efficient than those obtained before the force was brought within the classified service.

[Report of Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, page 185.]

The meat-inspection force is now a very competent and efficient one. The inspectors and assistant inspectors are veterinarians, many of whom have passed a rigid examination under the Civil Service Commission, and the greater part of the nonprofessional members of the force have had such long experience that their services are extremely valuable. The persons obtained by certification from the eligible list of the Civil Service Commission have, as a rule, been more competent and efficient than those obtained before the force was brought within the classified service, and it has been possible to maintain much better discipline than was the case when a considerable proportion of the force believed that they had influence, which made them more or less independent of the head of the Department and the Chief of the Bureau.

[From the report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1896.]

When your Administration began there was in operation a system of civil-service rules for the employment of labor at navy-yards which was working smoothly and had commended itself generally to the officials having these stations in charge. Those rules had been devised by my predecessor, Secretary Tracy. They were carefully drawn, with a manifest intention that no personal preferences or partisan considerations should obtain in the employment of labor. The fact remained, however, that up to the moment of the adoption of these rules the old system, under which such preferences and considerations always obtained, had existed at all the yards.

When the new rules were adopted they necessarily covered and kept in place present employees. No tests were, or indeed could well be, applied to them. The result was that a large majority of the employees covered by the rules were members of the political party then in power. Foremen, it is true, were, upon the adoption of the rules in September, 1891, required to submit to examinations in competition with outsiders, but as proven capacity in the management of men, gained by experience in their places, necessarily counted for much in their examinations, most of these foremen retained their positions. The result, therefore, was that the new system began to operate with a very decided majority of foremen, quartermen, leading men, and other employees in place belonging to one political party.

These considerations were very earnestly and repeatedly pressed upon me in 1893 as reasons why I should disregard the rules, or at least abrogate them, until the representation of political parties in the yards should be equalized. It was contended, too, with much show of truth, that laborers of the party to which I belonged, believing the rules to be but a sham, had failed to register for places. I did not fail to see the force of these arguments; but, on the other hand, it was to be considered that if such a system was ever to be in force it must have a beginning, and that if the first Secretary coming in after the adoption of rules against which the only objection was present inequality of political representation should attempt equalization from his standpoint every succeeding Secretary would have excuse for taking his bite at the cheese, and so the prospect would be that the whole system would be eventually nibbled away to nothing. It was therefore determined, with your full concurrence, that for the good of the Government the system should be adhered to, and this course has been pursued faithfully.

* * * * * * *

If there be any point at which the Government of the United States is entitled to the very best service that can be had, where men should get work because they are capable of doing it, and should retain employment only because they discharge their duties faithfully, it is in the navy-yards, where ships are built and repaired that are to go forth on the high seas freighted with precious lives and carrying the flag that symbolizes the might and majesty of our country. There can be no comparison between a navy-yard system that holds out every inducement to good conduct and excellence in workmanship and another in which a controlling consideration in the procurement of work and the retention of place is political influence. Every naval officer whose duties have brought him during the past six years in contact with the laborers at our Government yards will, I am sure, testify to the immeasurable superiority of the present over the old system. To the maintenance and betterment of this system I have devoted much of my time and thought during these four years in the earnest hope that the labors of Secretary Tracy in this behalf, supplemented by my own, will result in ingrafting it permanently in the service of the naval establishment.

[From the report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1897.]

Of the complaints which have come to the Department, charging favoritism in the employment, promotion, reduction, dismissal, or grading of employees at navy-yards, hardly one has proved to be well grounded, although careful and extended investigation has been had, the complainants in some cases being represented by counsel. This demonstrates, as well perhaps as anything could, the merit of the present system.

[From the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, 1896.]

On the 1st day of July, 1895, by Executive order, the clerks in the pension agencies were placed under civil-service rules.

The wisdom of the change has been demonstrated in the increased efficiency of the clerical force and decided improvement in the entire agency service.

[From the report of the Postmaster-General.]

I believe that in this, my last report, I can truthfully affirm that the heads of the several bureaus of this Department have manifested their ability and have done their work in this spirit, and that as a consequence the United States postal service, with all the drawbacks of defective laws and an outgrown organization to which I have referred, was never so efficient as it is to-day. With the gradual inclusion of its employees in the classified civil service, in which reform the President's order of May 6, 1893, has made another step, it is becoming less and less a political machine and more and more a strictly business establishment.

[From the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.]

The recognition of the merit system in the Indian service is a long step forward, and will undoubtedly elevate its standard, improve its morale, and promote its efficiency. The removal of all partisan influence from appointments will give added dignity to the positions and increase the zeal of those engaged in the work.

[From the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

I desire to call special attention to the marked improvement of the service in the field since the classification under the civil-service law of the various employees in that branch of the service. This is especially noticeable in those districts in which there has heretofore been a disposition on the part of subordinate employees to enter into collusion with persons engaged in the illicit manufacture and sale of distilled spirits.

Under the old order of things the subordinate employee looked forward to nothing better than his employment at a small compensation during the period of his assignment to duty at a distillery. As a result, he frequently became careless in the discharge of his duties, and in some cases sought to increase his income by actual collusion with the distiller to whose premises he was assigned, such collusion having for its object the defrauding of the Government of its revenues.

Under present conditions the employee has learned that a serious infraction of his duty renders him liable to peremptory dismissal from the service, and that without any hope of reemployment. He has also learned that a strict compliance on his part with the law and regulations will place him in the line of promotion and enable him to be advanced to the higher grades of the service.

In the districts referred to the improved condition of the service is evidenced by the greatly decreased number of complaints filed with this office, and also, by the largely increased receipts from penalties imposed for violations of the law and regulations.

[Extract from an address of Hon. Carl Schurz, delivered at the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League of the United States, December 12, 1895.]

Let us picture to ourselves a candidate for Congress in a large district and follow him in his career—a man of good character, fine abilities, and with an honorable ambition to serve his country. It is the year of a Presidential election, with a new deal of patronage in prospect. First, he has to get the

nomination from his party convention. He enjoys the good will and respect of his neighbors but he finds that this is not enough. The primaries which elect delegates to the Congressional district convention are in many cases controlled by the most adroit and pushing politicians, who want office and are especially keen when a change of Administration is impending. Our candidate finds that to beat his rivals for the nomination he will need the aid of some of those alert politicians, and, in turn, they let him know what places he is to procure for them if elected. The candidate being once started, and, of course, anxious to succeed, tries to persuade himself that such things are always done, and that there is really no harm in opening a prospective reward to persons willing to render the country the valuable service of making him a member of Congress. Still he recoils from the thought of making a downright bargain for his nomination.

Morally, he can not afford to purchase his nomination with a promise of office. Neither can he afford, he thinks, to lose his nomination by bluntly refusing the promise. He begins to compromise with his conscience and honor, and calls up his diplomatic adroitness, answering the demand for office in ambiguous phrase. He will "take the matter into favorable consideration;" he will "do the fair thing;" he smiles, he winks, he nods, having not yet learned by experience that all these things are taken by the place-hunter as positive promise, no matter what his own mental reservations may be, and thus he is, without knowing it, soon deeply mortgaged, having, perhaps, in this vague way promised the same office to several people, and such promises are sure to be presented for redemption.

Well, he is nominated, and now the campaign begins. The district threatens to be close and he looks for help. That help is freely offered. Some men take a sincere interest in the cause the candidate stands for and give him their aid unselfishly. Others, who are effective local stump speakers, or whose influence can reach some particular class of people, or who can disarm certain opposition by personal work, or who are just the men to get out the vote, or who can do great good by the wise expenditure of some money, and so on, are of opinion that they should not be expected to "hustle about" for nothing. He accepts their services, and this gives them "claims" upon him—claims to be satisfied, of course, with offices. Carried away by the heat of the struggle, he not merely continues to open prospects by vague speech, and to smile and wink and nod, but he makes positive pledges, perhaps not a few of them. The mortgages rise to a formidable amount.

The election comes and he triumphs. His bosom swells with the proud consciousness of honors won and of distinction to be achieved in the service of his country. Being a man of honorable purpose he thinks of going to work at once to prepare himself for his legislative duties, the importance of which he earnestly appreciates. To these duties he wishes wholly to devote himself. But no; he has not yet time for that. Other more pressing business intervenes. His mail is heavy with petitions and recommendations for office, bearing long strings of names in favor of men of whom he may never have heard—covering all the Federal appointments in his district many times over. Estimable men whom he can not afford to offend seek places for their friends and dependents. But by the men who have "claims" upon him he is most strongly reminded that first of all his time and labor belong to his "friends."

There will be a change of Administration and, of course, vacant places without limit. In the first place it is to be taken for granted that, according to custom, he will have all the post-offices in his district at his disposal. Then it is suggested that he should consider it a duty of honor to fill some consulships from his district, if not even a foreign mission. And indeed there are gentlemen among his constituents who, having done valiant battle for him, now think that foreign air would do good to them and their wives, and that their daughters should have first-class music lessons abroad. Then there are others who maintain that they have fairly earned Indian agencies, or revenue positions, or places as chiefs of bureaus, or, at least, of divisions in some Department at Washington. They and their friends all insist that the new member of Congress is in honor bound to procure them these things; that he certainly can do it if he will; that it will cost him only a word, and that if he fails to do it, his party in the district will suffer grievously, and he himself in particular.

About the time the new President goes into power our new Congressman, loaded with petitions and recommendations, rushes on to Washington to plunge into that fearful spoils carnival called a change of Administration.

He travels in lively company; not a few of his constituents who hold, or believe they hold, his promises go with him to keep him to his work, each expecting him to make his case a special one. The poor man's first night in Washington is troubled with disquieting visions. Has he not seen among his traveling company Smith, to whom he during the campaign opened a prospect for the postmastership at Blankville, while he had positively promised that postmastership to Jones? And here they are both in bodily presence, each anxious to close the final mortgage each holds on the same piece of property.

Our new member of Congress has always considered himself a man of integrity and honor. He now instinctively feels that he is in a situation in which a gentleman ought not to be. Has he not done a thing which a gentleman ought not to do? It is often the case that we become for the first time clearly conscious of the true nature of an offense when we have to confront its consequences.

But our friend has hardly time for self-reproach. How can he get rid of the conflict of claims between Smith and Jones? Both are influential constituents whom it would be dangerous to offend. Smith is perhaps the better man for that post-office, but Jones holds the clearer promise. Our friend concludes that the clearer promise must be kept; that he will explain his embarrassment to Smith, ask Smith to give way to Jones, and tell Smith that he shall have "something equally as good," as the current phrase is. Ah, poor man, he has to learn yet what a terrible scourge he has prepared for his back by that promise of "something equally as good," for Smith will faithfully stay by his side until he gets it.

And a good many other expectant constituents will stay likewise. Wherever our unfortunate statesman is, they are. They are there when he goes to bed late at night, they are there before he gets up in the morning. There are the Joneses calling for their post-offices, the Smiths demanding "something equally as good," and many others "claiming" many other things, and all these things without delay. Our friend, his political creditors at his heels, rushes first to the general Post-Office Department to satisfy his Joneses. There he finds the rooms and corridors thronged with other statesmen and their friends, crowds of Joneses and Smiths. The same anxious faces, the same eager eyes, the same nervously twitching lips, the same pictures of misery. After hours of restless waiting he succeeds in being listened to about the post-office in Blankville, the papers covering that place are sent for, and our friend is blandly informed that there is no vacancy in that post-office. "What," exclaims our Congressman, "no vacancy? Why, of course, you will make one. Remove the incumbent. I must have that place. I have promised it to Mr. Jones, this meritorious friend of mine." The answer comes, calm and cruel: "The present postmaster has been in about two years. His record as an officer is excellent. There have never been any charges against him. There is absolutely no cause for removing him."

This is to our friend a thunderclap from a clear sky. Is he to confess himself powerless to get Jones the post-office he has promised? It would ruin his prestige in his district, and Jones would become his enemy. What is to be done? Appeals to the Postmaster-General, and even to the President, avail nothing. But was not something said about there being no charges against the present Blankville postmaster? Might not that defect be remedied? Why not get up some charges against that postmaster, be he ever so good an officer and blameless a man? This is the way out. Now to work!

When our member of Congress is again alone with himself the recollection that he once was a gentleman painfully struggles up in his mind. What! Is he to instigate or even to countenance the trumping up of charges affecting the official, and perhaps even the personal character of an honorable man to effect the removal of that man from an office efficiently filled, and this merely to enable him—the member of Congress—to redeem a promise which he never ought to have made? He would not look into a mirror at that moment for fear of seeing his own face. He does not dare to listen to a warning voice speaking within him. With cowardly haste he seeks refuge in the thought that politics is politics; that this is the custom of the country, and that so long as that custom permits and even obliges members of Congress to use the offices of the Government as rewards for their henchmen—why, such things will be done, whatever their character and effect.

And thus the shameful game of trumped-up charges is played, and our friend has more Joneses to provide with more post-offices, which causes more conferences at the Department, in some cases the trumping up of more charges, the disappointment of more men who had promises, the making of more pledges to "furnish something equally as good," and more sacrifices of honor and self-respect.

But now comes the task of getting for his friends places which are not, like the post-offices, regarded as "belonging" to the member of Congress, but for which he must compete with other members, and even with the more formidable Senators—places in the Departments, or consulships, or foreign missions, or revenue offices, or Indian agencies, and what not.

He visits the Departments, one after another, and humbly seeks in each the favor of that awful potentate, the appointment clerk, who can keep him informed of existing vacancies, and who also may see to it that his papers are opportunely brought to the attention of the Secretary whenever a good chance for catching an office occurs. And, oh! those hours of desolate standing around, and of anxious waiting for a propitious moment when he can pour his supplications into the ear of the President or of Cabinet ministers, painfully aware that the more impressively he speaks the more he is in danger of being set down by them as an intolerable bore.

That, however, is not the worst of it. Presently he discovers that he can not possibly secure all the places he asks for, that he can not gratify all the hopes he has excited—perhaps only very few of them—and that he must concentrate his efforts upon those few and drop the rest, lest he lose all. As to the few to be favored, he is sorely tempted to select those whom he may expect to be the most useful to him, with scant regard for their fitness as to the places desired. But how drop the rest?

Can he tell them that he is unable to press their claims to a successful issue while they see him press the claims of others? This would be the way to make enemies. It can not be thought of. But what else can he do? Make them believe that he is pressing their claims, but that after heroic efforts he is defeated by superior influence; throw the responsibility upon the President or the Cabinet ministers. And then comes the distressing spectacle of a member of Congress with a confiding constituent by his side appearing before a Department chief and making a glowing speech on the virtues of that constituent, and on his own ardent desire to see this excellent man placed in office according to his merits, assuring the Department chief, and charging him so to inform the President, that this is the Congressman's special request—while the Department chief thus addressed has been before advised by the same member of Congress that he cares nothing about this man but really wishes another to be provided for; and then the member of Congress accepts the warm thanks of the confiding constituent for this splendid effort of friendship.

In this manner weeks and weeks pass after the incoming of the new Administration, and still our friend has on his hands a formidable number of pursuers to whom he has promised "something equally as good," and others, too, to whom he has promised nothing, but whom he thinks he can not afford to offend by blunt refusals.

Some have left Washington, but flood him with letters. Others have stayed and indomitably dog his steps. Some owe boarding bills in Washington, and have no money left for the home journey. In his despair he pays their bills and buys them their railroad tickets to deliver himself of the insufferable infliction, promising to move heaven and earth for them in their absence. But there are a few who still have funds and will not go, and from them the wretched statesman, jaded and disgusted, at last runs away himself and hurries home. But there he finds no rest. Incessantly he is pestered by the reproaches of the disappointed and by the impatience of those who are still expectants.

He begins to doubt whether the patronage business has not made him more enemies than friends. Fortunate he is if he does not find himself forced to run away once more, without leaving his address behind, into some solitude far from the madding crowd. And yet he may have to fear that quiet solitude more than the distracting bustle he has escaped, for it will bring to him moments of self-contemplation when memories will rise up before him of promises made to be broken, of confidence invited to be betrayed, and of honor and self-respect lost, never to be retrieved. And yet, of the political debts which the spoils system seduced him to contract, only the most pressing have been paid.

So far he has gone only through the experience of the first months after the incoming of the new Administration, while Congress was not in session. The time arrives for Congress to meet, and he now thinks he will atone for it all by giving his whole soul to that duty for the performance of which he really was elected. But, alas, the old torment will not let him go. The men with claims who have not been provided for are still dogging his heels or mercilessly pelting him with letters, and, like an errand boy, they keep him running from Department to Department. Every new chance opening revives the pressure. The work is never near done, and although it abates somewhat, it continues to trench most severely on the time, working power, and good humor which should wholly belong to the legislator's real duty.

Well, our friend tries hard to do the best he can under the circumstances and flatters himself with the belief that he has at least his political home machine tolerably well arranged, but new complications arise. One of the office-holders appointed upon his recommendation so grossly misconducts himself as to make his removal imperative. There is no doubt as to the facts. But the delinquent public servant calls upon his Congressional patron for protection. Has he not a right to do so? Has he not been appointed simply by way of reward for services rendered to the member of Congress? Has he ever been expected by his patron to earn his salary by downright hard work for the public?

Was he not rather to have "a good time" while in office, and to make out of it what he could? And now, because he did so, he is to lose the reward he had earned, and to be disgraced by removal to boot. Will the Congressional patron leave his client in the lurch? Our friend is a little puzzled at first. In spite of the many rebuffs it has suffered, the old conscience speaks once more. Does his sense of duty permit him to endeavor to keep in office, to the evident detriment of the service and of the public interest, a man he knows

to have proved himself unworthy? But there is also another voice speaking to him.

Has not this unworthy public servant friends or relatives who exercise influence in his district? True, he ought never to have recommended this man for office, but can he now afford to make enemies of him and his clan? True, the integrity of the service and the public interest are entitled to consideration; but can he afford that consideration when one of his appointees is concerned and he himself has so much at stake? Well, he seeks to have the removal recalled. He does not find a willing ear. He begs, he protests, he blusters, he threatens, he entreats, he implores the Administration to do a thing which he knows it can not do without being false to its public duty.

But still other complications come to plague him.

The Administration follows some policy which he feels himself in conscience bound to oppose, or vicious practices are discovered in some Government Department which his sense of duty commands him to denounce. His first impulse is to obey that command. But has he not appeared before the President and before the Department chiefs as a petitioner for favors in the shape of offices for his friends? Will he not have to solicit similar favors again, and if he criticises and opposes the Administration, will it not have the power not only to refuse further favors needed by him, but even to remove the persons appointed upon his recommendation? Nay, may not those very persons, his political retainers, the members of his home machine, if he opposes the Administration, turn against him and denounce him as a mugwump and a renegade, for the purpose of winning the favor of the Administration and of thus saving their own necks?

He keenly feels that here his moral independence as a legislator is at stake—that moral independence which, if he is to do his duty to his country, can never be surrendered. But can he afford to maintain it at the risk of losing all the dearly bought results of the management of the patronage in his district, and even of turning his own handiwork against himself? No; unless there be in him some of the stuff of which martyrs are made the moral independence of the legislator will die as a sacrifice at the shrine of that patronage. And to many legislators making that sacrifice it will hardly occur that it bears all the features of a bargain essentially corrupt.

[Letter of Hon. Charles L. Jewett.]

NEW ALBANY, IND., *December 11, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: I have read with hearty gratification the telegraphic synopsis of your speech in defense of the civil-service law. The President is right in his position as to this system, as you are in your effort to sustain it, and in addition the law is itself popular with the great body of the people. I am satisfied that much of the opposition to it on the floor of the House is insincere, and the clamor raised throughout the country against it comes from either interested or uninformed persons. The number of such persons who are making the outcry is relatively very small, but you know that the pig which has its head fast in the fence makes more noise than all the rest of the herd that are standing by. Herewith I send you copy of a little speech I made in 1895. If it has any value, it arises from the following facts:

1. That it was made at a meeting of the Jackson Club, presumably all spoilsmen.

2. That the man who made it, as you well know, was once a thorough and vociferous advocate of the spoils system, and for a long time at the head of the party machinery in Indiana.

3. Because it attacks the system in a manner different from the usual one in that it attempts to show that the deserving partisans do not obtain the spoils of office, but that the distribution is governed by other and infinitely baser considerations.

I have marked the portions of the speech which relate to this feature of the controversy, and if it will be of the slightest use to you, you are at liberty to use it in any way you see fit.

With sincere personal regards, I am, your friend,

CHARLES L. JEWETT.

Hon. HENRY U. JOHNSON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

[Part of resolution No. 8, relating to civil-service pensions, of the resolutions adopted by the National Civil Service Reform League of the United States at its annual meeting held at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 17, 1897.]

The League * * * expressly disclaims any advocacy of civil-service pensions as a part of the merit system, which contemplates such pensions no more than did the system of appointment and removal by favor, prevailing before the merit system was introduced; on the contrary, the protection which an assured tenure during efficiency affords to public servants should enable them by the exercise of the frugality and forethought displayed by all prudent persons to provide out of their current earnings for the ordinary contingencies and infirmity.

[Editorial from a recent issue of the Ohio State Journal.]

ONLY REPRESENT THEMSELVES.

The attitude of the Republican party on the question of civil service should not be misunderstood, no matter how certain gentlemen may attempt to change or misconstrue it, both in and out of Congress. The utterance of the last Republican national convention leaves no doubt on the matter. It was distinctly in favor of the reform. President McKinley was elected on that platform. In his letter of acceptance he said:

"The pledge of the Republican national convention that our civil-service laws 'shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable' is in keeping with the position of the party for the last twenty years, and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents decry these reforms. They appear willing to abandon all the advantages gained after so many years of agitation and effort. The Republican party earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take no step backward on this question."

In his inaugural address President McKinley reaffirmed his friendship for the law, and declared:

"As a member of Congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted."

The present civil-service law is a Republican enactment. President Arthur signed the bill, and President Harrison did all in his power to extend its workings and influence. The opposition of Democrats to the law is to be expected, as the Chicago platform declared war upon the system, and Mr. Bryan went about the country decrying it. But this is rather poor company for Republicans, especially those who were closely connected with President McKinley's campaign and his election. However, they are alone responsible for their position. They do not represent the Republican party or enlightened public opinion on the subject.

[Editorial from Cincinnati Commercial Tribune of December 16, 1896.]

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Commercial Tribune joins with all those people of Cincinnati who believe in good government, efficiently administered, in extending to the National Civil-Service Reform League a hearty welcome. The Civil-Service League assembles in this city to-day for its annual meeting, and we trust that its deliberations of the next few days and the utterances here made by its members will add still further strength to a good cause which is deserving of hearty and cordial public support.

On the day after the recent assembling of Congress, and in discussing President McKinley's message in these columns, we expressed our opinion regarding the principle of civil service in these words:

"When we find the President saying, in reference to civil service, that 'the system has the approval of the people, and it will be my endeavor to uphold and extend it,' we applaud the sentiment and congratulate the people upon its utterance. The efficient performance of public work is demanded by the people, and a system which insures such efficiency must be steadfastly maintained."

This opinion we now repeat, as a token of our good will toward the guests who come among us to-day, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is a sentiment in harmony with the belief of an overwhelming majority of the citizens of Cincinnati, of Ohio, and of the Union.

On Friday last the subject of the civil service came up in debate in the National House of Representatives, and we regret to say that a distinguished and able Congressman from Ohio denounced the civil service as an "abomination," and declared that it is not a cardinal principle of the Republican party. The gentleman was mistaken. If he will read the platform of the National Republican party, as reported by the distinguished Senator from Ohio, and adopted in St. Louis on June 18, 1896, he will find the following embodied in that declaration of principles:

"The civil-service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and heartily and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable."

That political creed suits the Commercial Tribune, and we stand squarely upon it.

After a trial extending over a considerable number of years the value of the civil service has been proved, and is no longer open to question. We do not say, nor does any other friend of civil service, that it is yet perfect, or that it has not been abused, for it can be still further improved, and its spirit has been violated more than once. But we do say that while perhaps 1,000,000 office seekers and would-be officeholders desire its abolition, there are 69,000,000 citizens who demand its maintenance, in order that the public business may be conducted in an efficient and conscientious manner by intelligent and trained public servants.

Take the case of Cincinnati, for instance. In this city there may be 1,000 men who hope to see the civil service wiped out in order that they may obtain public employment without being compelled to demonstrate their fitness for holding public place. But, on the other hand, there are 300,000 supporters of civil service in this city, including practically all the business men and those who contribute most largely toward the maintenance of the Republic, whose only concern in the question is to enjoy the security and benefits of good government. Which side should dominate the other?

The opponents of civil service in Congress are now presenting arguments against the system, in the effort to abolish the existing principle that the public business shall be transacted and performed by governmental employees whose proven competency is an essential preliminary to their selection. Mr. GROSVENOR, of Ohio, discusses the question, from the standpoint of an enemy of civil service, in the columns of to-day's Commercial Tribune, and his words are very interesting. But we are firmly of the conviction that he and those who agree with him are mistaken.

Congress will not abolish the civil service. There need be no apprehension upon that score. If our lawmakers at Washington act upon the question in any manner, they should still further improve and strengthen the service, in order that its possible imperfections may be eliminated and its benefits to the people may be substantially increased.

[Editorial from Cincinnati Commercial Tribune of recent date.]

VALUE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

President McKinley, who is quite a careful student of the times, in speaking of civil-service reform in his letter of acceptance, says: "They (the Bryanites) encourage a return to methods of party favoritism which both parties have often denounced, that experience has condemned, and of which the people have repeatedly disapproved."

Our correspondent who signs himself "One of the People" makes the surprising assertion that the American people are questioning whether the merit system of appointment to subordinate offices "is not a serious menace to our American form of government."

The last official announcement of the Republican party, in convention assembled, and the opinion of the present head of the Government contradict the view of our correspondent, who seems to be deluded by the idea that the methods of Tammany are more in accordance with the theory of the Government which was established by our forefathers than are those methods of appointment which were practiced by Washington and every President down to the time of Jackson.

Marcy, Van Buren, and Burr, who had received their political education in Tammany Hall, played upon that great weakness in the character of Andrew Jackson, which made him consider all who differed from him in opinion as his enemies, and thus, for the first time, infected the Federal service with the poison of the spoils system. After two generations had endured this evil, against which Lincoln cried out in despair when he said that the army of office seekers against whom he had to fight was more to be dreaded than the army of the Confederacy, President Grant made the first demand for a reform. He was followed by President Hayes in the same strain, and in 1883, under President Arthur, the present civil-service law was passed, and from that day to this no President has taken a backward step.

Under the merit system there is no favored class. Favoritism exists only under the spoils system. Under the merit system no appointments to office depend upon favor, but upon the fitness of every applicant. Furthermore, there is a merit tenure, but no life tenure, under the civil-service law. Any employee, even under President McKinley's recent rule aimed against arbitrary removals, may be dismissed at any time for reasons satisfactory to his superior officer. It would be just as truthful to say that the employees of any commercial house are "life appointees" because they are appointed to serve so long as their services are needed or so long as they are faithful servants and are not liable to be dismissed because of their political opinions. This is one of the fallacies suggested by those who wish to be able again to use the offices for the purchase of votes.

The beneficent working of the law of 1883 has been testified to by every President and Cabinet officer who has observed its results. Postmaster-General Gary, in his report of 1897, shows that since its application to the Railway Mail Service the number of correct deliveries of mail pieces to one error has increased from about 3,500 to 12,000 in 1897.

Our correspondent says, "Civil-service reform is an insult to the capacity of the American people for self-government." On the contrary, it well might be said of the American people, if they permit the reestablishment of the spoils system in their national civil service that they have cast doubts upon their capacity for self-government. There is no other civilized nation on the face of the globe which does not select its subordinate servants with reference to their fitness, and after a test by which that fitness is ascertained.

[Extracts from national platforms of various political parties.]

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1872.

5. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition and object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican Government. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claim to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for reelection.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM OF 1872.

5. Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

LABOR REFORM CONVENTION OF 1872.

11. That there should be such a reform in the civil service of the National Government as will remove it beyond all partisan influence and place it in the charge and under the direction of intelligent and competent business men.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1876.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election, be a prize fought for at the ballot box, be a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here again promises falsified in the performance attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM OF 1876.

8. Under the Constitution the President and heads of Departments are to make nominations for office; the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule in appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity, and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1880.

We execrate the course of this Administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for the defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of the usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM OF 1880.

9. The Republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by its last national convention of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointments to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes, that the reform of the civil service should be thorough, radical, and complete. To this end it demands the cooperation of the legislative with the executive departments of the Government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

PROHIBITION PLATFORM OF 1884.

That we favor reforms in the administration of the Government in the abolition of all sinecures, useless offices and officers, in the election of the post-office officers of the Government instead of appointment by the President; that competency, honesty, and sobriety are essential qualifications for holding civil office, and we oppose the removal of such persons from mere administrative offices except so far as it may be absolutely necessary to secure effectiveness to the vital issues on which the general administration of the Government has been intrusted to a party.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1884.

We favor honest civil-service reform and a compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries, the separation of church and state, and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM OF 1884.

Reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system, already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments; and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1888.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and precept, but by the example of his own untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM OF 1888.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the Democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom, of purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: "The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under the Republican Administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectually avoided."

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1892.

SEC. 9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic national convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which Federal officeholders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM OF 1892.

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1896.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil-service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM OF 1896.

The civil-service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to incorporate certain extracts in his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOCKERY. I yield ten minutes to my colleague, Mr. LLOYD.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Chairman, it is especially interesting on this side of the Chamber to consider what is taking place on the other side. Perhaps never in the history of this body has there been such a debate on one side of this Chamber as has taken place on that side to-day.

But I am constrained to inquire what it is that troubles our Republican friends. It would seem from reading their utterances, from listening to their statements, that gentlemen on that side of the Chamber were in fact opposed to civil-service reform; but if you have listened to the statements of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], you will remember that he concluded with the statement that he was in favor of reforming the civil service.

Why, it has been understood on this side, and I believe on that, that the distinguished Representative from that State was actually opposed to the civil service. I am constrained to believe that the speech of the distinguished "young gentleman" from Indiana, as he has been termed [Mr. LANDIS], fully illustrates the trouble on that side. And what is it? Simply that there are in this unfortunate period in the history of this nation a few Democrats in office. I believe full well that that bright young orator, if it were true, and he knew it, that there was not a Democrat serving in any place in the United States service, would to-day be ready to hush his voice, and that he would have nothing to say in opposition to the present civil-service law. What is the trouble?

Those who have been watching public affairs have observed that it is the party in power that winces under this civil-service law. It has occurred at other times in the history of this country. The distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] who has just taken his seat referred to the fact that in 1884, following the inauguration of this law, there was a change of Administration; that in 1888, following the operation and extension of this law, there was a change of Administration; that in 1892, and again in 1896, there was a change of Administration. You are aware of the fact, for you have observed it, that no man since the adoption of that law has been permitted to stay for eight years in the Executive Mansion. Why is it? We refer you to one of the causes of it—the dissatisfaction of the people with the administration of this law.

It is not my purpose in the few minutes allotted to me to discuss the civil-service measure, but I am constrained to call attention to one or two points. Early in the history of this great nation of ours there was a contest, an important one, the principles involved in which are the principles involved largely in this contest. You remember that in the early history of this nation there was a great conflict as to who should rule and what should be the policy of this Government—a contest led on the one hand by Alexander Hamilton and on the other by Thomas Jefferson. Alexander Hamilton said we must have an aristocracy: "You can not trust the people to rule." Mr. Jefferson, on the other hand, insisted on that grand old doctrine that this should be a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

The latter views were adopted, and if this country shall grow in its importance and grandeur as we believe it will, it must be through the maintenance of the principles laid down by Mr. Jefferson, insisting on a government by the people. But what is undertaken to be done in our own midst? To establish the doctrine of Alexander Hamilton, as I understand it. You are creating an aristocracy in office; you are creating a select class, who are to control the fiscal affairs, the great bureaus of this Government, men who are not responsible to the people at all, who are not, in a certain sense, even responsible to the chiefs of divisions in which

they may be employed. They charge on that side of the Chamber, because we do not subscribe to the doctrines of civil service as they carry it out, that we are spoilsmen.

There is a sense in which I am proud to be called a spoilsman. There is not an individual in this House, as I believe, who is not a spoilsman. Every member on that side of the Chamber is in full sympathy with the idea of rewarding his own political friends. The President, when he comes into office, selects his Cabinet. Whom does he select? He selects his political friends. The heads of Departments being chosen, whom do they bring to their aid in order that they may have an efficient service? They bring to them their political friends. You need not expect successful service of any kind in this Government unless those individuals who are charged with the administration of affairs are in political sympathy with the Chief Executive.

The distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] himself is decidedly opposed to the Democratic doctrine of rotation in office; and yet to the utter astonishment of this body, no doubt, before he took his seat, after the grandest forensic effort perhaps in his life, he asserts that even the Chief Executive of this nation ought to be changed every four years; that no one of them ought to be eligible to reelection. That is carrying the doctrine of rotation further than the Democrats themselves carry it, for they are in favor of Democrats holding at least two terms.

It is charged that Washington and Jefferson in the early history of this country were both antispoilsmen. Was George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, or any of the early Presidents of this country called upon to subscribe to a civil-service bill?

Where is the Administration of those that are quoted in favor of honesty that subscribed to a civil-service commission such as we have in operation to-day? Not one of them. It is asserted that the spoils system did not come into vogue until Andrew Jackson was elected President. So far as I am concerned, I believe that one of the greatest epochs in the history of this nation was when Andrew Jackson was made President. There have been few Administrations since that of Jackson of which citizens ought to be more proud than that of that iron-willed individual known as "Old Hickory Jackson." What was his doctrine? The gentleman from Indiana asserts that it was, "To the victors belong the spoils."

I ask you, in this day of the Civil Service Commission, with 178,000 employees in the service under it, who is it that is rewarded? How many Democrats have received appointments to office since the 4th day of March, 1897? How many? The gentleman is opposed to the spoils system, and yet his party practically indorses it, because only members of that party are appointed to office. I was astonished at another feature of the speech just concluded, and that was this:

He explained that there were more Republicans in office under civil service than Democrats; that Mr. Cleveland appointed a number of Republicans to office; that Presidents Arthur, Harrison, and McKinley had appointed no Democrats. Yet he is insisting on the merit system, which teaches that the politics of the applicants for place is not to be considered, but admits at the same time that his party has never practically enforced it. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Chairman, I only desire, if the House will permit it, that I should have liberty to incorporate a few remarks that I have not submitted.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the request will be granted.

There was no objection.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HOPKINS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the legislative appropriation bill, and had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. MOODY. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred by the Speaker as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting schedules of claims allowed by the several accounting officers of the Treasury Department up to and including December 31, 1897, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for furniture and repairs of same for public buildings for the current fiscal year—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, reporting the results of his investigation of locations for a fish-cultural station in the State of Georgia—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers recommending the credit of a certain account on the books of the Treasury to Capt. Edward Burr—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 468) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept the bequest of the late Peter Von Essen for the use of the free white schools of that portion of said District formerly known as Georgetown, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 74); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5254) granting a pension to Annie E. Parks—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5196) granting a pension to Nimrod H. Harman—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5415) granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah J. Stewart—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5317) for the relief of the heirs of William Farmer and Jeremiah Farmer—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 5854) to modify an act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 5855) to provide for strengthening the public credit, for the retirement of the demand obligations of the United States, and the amendment of the laws relating to national banking associations—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 5856) relating to appeals in civil and criminal cases from the district court of the United States for the District of Alaska—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE VRIES: A bill (H. R. 5857) to provide for the preservation of the timber in the Yosemite National Park, in the State of California, and for the restoration to the public domain of the timber land within said park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5858) to provide for the preservation of the timber in the Yosemite National Park, in the State of California, and for the restoration to the public domain of the timber land within said park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5859) to provide for the preservation of the timber in the Yosemite National Park, in the State of California, and for the restoration to the public domain of all timber land within said park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GARDNER: A bill (H. R. 5860) to amend an act entitled "An act relating to the limitations of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia"—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BARHAM: A bill (H. R. 5861) to create an executive department of mines and mining—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. DINSMORE: A bill (H. R. 5862) to refer to the Court of Claims the claims of the Piankeshaw and certain other Indians against the United States Government—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 5863) to divide the State of West Virginia into two judicial districts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REEVES: A bill (H. R. 5864) to amend the patent laws

of the United States so as to allow the more reasonable use of inventions and discoveries by the people of the United States, and to protect the patentee—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. BAIRD: A bill (H. R. 5865) to authorize the Monroe Railway Construction Company to construct a bridge across Red River, at or near Grandecore, La.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 5866) to amend act concerning copyright—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. DE VRIES: A bill (H. R. 5867) to appropriate moneys for dredging and otherwise improving the Sacramento River and tributaries, California—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 5868) granting pensions to teamsters of the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5869) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and so forth," approved June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5870) to equalize the bounties of soldiers of the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WALKER of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 5871) to equalize bounties—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 5872) extending the Territorial lines of Oklahoma around the Indian Territory—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 5873) to retire the redeemable currencies of the United States with a receivable national currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 5874) to make valid certain informal applications for pension now on file in the Pension Bureau—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EPES: A bill (H. R. 5875) to establish a national military park at Petersburg, Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIS: A bill (H. R. 5876) relating to appeals in civil and criminal cases from district court of the United States for the District of Alaska—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 5877) to abolish the distinction between offered and unoffered lands, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 5878) for the improvement of the Chattahoochee River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DOCKERY: A bill (H. R. 5879) to repeal section 2 of the act of March 3, 1887, and amend section 1 of the same act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 5880) to vest in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia control of street parking in said District—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5881) for the payment of bounty to veteran volunteers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5882) to amend an act of Congress approved March 2, 1893, entitled "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5883) to authorize the reassessment of water-main taxes in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5884) imposing a license tax upon itinerant musicians and the proprietors of merry-go-rounds in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5885) to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act to punish the carrying or selling of deadly or dangerous weapons within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved July 13, 1892—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5886) to secure uniformity in the names of the streets and roads in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5887) for the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5888) creating a commission for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5889) to amend the charter of the Capital Traction Company, of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5890) to amend an act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to tax sales and taxes in the District of Columbia"—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HILBORN: A bill (H. R. 5891) for the improvement of the Sacramento River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BALL: A bill (H. R. 5969) making appropriation for a water channel from the mouth of the jetties at Galveston, Tex., through present ship channel and up Buffalo Bayou to the city of Houston, Tex., and for a harbor at or near said city of Houston—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PLOWMAN: Joint resolution (H. Res. 112) for filling vacancy on Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BARRETT: Joint resolution (H. Res. 113) authorizing the Secretary of War to prepare and submit estimates for the improvement of the harbor at Lynn, Mass.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5892) for the relief of Edward F. M. Haggard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BALL: A bill (H. R. 5893) for the relief of the legal representatives of Elizabeth J. Withers, deceased, late of Canton, in the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARHAM: A bill (H. R. 5894) removing the charge of desertion from the record of Hannibal S. Soule—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5895) granting a pension to M. S. Hickman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5896) granting a pension to John Babtisto Truvido—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5897) removing the charge of desertion from the record of John Hill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5898) granting a pension to Albert H. Grayson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5899) granting a pension to Henry Dority—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5900) granting a pension to W. R. McMaster—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5901) granting a pension to Alfred T. Jackson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5902) granting a pension to Maurice Connell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5903) granting a pension to J. E. Bennett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5904) granting a pension to Robert S. Logan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5905) granting a pension to H. Cook Griffith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5906) granting a pension to Charles W. Carman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5907) removing the charge of desertion from the record of James A. Hutchins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARLOW: A bill (H. R. 5908) to increase the pension of Louisa A. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5909) for the relief of Charles Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELDEN: A bill (H. R. 5910) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to John Woods, late a private in the United States Marine Corps, certain prize money due him—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5911) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Albert Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5912) to increase the pension of Frank Deming—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5913) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of James Nicholas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOOZE: A bill (H. R. 5914) to increase the pension of Louise M. Owens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 5915) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Abner Coffin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 5916) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas Ward—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 5917) for the relief of John S. McBride—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5918) for the relief of James Brice—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5919) for the relief of Margaret O'Brien, widow of James O'Brien—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5920) for the relief of Monson W. Bliss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 5921) for the relief of Isaac A. Meyer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5922) for the relief of John Jefferson Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5923) for relief of Charles M. Neet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DINGLEY: A bill (H. R. 5924) to correct the naval record of Martin U. Singhi—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FENTON: A bill (H. R. 5925) granting a pension to James M. Boyles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5926) granting a pension to Rebecca J. Bridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FISCHER: A bill (H. R. 5927) for the relief of the Atlantic Works, of Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 5928) for the relief of William P. Barry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 5929) referring to the Court of Claims the claims of O. P. Cobb and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 5930) to correct military record of Aaron Youngkin and remove the charge of desertion therefrom—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5931) granting a pension to Henry Stickler, a teamster in the Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5932) for the relief of Frances V. Davis, an army nurse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5933) granting a pension to Mary L. Dibert, as mother of Isaac N. Dibert, of One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILBORN: A bill (H. R. 5934) for the relief of Cora Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JETT: A bill (H. R. 5935) for the relief of Sergt. James W. Kingon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 5936) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Ayers, of Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LENTZ: A bill (H. R. 5937) to pension Catharine Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5938) to correct the military record of Frank D. Myers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5939) to pension Rebecca G. Irwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5940) to remove the charge of desertion against Frederick Ottstotts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5941) to correct the military record of Thomas J. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5942) to pension Frederica Kent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5943) granting an increase of pension to Stephen N. Burdsall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 5944) for the relief of the Catholic Church at Macon City, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 5945) to provide for the adjudication and payment of damages sustained by citizens of the United States in the border counties of York, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, and Perry, in the State of Pennsylvania, from Union and Confederate troops during the late war of the rebellion—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 5946) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Trapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 5947) granting a pension to Lewis Botts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5948) granting relief to William H. Lemond—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5949) granting a pension to George S. Reedy and others—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5950) granting a pension to Margaret J. Blake, formerly Norman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5951) granting an increase of pension to Daniel K. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5952) granting a pension to Samuel H. Draper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5953) granting a pension to Margaret J. Thompson, widow of Phillip Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5954) granting a pension to Solomon F. Hines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5955) granting a pension to John W. Williams, of Burchard, Sullivan County, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5956) granting a pension to Lydia A. Jewell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 5957) for the relief of John H. Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5958) for the relief of Joseph E. Insco—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5959) for the relief of Adolphus P. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5960) for the relief of Capt. C. Fuller's Company of West Virginia Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5961) for the relief of Capt. A. H. Chevalier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5962) for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 5963) granting a pension to Whelock G. Veazey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 5964) granting a pension to Walter D. Weaver, imbecile and dependent son of George M. Weaver, late of Company K, One hundred and eighty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5965) granting a pension to Laura A. Barry, as widow of Charles W. Barry, late private Company B, One hundred and eighth New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 5966) for the relief of George O. Dixon and Ella Thomas Dixon, Arthur Dixon and Fanny Dixon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5967) for the relief of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Arlington Heights, known as Hunter's Chapel—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 5968) for the relief of William A. Cowles—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 5970) to correct the military record of David Sides, late of Company H, One hundred and ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5971) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John P. Leitzel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Resolution of the Greene Country (Pa.) Medical Society, protesting against the passage of Senate bill No. 1063, relating to vivisection for scientific purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, resolution of the Commercial Travelers' Protective Association of Pittsburg, Pa., condemning House bill No. 30, forbidding railroad ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ARNOLD: Petition of S. U. Heverly and other citizens of Utahville, Pa., for the repeal of laws for free-seed distribution—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BABCOCK: Petition of the District of Columbia Division, League of American Wheelmen, for the improvement and extension of the Conduit road—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: Resolutions of the Illinois Commercial Men's Association, against the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, protest of St. Peter and St. Paul's Society of Waterloo, Ill., against the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of James C. Kaehl and 100 citizens of the State of Missouri, asking for the establishment of postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BRODERICK: Remonstrance of St. Peter and St. Paul's Society of Seneca, Kans., against the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Resolution of the North American Turner Bund of Cincinnati, Ohio, opposing the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BRUCKER: Petitions of Barbers' Union No. 16, Central Labor Union, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, all of Saginaw, Mich., and Council of Trades and Labor Unions, of Detroit, Mich., protesting against the passage of the bill forbidding railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of St. Bonifacious Society, of Westphalia, Mich., against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CORLISS: Sundry petitions of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 59, of East Saginaw; Trades and Labor Council of Lansing; Brewers' Local Union No. 10, of Grand Rapids; Barbers' Union No. 16, of Saginaw; Lansing City

Lodge, No. 384; Grand Rapids Lodge, No. 191; Barbers' Union No. 188, of Port Huron; Pattern Makers' Association, Central Labor Union, of Saginaw; Machine Woodworkers' Union No. 41, Longshoremen's Union No. 10, Brotherhood of Bookbinders' Union No. 20, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 106, Cigar Makers' Union No. 167, Waiters' Union No. 21, Iron Molders' Union No. 31, Retail Clerks' Union No. 168, and Iron Molders' Union No. 244, of the city of Detroit, Mich., protesting against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COWHERD: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of James Brice—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Isaac A. Meyer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Margaret E. Brian—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of John S. McBride—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Monson W. Bliss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: Protest of the Commercial Travelers' Protective Association, against the passage of House bill No. 30, known as the anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Memorial of Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, praying for the passage of an act appropriating $49,272.16, due Odd Fellows' Hall Association, of New Orleans, awarded by the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, memorial of Bryan Tyson, in relation to the claims of said Tyson and others against the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, protest of the Federation of Labor and resolutions of the Commercial Travelers' National League, of New York City, against the passage of House bill No. 30, in relation to railroad ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FLETCHER: Memorial of a committee of the Bar Association of Minneapolis, Minn., in support of Senate bill No. 1035 and offering certain suggestions in respect to the same—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENDERSON: Paper to accompany House bill No. 2416, granting a pension to Saloma Ellsworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper in support of House bill No. 5711, granting a pension to William G. McLain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILBORN: Memorial of a convention held in Sacramento, Cal., asking for the improvement of the waterways of California—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HITT: Resolution of the St. Joseph Society of Freeport, Ill., protesting against the passage of a bill to restrict immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Papers to accompany House bill No. 5728, granting an increase of pension to Sarah K. Joyce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 5729, for the relief of Martha S. Carmichael—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, resolution of the common council of the city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., urging the passage of a bill to prevent the desecration of the American flag—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCALL: Resolutions of the Springfield (Mass.) Commercial Travelers Club, condemning Senate bill No. 1575 and House bill No. 30, relating to railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, in favor of reciprocity between the United States and Canada—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the executive council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, favoring the Torrey bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McRAE: Petition of the Arkansas Farmers' Union, of Altus, Ark., protesting against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petitions of L. C. Wilson and other citizens of Amity, Ark.; W. P. Feazel and others, of Nashville, Ark., asking for the passage of the bill for the relief of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MERCER: Resolutions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of Omaho, Nebr., in favor of the establishment of a national military park at Vicksburg, Miss.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Arkansas River Improvement Commission, in favor of the improvement of the Arkansas River—to the Committee on River and Harbors.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Lydia A. Jewell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting relief to William H. Lemond—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to George S. Reedy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Margaret J. Blake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Lewis Botts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Solomon F. Hines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Margaret Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Samuel H. Draper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Daniel K. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Elizabeth Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John H. Gardner, late first lieutenant Company B, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to grant a pension to Adolphus P. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRINCE: Resolution of the St. Anthony Society, of Rock Island, Ill., in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts: Petition of citizens of southeastern Massachusetts, for the improvement of Middle Channel, leading from Vineyard Sound to Contuit Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Hon. Roger Wolcott, Hon. W. M. Crane, Hon. William W. Crapo, Hon. Charles S. Randall, Hon. Hosea M. Knowlton, and other citizens of Massachusetts, asking that a special act be passed to pension Sergt. William H. Carney, who rendered extraordinary and distinguished services in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry at Fort Wagner during the late war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE: Petition of the German Roman Catholic Society, of Logansport, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. STRODE of Nebraska (by request): Petition of the San Francisco (Cal.) Trade and Labor Alliance, remonstrating against prison labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of citizens of Valparaiso, Nebr., favoring the passage of a service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania: Petition of Thomas R. Peters and 28 other citizens of the Twelfth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, requesting the repeal or radical modification of the present civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, protests of the St. Joseph, St. Conrad's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Roman Catholic societies, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., against the passage of the Lodge bill to further restrict immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ZENOR: Paper to accompany House bill No. 2467, for the relief of James B. Merriwether—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, *January 7, 1898.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting, in response to the resolution of the 18th ultimo, certain information relative to the appointive positions in his Department which should be excepted from the operation of the laws governing the civil service or the rules established by the Civil Service Commission; which the Secretary proceeded to read.

Mr. HOAR. I move that the communication be printed in the RECORD and referred, without reading, to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The communication will be printed and referred.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope it will be printed as a separate document as well as in the RECORD.

Mr. HOAR. Of course.

Mr. COCKRELL. And at the proper time, when we get in all these recommendations of Cabinet officers, I shall move that they be respectfully referred to the President of the United States for his information and consideration.

Mr. HOAR. The trouble with all these communications comes from the ill-advised action of the Senate itself. If I may say so within the rule of order, it seems to me it was a most extraordinary proceeding for the Senate of the United States to direct the heads of Departments to give their opinion as to the wisdom of one of the President's orders. But that is what we have done, inadvertently undoubtedly.

Mr. COCKRELL. I regret that the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM], who introduced the resolution, is not present to vindicate it. He will doubtless do so when he is present.

Mr. GALLINGER. It was the order of an ex-President, I will suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOAR. But still it is an Executive order. They are kept on, of course. If my attention had been called to it in time, before the responses began to come in, I should have moved to rescind the resolution.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and ordered to be printed, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., January 5, 1898.

SIR: In response to the resolution of the Senate of December 18, 1897, directing the heads of the several Executive Departments to inform the Senate what appointive positions, if any, in their respective Departments should, in their opinion, be excepted from the operation of the laws governing the civil service or the rules established by the Civil Service Commission; and to inform the Senate what changes or amendments to the present civil-service rules seem to be desirable, as indicated by their experience, I have the honor to reply that by an amendment of Rule III of the civil-service rules the "classified service" is made to include all officers in the several Executive Departments. This necessarily includes (regarding the letter of the provision) all attorneys and assistant attorneys, including in the latter class assistant district attorneys.

There is an exception made by Rule VI, as follows:

"(c) Attorneys or assistant attorneys in any Department whose main duties are connected with the management of cases in court."

Passing without comment the ambiguity of this provision, the distinction it makes between the duties of attorneys is artificial and unsound. Attorneys and assistant attorneys, including in the latter assistant district attorneys, should be removed from the "classified service."

In this recommendation I have only considered the civil-service law and rules by themselves and without reference or regard to statutes which may be said to modify or conflict with them, and the same comment may be made as to the recommendation in regard to deputy marshals. Office deputy marshals are said to be included in the "classified service" by that part of Rule III which provides as follows:

"* * * The departmental service shall include officers and employees as follows: * * * (*b*) All executive officers and employees outside of the District of Columbia * * * who are serving in a clerical capacity, or whose duties are in whole or in part of a clerical nature."

There is, however, a conflict of opinion as to the effect of this provision as against certain provisions of the Revised Statutes. The Comptroller of the Treasury holds that the terms of deputies expire with those of their principals. This view has been sustained by Judge Rogers of the western district of Arkansas, and was opposed by Judge Jackson of the district of West Virginia. It is not necessary to decide between these views. Considering the relations between a marshal and his deputies, the latter should not be in the "classified service," and all doubts should be removed by an explicit amendment to the rules.

The other positions in this Department, as indicated by my present experience, may fairly be said to be properly within the reason and purpose of the civil-service law.

By an amendment to the civil-service rules, made May 6, 1896, there was created in the "classified service" positions termed "excepted positions," and these were defined to be by decision (*e*), Rule I, "any position within the provisions of the civil-service act, but excepted from the requirements of competitive examination or registration for appointment thereto." In this class are all attorneys and assistant attorneys, even though their "main duties are connected with the management of cases in court." The position is an unsatisfactory one. Every removal will be invidious and complained of as being for political reasons. I therefore recommend that the "excepted positions" be abolished.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH MCKENNA,
Attorney-General.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 29th ultimo approved and signed the act (S. 2612) prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4221) to confirm certain cash entries of public lands; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. HALE. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petitions of J. H. Detrich and 140 other citizens of Fertig, Rockland, Coal Hill, Oil City, Cheerful, and other cities in the State of Pennsylvania; of C. E. Barglebaugh and 106 other citizens of Broadway, Bakers Mill, Newmarket, and other cities in the State of Virginia; of William Robbins and 80 other citizens of Wooldridge and Newcomb, in the State of Tennessee, and Livingston and Denton, in the State of Kentucky; of P. A. Wood and 25 other citizens of Andover, Ashtabula, and Richmond, in the State of Ohio; of Wilbert Groff and 23 other citizens of Bridgeport, N. J.; of J. C. Fisher and 63 other citizens of Tanner, W. Va.; of G. W. Spear and 52 other citizens of Hartland, Woodstock, and West Windsor, in the State of Vermont; of Samuel R. Downing and 22 other citizens of Washington, D. C.; of George Cate and 19 other citizens of Redondo Beach, Cal.; of George V. Lewis and 33 other citizens of Corder, Mo.; of W. W. Barnett and 95 other citizens of Southampton, Davisville, Ivyland, and other cities in the State of Pennsylvania; of Samuel Gray and 22 other citizens of Media, Pa.; of C. B. Leonard and 26 other citizens of Andover, Ohio; of A. W. Crider and 40 other citizens of Ross, Bennett, and other cities in the State of Pennsylvania, and of F. Panus and 103 other citizens of Reynoldsville, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MCMILLAN presented memorials of the Trades and Labor Council of Lansing; of Lodge No. 291, Independent Association of Mechanics, of Grand Rapids; of the Brewers' Local Union No. 188, of Port Huron, and of the Trades and Labor Council of Detroit, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. BURROWS presented the memorials of John L. Dexter & Co., John N. Bagley, Burnham, Stoepel & Co., The Chas. A. Strelinger Company, all of the city of Detroit; of the Peninsula Paper Company, by D. L. Quirk, president, of Ypsilanti, and of the Gale Manufacturing Company, of Albion, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the free distribution of seeds by the Government; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a petition of the Congregational Christian Endeavor Society and a petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Kalamazoo, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of liquors in Government buildings; to prohibit interstate telegraphing of race-gambling bets and prize-fight pictures, for the restriction of divorce, for industrial investigation and arbitration, and for the protection of the Sabbath and purity in the national capital; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented memorials of Lansing City Lodge, No. 384, Independent Association of Mechanics, of Lansing; of Grand Rapids Lodge, No. 191, Independent Association of Mechanics, of Grand Rapids; of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 188, of Port Huron; of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 16, of Saginaw; of Local Union No. 59, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Saginaw; of Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Detroit; of the Valley City Typographical Union, No. 50, of Saginaw; of Council of Trades and Labor Unions of Lansing; of the Central Labor Union of Saginaw; of Local Union No. 10, National Verband Der Ver Brauerei-Arbeiter, of Grand Rapids, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. ALLEN presented the memorials of Fritz Schliesser, of Fullerton; of C. H. Beethe, of Elk Creek, and of Theodore Coldoff, of Oconto, all in the State of Nebraska, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 72) granting a pension to Thomas C. Kelsey; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 70) to pension Stephen D. Avery, of Petersburg, Nebr.; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the affidavit of Frank Curtiss, of Delta County, Colo., in support of the bill (S. 2946) to pension E. A. Buck, of Bellwood, Nebr.; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the affidavit of D. W. Palmer, of Adams County, Nebr., in support of the bill (S. 1784) to pension Charles B. Hart; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PROCTOR presented a petition of the Vermont State Sanitary Association, praying for the passage of the bill drafted by the committee of the American Medical Association to establish a national department of public health; which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

Mr. COCKRELL presented petitions of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Freeman; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lincoln; and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Neosho, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anticigarette

laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages that enter any State shall become subject to its law; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PETTIGREW presented the memorial of Ed. C. Warner and 92 other citizens of South Dakota, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PRITCHARD presented a petition of the mayor and board of councilmen of Newbern, N. C., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement and repair of the Federal macadam road extending from the Trent River to the national cemetery at that city; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented the petition of B. G. Maxwell and 406 other citizens of Charlotte, N. C., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate and criminal classes to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of John M. Taylor, jr., and 39 other citizens of Claremore, Ind. T., praying for the establishment of a United States court and the appointment of a United States commissioner at that place; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of West Acton, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anticigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a petition of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, Wis., praying that an appropriation be made for dredging the Milwaukee and Menomonee rivers inside the straight cut; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2934) to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1160) to authorize the erection of a statue of the late President Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg, Pa., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 3051) to disapprove an act passed by the legislative assembly of New Mexico, approved March 17, 1897; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 3052) to increase the pension of Louise M. Owens; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 3053) to provide an American register for the steamer *Navahoe;* which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 3054) removing the charge of desertion from the name of Thomas J. Nelson, of Lebanon, Ind.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3055) granting a pension to Matilda Dickinson, of Shelbyville, Ind.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 3056) authorizing the Shreveport and Red River Valley Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Loggy Bayou, in Louisiana; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 3057) to provide for telegraphic communication between the United States of America, the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, and Australasia, and to promote commerce; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3058) for the relief of heirs of Philip C. Rowe; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TELLER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3059) increasing the pension of Isaiah Mitchell; and

A bill (S. 3060) granting a pension to Daniel L. Tracy (with accompanying papers).

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 3061) for the relief of William C. Dodge; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 3062) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Private Land Claims to try and determine the title to a part of the Ysleta grant; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 3063) for the relief of Jessie Benton Frémont and other former occupants of the present military reservation at Point San José, in the city of San Francisco, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to refer the claim of Jessie Benton Frémont to certain lands and the improvements thereon in San Francisco, Cal., to the Court of Claims," approved February 10, 1893; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TILLMAN introduced a bill (S. 3064) to increase the pension of Caroline W. Abney, widow of M. W. Abney, a soldier in the Mexican war; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 3065) for the relief of Uriah Howe; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DAVIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 4221) to confirm certain cash entries of public lands was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

FINANCIAL POLICY.

Mr. ALLEN. I submit a resolution for which I ask present consideration. I understand the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] desires to be heard this morning on it, and I should also like to submit some remarks.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the United States should, without delay and without waiting for the consent of foreign nations, begin and thereafter continue the free and unrestricted coinage of standard silver at the present legal ratio of 16 parts of standard silver to 1 part of standard gold; that such coinage should be supplemented by a safe and sound national paper money, to be issued directly by the Government and without the intervention of banks, which should be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should be issued in an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business population of the country and restore the just level of prices of labor and production; that an increase of the public interest-bearing debt should be prohibited, and no Government bonds should be issued or sold except by specific act of Congress authorizing the same, and then only in cases of pressing necessity; that all laws authorizing individuals to demonetize or discriminate against any form of money by private or special contract should be repealed, and the Government in the discharge of its obligations should use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and such option should never be surrendered to the holders of Government securities.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to submit a few words on the resolution, if the Senator from Nebraska is not going to take the floor. If he is, I will wait.

Mr. ALLEN. I will yield for the time being to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. TELLER. If the Senator from Nebraska intends to take the floor, I would rather have him take it now, and I will follow him. I want to say a few words on the resolution.

Mr. HALE. Let the matter go over for a day.

Mr. ALLEN. I submit to the Senator from Maine that the remarks I have to make are prepared and will require only about ten minutes.

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator want to go on now?

Mr. ALLEN. Unless there is something more important to occupy the attention of the Senate.

Mr. HALE. I will not make objection, of course, if the Senator wants to go on now.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I ask to have the resolution read again.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the resolution offered by the Senator from Nebraska.

The Secretary again read Mr. ALLEN's resolution.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, these resolutions embrace the substance of Populist belief on the money question. I will content myself at this time by speaking in general terms, but I shall at another and more opportune moment take up the principles announced and discuss and analyze them fully. It seems to be anomalous to some persons that the Populist party should have an existence, and still more surprising that it should increase in numbers. Many believe "there is no room," as they say, "for three parties," and I have frequently been asked the broad and somewhat vague, if not idle, question, "What do you Populists propose to do, and what do you want, anyway?"

The Populist party wants, in the first place, without delay and without waiting for the consent of any other nation, the free and unrestricted coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio. This has been discussed so frequently in the public journals, on the hustings, and in Congress that there is not much new to be said on it so far as its academic features are concerned, but it involves the quantitative theory of money, and I believe those who oppose that theory have been driven from the field of discussion and defeated at every point. I think no man lives or ever will

live who can demonstrate that the plutocratic theory of money—namely, that its value is in the substance on which it is stamped or printed—is correct, while I think every school child of intelligence and of fair education can show that the sole value of money, as money, is in the office or function of circulation and exchange. But when the money function ceases and the substance enters the commercial world, a different rule applies.

This being true, and it likewise being true that the volume of money in a given country must at all times be equivalent in its exchange value to the sum of all other things held for trade in that country, it is important that the volume should be such as will give every laborer fair compensation for his work and every man who has anything to market a fair price for his commodity. This can not be done under the single gold standard, for the simple reason, if for no other, that there is not enough gold in the world to perform the work required of money, and I use the expression "money" in its comprehensive sense as embracing both money and currency as those words are commonly used. These are some of the things the Populist party wants.

The second proposition is that the volume of gold and silver coin should be supplemented by full legal-tender paper money issued directly by the Government, and that private associations should under no circumstances be permitted to issue notes for circulation, for if one should be given the power, all should have it, and currency would be issued without restriction and become as worthless as shavings.

Sound policy requires that the power of issuing money, being sovereign in its nature, should remain in Congress, where it is placed by the Constitution. Any abandonment of the power by Congress would be in violation of the Constitution and be bound to lead to bad results, and would, by giving the right of sudden expansion and contraction, be used in the interest of the association to whom it should be given, to the injury of the people. The issuance of bank notes costs every human being in the United States annually 3 cents per head, and this tax is unnatural, unjust, and inexcusable, and in a government where conscience and justice are the ruling motives of legislators could not exist. Legal-tender notes are issuable by the Government under the Constitution, as has been declared in half a dozen or more cases by the Supreme Court, and in a score of well-considered cases by the courts of last resort of many of the States.

Of course such a volume of money should not be without limitation, for if it were not limited it would be as worthless as a volume of valueless national-bank notes. In fact, all money, whether coin or paper, must be limited to preserve the equity of contracts and measure truly the value of property and services. In the case of coin, nature fixes the limit, and we call it the automatic theory of limitation. In the other case Congress, the lawmaking authority of the Government, would be required to rigidly limit the issuance of money. There is much difference of opinion as to whether paper notes should be redeemable in coin by the Government or not. I hold that a reasonable volume of full legal-tender paper money, anticipating the revenues of the Government, redeemable therein, and receivable for all public debts and dues, is a sufficient redemption, and that such money can be sustained at par with any other.

To permit national banks to issue money is not only a flagrant and inexcusable abandonment of the sovereign power to issue money, but it places a dangerous instrument in the hands of the few for their own pecuniary benefit at the expense of the millions. I can not believe that national banks are altogether patriotic institutions. I do not believe that in increasing the volume of money, or in decreasing it, as they are doing now, they would be actuated by anything like patriotism and a due regard for the public welfare. I think, like all others engaged in private enterprises to advance their own pecuniary condition, they would be guided solely by the consideration whether they would make money by contraction or expansion, and thus the power would be placed in their hands to contract the volume of money and thereby throw millions out of employment, shrink the value of property to a point where they might buy it for one-half, or less, its actual value, and then, by a system of sudden and wild expansion and contraction, buy and sell to their own private advantage, and thus the endless process of bankruptcy and inflated periods go on as the result of their exercise of this power, to the infinite injury of the people.

Mr. President, the power is dangerous from another standpoint. We can not shut our eyes to the fact that the money power dominates every branch of the Government, while the people are deceived into believing that this is a popular government, in which they have a full share. It is a government by the few and for the few. If this power of issuing money were turned over to the national banks, it would be but a comparatively short time until the masses would be practically deprived of their right to vote or to participate in the Government in any form, and we would pass from the semblance of a Republic into a complete aristocracy, without any pretense of a government by the people. These consequences are fearful to contemplate, and the power is too great and decidedly too delicate to be intrusted to the few. We should not imperil the interests of present and future generations by farming out this right to associations. I hold that man to be an enemy of his country, whether conciously or not I do not pretend to say, who would turn over the power to make and issue money to private institutions. It would be just as well, as patriotic, and as wise to farm out the right to command the Army, or the Navy, or to render judicial decisions, or to perform any other duty that is public and sovereign in its character, expecting them to deal justly in the interests of all, as to expect national banks to take into consideration the public welfare in the issuance of money. I am, have ever been, and shall always remain decidedly opposed to the issue power of national banks.

The volume of money should, of course, as I have said, be sufficient to meet the business demands of the country and to restore and maintain the just level of prices of labor and production. Inasmuch as population and wealth increase annually a little less than 3 per cent, the volume should keep pace with that increase, thus giving a contract made to-day the same value in human production five years from now that it possessed at the moment it was made, and no more. A law that will approximate that end will deal out justice as closely as we can hope to approach it.

I regard it as a signal of danger that we have entered on the policy of issuing interest-bearing obligations on every conceivable occasion and pretext. The fathers of our country warned us against a perpetual national debt, for debt is human bondage, and those who are obliged to pay it are slaves. They may assemble and resolve that they are free, but they are bondslaves until the debt is paid, and the Government, like a prudent individual, should get out of debt as speedily as possible and remain out. It would be useless to point out that the Government interest-bearing debt of less than $3,000,000,000 at the close of the war has cost the people, in their labor and productions, over $7,000,000,000 thus far, and yet we have a thousand million dollars left, and the Administration and Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, would have us increase this interest-bearing debt to a thousand million more, the interest charge to the people under such circumstances being $60,000,000 annually.

There is no law in the statute books authorizing the issuance of Government bonds, and every such obligation issued under the Administration of Grover Cleveland is ipso facto null and void for want of authority, and would be so declared by any court having the moral courage to administer the law as it exists. The Bland-Allison Act of 1878 and the Sherman Act of 1890 contained the seeds of their own destruction, for each provided for the issuance of certain notes and at the same time authorized parties by special contract to repudiate them and discriminate against various forms of money. This transfer of the sovereign right of legal tender, which for three centuries or more has been the right of the debtor, is inexcusable, and I defy any lawyer here or elsewhere to cite any authority, ancient or modern, apart from those two statutes, that gives or ever gave the creditor the right to specify the particular kind of legal-tender money in which he should be paid. This power has been shamefully abused and turned over to those who, to advance their own interests, would see the Government sunk to the bottom of the ocean.

The men who are dealing in money in this nation are not all patriots. I do not decry a man because he deals in money if he is honest and patriotic. He may do so and be an excellent citizen, and if he is, I would say naught to his discredit, but the rule is that such men know no nation, no patriotism, and but few have knowledge of any God save the gold they horde and worship.

It is the aim and purpose of the Populist party to change all these conditions and bring about a different condition of public affairs; it is the aim and purpose of that party to call back the spirit of departed patriotism as it existed a century ago; it is its aim and purpose to have a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, in which all invidious class distinctions shall be put aside, and where men and women shall be known and respected for their character and intelligence and not for the paltry dollars they carry in their pockets.

The Populist party was created for these purposes, and others that I will not now consume time in mentioning. It will live until they are accomplished; it will live, flourish, and be honored by the American people when other parties are buried and forgotten, for it is the party of the masses. It is the antithesis of the Republican party, for that organization believes in high taxation; that a man can be made rich by taxing himself; that taxation will give him labor and high wages; or, in other words, and using a homely expression, that he can lift himself by his boot straps. It is the party of plutocracy; it believes in the classes and not the masses, and in invidious distinctions, and it can not survive in its present form, or the Republic will go down in hopeless night.

The Democratic party, seeing the error of its ways under the leadership of Grover Cleveland, has changed its course and has now become the fast friend of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. President, we welcome this long step in the right

direction, but the Democratic party is very far from being the Populist party. It has advanced to our position on the national-bank question, and yet it falls short of reaching the high plane of Populism. We believe that natural monopolies, like railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, must be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people. We believe that United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote, rather than through the instrumentality of the legislature, and that the initiative and referendum should be employed when practicable. In these and other respects the Populist differs widely and wisely from the Democratic party.

Mr. President, I have spoken briefly and generally of the aims and purposes of the Populist party, because I do not at this time desire to unnecessarily consume time. At another time I shall speak more extendedly and undertake to point out the fallacies of the Republican party, but I will content myself now with what I have said, and by asking leave to print in the ordinary type, as a part of my remarks, a speech delivered by me at Boston before the Massachusetts Populist annual banquet, on the 29th of May, 1896, in which I set forth the aims and purposes of the party much more fully than I can do now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska.

The address referred to is as follows:

Hon. W. V. ALLEN, of Nebraska, said:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: I think I ought to be permitted to congratulate myself on the fact that in making my first appearance in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and in the historic and attractive city of Boston I do so as a Populist attending an important meeting of the representative men of the party.

"I was born in the West and forty years of my life have been spent on that side of the Mississippi where the shadows of the setting sun are last to usher in the night and the songs of birds and the music of waters are first to greet the dawn, and it would be useless for me to attempt to disguise from you that I am deeply attached to that part of our common country.

"I have not enjoyed the privilege of making an extended tour of the East, and of mingling, to any considerable extent, with its people, although I am acquainted with the principal events of its glorious history, and as an American to the manner born, I rejoice with you that in every great struggle to better the condition of the race the 'Old Bay State' has been in the very front rank and true to her early teachings.

"I must return my thanks for the honor conferred on me by your invitation to be present and address you on this occasion. I have, until now, declined to accept all invitations to deliver addresses beyond the confines of my own State; but yours was couched in language that left no doubt that you desired to see and hear one who has, for a few years, endeavored to uphold in the United States Senate the cause of his country against the encroachment of unlawful power and the deadly effect of centralization.

"I will freely admit that in accepting the invitation I was actuated somewhat by a desire to visit this historic ground and learn more of the people by actual contact than I now know. In the early days of the nation there were those who doubted, as there are some who now doubt, the ability of the people to govern themselves, and who sought the establishment of what they were pleased to call a strong government by placing all real power in the hands of the few and mere nominal power in the hands of the masses; but owing, in a large measure, to the wise counsels of Massachusetts statesmen, and to other illustrious and patriotic citizens, better judgment prevailed, and the Government was finally, and let us hope permanently, established on the solid foundation of popular sovereignty. Nearly a century and a quarter have passed since the formation of the Union, only to prove the wisdom of their action.

"I think it will be conceded everywhere that our country needs most at the present time a radical purification of the public service. Certainly permanent prosperity will not return to bless us until every department has been purified and until there is an upward tendency in public morals.

"I know of no reason why a person called to the administration of a public office should not discharge its duties with as great if not greater fidelity than those of private life, for in the one case the welfare of many is affected, while in the other the interests of a few only are concerned.

"A rigid public morality that will set a higher example to the present and to future generations is greatly needed; but, after all, it is perhaps true, as politicians seem to think, that official intelligence and morality will not be of a higher character than the general intelligence and morality of the people who select their public servants, and doubtless many men are guided in their conduct by a knowledge of this fact. The Government is exactly what the people make it. They have it in their power to perfect it if they will; but they are, to a great extent, disorganized, isolated and divided, and working at cross purposes among themselves, while the monopolies and the ruling classes act in unison, employing the best talent and the greatest ability in the accomplishment of their selfish ends, and filling public offices with men chosen by themselves, who do their bidding even to the injury of their fellow-man.

"It is said that during the reigns of Charles I and II, when great political contests existed respecting the royal prerogatives and the rights of the people, those who supported the King in his claims were called Tories, and the advocates of popular rights and parliamentary power over the Crown and the toleration of dissenters were called Whigs. Liberal and Radical have superseded Whig in English politics.

"During the Revolutionary war those who were friendly and supported the cause of freedom were called Whigs. The word was used in contradistinction to Tory and Royalist, and was given in derision to a political party that existed from 1829 to 1856. In my limited search I have been unable to find that the word 'Populist' has found a place in the dictionary, but I think it may properly be said to be derived from the Latin 'populus,' signifying, as the parent word signifies, the common people, the multitude, and comprehending within its definition all persons not distinguished by rank, office, education, or profession. The name was given the People's Party in derision.

"The cardinal principles of the party are these: The free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1; the issuance of all money by the General Government as a full legal tender for public and private debts, without the use of banking corporations; an increase of the circulating medium to $50 per capita; a graduated income tax; postal savings banks; a limitation of the national revenues to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered; Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones; a reduction of lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, to Government ownership, and all lands owned by nonresident aliens to be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers.

"I think the judgment of the enlightened world is thoroughly convinced that there is not gold enough with which to perform adequately the work demanded of money. Thoughtful men recognize the necessity of an increase in the volume, not only in this country, but throughout the civilized world. The total gold output is limited, while the strain on basic money is daily growing, owing to the rapid increase of population and wealth. It may be truthfully said that the gold output for monetary uses is practically exhausted, for after deducting that necessary to the arts and in making full weight of abraded coins, there is not enough to add materially to the stock of money.

"How is metallic money to be increased except by the free and unlimited coinage of silver? The world's volume of silver money, as far as we can ascertain, does not exceed that of gold, each amounting, in round numbers, to about $4,000,000,000; and until 1873 they had stood for twenty-seven centuries within three points of each other.

"But why, it is frequently asked, should we coin silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1? I answer: Because nature has not and can not establish a ratio, and it must be done by man. Ratio is not a natural law; and 16 to 1 being the relation that was established by our Government in 1837, no reason exists of which I have knowledge why it should at this time be changed. The relation of the coins must therefore, of necessity, be arbitrary, as no two things can, commercially speaking, be said at all times to be of equal value.

"I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver because, by the Constitution, it is dedicated as money material, and because to deprive it of free coinage would be an open, flagrant, and inexcusable violation of the fundamental law to the great and permanent injury of the people. I am in favor of free and unlimited coinage because the commercial and industrial interests of the people demand it, and because the prosperity and progress of the country, the true aims of all just and humane governments, will not be compassed until our basic money has been increased. I am in favor of it because it would set all productive agencies at work and enlarge the scope of useful labor, increase wages, and produce contentment and happiness among the people. It would increase individual and national wealth and secure to the producer of the former a rightful portion of that which his hand and craft bring into existence. It would bring to the stricken homes of our country needed prosperity, and chase from their portals the gloom of despair and fill them once more with the sunshine of happiness and joy.

"It is not my purpose to discuss, fully or academically, the many objections made by the gold monometallists to the doctrine of free coinage, although it will be proper for me to notice some of them in a general way. It is said that open mints would flood us with silver from every part of the world, and under the operation of the Gresham law gold would be driven out and we would go to a

silver basis. This is an unsound and selfish argument and contrary to the precedents of history. If silver were coined at the mints of the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1 on terms of equality with gold, its bullion value would immediately rise and meet the bullion value of the latter, for it must be known to correct reasoners that the value of gold bullion is equivalent to the coin because of free gold coinage.

"If heavy restrictions were placed on the coinage of gold, and a part of it, like silver, were forced to seek employment in the channels of ordinary commerce and could not, under any circumstances, be admitted to the mints, it would be readily seen that the surplus, fixing the value of the total output, would immediately produce a disparity between the value of the bullion and the coin. But the moment the restriction was removed, the bullion and coin would meet and become equal. This rule holds true as respects silver. Silver bullion as estimated in gold is depreciated in the markets because of restricted coinage, by which a large part of the output is thrown on the market as a mere commodity, and by that means the bullion value of the dollar is less than the face of the coin. But remove the restriction and admit it to the mints on terms of exact equality with gold, and immediately gold and silver bullion and the coins would become equal in value in the markets of our own country and those of the world, and the volume of basic money would be increased 100 per cent.

"Certainly no intelligent and disinterested man would imperil his standing as a logician by asserting that with our mints open to the free coinage of silver the European holder would consent to sell for less than its coin value, less, of course, the cost of transportation and insurance, because he could bring it to our mints and have it coined into standard silver dollars of equal purchasing and debt-paying power with gold.

"We are met here with the argument, or, more properly speaking, I should say subterfuge, because it does not rise to the dignity of argument, that free coinage would bring to the United States the surplus silver of Europe and gold would be driven out. This it is said would be due to the operation of the Gresham law, and notwithstanding it has been repeatedly met and shown to be unsound, it is persistently and dogmatically asserted. History is against the statement. We had free and limitless coinage of silver from the foundation of the Government to 1873, and silver bullion and silver coin were of equal value and worth 3 per cent more than gold at the time of demonetization.

"It is said again that up to that time we had coined not to exceed $8,000,000, but this is only a half truth. We had coined a little more than $8,000,000 in dollar pieces or disks, but we had altogether $150,000,000 in silver coin, taking no account of the vast quantity of bullion that had been shipped to Europe to supply the demand there and of which we can obtain no reliable data. This bullion and even much of our coin went to European markets as a result of undervaluation here.

"Another fact of importance in refutation of the dumping argument, if I may be permitted to call it such, should not be forgotten, and that is, that after the passage in 1878 of the Bland-Allison Act and during the precise time our mints were coining silver under the provisions of that act and the Sherman Act of 1890, our supply of gold instead of diminishing and being expelled, as is now contended would be the case in the event of free silver coinage, actually increased about $236,000,000. Gold monometallists overlook or ignore this in their eagerness to overthrow silver.

"But I would like to ask any intelligent man this question: From whence will the silver come that is to flood the country and drive away gold under a system of free silver coinage? I assert, without the slightest fear of being successfully contradicted, that outside the Western Hemisphere there are not in the world 20,000,000 ounces of free silver. The truth is that Europe is now, and for years has been, experiencing great difficulty and depression in consequence of not being able to procure an adequate supply of silver, and when we shall be possessed of reason and patriotism sufficient to induce us to retrace our steps and again resume the limitless coinage of silver, as a result of that fact alone, every civilized nation will be compelled in self-defense to open its mints to the white metal.

"But suppose European silver should be thrown on us—dumped on us, as it is said—suppose it should be brought to our mints and coined into dollars of exact equality with our own, what would be the result? Surely it would be American money and the owner would be compelled to exchange it for American labor, or the products of American labor, and this would bring prosperity; this would afford our laboring people a much-needed and greatly desired opportunity to engage in unbroken labor at profit-saving wages.

"But the gold monometallist, blindly pursuing his false logic as fatally as a night moth pursues a lighted taper, asserts that the European silver owner would exchange his bullion for American gold, and, having reaped a large profit on his investment, would return to his own country to enjoy his gain. But can this be true? Let us for a moment examine the assertion, for it amounts to no more than an assertion. We have no law compelling a person to give another a gold dollar in exchange for a silver dollar. Such an agreement, if made between the holders of these forms of money, would be a matter of private contract, with which the Government could not constitutionally interfere, but there is nothing in the law requiring the exchange to be made.

"So it is said that silver could be taken to the Treasury and exchanged for gold; but this statement is likewise untrue. There is no law requiring or authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem silver coin in gold.

"Then what would the holder of silver coined at our mints from European bullion do with his money after obtaining it? I will tell you what he could do, and all he could do.

"He could return with it to his own country, in which event it would cease to be United States money and again become bullion, or he could purchase and ship American manufactured articles to be sold abroad; he could employ American laborers at high wages, or he could establish productive industries in our country and thereby increase the demand for American labor and advance wages; he could do any and all these things, and then, no doubt, some laboring man who had been out of employment for many months would dump—if the dumping process is to be indulged in—a sack of flour into his home, or some other necessary articles of which it had been deprived for a long time under the gold standard. And I ask you, in all candor and seriousness, if this would not be a blessing rather than a curse? Would it not be a blessing to the manufacturer, to the farmer, to the laborer, to all who toil and those who depend on work?

"But gold monometallists raise the cry of 'sound money,' which means, of course, the gold standard. They assert that we must have the 'best money,' which means, in their vocabulary, gold, and many who have long ago ceased thinking for themselves, if indeed they ever indulged in the luxury, join in the senseless clamor and stigmatize all desiring the free coinage of silver as repudiationists, cranks, and dishonest men. The most dishonest money that can be foisted on an unsuspecting people is the single gold standard. Gold has been appreciated fully 100 per cent above its nominal value by demonetization of silver and a short volume of currency.

"It has produced depressions, panics, enforced idleness, want, and squalor. The Populist party insists that we shall have honest money consisting of gold, silver, and redeemable paper, issued by the Government in sufficient quantity to restore permanent prosperity, develop industry to its greatest capacity, and afford all employment at remunerative wages, that they may discharge their duties to the country and their families in an efficient manner and earn enough by honest toil to lay the foundation of a fortune. A money that will enable them to do this is honest; a money that will not is not only unsound, but rankly dishonest.

"But I have not the time to discuss the principles of Populism as fully as I would like under ordinary circumstances to do. I can not ask you for the time, and I must content myself with general statements. I think that it will be entirely proper to direct attention to some things the ignorant have supposed and the vicious have asserted to be Populist doctrines, and that have no relation to the party. Populists are not socialists; the party is not paternalistic. It believes that scientific socialism is a Utopian dream incapable of realization, and it has no sympathy with that kind of socialism that borders on anarchy, and it has supreme contempt for anarchists, foreign or native born.

"This element of society must be restrained by the strong arm of the law if the Republic is to stand. The Populist is a party of enlightened and just individualism. It believes in the equality of all before the law and demands the enactment and enforcement of just laws in an honest manner for the advancement of society. Of course all government is, in a comprehensive sense, socialistic, for no government could otherwise exist; but ours must not be socialistic in the ordinary acceptation of the term.

"Nor does the Populist party believe in a limitless volume of irredeemable paper money. It believes in the free coinage of gold and silver, the money of the Constitution, supplemented by sufficient paper money, issued by the Government without the intervention of corporations, just as now exists, or as would exist if silver were coined on terms of equality with gold, and in a limited volume of full legal tender paper money, anticipatory of and redeemable in the revenues. To these ends and for these purposes its members of Congress have incessantly labored. They have labored to better the condition of all, and they have at no time advocated defenseless measures, or those that could properly be characterized as Utopian or impracticable.

"The Constitution confers on the Congress the exclusive power to coin money. It is a sovereign power and one in its nature calculated to advance or retard the interests of all, according to the manner of its exercise. Throughout our history no Administration had the temerity to permit private corporations to issue and circulate their notes as money until after the beginning of

the civil war. It was permitted then only as a war measure and with the distinct understanding that at the restoration of peace they would disappear, but the promise not being kept, the volume of national-bank currency has been permitted to increase.

"The Populist party is arrayed in solid phalanx against national-bank notes and the usurpation of the power vested in Congress by the Constitution to issue money. It is in every conceivable respect objectionable. It is an abandonment of Congressional duty to the people, the notes issued can not be made legal tender, and the system turns over to corporations the monetary affairs of the nation, thus placing in their hands the people's weal and woe.

"National banks can, under the law, issue or retire their notes at will; they can contract or expand the currency at pleasure and always promotive of their own interest and to the detriment of the people. The power of contraction and expansion is of vital importance. A sudden expansion may inflate prices beyond the point of permanent prosperity, while a radical and sharp contraction should be equally certain to bring in its train loss of property, depression of prices, if not panics and general bankruptcy. The power to issue money is, of necessity, therefore, one that should be exercised by the Government in the interest of all, just as the sovereign power to impose taxes should be exercised by the Government in the interest of the people.

"As well might Congress farm out to private corporations the right to make judicial decisions in cases now committed by our form of government to the judiciary, or the right to levy and impose taxes, or the discharge of any other constitutional duty that is by its nature and the language and policy of the Constitution committed to the Government.

"Seeing evil accumulating and wrong and oppression resulting as consequences, and that Republican and Democratic parties were committed to their continuance, and were taking no steps to remove them, the Populist party, made necessary by the exigencies of the times, came into existence, calling loudly for a return to constitutional government in the interest of all.

"Populists urge that money shall be increased sufficiently to bring permanent individual and national prosperity; not that there shall be a sudden expansion nor a limitless volume of paper money put in circulation; not that anything radical shall be done, but that the Government, profiting by experience, shall cause a steady and healthy expansion of the money volume to a point where the greatest prosperity can be produced.

"We have in our own country, as an example, the time immediately following the close of the war, when the circulating medium was over $52 per capita. Never in the history of the country had there been more material prosperity and general happiness than then, notwithstanding we had just emerged from a bloody and devastating war. It is the hope of Populists that the volume of money will be increased, that it will keep even pace with the increase of wealth and population, and that every dollar will at all times be of equal purchasing and debt-paying power and perform its proper office in the commerce and the industry of the world.

"I have not the time to discuss these questions extendedly or minutely, nor you the patience to listen, but I may be permitted in passing to note a misstatement frequently made that the Populist party favors a limitless volume of irredeemable paper money. The assertion is unfounded and made through ignorance or mendacity. There is nothing in the platform or traditions or teachings of the party that can lead honest men to that conclusion. On the contrary, we repel the thought of a limitless paper money. We favor a currency issued directly by the Government, increasing the circulating medium by safe and healthy means to a point productive of the highest individual and national prosperity.

"The Populist party favors the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; this is a cardinal article of its faith. Certainly no man conversant with the methods employed in debauching legislatures in the election of United States Senators will deny that there should be a change for the better. Legislative elections are foreign to the spirit of our institutions and the rights of the masses whose interests are directly involved. On every line of our national history, in every tradition, in every provision of the Constitution speaking of elections, the fact is apparent that the people are supreme and have the primary right to select their rulers. It may be noted with pride that the present Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have reported favorably a proposed constitutional amendment requiring the election of Senators by popular vote.

"Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones is a doctrine of the party. That such ownership is necessary I think none conversant with the history of railroading will soberly deny. Of course those interested in private ownership, their press, their agents, and their attorneys, will decry the doctrine and use the influence they may possess, or purchase, to defeat its accomplishment. But I think no disinterested person will deny the necessity. A railway is an improved highway, and highways belong to the sovereign power in this and in other countries. Railroad, telegraph, and telephone companies have power to take private property for their own use by virtue of the constitutional doctrine of eminent domain.

"If they were not quasi public corporations they could not do so, notwithstanding they might be willing to pay more than it is worth. It is on account of the public service they are supposed to render that they are authorized to construct their lines from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Seaboard. They are in their nature monopolies; they are few in number, and competition is unknown among them. They are indispensable to all, promotive of civilization, and it is clearly within the power, as it is within the line of true policy, for the Government to reduce them to ownership. No one will deny that Congress possesses the power to acquire these public agencies but those not familiar with the doctrine of eminent domain or the necessity of its application.

"We are asked by what right the Government can reduce these public agencies to its ownership. I answer, by the same power they exercised in securing private property on which to construct their lines—the right of eminent domain. When it shall be made to appear to Congress that public ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones is essential to the general welfare and happiness of the people, that body will be found to have ample power under the Constitution to enact laws to that end, and obtain title by paying the owners the fair value, to be ascertained in an authentic manner.

"But it is sometimes urged that this would be paternalism, and paternalism is abhorrent to the ignorant and the greedy. Paternalism can not exist without a patriarch, and Government ownership is nowhere considered paternalistic. It finds its similitude in turnpikes, plank roads, canals, and other public works built, owned, and operated by the States. Many States built and operated railroads, and Georgia now owns and operates a railway profitably. It is not to be forgotten that 60 per cent of the nations of the world now own and operate the railroads, telegraphs, and telephones in the interest of the people and to their great advantage and profit. Government ownership is by no means a new or untried fact. It has existed since the earliest period of railway construction.

"It is said, again, that Government ownership would result in introducing into the public service 800,000 men, that would be a menace to the Government, inasmuch as they would use their influence and vote to continue in power the party from whom they received their appointment. But this statement has no substance. There would be no greater danger from that source than is experienced from the Army and Navy, the postal, or any other Government departments employing large bodies of men, and a judicious and honestly administered civil service would reduce the danger to a minimum.

"But, my fellow-citizens, after all has been said and done, beneath all these great questions lies the primal truth that prosperity depends on the condition of our laboring people. Labor is a natural condition and is enjoined by divine law as well. If there is any power among the forces of man, if there is anything more than another to which civilization and humanity are most indebted outside of Divinity itself, it is to labor. According to Biblical history, labor was first imposed on man as a punishment. It was evening in Eden, and the law of God had been broken; the greatest court that ever sat on earth was in session.

"The indictment had been read and the plea of guilty entered, and God passed sentence on Adam that 'the earth shall be barren, thorns and thistles shall it bring forth; in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.' That was more than five thousand years ago, while the world was young, and Adam, the first man, and Eve, the first woman, when the sentence was received, went forth together in the world and forever left behind them the trailing vines, the fragrant flowers, the sparkling waters, the cooling shades, the rest and the repose, the quiet and the loveliness which belonged to God's chosen spot on earth. And man's labor then began, and during all the years that have intervened the hum of industry has not ceased.

"History records the battles of great armies, the achievements of mighty generals, and tells of the rise and fall of kingdoms, the birth and overthrow of nations. But during all the years we learn little of the men who patiently took up the burdens of humble life; of those whose labor fed the world; of those who toiled in the darkness of the mines, and built the cities and reared the mighty castles and proud palaces where kings and princes have taken shelter; of the men who stood by flaming forge and beat the heated iron into shape. Few, indeed, are the pages dedicated to the cause of human labor. Monuments of enduring granite and polished marble may rise and mark the spot where a battle has been fought and won, or the resting place of some great leader or imperial king; but during all the centuries the great force of labor has gone forward, not stopping to rear its monuments or mark the spots of its victories and its achievements.

"Labor needs no monument of crumbling stone or rusting iron to call the world to stop and read what she has done. Her

handiwork is everywhere stamped on earth; it is written on the ages; her stalwart sons have reared the homes, from the humblest cottage to pretentious palace, where men and women have been sheltered from the storm and from the sun. They have built and manned splendid fleets of commerce that in safety plow the deep; they have seized the elements and made them servants of their will; they have bound together States and nations with strong bands of iron; they have felled the forests and caused golden grain to grow and ripen where wild beasts roamed before; they have delved in mines and penetrated the bowels of earth and brought to light her richest treasures; they have spanned with huge arches of stone the rivers of the world.

"It is sad to contemplate that in every age and country, until recent times, manual labor was performed by men in servitude, not far removed from chattel slavery. The works of antiquity, the Egyptian pyramids, the wall of China, the classic remains of Athens and of Rome, tell their sad tales of the labor of the slave. The first statute enacted in England was six hundred years ago, making it a crime to ask for an increase of wages, but slowly society accorded the man who toils the privileges the Declaration of Independence declared to be the right of rich and poor, until man's power, like his work, is everywhere, and at last the law has set apart a day of the three hundred and sixty-five that constitute the year to be devoted to the cause of labor.

"Like all classes, labor has advanced its own conditions, and its progress has not always been marked with peace. When we consider its history, written in oppression and deeds of wrong, is it a wonder that at times labor, patient as it is, has shown signs of discontent? But she has progressed and triumphed over obstacles, and the time will come when mankind will recognize that all men are brothers.

"New and undefined as it may be, but rugged, mighty, and powerful, there has arisen a party whose teachings to some may sound strange. Its foundation rests on the cause of labor and the brotherhood of man, and it seeks to solve questions other parties have failed to solve—how to prevent unjust accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few; how to resist the encroachment of capital and of greed upon the rights of the masses, under names of trusts and corporations; how to find and remove the causes that have led to discontent and stifled the cry of hunger in a land of plenty. All these and many more things it seeks to do, and will in time, I trust, accomplish. Toward the ranks of this party the army of labor is advancing, and the question is asked by the sons of toil, Why should we, whose labor feeds the world, ourselves be hungry? Why should we, who stand from dawn of day to gathering night by moving loom and gliding shuttle, making the clothing of the world, ourselves be clothed in rags? Why should we, who build the dwellings, the halls, and the palaces of men, whose labor dots the world with homes, ourselves be homeless?

"The full extent of God's sentence of man was, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.' This was the height, the breadth, the depth of Heaven's law. It was never said of him who gave his toil to the advancement of the world, 'Thou shalt not have bread to eat.'

"There is not now, and there has never been, a time in the Republic's history when the ability of the American people to produce wealth enough for all was questioned; but there is arising a serious question—how the wealth produced may be so distributed that those who work may retain a fair proportion of the wealth they create. Let us hope that in the near future these questions will be settled as they ought.

"I say to you who toil in shop midst whirling wheels, or in depth of mine, in factory or in field, by desk and by counter, if you would keep your rights and better your condition, you should intelligently use the ballot given you by law. First know what legislation promotes your interests, then select as lawmakers men who will faithfully, with honesty and with fearless purpose, execute your will.

"I would deeply impress on your minds that civilization and the Republic are on trial. The responsibility is with the people. If they act wisely, and in their own interest discharge their duties soberly, patriotically, and intelligently, these inestimable blessings will survive and be transmitted to posterity for countless ages to come. If they fail, the Republic will crumble, civilization will perish from the earth, and liberty will be lost to them and those who are to follow.

"No man can truthfully say that he has performed his duty to his God, his country, or his family who fails to cast an incorrupt and intelligent ballot and to unite with his fellow-men in elevating the race and making it better, wiser, purer, and holier. Duty to God involves an honest and intelligent exercise of the elective franchise with which society has clothed us. In the purity and intelligence of the ballot and in the wisdom of its exercise is to be found the hope of the nation. From the masses come success or failure. Reforms do not extend downward, but upward, and the people must be vigilant and active in the preservation of their liberty. I commend to you the words of Curran:

"It is the common fate of the indolent to see their rights become a prey to the active. The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt."

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I do not rise to discuss in a general way the financial question. In the course of my service in this body, which has not been very short, I have never risen to a privileged question. I do not rise to that now. But for an article published in the press pretty generally I should not have interfered with the action of the Senate to-day. I am not oversensitive to criticism in the press, either addressed to me directly or to those with whom I associate, but there are some things which appear in the public press that I think may well be contradicted and disputed.

There has been going around in the press for some days—perhaps I might say ten days—a statement that seems to me to be a gratuitous insult to those who profess to believe on the financial question what I believe, and it shows to me that many of those who deal with this subject have no comprehension of its importance or its relation to the prosperity of the country or of the world. It is belittled by some to a mere question of partisanship and by others into a mere question of local advantage or local interest.

I hold in my hand an extract from a paper which I propose to read, without stating from what paper it is taken, because it has appeared in several. I wish Senators would give me their attention while I read this article. I do not know how it may affect others, but to me it has been exceedingly irritating.

It was known to the President and to his Secretary of the Treasury ten days ago that an organized campaign was about to be inaugurated for the purpose of causing a rupture between them. They were advised of what was going to be done and put in possession of not a few of the details. No effort was to be spared by representatives of the free silver forces to cause a split in the Cabinet and to shake the confidence and friendship which President McKinley and Secretary Gage entertain for each other. Warning was also given that the conspiracy was to extend to an attempt to find a vulnerable spot in Secretary Gage's personal character and business career.

Thus far events have proved the correctness of the "tips," and the two gentlemen most directly concerned have been watching with no little curiosity and interest the developments of the crusade against them. When Mr. Gage hung himself up as a target to be shot at by the free silver gunners, he realized that he would be subjected to more or less hard usage and schooled himself to meet any attack which might be made on him. Nothing in reason which could occur will disturb his equanimity. At the same time he is not averse to having the public understand the facts in the case as far as the public has a right to know them. This does not imply that he intends to engage in an unending series of denials of false and misleading reports which may be set afloat about him, but he has always acted upon the theory that the public is entitled to be treated with frankness and candor at all times by public servants. He has been frank to the public through all his business career, and there is no likelihood that he will change his ideas in that respect. If the occasion should ever arise which would call for his withdrawal from the Cabinet, the public will be fully advised of it, and it will get the first news of the fact from him and not through any roundabout channel.

Mr. President, there is a charge in this article against the free silver forces that I resent. There is an intimation in it which I believe to be untrue, and that is that the charge comes from the Secretary of the Treasury. I know for myself, and I think I can speak for my associates, that there is absolutely no truth whatever in that statement. We differ with the Secretary of the Treasury; we differ with the great Republican organization now in power. We differ with them, not on the personnel of the Chief Executive or any member of his Cabinet; we differ with them on a great fundamental question, a question that we believe underlies all other questions, a question the rightful or the wrongful solution of which we believe will affect our country as well as all the rest of mankind either favorably or injuriously. For myself, I resent the imputation that any position I have ever taken upon this subject was influenced either by local considerations or by party considerations, either because of my love for or my dislike of any individual, living or dead.

Mr. President, I have been for twenty years an earnest advocate of the bimetallic system and a firm believer that there would be no prosperity in this country without it; nay, more, that the very existence of the republican institutions is threatened by the adoption of the gold standard; and I may say here that I believe I have so presented it to the Senate and to the country that I ought not to be charged with a dirty insinuation made in the public press that I am moved by hostility to the President or that I am moved by hostility to his Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. President, there is no difference between the Republican party and its head. The Republican party is to-day the party of the gold standard. The head of the Republican party but reflects the sentiment of his great organization when he stands for gold. The Secretary of the Treasury but represents the Republican organization and Republican sentiment as a whole when he stands for the gold standard. There is no distinction or difference between the sentiments of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the President of the United States upon that subject. It would be indecent for me to say that the President of the United States has in his Cabinet an officer who differs with him on the great fundamental question with which his Department is especially called to deal. There is no self-respecting President who would keep in in his Cabinet a member of it who differed with him on such a fundamental question and principle. There is no self-respecting

Secretary who would stay there. I do not mean to say that every Secretary must be in accord with his chief on every question, but he must be in accord with his chief on those questions with which the chief is called to deal.

I deny that there is any contest between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, and unless the change was made by taking the Executive from some other political organization, I deny that any silver man of intelligence and integrity in this country believes that he would be better off by a change of the Executive. Before the last national Republican convention there were a number of distinguished Republicans who sought the Presidential nomination. Had any one of them been made the standard bearer of the Republican party, there would have been no difference in his attitude toward this question. When the present Executive was nominated his views on the financial question were well understood. We had been told in the public press for more than a year, on the authority of a man who stood nearer to him perhaps than any other man not in public life, that the President had emphatically declared that if the Republican party adopted a free-coinage platform he would not run upon it.

The platform of the Republican party was not an uncertain platform; there was no ambiguity in it; there was no possibility of mistaking it. It said:

> We are in favor of international bimetallism when the principal nations of the earth will yield their assent thereto; and, if that can not be done, we are in favor of maintaining the existing gold-standard system.

When that question was submitted to the convention, there were more than seven men who voted in favor of the gold standard where there was one man who voted against it, and a goodly proportion of those who voted against it marched out of the convention and out of that political organization.

Mr. President, that campaign was made upon the theory that this country was to be put upon the gold-standard basis in the event of the success of the Republican party. It was the great question in the whole campaign. I know that in some sections of the country much was made of this supposed pledge to secure international bimetallism. I know equally well that the great Republican press of this country, supporting the Presidential nominee, declared with practical unanimity that it was well known to everybody in the country that there could be no international bimetallism under the conditions prescribed in the platform. They said, "Great Britain will never consent to an international agreement; and when you say 'the principal commercial nations of the earth,' you have included Great Britain, and therefore you have excluded the possibility of an international agreement, although the party may be pledged to endeavor to secure it." That was, at the most, all that it could be supposed that the party had agreed to do—that it would endeavor to secure international bimetallism; but if that could not be accomplished, then the party was put upon the strong and solid ground, as they said, of sound money on the gold basis.

Mr. President, I am not going into the details of the late Presidential campaign. I mean to take up but a few moments of the time of the Senate. On some other occasion I may discuss the question more fully. But every utterance made by the Republican candidate on the cottage porch from the day he received notice of his nomination, including his reply to the chairman of the national Republican committee when he received congratulations on his success, was in favor of the gold standard, and was an accusation against all who did not agree with him that they were disloyal to good government, that they were colluding with socialists and anarchists, and that they were engaged, as was said by a distinguished Senator who is in my eye, in a crusade of dishonor. Every utterance, I repeat, from the cottage porch was in accord with that declaration, and when, as I have said, a subcommittee of the national committee of the Republican party congratulated the President-elect on his success, he again repeated the statement and spoke of the men who had voted for him as if they were the people of the United States.

Mr. President, had anybody a right to suppose that this would not be a gold-standard Administration? To say otherwise would be to say that the President of the United States was a cheat and a fraud. We expected it; we predicted it; we said the platform would be in favor of the gold standard. We said you can not get international bimetallism. An effort has been made to secure international bimetallism, and it has failed, and failed because Great Britain would not take part in it. It would doubtless have succeeded if Great Britain had consented to enter into the arrangement. It may be said by some that the negotiation has not failed. I believe that it has.

I notice that the committee or commission or body, or whatever they may be called, headed by a late member of the Senate, which have been in session attempting to arrive at something which they might present to us in the way of financial legislation, have declared officially that it has failed. If anybody has still a lingering hope that Great Britain will agree to anything which will bring international bimetallism, I would not discourage him, because nothing would so delight me, nothing would give me so much satisfaction as to see international bimetallism accomplished by the consent and with the aid and assistance of Great Britain and the other great powers of the world; but I do not believe it ever can be so accomplished.

Is there any difference between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the United States? The President in his message to us at this Congress declared that there was $900,000,000 of governmental demands upon the gold in the Treasury; that we were under obligation—I do not know whether he claims that it is a legal or a moral obligation—to redeem $900,000,000 of our money in gold. The Secretary of the Treasury, with more detail, said we were required to redeem $930,000,000.

There has been something of an effort to make it appear that there was a difference of opinion between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, and that has been the excuse for the article which I have read. If anybody will take the utterances of the President—and I do not intend to go over them in detail—and then take the utterances of the Secretary of the Treasury, he will find that they are substantially the same.

Mr. President, we had a commission sent abroad. The act creating that commission passed this body and, I believe, the other with absolute unanimity.

Mr. CHANDLER. With only 4 dissenting votes in each House.

Mr. TELLER. With only 4 dissenting votes in each House, the Senator from New Hampshire says. I did not remember there were even those. The President selected and sent abroad that commission. Nobody has any right to find fault with the commission. The commission went to Europe, and I shou'd like to say for myself here, as I have said everywhere, that if there was a failure, it certainly was not the fault of the members of the commission. While the commission was negotiating under the most delicate and trying circumstances under which men ever negotiated, the President sent to us on the 24th day of July last a message; and if there had theretofore been a possibility of success, from that moment it ceased.

There is not anybody so ignorant on this question that he does not know that there will never be an international agreement which is to include Great Britain and all the great powers until it is thoroughly understood in Europe that the American Government really desires and intends to have, if possible, an international agreement. When the President sent us his message on the 24th of July last with a suggestion that a gold-standard convention, which had met at Indianapolis in the January previous, had provided a method for solving the question, and advised us practically to accept that suggestion, that moment every intelligent man here knew that the work of our commission might as well close.

I might with a little labor, I suppose, read the declarations of the President made from time to time, and the declarations made by his Secretary of the Treasury, to show that they have been in complete and perfect harmony, but in the presence of those who have had the experience which members of this body have had it seems to me it would be useless to do so. We know well that if upon this great fundamental and interesting question a difference of opinion existed, there would be a vacancy in the Cabinet, and that somebody more in accord with the views of His Excellency would be called to occupy the position of Secretary of the Treasury. Until that occurs it is useless to talk about a difference between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President.

It may still be maintained by some that the Republican party as a party is not a gold-standard party and that it is still pledged to international bimetallism, and yet only a few days since the Secretary of the Treasury appeared before a committee of the House of Representatives with a scheme for refunding the bonded debt, for a new banking system, and for the retiring of the present Government paper and ultimately filling its place with national-bank notes. He went before that committee, not as I come before this body, without notes, but he appeared before it with his remarks written out. He said:

> The objects I have in mind in the series of provisions offered by me are four in number:
>
> 1. To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, remove, as far as possible, doubts and fears on that point, and thus strengthen the credit of the United States both at home and abroad.

That was the first proposition. He wanted to more firmly establish that system. He was not satisfied to maintain the existing conditions, but wanted to go beyond them.

> 2. To strengthen the Treasury in relation to its demand liabilities, in which are included greenbacks, Treasury notes, and the incidental obligation to maintain on a parity, through interchangeability with gold, so far as may be necessary, the present large volume of silver certificates and silver dollars.
>
> 3. To do this in such a way as not to contract the volume of circulation in the hands of the people.
>
> 4. To take an initial step toward a system of bank-note issues without the conditional deposit of public bonds as security therefor. If we prosper as a people, the revenue of the Government ought to be somewhat in advance of its expenditures.

He proceeds further, but I am now only dealing with his first

proposition. The question of a bank system I do not care now particularly to dwell upon; but I shall take occasion to speak of it at another time. The bank system that he proposes to establish is to be established upon the theory of the gold standard. The President of the United States stated to us in his message that the Secretary of the Treasury had a plan for this purpose which he commended to our attention. I take it that that has had his approval, or he certainly would not have submitted it to us.

Mr. President, there was not long since in the State of Indiana—a State which gave to the present Executive its electoral vote at the last election—a notable assembly of Republicans. I do not know that it was presided over by a member of this body, but, if not so presided over, it was addressed by a member of this body. The statement in the public press was that there were from five to eight hundred of the most distinguished and representative Republicans of the State assembled, and, if I can judge from the declarations of the Senator who addressed them, one of the great questions with which they were concerned as Republicans in Indiana was: Is the Government going to establish and maintain the gold standard? They had come up from the rural districts and the cities of Indiana in order to assist in more firmly establishing the gold standard in the United States. If I may believe what has been stated in another place, which I perhaps ought not to refer to, there were two things which distinguished that body and interested it. One was to make sure that the Government was going to establish the gold standard and maintain it, and the other that there was to be some modification or repeal of the much-abused civil-service law.

I find a statement in the public press, undisputed and uncontradicted, that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. FAIRBANKS], who addressed that convention, delivered from the President of the United States the message which I shall read; and if it is not a fair report of what he said, I have no doubt the Senator will correct me. He is reported to have said:

> Our Democratic friends say to the old Democrats—
>
> I suppose he meant the gold Democrats—
>
> the Republican party will not keep faith with you; when the Republicans declared in favor of sound money at St. Louis they did not mean it. The Republican party, with McKinley as our leader, intends to keep faith, to preserve the gold standard unimpaired to the American people.

Oh, Mr. President, that is one of the inestimable blessings that you have secured with the result of the last Presidential election—to preserve unimpaired the gold standard—the gold standard which in this country and everywhere else it has been tried has been the greatest curse that was ever inflicted upon the human race. War and famine and pestilence have not equaled it in the calamity which it has caused to the human family. That is the inestimable benefit you have derived from the election of a gold-standard President and by putting into power a gold-standard party. But the faith is to be maintained. We knew that before; we expected it. We knew that the power which created this Administration would not let it back out if it wanted to; we knew that the power which created it would control it; and we knew it would control it for the gold standard. Let me read further:

> The currency question is a great question, and to it the President of the United States and his advisers are addressing themselves with ardor and intelligence. I saw the President but a day before coming here. I asked him if he had any message for the Republicans of Indiana. He commissioned me to say to you that he gratefully remembers the encouragement and assistance which the Republicans of this splendid State have given him heretofore, and he further said: "I am going to keep the bond. I am going to vindicate the sound-money plank in the St. Louis platform."

The Senator said, as I understand, and I again quote from the report of his speech:

> A party which keeps faith with the American people will, in my judgment, be supported and sustained by them. No party can afford to vary from its platform pledges the width of a solitary hair. At the coming session of Congress the great currency question will be in debate. I can not foretell what will be the result, for unfortunately we have a majority only in the House of Representatives. In the Senate the free-silver Democrats, free-silver Republicans, and Populists constitute a majority. Whether we can pass through the Senate any measure that will commend itself to the conservative judgment of the American people I can not say. But I do believe the American people will give us credit for an honest, determined effort, and that effort they will surely witness. If we fail, it will not be because of any lack of determination and perseverance in purpose on the part of the Republicans of the United States Senate.

With much of that I agree. I agree that a party which went before the people upon a certain platform ought to stand by it. I have no complaint against the Republican party for standing by their platform. What I complain of is that they deny that they are standing by their platform; what I complain of is that in one section of the country they proclaim themselves to be for the gold standard and in another they declare that they are not.

I admire the courage of the Secretary of the Treasury. He stands up and says, "I want you to understand that this bill is to force"—let me read his exact language, so that I shall not make a mistake:

> To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard.

The context shows that there is to be no doubt but that we are to be in the main upon the gold standard. I admire the courage of the Secretary. I am not likely to quarrel with a man of that kind on personal grounds. If there is anything I admire, it is the man who has convictions, who stands by them and backs them up, and takes the consequences of whatever follows. I hate and despise the class of people who say they are for the gold standard, but do not want the public to know it.

Mr. ALLEN. Will the Senator permit me to call his attention to a fact?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BACON in the chair). Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. TELLER. I do.

Mr. ALLEN. At the precise moment when the Secretary of the Treasury was making the declarations in the other end of the Capitol which the Senator from Colorado has read the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] was advocating bimetallism here and declaring that the Republican party was committed to bimetallism.

Mr. TELLER. My relations with the Senator from New Hampshire are so close and of such long standing that I certainly would not refer to him in any way to embarrass him, and if he wants to say anything I shall certainly yield to him.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am very far from being embarrassed. [Laughter.]

Senators will remember that the only point I made—and I make it now against the Senator from Colorado, and wished the opportunity to make it, though I should not have interrupted him if the Senator from Nebraska had not done so—is that the President of the United States speaks for himself and is to be judged by his own utterances and not by those of a Secretary of the Treasury who only recently emerged from the party of the Senators upon the other side of the Chamber.

Neither is the President of the United States to be judged by what the Senator from Indiana [Mr. FAIRBANKS], in the full flush and beginning of his work as an Administration Senator, enthusiastically reported to a meeting in Indianapolis. [Laughter.] The President of the United States has a right to be treated as a public official who speaks officially in public papers. The Senator from Colorado knows very well that President McKinley stands pledged by every utterance of his to maintain the platform adopted at St. Louis in this sense: The existing gold standard is only to be maintained until the time when international bimetallism can be secured.

Mr. President, one word more. The Senator from Colorado was willing the envoys should be appointed; he was willing to have the legislation of last winter put upon the statute book, and the Senator said then, and says now, that he is in favor of international bimetallism, and hopes it may be accomplished.

Mr. TELLER. No; I did not.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator said so.

Mr. TELLER. I said I was in favor of it. I did not say I hoped it would be accomplished. There is a very great difference between the Senator's position and mine.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator may explain that paradox as he may. He is in favor of international bimetallism, but does not hope that it may be accomplished. He therefore only makes the point, and emphasizes the point I was about to make, that the Senator and others like him are doing much to prevent the accomplishment of international bimetallism, standing exactly where Secretary Gage does, and possibly the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. President, it is no way to accomplish a great result through negotiations with foreign nations to proclaim the policy upon your statute books and by the appointment of envoys, and then to do all you can to prevent the international negotiations from being successful. I say it is no way to accomplish it to act in this way, whether it be a member of the President's Cabinet, or any Republican, or any Democrat, or any Silver Republican. I repeat, the language of the President in his message is what he is to be judged by, and in that he says that negotiations are now going on for international bimetallism. I hope the Senator from Colorado will do nothing to paralyze those negotiations.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator from New Hampshire has no right, nor has anybody else on this floor, to call me in question concerning international bimetallism. There certainly is not more than one Senator here who has done more to secure international bimetallism than I have, and that is the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] who sits before me. Every time he has made a movement in that direction he has had my cordial and hearty support. I should very much like to secure international bimetallism. I knew when the Senator who sits before me returned from the trip he made to Europe, where he and others attempted to secure international bimetallism, that it was useless to longer continue that effort; and I believe that it was the general consensus of opinion of the people of the United States that there could be no hope of international bimetallism if it were made dependent upon the assent or approval of Great Britain.

We demonstrated that you could not get international bimetallism with Germany, France, and the United States. We demonstrated it when a Republican House of Representatives, with great unanimity in the last Congress, voted that they would oppose

international bimetallism unless it should have the approval of Great Britain. By the Republican organization of that body voting against a provision that international bimetallism would be satisfactory if it included Germany, France, and the United States, they said, "No; we must have Great Britain." We knew then that it would not be accomplished, and when I say I am in favor of it, that is one thing. When I say I hope to get it, it means that I have expectation. Hope means a desire, with some reasonable expectation that the desire will be accomplished. I know, and so does the Senator, that this is a farce which he is keeping up as to international bimetallism.

The New York Tribune and the Chicago Tribune both declared after the national convention at St. Louis that it was well known that Great Britain would not be a party to our scheme of international bimetallism, and that the platform ex industria had included Great Britain for a purpose, or words to that effect. The Commercial Advertiser, a Republican paper, declared after the election that it was put in there to catch Western votes. I thought I had brought that particular article with me, but I see I have not. The declaration was that it was put in for the purpose of catching Western Silver Republican votes.

I will not discourage the Senator from New Hampshire. He may make all the efforts he can. When he got up his resolutions here last I voted for them, knowing that the result would be just what it has been, knowing that it was not within the power of the President to select a commission composed of the best men in this country who could accomplish that. I never found any fault with the commission. I do not now. They accomplished as much as anybody expected they could. They accomplished all that in my judgment there was any right to hope or expect they would. The Republican party knew full well in 1896 that it could not accomplish international bimetallism, and that it was put in as a sop to a few of us who had been contending for international bimetallism, and, if we could not get it, for national bimetallism.

If I had believed that you could get international bimetallism in four years under this Administration or any other, I would have remained in the political organization to which I have been attached during my whole political life; but I knew then that the Republican party was in the power and control of the men who did not mean to have international bimetallism or any other, and if the commission had come home with an agreement that India should open her mints and that the Bank of England should put one-fifth of its reserves in silver, I knew then as I know now that in a Republican House then elected you could not have passed an approving act of that character. I knew then as I know now that the men who poured out their money as money never was poured out in the history of any country in the world, who resorted to coercion and force, to bribery and indecent acts, as no people ever saw or heard of, would not allow international bimetallism, nor would they allow national or any other.

I knew the great stake for which they were contending. It is for the control of the great industries of this country. It is for the control of the great avenues of commerce and trade. It is for the control of, and that they may take toll upon, all the energies and the skill of all our labor everywhere.

Mr. President, the money power is the great power that has been felt all over the world. It is the power that to-day allows the murders in Armenia. It is the power that allows the wickedest war that was ever carried on against men to be carried on in sight of our shores, because it is feared that to do otherwise would disturb commerce and trade. On one occasion Hume said that the time would come when the salvation of the dividends would make it necessary that we cease to consider the honor and safety of this country.

Mr. President, you are there to-day. You are where the salvation of commerce and trade and the maintenance of a steady market for stocks and bonds render it impossible for the American people to assert their manhood. You compel them to belie their history and their record and to see the most stupendous crime of a hundred years perpetrated without governmental protest in defiance of your Republican platform. The American people will never emerge from the present condition until they say, "We, a people of 75,000,000, are big enough and strong enough and wise enough to manage our own affairs." As long as you yield to England either in finance or in your foreign policy you will not succeed.

I did not mean when I got up to say the hundredth part of what I have said, but I will say a little more since I have touched on this question. I have lived during the greatest period of American history. When I came to manhood's estate the people of this country were few in number; our resources were exceedingly limited. I have seen the country grow. I have seen it expand, and I have seen not only here, but throughout the world a development in fifty years with which no two hundred years, nay, no four hundred years, of the world's history can compare. I have been proud of my blood. I have been proud of the American people. What have we not accomplished? In all the world there is no history like ours. We began a feeble folk, on the coast, with the great interior filled with savages. We began right. We began with a declaration that every man is a man and that men are better than money; that the great purpose and object of government is the protection of men. Nobody then dared to say that the interests of trade and commerce should not give way to the liberty and freedom of men.

Gradually we have grown until to-day we are the greatest people in the world. No other nation has 70,000,000 homogeneous people. No other nation has the resources and the wealth of ours. Is it not time that this great nation, sitting between the two great oceans, having more natural advantages of position than any other country in the world, should at least be able, when our sympathies dictate and when our interests demand, to say to a little fifth-rate country like Spain, "Take your hands off the gem of the seas! Take your hands off that beautiful island! You have already killed one-third of its population. You must now stop"? Oh, Mr. President, the salvation of the dividends, the price of bonds and stocks, and the fear of war!

I am one of those who did not vote for the arbitration treaty. I have heard myself branded in a public sermon as a man in favor of war. I heard a distinguished bishop of one of the great churches, for which I have attachment, say that the period has come when nobody is in favor of war save the Turk and the United States Senate. In the secrecy of the Chamber I voted against the arbitration treaty. I did not vote against it because I wanted war. I voted against it because it was an indecent attempt on the part of the last Administration and the British Government to bind the hands of this body and the American people. I voted against it also because I realized that there are infinitely worse things than war; because I know as a student of history, and so do we all, that no nation which lost its warlike spirit ever maintained its independence. Independence abides only with the men who go to war when there is necessity for it, when the freedom or the interest of their country demand it. He who skulks and hides when there is threat of war is not a freeman and never will be, and will not defend the freedom of himself or his fellows. I do not believe there would be war if we put our hands upon Cuba, but if so, let it come.

The French King, possibly not entirely out of sympathy with us or with republican institutions, was willing to brave the anger of Great Britain and come to our relief. I do not think I state an unreasonable thing when I say that it is exceedingly doubtful to-day whether we would have won our independence from Great Britain without that aid. Later when the French threw overboard the King, and France reached a condition of turmoil and strife, absolutely the logical consequence of the former position, the direct result of the atrocities committed on the people by the French Government, when it reached a condition that was pandemonium and our great first President felt there was danger that the affection of this country would lead it to an affiliation with France, he issued that famous proclamation of his of a hundred years ago addressed to the people of the United States, in which he said that we must make no entangling alliances with a European power.

He addressed that to the people of this country to prevent Jefferson and his associates from making a combination with France, as he feared they might when he went out of power. It had nothing to do with any other country than France. He said: "Maintain this condition for a while, and then," he said in substance, for I do not quote him exactly, "you will be big enough to go to war when you want to; you will be big enough to go to war when your interest will be promoted by going to war, or you can maintain peace when your interest lies in that direction." To-day when, in accordance with the Republican platform, we do express some sympathy for Cuba, we are told: "Oh, Washington said 'Do not get into any entangling alliances,' and we must keep clear."

Bad as the government is there now, we will see an infinitely worse one put there, and 73,000,000 people, with more interest in the island than any other people in the world, in the interests of the salvation of the dividends will keep quiet, and in order that they may defend themselves against charges of their poltroonery and cowardice say that a hundred years ago George Washington said you ought not to engage in any entangling alliances.

The Republican party is in power. I attack it first upon the ground that it is a gold-standard party, and I will destroy it if I can. I hope to see it go down in defeat in 1900, and, if living, I pledge you my word I will do everything I can to bring it to grief. If it were right on the money question, I could not myself tolerate this treatment of these people on our border. The cowardly—I will use the term—the cowardly policy of this Government and the cowardly policy in international affairs are not according to my notion of Americanism or of that which befits the dignity of a great and free people.

I want to repeat that I have no quarrel with the President of the United States. My quarrel is with the Republican organization. You can not bring prosperity to this country, if prosperity

is only to be brought by change of policy on the financial question, by changing one Republican President for another, or one Republican Secretary of the Treasury for another. So far as I know, the present Secretary of the Treasury is as much a Republican as is the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER]. He is absolutely in accord with every sentiment of the platform, it seems to me, except upon the question of Cuba; and when his chief takes the lead, nobody need complain if he follow.

When I rose I intended to say but a few words. At some other time I mean to say something about the foreign policy of this country. I have seen in the press some criticism of things I have said about our attitude toward China. I am not afflicted with Anglomania or Anglophobia. I want no entangling alliances, and yet I would have the same kind of entangling alliances about the country over there that we had with Mr. Canning about South America. I would say to Great Britain, and I would say it in a way that she would understand, "We will join you in a protest, and if it comes to the worst we will join you in any efforts you may make to maintain the autonomy of China, of Persia, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, all now threatened by the great Russian Bear and Germany and France combined."

I should see to it, not in the interest of trade alone, but in the interest of the human race and in the interest of my own American people, that those great powers do not dismember that country, and are not allowed to go into it, with the result that it, with its great population and activities, should become competitors with us and competitors with our own Christian brethren throughout the world.

We need not go to war. A word from us to Russia would suffice. As Mr. Seward said when the Austrians were sending their troops to Mexico, "Say to the Austrian Government that the United States will not be a neutral observer of any further export of troops from Austria to Mexico," so I would say to France, to Germany, and to Russia, and I would say it if England were in the combine, which, thank God, she is not, "Hands off; let the autonomy of that country remain as it has been for more than four thousand years."

But it will not be done. I repeat, the salvation of the dividends will control this Administration, as it controlled the past. I have so many complaints against the Republican organization on many grounds that I need bring no accusation against the personnel of the Administration. I want to say here that I never did debate any question on that line, and I shall not in the future. I shall accord to the President of the United States that which belongs to him. Whenever he performs an act that is in consonance with my ideas of justice and right, it shall have my support. I shall be as free to criticise him as any other man, but I shall not criticise him in a spirit of partisanship or of mere fault-finding; and if he is for the gold standard, I am against him, but I am against him as a representative simply of the organization that he truly represents when he says he wants more firmly to establish the gold standard in the United States.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. TURNER. Unless some other Senator desires to discuss the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska, I will ask the indulgence of the Senate to call up the immigration bill for the purpose of enabling me to submit some remarks thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business, being the bill (S. 112) to amend the immigration laws of the United States, be now taken up, in order that he may submit some remarks thereon. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. President, I shall be compelled to absent myself from the Senate for a time after to-day and may not be able to return until after the debate on the pending measure shall have been concluded. I take this occasion, therefore, the only one that will be presented to me, to make some observations on that measure, and I do it more for the purpose of putting myself on record than with the idea that the brief and desultory remarks which I shall permit to myself on this occasion can have influence in fixing the views of Senators on the very important question treated of by the proposed legislation.

Mr. President, I am opposed to the pending measure and sincerely hope it will not become a law. I am not in favor of an educational qualification as a prerequisite to the right of persons of foreign birth to come into our country. Such a proposition runs counter to every idea that I have ever entertained of the relations borne by our people to the people of the balance of the world, and, if adopted into law, would falsify a record which, in my estimation, constitutes one of our country's chiefest beauties and glories.

I am not unmindful, I hope, of the advantages of mental cultivation in those who are or may become domiciled in our midst, whether native or foreign born, but to say that those only who have some degree of education in letters may land on our shores is, in my judgment, to exalt an important, but not indispensable, incident into the position of an essential and overruling factor. The essential factors in the problem of immigration, as I view it, are those of health and virtue. Given these and any man or woman is desirable as a resident, and may in course of time become a useful and valuable citizen.

I am so impressed with the impolicy of the proposed legislation, and with its departure from the broad and liberal spirit which has hitherto guided our legislation on the subject, that I can not forbear to express my astonishment that it should be gravely and seriously pressed in either branch of the National Congress.

Ignorance of book learning is indeed a misfortune, but it is not a crime. It is a misfortune, moreover, in persons of foreign birth, to which many if not most of those who suffer from it contributed nothing. They are ignorant because it pleased the Almighty to plant them on a barren soil and under an inclement sky; because it pleased Him to cast their lot among the hewers of wood and drawers of water, who, as a result of cruel and niggard policy of their native land, are left in ignorance and darkness. Why this policy is and has been pursued I need not now stop to inquire. That it is so is well known.

Many of the countries of the Old World from which we draw a large immigration not only furnish no educational facilities to the masses of their people, but they do not consider it wise or safe to do so. Is it not commendable in the victims of such a policy that they should seek to escape from the cruel conditions which have hitherto enthralled them? Is it not an earnest of their worth, of their striving after better things, of their capacity to be and to do better things, that they should endeavor to escape these conditions? And when in that endeavor they approach the shores of this great Republic, the asylum of the oppressed of every land, are they to be told by the ministers of our law that their misfortune is and must remain irremediable?

Mr. President, the springs of Christian charity and humane benevolence in this country, so copious in the past, have not suddenly dried up and ceased to flow. The people of this country will not approve such a policy. For myself, I would as soon refuse food and drink to the hungry and thirsty as to push away from our shores the poor, struggling unfortunate who seeks for himself and his children the boon of freedom and enlightenment at our hands. Such a course is not in accord with the policy of this country, with the spirit of the people of this country, with the genius of our institutions, or with the history and the traditions of our Republic.

What necessity has arisen in these later days for this proposed change in the traditional policy of the Republic? If there be, in fact, such a necessity, then we ought to bow to it, because the first right and duty of nations as of individuals, is that of self-preservation; but I deny that there is any such necessity. I have neither heard nor read a single argument in its favor which commends itself to my judgment or my conscience. Can it be said that education and learning form an indispensable equipment for the right of entrance into the privileges of the social compact? Have we reached a stage of development which emancipates us from the primal curse and enables us to supply our manifold wants at the expense of a mental effort? If not, then we need strong hands as well as learned brains, energy of action as well as energy of thought, and deft physical manipulation as well as profound mental calculation.

Has it been determined by the learned book men of this country that all virtue is concentered in learning and that our merit is to be measured by the extent of our information? That can hardly be maintained broadly, because it has always been considered an axiom that a little learning is a dangerous thing. The amount of learning which this measure requires is small indeed—just sufficient to create an invidious distinction without accomplishing any just or useful purpose.

The fact is that virtue does not necessarily go hand in hand with learning, however profound the latter. That jewel is not found at the seats of learning only, or amidst the wealth and culture of our cities. It may be found there, but it is more often found on the farm and in the factory, at the plow, the bench, and the counter, in the lowly cottage, where neither temptation nor unsatisfied aspirations come between man and his Maker.

Mr. President, it is far from my purpose to decry the importance of learning, either as an aid to moral culture or as an auxiliary to physical effort. I appreciate its importance, I hope, as much as any man. For the duties of citizenship I consider it essential, but I deny that its possession is or ought to be considered as indispensable to the right of entrance into our great national family.

I would gladly vote for an amendment to our naturalization laws requiring an educational qualification for those admitted to citizenship. I would consider that wise statesmanship. But I will never vote to deny to any man the protection of our laws and the benefits of our free institutions on the score of learning; such is not statesmanship.

I hesitate to characterize the pending bill as I otherwise would

because of the high respect I have for the distinguished Senators who have reported the measure to the Senate. If I understand the report of the honorable Committee on Immigration correctly, it proceeds on the theory that vice and ignorance go hand in hand, and that in order to bar out the vicious it is necessary to bar out the ignorant. If the premise be correct, it would seem that the conclusion naturally follows. In order to sustain the premise the committee has collated a large mass of statistics and embodied them in its report. Of course it requires neither statistics nor argument to prove that the ignorant are more prone to vice than the learned, but it will require more statistics and stronger argument than the learned committee has indulged in to satisfy me that the untutored mind is so prone to vice, so steeled against virtue, that the rites of hospitality ought to be absolutely denied it. And that is the case which it is necessary to make out in order to sustain this proposed legislation.

I never have been able to bow down before the compelling power of statistics, as some men do. Statistics are simply figures, and a distinguished statesman of long ago said that there was nothing more fallacious than facts unless it was figures. Given a large mass of statistics from which to choose, with the ability to select such as suit our purposes and to reject such as do not square with our preconceived opinions, with a happy faculty for drawing unwarranted but specious conclusions, and one can prove anything. That is one reason, I imagine, why the political parties of this country to-day are so wide apart on simple propositions of political economy which one would suppose should meet with universal acceptance.

I wish to notice very briefly some of the statistics here. The first thing that strikes one in considering them is that many of them leave a great deal to the imagination, and all of them compel one to yield unwilling credit to the sources of information from which they were supposed to have been drawn.

Take Table No. 4, on page 6 of the report of the Committee on Immigration. It professes to be a "percentage, by nationalities, of immigrants to the United States from European countries over 14 years of age who can neither read nor write, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895."

Where the committee got these figures we are not told in the report, but one would naturally suppose that they were drawn from Table No. 1, which is a general statistical table on the subject of immigration to this country for the last eighteen years, and from Table No. 3, a table upon this same subject, which immediately precedes Table No. 4. But I have tried as hard as I can to make the results laid down by the committee in Table No. 4 conform to Table No. 1 and Table No. 3 without the ability to do so. They are imperfect and incomplete and carry but little weight with them, whatever may be said of the conclusions which are attempted to be drawn from them.

Table No. 5 shows how prone the human mind is, when dealing with this question of statistics, to draw conclusions from insufficient data when the conclusion accords with preconceived opinions. The committee give us an elaborate table called "Percentages of illiterates, by nationalities, arranged in order of percentages." One would suppose from the title that these percentages were the average dealt with in Table No. 1, when, as a matter of fact, if we look into it closely, we see that it is drawn entirely from Table No. 4, and has reference only to the immigration during the year 1895, presented in Table No. 4.

We see the same tendency to exaggerate the importance of isolated data in the tables prepared under the heading of distribution of illiterate immigrants. The Immigration Restriction League, whatever that may be, visited Ellis Island, in the harbor of New York, on three days in December, 1895, so the committee tell us, and examined about 1,000 immigrants who came into this country during those three days.

From the results of that examination made by this unofficial organization on three days during the year 1895 we have elaborate tables drawn out here on "Destination by nationalities," "Destination by percentages," "Illiteracy of nationalities," and "Destination of illiterates." I have no doubt the Immigration Restriction League detailed truthfully the facts which they found by examining the immigrants, but the trouble is that it does not prove anything. Nobody can draw any deductions from an examination made upon three days of immigrants coming into our country during that limited period, and it seems to me to be absurd to parade statistics drawn from such quarters as evidence of the necessity of restricting immigration in this class by legislation.

The only statistical information that I consider accurate and as carrying with it the conclusions which are attempted to be drawn is that taken from the report of the Commissioner of Labor for the year 1894 and from the census report for the year 1890. The former of these tables shows that the slum population of our larger cities is composed largely of persons of foreign birth; and the second that a large proportion of the persons of foreign birth resident in this country are concentrated in the Eastern and Middle Atlantic States of the Union.

This data is no doubt accurate, and it is perhaps a misfortune that the facts are such that the conclusions which are drawn can be said to be truthful; but I do not consider that militates very much against the desirability of foreign immigrants who come here without education.

The Committee on Immigration certainly do not expect these poor people, fresh from an immigrant ship, to congregate on Fifth avenue, New York, or Beacon street, in Boston. They go where they can; and as "the slums" is a very elastic term, I have no doubt that the slums of our large cities are recruited very largely from our foreign population.

It seems reasonably certain, too, that the same cause will for an indefinite period bring about a congestion of our foreign population in the Eastern and the Middle Atlantic States of the Union. But that is not a matter of preference. On the contrary, any immigrant coming to this country and understanding our conditions would infinitely prefer the West to the East. If it were a matter of choice with him, I should expect to see him immediately after landing proceed to Washington or Montana or some one of the far Western States, and there, where genial nature and a genial people hold out to him hospitable hands, make a home for himself and his children. He doubtless would do this, instead of stopping in rock-ribbed New England, or already overcrowded New York, or even that political Mecca, the great State of Ohio; but, unfortunately, he goes not where he will, but where he can, and for him the vision of a home in the boundless West is for a long time nothing but an unsubstantial dream.

But, if he does nothing else, he accomplishes one useful purpose by remaining in the Eastern States. He pushes out into the great Western world the young men and women of the East, the sons and daughters of refinement and culture who so largely form the population of that region. They are there to-day hewing an empire out of chaos and building up a civilization of which the parent States may well be proud.

If, in communing with nature and nature's God, their thoughts and their impulses have been broadened out so that they can take a clearer and more generous view of the public questions of the day than their fathers, it is simply repeating on the Pacific Coast that which happened on the Atlantic more than a century ago. Be assured, Mr. President, that that which the fathers wrought they will keep; but as they are not degenerate sons, they will keep it in the fullness of the spirit in which the fathers wrought it.

Quite a large proportion of our native population is illiterate. It must be confessed that quite a large proportion of that which we receive from abroad is similarly circumstanced. While not the most useful or distinguished of our people, it can not be said of this class that they have so signally failed of useful effort during the one hundred and twenty years of our national life that we are now justified in putting a ban upon them.

On the contrary, we could not have done without them. The class of men who were the pioneers of our civilization in its westward march were largely men of little, if any, learning. But they blazed the pathway that others followed, and when pressed too hard by the trammels of a superior culture they pushed on and on until the entire continent, largely as a result of their efforts, yielded itself to useful purposes and to good government.

This class has done its part reasonably well, both in peace and in war. The officers on neither side during our late war undertook to recruit their armies with a spelling book. They knew too well that courage and endurance were not bred in the schools alone. In every contest which our country has had, whether internal or external, it has been proven that men may be heroes although untutored in the polite learning of their more fortunate brothers.

Every class of our population has done its part in building up this great Republic and our magnificent civilization. The time has not yet come when we can do away with any part of it, when we can refuse to receive, or honor, or distinguish any part of it. We have yet many battles to be fought in this country. That with stubborn nature is never ending. That with hostile men may come to-day, or to-morrow, or at any time, and no man can foresee its end. In the one contest I apprehend that our generals would prefer good red blood corpuscles in the rank and file to bulging brows and shrunken limbs, and our statesmen would be wise if in the other contest they recognize the importance of virile manhood in the effort to subdue nature to wise and orderly government.

I am aware that there is a clamor from certain quarters for a restriction of immigration on general grounds. It is thought that our population is already overcrowded and that the stress of competition lessens the rewards of labor. Members and Senators are importuned by portions of their constituents to adopt any expedient which will cure the supposed evil. I imagine that it was this pressure, in large part, which resulted in the framing and the offering of the present bill. Indeed, the committee confess as much in the first paragraph of the report which accompanies the bill in the Senate.

But I am not in favor of giving way to clamor, however urgent

it may become, unless I believe it to be wise and just. I do not believe that this country is overpopulated. I do not believe that it can ever be said to be overpopulated until its people have reached a stage of density greater than that of any other people on earth, because in no other country has nature been so lavish and so diffuse in her bounties. Given these conditions, every addition of human energy not only adds to the potential wealth of the nation, but it adds to the prosperity, and the comfort, and the convenience, and the happiness of all the people of the nation.

A country which annually sends abroad breadstuffs and food products and textile materials in a crude state sufficient to feed and clothe its entire population can not by any possibility be said to have an excess of people. There may be certain crowded and populous centers in which it can be said that there is an excess of people, although I do not believe it; but if so, the remedy which is here proposed is not the remedy which ought to be adopted by our National Congress. Our statesmanship is far inferior to that of the earlier and less cultured days of the Republic if exclusion is the only or the best remedy that can suggest itself.

A better remedy, if I might be permitted to suggest, would be to put the people of this country to work. Give us a wise and a just economic system which will insure labor its fair reward, not only in the factory but on the farm. Do that, and the engorged population of our great centers will soon be remedied, and those centers will reach a normal and a healthy condition.

I have very firm and fixed ideas on the subject of what that economic system should be, but I do not propose to unfold them to the Senate at this time. It is far from my purpose in discussing this measure to engage in a discussion of partisan politics. It is sufficient for my purpose without touching upon the politics of the day to say that all parties contend, and honestly believe, I have no doubt, that were their political system adopted and put into force in this country, prosperity would immediately return to us, and there would be a wealth of work and labor for all the people of the country.

I am willing to accept as true that which all parties claim to be true. I claim it is manifest, therefore, that a Chinese wall of exclusion is not what we need in this country at the present time.

England supports in comfort and happiness a population nearly one-half as great as our own upon a territory little larger than one of our average Western States, and upon resources not one hundredth part our own. It needs no argument to prove that the form of our government is certainly as wisely ordered as theirs. If, then, we fail where England succeeds, the fault is not in our country, not in our form of government, but in our administration. It is wise statesmanship to turn our attention to that. It is much better that we should endeavor to remedy the disease rather than attempt to combat the symptoms.

If I might be permitted to point out some of these evils of administration, without appearing to be censorious, I would say that our past legislation has been too much in the interest of moneyed corporations and aggregations of capital and not sufficiently in the interest of the people of this country. Some public men seem to believe, honestly, no doubt, that the first duty of government is to concrete wealth and the instrumentalities which produce wealth, and in the hurry of our marvelous national development too many of us have been disposed so act upon that theory.

But the truth is that the little finger of one of our people is of more importance to Government than the wealth of a province. When this fact is not borne in mind in our legislation, it is very easy for the best of governments to become onerous and burdensome to the people, and that, I am sorry to say, is the case with ours to-day.

We have want and suffering in the midst of plenty, which make men clamor for revolution when all they want and all they need is a reform in administration, in the broad sense of that term—a reform they have it in their own power to bring about whenever they choose to exercise that right and that power.

One result of this indiscriminate legislation in the interest of capital is seen in the railroad situation in this country as it exists to-day. I apprehend that if our statesmen of other days could have seen that condition as it exists to-day, they would not have been so lavish and prodigal in the grant of powers and franchises to railroad corporations, because in doing so they have imperceptibly parted with a governmental function of the most important character, and vested it in hands where it will be and can only be used for private and selfish purposes.

One of the most important functions of government in all times and ages and among all peoples has been the right to build up, own, and control the highways of the country. Our public men have parted with that function to the railroads, and the railroad corporations to-day tax at will seventy million people for the privilege of using the public highways. That that power should be used selfishly and exactingly, overbearingly and cruelly, to the people of this country was only what might have been expected would be the result of conferring it. No individual ever yet exercised a governmental power granted to him for private gain wisely and well, and he never will so long as human nature is as weak and frail as it is to-day.

The robber barons of the Middle Ages were not more ruthless in their forays upon the unwary traveler passing along the roads beneath their castles than these railroad barons of to-day are in their forays upon the general public. Their rule in the West has been to reach down into the pockets of the farmers as deep as they could and take therefrom every dollar and every penny left over and above the cost of production. The farming population of my State has been ground in the dust by the exactions of these great, monstrous railroad corporations, raised up by the voice of the law, without the proper safeguards to enforce a due respect for the rights and interests of the people.

Our people have been ground into the dust, I say. The rule out there has been—and there has been no denial or attempt to conceal it—to make their tariffs so as to draw from the traffic every cent that it will bear. The result has been that farms and their appurtenances and farm products became a drug in the market, and the farmers of my State were seriously considering the advisability of giving up their homes and moving to other places where they could engage in other occupations for a livelihood.

But more than all this, and worse than all this, is the power that they exercise over the prosperity of towns and cities and communities by unlawful advantages and unjust discriminations. Whenever it has been to their advantage to do so, they have never failed to exercise this power ruthlessly, and while they possess it they never will, and they never can, be prevented from exercising it in that way.

I have seen flourishing cities and towns and villages in my State absolutely killed by the frown of these railroad magnates, and I have seen other cities and towns and villages, that had but little excuse for being in existence, made flourishing by the summer sun of their favor. I have seen one little city of a thousand people, which would compare favorably with any city of the same size in the United States, with its beautiful homes, its shaded streets, its flowers and its shrubbery, its fruit trees, its school-houses, and its churches, literally torn up by the roots and moved bodily 5 miles to a bleak and barren plain to feed the greed and rapacity of one of these great transcontinental railroad corporations, and the Supreme Court of the United States said that the courts were powerless to prevent the consummation of that gross outrage. When people can be subjected to such merciless treatment as I have detailed by creatures of the law, can they not truly complain that their interests have not been properly safeguarded?

Of course the courts say that we still preserve to ourselves sufficient of the governmental function to regulate freights and fares. But if that be so, that power has never been adequately exercised. The interstate-commerce act stands a self-confessed failure. It has never yet coerced a single railroad company into doing justice where it did not want to do it, and it can never be used successfully for that purpose until it shall have been made as strong and forceful as these railroad companies are overbearing and lawless. Instead of the tendency being in that direction, however, it appears to be the reverse.

There is a measure pending in this body at this time, professedly in aid of the interstate commerce act, a measure which I consider monstrous. It is a measure which, in my judgment, ought to be characterized as one for the purpose of stifling competition and legalizing extortion; and the principal point of view from which I have heard this monstrosity discussed in any of the public prints or by any of the public men who have had occasion to discuss it was whether the confessedly unconscionable advantages which it gave to those railroad corporations were not more than compensated by the equality in rates which it would produce, and the consequent equality among the trading and commercial classes.

It appears to be assumed without question as a primary and conceded premise that two or more competing roads ought to be permitted by combination and agreement to wring such tolls from the people as, upon a division, will give each of them a fair return upon the capital invested in each of them, and this without reference to whether two or more railroads may not have recklessly intruded themselves into a territory where they were not needed, and which could be as well served by one railroad as by two or more. You may gloss it over as much as you please; you may attempt to cover it by involved reasoning; but I say that the rights and the interests and the safety of the people of this country can never be secured, either in railroad traffic or in any other kind of traffic, save and except by full and free and fair competition, and I submit that this matter and others of like character must be considered and dealt with from the standpoint of the people's rights and interests, if prosperity in its full measure is to return to our country.

Of a piece with this great railroad monopoly are the thousand and one other monopolies which have grown up as the result of favoring laws to kill competition, destroy trade, and legalize extortion. The trade conditions in this country to-day are as bad,

if not worse than they were in England during the time of Charles I, when that monarch sold trade monopolies for the purpose of filling up his exhausted treasury. Colepepper, one of the members of the Long Parliament, said of those monopolies: "They sup in our cup; they dip in our dish; they sit by our fire; we find them in the dye vat, the washbowl, and the powdering tub; they share with the cutler in his box; they have marked and sealed us from head to foot."

Could language more adequately and fitly describe the condition of affairs in this great Republic on this dawn of the twentieth century? These same old monopolies still sup in our cup and dip in our dish and sit by our fireside. They are with us from the cradle to the grave—from the bottle of pap with which our infancy is nourished to the cerements which shroud us when we are taken to our last resting place.

That which cost the heads of a king and his ministers two hundred and fifty years ago is universal in this Republic of ours, controlled by the free voice of a free people. It boots nothing to say that the two conditions were not brought about by the same causes. The same results of misery and suffering and unhappiness exist, and the same measure of punishment will be meted out. Heads will fall in the basket, but the decapitation will be accompanied by no effusion of blood. Fortunately for us, the fathers of this Republic devised a scheme of government under which every evil, no matter how great, might be remedied without bloodshed and without harsh and lawless action.

Sir, I am not engaged in making an indiscriminate attack on the public men of this country in the discussion of this question. These great monopolies have grown up not by grant, but as the indirect result of favoring laws and natural conditions; not by the fault of the public men as a whole, or of any single individual in public life. The greatest and most onerous of these monopolies is the transportation monopoly, and that, more nearly than any other, approaches to being a monopoly by grant; but even the legislators who were responsible for that monopoly did not foresee the extent to which their legislation was about to be carried.

The monopolies in coal and iron and the other mineral and vegetable products of limited growth which have been formed in this country so numerously are the result of our favoring laws concerning aggregated capital without recognizing and remembering and limiting, as we ought to have done, the aggressions which we ought to have known capital would make upon the rights of the people of the country. The thousand and one monopolies which prick us like pins at every step that we take in our daily life are not even the result of legislation. They are the result of private combinations, aided by great wealth; they are conspiracies, private conspiracies, against the peace and good order of society, and ought to be punished as such. They are as much a menace to the happiness and the safety of the people of a country as were the indictable conspiracies at common law. The failure to discourage them by penal and restrictive laws is the only responsibility attaching to any persons in public life.

The evil effect of the conditions which I have been describing must be patent to everyone. The middlemen are being gradually squeezed out of existence and will soon take their places in the great army of wage workers. The small trader, the small farmer, and the small manufacturer have already been squeezed out. If these conditions continue to progress, the time is not far distant when there will be but two classes in this country—the employer and the employed. The people of the country do not favor such a condition and will not have it.

Even the argument of a cheapened production and consequent advantages to the people will not reconcile them to such a condition of affairs, because they know that there are no advantages in cheapened production if prices are not fixed by competition. Selfish greed never yet lightened the burden on the back of patient labor. Human nature is too weak and frail to warrant the hope that it ever will.

Let us go to work, then, Mr. President, patiently and intelligently, to remedy these hard conditions. That is all that the country needs. With all the tangible and intangible rights of the individual properly guarded, and with an economic system which places us on an even footing with the balance of the world, this country can support in comfort and contentment and happiness ten times its present population.

It is idle to talk about the necessity of restricting immigration on the ground that we already have too many people. We have not too many people, Mr. President. There are still vast stretches of unexplored and unimproved lands in this country waiting to be subdued; there are still millions and millions of acres of virgin soil which has never been pricked by the plow or the spade. Our forests are illimitable, and with proper care will prove to be inexhaustible. The wealth of coal and minerals of all kinds in this country has hardly been touched, and can never be worked out during the age of steam and steel.

Cities are yet to be built which will rival the most opulent and populous of the present day. Commonwealths are yet to be founded, or at any rate are yet in their infancy, which in time will vie with the strongest and most powerful of the States now composing the Union. Why, sir, we are just in the infancy of our development, and we never had greater need for people than we have to-day; and yet it is at this time that this cry for restricted immigration comes up to retard our development and to humiliate us in the eyes of the world.

Mr. President, I should be ashamed to stand up in my place in the Senate of the United States and to put forth such a pitiful and contemptible plea as that. It has been our policy from the inauguration of the Government to invite immigration; it has been our proud boast that none were turned away from our shores who were worthy and deserving. A distinguished statesman once said that the gates of Castle Garden swung inward, but never outward. I may not quote his exact words, but I do not misquote the meaning of his words.

They were intended to emphasize the fact that conditions in this country were such as not only to invite immigration, but to make it welcome and desirable when it came. They were likewise intended as a pæan of gratulation of the noble policy which had always guided the Republic in this matter of immigration, and now it is proposed to reverse that policy. Why, Mr. President, that policy is almost as well known to the world as our flag, and to see the one has always been to herald the other. That glorious emblem has been an inspiration and a hope to the people of the entire world. It has whispered to them not only an inspiration and a hope, but a promise. To now deny that hope, to now repudiate that promise, would be to dishonor our flag and make it contemptible in the eyes of the world.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I wish to give notice that immediately after the close of the morning business on Tuesday next I shall address some remarks to the Senate in support of the immigration bill.

TICKET BROKERAGE.

Mr. CULLOM. I offer a resolution which I suppose, under the rules, will have to be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. I ask that it be read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That in considering Senate bill No. 1575, entitled a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," the Committee on Interstate Commerce shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to examine witnesses under oath touching the matters which they are hereby empowered to investigate, and may employ a stenographer; and the necessary and proper expenses incurred in the execution of this order shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee.

Mr. CULLOM. If the rule does not absolutely require that the resolution shall go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, it is very important that it should be adopted immediately.

Mr. HALE. I think the rule is imperative.

Mr. CULLOM. I am of that impression myself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be referred, under the rule, to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. BUTLER. I introduce a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which I ask to have read at length.

The joint resolution (S. R. 79) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That in lieu of section 1 of the third article of the Constitution of the United States the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE XVI.

"SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges of both the Supreme and inferior courts shall be chosen for terms of eight years by the electors qualified to vote for members of the lower House of Congress in the circuits and districts for which any judge shall be chosen. The judges of the Supreme Court shall consist of not less than nine nor more than thirteen judges, as Congress may provide. The judges thereof shall be assigned by act of Congress to circuits in number equal to the number of associate judges, and one judge of the Supreme Court shall be chosen for each of said circuits by the electors therein qualified to vote for members of Congress, and the judges of the circuit, district, or other inferior court shall be chosen by the same electors for the respective circuits, districts, or other jurisdictions in the courts of which the judge shall preside. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be chosen by the electors in all the States who are qualified to vote for members of Congress in their respective States. The judges first to be chosen under this amendment shall be elected on the Tuesday after the first Thursday in November in the year 1900, A. D., and their terms shall begin on the 1st day of January following, at which time the terms of all other judges of the United States shall cease and determine. Should a vacancy for any cause happen in the judgeships herein provided for, the President shall appoint till the 1st day of January next succeeding the next general election for members of the lower House of Congress, at which general election a judge shall

be chosen for the said vacancy for a term of eight years. The judges shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

SEC. 2. Article III of the Constitution of the United States shall be further amended by striking out the words "between citizens of different States" in the second section thereof.

SEC. 3. Paragraph 2, section 2, Article II of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended by striking out all of said paragraph after the word "Consuls."

SEC. 4. Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of these amendments.

Mr. BUTLER. I ask that the joint resolution may lie upon the table for the present; and I give notice that at a subsequent day I shall call it up and submit some remarks upon it.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of Agriculture on the work and expenditures of the agricultural experiment stations established under the act of Congress of March 2, 1887, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, in accordance with the act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the said fiscal year.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 6, 1898.*

NOTE.—The report and accompanying papers are forwarded to the House of Representatives.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate of the United States:

In pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of December 9, 1897 (relating to the Kansas Pacific Railroad), as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the President is requested to obtain a postponement of such sale to such a time as will give to Congress a reasonable time to consider and act upon his recommendations," the Senate is informed that a postponement of said sale was granted by the court upon the motion of the Attorney-General, to the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of February, 1898.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 7, 1898.*

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 10, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 7, 1898.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Henry L. Burnett, of New York, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York, vice Wallace Macfarlane, resigned.

The nomination of Mr. Burnett to the above-named office, vice Wallace Macfarlane, to be removed, is hereby withdrawn.

UNITED STATES CONSULS.

William H. H. Graham, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Winnipeg, Manitoba, vice Matthew M. Duffie, resigned.

Kavanaugh K. Kenneday, of Mississippi, to be consul of the United States at Para, Brazil, vice George G. Mathews, jr., resigned.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Robert G. Pearce, of Illinois, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, to succeed James R. Johnston, whose term of office will expire by limitation January 14, 1898.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

James H. Stone, of Michigan, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, to succeed Simon C. Karrer, removed.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Charles Wright, of Michigan, to be collector of internal revenue for the First district of Michigan, to succeed James Phelan, removed.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINT.

Henry K. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., to succeed Herman Kretz, resigned.

ASSISTANT SURGEON IN THE NAVY.

Harold H. Haas, a citizen of Virginia, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 28th day of December, 1897, to fill a vacancy.

CHAPLAIN IN THE NAVY.

Arthur O. Sykes, a citizen of New York, to be a chaplain in the Navy from the 30th day of December, 1897, to fill a vacancy.

POSTMASTERS.

Charles C. Crowe, to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Perry and State of Alabama, in the place of Robert M. Foster, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

William L. Jefferies, to be postmaster at Clarendon, in the county of Monroe and State of Arkansas, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

Francis M. Reeves, to be postmaster at Mena, in the county of Polk and State of Arkansas, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

William N. Anderson, to be postmaster at San Rafael, in the county of Marin and State of California, in the place of William J. Miller, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

George B. Baer, to be postmaster at Cloverdale, in the county of Sonoma and State of California, in the place of August F. Domine, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Samuel W. Metcalf, to be postmaster at Sisson, in the county of Siskiyou and State of California, in the place of George H. Peck, resigned.

Frank J. Payne, to be postmaster at Sutter Creek, in the county of Amador and State of California, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

Richard M. Ryan, to be postmaster at Gilroy, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California, in the place of Stonewall J. Mayock, whose commission expires January 12, 1898.

Lafayette Van Dusen, to be postmaster at Ukiah, in the county of Mendocino and State of California, in the place of James A. Jamison, jr., whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Abel A. Withrow, to be postmaster at Santa Clara, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California, in the place of Shelby M. Dodson, whose commission expires January 31, 1898.

Anna G. Derry, to be postmaster at Ouray, in the county of Ouray and State of Colorado, in the place of Theodore J. York, resigned.

Charles D. Parks, to be postmaster at La Junta, in the county of Otero and State of Colorado, in the place of W. M. Kintner, whose commission expires January 8, 1898.

Samuel H. Young, to be postmaster at Rocky Ford, in the county of Otero and State of Colorado, in the place of George P. Salyer, resigned.

Joseph W. Chandler, to be postmaster at Stafford Springs, in the county of Tolland and State of Connecticut, in the place of Francis E. Fitzpatrick, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

William S. Judd, to be postmaster at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, in the place of Samuel Bassett, whose commission expired August 30, 1897.

Edwin F. Tomlinson, to be postmaster at Plainview, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, in the place of Marshall P. Ryder, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Hubert Williams, to be postmaster at Lakeville, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, in the place of John K. Stuart, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Thomas B. Megear, to be postmaster at Smyrna, in the county of Kent and State of Delaware, in the place of Samuel J. Reynolds, whose commission expired December 11, 1897.

Walter Akerman, to be postmaster at Cartersville, in the county of Bartow and State of Georgia, in the place of Martin Collins, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Henry P. Farrow, to be postmaster at Gainesville, in the county of Hall and State of Georgia, in the place of James B. M. Winburn, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Wesley W. Pritchett, to be postmaster at Weiser, in the county of Washington and State of Idaho, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

John C. Baker, to be postmaster at Golconda, in the county of Pope and State of Illinois, in the place of Lewis McCoy, whose commission expired January 3, 1898.

Ansel B. Case, to be postmaster at Prophetstown, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

H. D. L. Grigsby, to be postmaster at Pittsfield, in the county

of Pike and State of Illinois, in the place of William C. Bush, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Emory Gregg, to be postmaster at Fairbury, in the county of Livingston and State of Illinois, in the place of T. D. Karnes, resigned.

L. D. Hartwell, to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Williamson and State of Illinois, in the place of John Goodall, deceased.

Harry D. Hemmens, to be postmaster at Elgin, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois, in the place of S. W. Chapman, whose commission expires January 12, 1898.

Harry A. Marsh, to be postmaster at Upper Alton, in the county of Madison and State of Illinois, in the place of William L. Gillham, removed.

Robert W. McKnight, to be postmaster at Girard, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, in the place of F. G. Wood, whose commission expired January 3, 1898.

H. P. Nichols, to be postmaster at Maywood, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, in the place of E. S. Bryan, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Andrew E. Sheldon, to be postmaster at Paxton, in the county of Ford and State of Illinois, in the place of Samuel L. Day, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Albert C. Bearss, to be postmaster at Peru, in the county of Miami and State of Indiana, in the place of John M. Jackson, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

George E. Burbank, to be postmaster at Oakland City, in the county of Gibson and State of Indiana, in the place of William T. Phillips, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Perry J. Freeman, to be postmaster at Richmond, in the county of Wayne and State of Indiana, in the place of John G. Schwegman, whose commission expires January 8, 1898.

James M. Hundley, to be postmaster at Summitville, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, in the place of Enoch E. Black, removed.

Walter S. Montgomery, to be postmaster at Greenfield, in the county of Hancock and State of Indiana, in the place of Eugene Lewis, whose commission expires January 8, 1898.

Andrew Morrissey, to be postmaster at Notre Dame, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, in the place of William Corby, deceased.

Coursen J. Stright, to be postmaster at Albany, in the county of Delaware and State of Indiana, in the place of Winfield S. Mercer, resigned.

Charles Sullivan, to be postmaster at Garrett, in the county of Dekalb and State of Indiana, in the place of Emanuel B. Thumma, whose commission expires January 12, 1898.

William C. Vance, to be postmaster at Noblesville, in the county of Hamilton and State of Indiana, in the place of George W. Ingerman, resigned.

J. B. Woods, to be postmaster at Hammond, in the county of Lake and State of Indiana, in the place of Adam R. Ebert, whose commission expires January 9, 1898.

Vinson V. Williams, to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Lawrence and State of Indiana, in the place of John Johnson, jr., whose commission expires January 9, 1898.

Duncan McA. Williams, to be postmaster at Fowler, in the county of Benton and State of Indiana, in the place of Joseph A. Hixson, resigned.

E. H. Allison, to be postmaster at Grundy Center, in the county of Grundy and State of Iowa, in the place of T. H. Holck, whose commission expires January 18, 1898.

Fred W. Browne, to be postmaster at Belle Plaine, in the county of Benton and State of Iowa, in the place of W. C. Scrimgeour, whose commission expires January 12, 1898.

Edward P. Heizer, to be postmaster at Sioux City, in the county of Woodbury and State of Iowa, in the place of A. F. Nash, whose commission expires January 12, 1898.

W. A. De Lashmutt, to be postmaster at Mount Ayr, in the county of Ringgold and State of Iowa, in the place of W. A. Todd, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

John Ledgerwood, to be postmaster at Leon, in the county of Decatur and State of Iowa, in the place of J. R. Conway, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Charles M. Marshall, to be postmaster at Moulton, in the county of Appanoose and State of Iowa, in the place of T. W. Killion, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

Frank H. McCabe, to be postmaster at Logan, in the county of Harrison and State of Iowa, in the place of J. F. Wood, whose commission expired December 11, 1897.

James H. Morrison, to be postmaster at Seymour, in the county of Wayne and State of Iowa, in the place of James H. Morrison, whose commission expired January 5, 1897. (Reappointment.)

Henry J. Muhs, to be postmaster at Akron, in the county of Plymouth and State of Iowa, in the place of B. F. Wintersteen, resigned.

Hanno P. Newton, to be postmaster at Keota, in the county of Keokuk and State of Iowa, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

Henry A. Perrin, to be postmaster at Monroe, in the county of Jasper and State of Iowa, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

Daniel E. Pond, to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of Jones and State of Iowa, in the place of L. T. Alexander, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Frank H. Robbins, to be postmaster at Waukon, in the county of Allamakee and State of Iowa, in the place of T. J. Kelleher, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

G. B. Russell, to be postmaster at Audubon, in the county of Audubon and State of Iowa, in the place of W. H. O'Connell, whose commission expired January 3, 1898.

E. G. Swift, to be postmaster at State Center, in the county of Marshall and State of Iowa, in the place of J. M. Bishop, resigned.

R. C. White, to be postmaster at Glenwood, in the county of Mills and State of Iowa, in the place of A. J. Howe, whose commission expires January 12, 1898.

Horace K. Bechtel, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Butler and State of Kansas, in the place of Timothy Sexton, resigned.

Russell W. Branson, to be postmaster at Cherokee, in the county of Crawford and State of Kansas, in the place of George W. H. Lucas, resigned.

John Collins, to be postmaster at Horton, in the county of Brown and State of Kansas, in the place of Clyde McManigal, whose commission expires January 17, 1898.

John Guthrie, to be postmaster at Topeka, in the county of Shawnee and State of Kansas, in the place of Andrew J. Arnold, resigned.

Frank Harlow, to be postmaster at Kingman, in the county of Kingman and State of Kansas, in the place of William A. Eaton, whose commission expires February 27, 1898.

J. E. Humphrey, to be postmaster at Nickerson, in the county of Reno and State of Kansas, in the place of Sarah M. Arnold, whose commission expires February 27, 1898.

Adrian Reynolds, to be postmaster at Sedan, in the county of Chautauqua and State of Kansas, in the place of Joseph L. Mattingly, removed.

Frank H. Roberts, to be postmaster at Oskaloosa, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kansas, in the place of Albert G. Patrick, removed.

Thomas F. Beadles, to be postmaster at Fulton, in the county of Fulton and State of Kentucky, in the place of John W. Chambers, resigned.

James M. Cole, to be postmaster at Murray, in the county of Calloway and State of Kentucky, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

George M. Crider, to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Crittenden and State of Kentucky, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

Thomas N. Edwards, to be postmaster at Lawrenceburg, in the county of Anderson and State of Kentucky, in the place of William P. Walker, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

James C. Florence, to be postmaster at Stanford, in the county of Lincoln and State of Kentucky, in the place of John W. Rout, whose commission expires January 12, 1898.

B. F. Ginn, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Bracken and State of Kentucky, in the place of T. H. Armstrong, resigned.

Thomas Sympson, to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Simpson and State of Kentucky, in the place of John R. Collins, resigned.

J. F. Taylor, to be postmaster at Glasgow, in the county of Barren and State of Kentucky, in the place of John R. Redding, resigned.

James William Thomason, to be postmaster at Uniontown, in the county of Union and State of Kentucky, in the place of Lida J. Cooper, removed.

Bessie G. Wells, to be postmaster at Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides and State of Louisiana, in the place of Jonas Rosenthal, whose commission expires January 12, 1898.

Byrns M. Young, to be postmaster at Morgan City, in the parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, in the place of Thomas Shannon, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

George K. Stratton, to be postmaster at Gardner, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Ellis O. Drake, whose commission expires January 17, 1898.

Frank P. Ware, to be postmaster at Brightwood, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Melvin A. Bates, to be postmaster at Grayling, in the county of Crawford and State of Michigan, in the place of W. O. Braden, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Julius O. Becraft, to be postmaster at Dowagiac, in the county of Cass and State of Michigan, in the place of Herbert A. Burch, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Charles F. Brown, to be postmaster at Alma, in the county of Gratiot and State of Michigan, in the place of William A. Bahlke, whose commission expires January 31, 1898.

Henry Clark, to be postmaster at South Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

William G. Hudson, to be postmaster at Ludington, in the county of Mason and State of Michigan, in the place of Henry A. Scott, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

William H. Hutton, to be postmaster at Northville, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, in the place of Charles A. Downer, whose commission expires January 9, 1898.

Frank L. Irwin, to be postmaster at Albion, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan, in the place of John Fanning, whose commission expires January 9, 1898.

Alfred Milnes, to be postmaster at Coldwater, in the county of Branch and State of Michigan, in the place of John G. Parkhurst, whose commission expires February 21, 1898.

Fred E. Moffatt, to be postmaster at Stanton, in the county of Montcalm and State of Michigan, in the place of G. A. Hendrick, removed.

Calvin A. Palmer, to be postmaster at Manistee, in the county of Manistee and State of Michigan, in the place of E. E. Douville, whose commission expires January 9, 1898.

George W. Raff, to be postmaster at Traverse City, in the county of Grand Traverse and State of Michigan, in the place of Alfred V. Friedrich, whose commission expires January 31, 1898.

Aaron R. Wheeler, to be postmaster at St. Louis, in the county of Gratiot and State of Michigan, in the place of Stiles Kennedy, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 7, 1898.

MARSHAL.

Aulick Palmer, of the District of Columbia, to be marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia.

CONSULS.

George L. Darte, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Martinique, West Indies.

John C. Billheimer, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Zanzibar, Zanzibar.

Ira B. Myers, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at St. John, New Brunswick.

Hugh Pitcairn, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Hamburg, Germany.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Henry S. Pritchett, of Missouri, to be Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A. Clarke Tonner, of Canton, Ohio, to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN INSPECTOR.

Andrew J. Duncan, of Cleveland, Ohio, to be an Indian inspector.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

Thomas B. Needles, of Nashville, Ill., to be a commissioner to negotiate with the Indians of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muscogee (or Creek), and Seminole nations.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Frederic O. Getchell, of New Rockford, N. Dak., to be agent for the Indians of the Devils Lake Agency in North Dakota.

John H. Sutherland, of Detroit, Minn., to be agent for the Indians of the White Earth Agency in Minnesota.

Dewey H. George, of Shawano, Wis., to be agent for the Indians of the Green Bay Agency in Wisconsin.

T. Jay Buford, of Yaquina, Oreg., to be agent for the Indians of the Siletz Agency in Oregon.

POSTMASTER.

Arthur L. Thomas, to be postmaster at Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake and State of Utah.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *January 7, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

DEBATE ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I should like to have the attention of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] a moment. I should like to ask him if he does not think it wise to enter into some arrangement at the present time for closing the debate? I do not know whether it will be practicable to close it to-night or not.

Mr. DOCKERY. I do not know but that it may be possible to close the debate at the close of the legislative day on Monday—that is, with the understanding that there is to be a session of the House on Saturday.

Mr. MCCALL. I would like to suggest that there is a special order for Saturday—eulogies on my late colleague, Mr. Wright.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would suggest that the first two hours of the session on Saturday might be devoted to debate.

Mr. DOCKERY. I wish to say, in reply to the suggestion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, that there are a good many gentlemen on both sides who desire to speak on this subject and who have not yet had an opportunity to be heard. I have protested generally against the extension of the time of speakers in this debate, although it seemed discourteous to object in individual cases. To-morrow is set aside by a special order, and it seems to me that we ought to extend the debate until Tuesday.

Mr. MOODY. Do you not think that with an agreement that the first two hours of the session to-morrow be devoted to debate and that the debate close on Monday night there would be sufficient time? I am informed by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House that the list of those who have notified him that they desired to speak would probably be exhausted by Monday night.

Mr. DOCKERY. I am quite anxious to see the debate close, but a number of gentlemen desire to speak. Then, too, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the committee [Mr. BROSIUS], has not yet spoken, and of course he will be accorded the privilege of speaking without limit. Several other gentlemen also desire to be heard. We have not had an opportunity on our side to be heard. We have used, all told, as I recollect it, only about thirty-five minutes in this debate. Still I would be quite willing to agree that the debate be closed on Monday evening, only for the special order, which will occupy substantially all of to-morrow.

Mr. MOODY. Of course the session could be extended somewhat later than usual to-day if that should be thought desirable, but in any case I trust we shall have an agreement that the debate close on Monday evening and that the vote be taken Tuesday morning.

Mr. FARIS. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. DOCKERY. I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that it would be useless for me to make the agreement he proposes, because there are gentlemen around me who say that, in view of the fact that to-morrow is to be occupied by a special order, they will object.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, unless the debate can be extended beyond Monday evening, or even beyond Tuesday, I shall object to any agreement.

Mr. CANNON. I ask the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] while I make a suggestion. I suggest to the gentleman from Massachusetts that he ask unanimous consent that there be a night session for debate this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock; that two hours to-morrow be devoted to the debate; that on Monday a recess shall be taken from 5 o'clock until 8 o'clock, and an evening session extending until 10 o'clock or 10.30 p. m. for the continuation of the debate; that the bill be then reported from the committee for action in the House, and that the vote be taken on Tuesday immediately after the reading of the Journal. I suggest that the gentleman ask unanimous consent to that arrangement.

Mr. MOODY. I will do so; and in order that the proposition may be pending before the House, I now ask unanimous consent for the arrangement suggested by the gentleman from Illinois.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] asks unanimous consent that a recess be taken to-day from 5 o'clock until 8 p. m., and that there be an evening session from 8 until half past 10 o'clock; that the pending subject be debated for two hours to-morrow and on Monday, and that there be an evening session on Monday, beginning at 8 o'clock p. m. and extending until half past 10; that the bill be then reported to the House, and that a vote be taken on it on Tuesday immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, to-night is pension night, is it not?

Mr. MAHON. There are no pension bills on the Calendar.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Speaker, if I can not get the floor, I object. In view of the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BROSIUS] that there should be the fullest opportunity given for debate, in view of the fact that he is now absent, and in view of the further fact that there are thirty names of members on the list who desire to speak, I object.

Mr. CANNON. Then I would suggest to the gentleman from Massachusetts that he give notice to the House now that he will test the sense of the committee at half past 4 o'clock, say on Monday, on reporting the bill to the House. A majority of the House can at any time report it, I apprehend. Or, to be more strictly accurate, that on Monday next, after the reading of the Journal, he will ask the House to make an order limiting and closing all debate on this bill in Committee of the Whole at 5 o'clock on that day.

Mr. BRUMM. Mr. Speaker, if I may be permitted to make a suggestion, I would ask the gentleman to allow the debate to go on to-day, so as to see how much work we can get through with, and after the session to-day, by which we will be enabled to determine, no doubt, to what extent the debate will run, he can make this order to-morrow. Perhaps we can come to an agreement at that time, which seems now to be impossible.

Mr. CANNON. The notice that the gentleman from Massachusetts serves, if he does serve it, that he will ask this order on the part of the House on Monday next, or on Saturday next, as the case may be, will settle the matter definitely.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, after carefully considering the proposition of the gentleman from Illinois just made, I have concluded to serve such notice on the House.

Mr. DOCKERY. Will the gentleman allow a suggestion before he gives that notice?

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Is not this private bill day under the rules of the House?

The SPEAKER. This is Friday.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. And private bill day.

The SPEAKER. Whether it is private bill day or not depends altogether on the action of the House.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Well, it is set apart for the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is undoubtedly familiar with the rule. It is set apart, provided the House does not conclude to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of an appropriation bill.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I rose to suggest that if to-day is to be consumed in other matters that the House give us some other day for the consideration of the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that is not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MOODY. I believe I have the floor.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts can end all discussion by calling for the regular order.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I desired to ask unanimous consent that another day be set apart for the consideration of the Private Calendar——

Mr. MOODY. I believe I have the floor, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MOODY. Now, if the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] desires to submit a suggestion, I am perfectly willing to hear him.

Mr. DOCKERY. I desired to make the suggestion, before the announcement the gentleman said he intended making that, while I am one of those who have thought this entire debate was wholly useless and have not sympathized with its continuance, yet the House entered upon the discussion with the distinct assurance of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] in charge of the bill that there would be ample time allowed for the discussion——

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I call for the regular order. We may as well proceed with the business at once.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. HOPKINS in the chair.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I have been very much interested and entertained, as the whole House obviously has been, by the two long speeches made against civil-service reform by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR]. But I do not think they have added much of argument in support of their cause.

Take, for instance, the speech of the gentleman from Indiana. What was the argument presented by him? He brought up for our ridicule the action of a man in the Government Printing Office; and we laughed at his ridicule and sympathized with his indignation as he eloquently depicted the conduct of that official.

But was that a denunciation of civil-service reform? He was simply denouncing the last expiring action of a "spoilsman," who was carrying out the spoils system in opposition to the principles of civil-service reform. Is that, therefore, an argument against the system? It is, in my opinion, the very strongest argument in favor of the system he seemed to oppose.

Twenty years ago if a gentleman had got up in this House and denounced removals from office for the reasons that the gentleman from Indiana gave, and had attempted to be eloquent, as he was, the response would have been a laugh. And why? Because that was the regular conduct, that was the regular inherent necessary practice under the patronage system. Why, sir, if Mr. Tilden had been put into the President's chair in 1877, instead of Mr. Hayes, not only in the Government Printing Office, but in every Department in Washington and throughout this country, the same process would have gone on that the gentleman described so graphically here; and no Republican would have murmured or whined. We would have done the same thing in 1881 if we had got into power. That is the regular routine practice under the patronage system; and the denunciation of it by the gentleman shows that in the last twenty years public opinion, and perhaps unconsciously his own opinion, have changed, and that what formerly we thought was the natural and proper and only method we now look upon as shameful and disgraceful.

Take the speech of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR]. I admire the gentleman. I think one of the reasons that the antagonism to civil-service reform is so strong in this House is that a man of his popularity, his reputation, his ability and character, has come out boldly and vigorously in opposition to that reform. It is an inspiring and refreshing sight to see our gallant friend as he comes forward and assumes to be the champion of the young men of this country. As he puts himself at the head of this youthful phalanx in the charge on the provision trains and the sutlers' camps and to the supplies and booty of war, I can imagine him bubbling over with boyish enthusiasm, waving a banner inscribed with the motto, "No more graybeards in the public service," and shouting to his young comrades in the words that Macauley has put in the mouth of Henry of Navarre at the battle of Ivry—

> Press where you see my white plume shine
> Amid the ranks of war,
> And be your oriflamme to-day
> The head of Gros-ve-nor.

[Laughter and applause.]

It would be a handsome and attractive oriflamme. It would attract us all; and I think it has attracted many in this House to open adhesion to a cause which before they quietly and silently, if at all, approved.

But what does the gentleman state for his argument? We all know he is a strong partisan. To him the party platform means everything. It disturbs him that he is at variance with our party platforms, and he tries to explain it away.

Now, I agree with his statement that a departure from the subsidiary parts of a platform does not involve party treason. Why, sir, if our platform in the last campaign had denounced civil service, root and branch, I should have supported the platform under all the circumstances, but I should have come in here and voted against that part of it and would not have thought myself guilty of party treason. Nor do I charge it on the gentleman. But when he goes a step further and tries to defend himself by other facts and says that the reason that proposition was in the platform was that when we framed it we did not understand what the order of May 6 meant, he is relying on his invention for his facts. If he would go down and look at the files of the Washington Post or the Washington Star of May 7 he would see stated there the full effect of the order, and in general terms—slightly exaggerated, I think—the number of those to be affected by it.

Mr. QUIGG. Is it not true that the order was not published until months after the date of its issue?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. No, it is not true; the gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. QUIGG. Did the gentleman see that order until months after its date?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I can not say whether I saw it or not. But the gentleman can look at the newspaper files of May and he will find it.

Mr. QUIGG. I undertake to say there is not a man living who saw that order on May 7.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Well, I will not say that the exact terms of the order, if that is what the gentleman means, were published at that time.

Mr. QUIGG. The order was not issued May 7.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. But the effect of the order was known and published throughout the country on May 7.

Mr. QUIGG. Yes, it was known that President Cleveland was going to throw a blanket over the civil service——

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. It was known that he was going to issue this order.

Mr. QUIGG. But as for the order having been issued on May 7, I do not believe it; and I never saw any man who saw that order on May 7.

Mr. BROSIUS. Will my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] allow me to answer the question of the gentleman from New York [Mr. QUIGG]?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Certainly,

Mr. BROSIUS. If my friend from New York will look at the Washington Post of Thursday, May 7, 1896, he will see these words in flaming headlines:

By sweeping order President Cleveland extends the scope of civil service. No more spoils of office. Nearly 30,000 places are added to the classified list. Only 775 are now unprotected.

Then follows a long article giving a full and complete statement of the character of the places affected. And a similar article with similar flaming headlines appeared in the Washington Star of the same date; and in all the leading metropolitan papers of the United States were similar headlines with similar explanations.

Mr. QUIGG. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has not answered my question.

Mr. BROSIUS. Then I did not hear it.

Mr. QUIGG. And if the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] will endure the interruption——

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I will yield to you for a question, certainly.

Mr. QUIGG. I say that the order of May 6 and the significance of that order were not understood for months after the date on which it was pretended to be issued.

Mr. BROSIUS. Now you have changed the issue.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. What was the question the gentleman from New York wished to ask?

Mr. BROSIUS. You have changed the issue. You said it was not published.

Mr. QUIGG. I have shown you that it was not published.

Mr. BROSIUS. But I have shown you that it was published.

Mr. QUIGG. No, you have not shown me anything of the kind. The order of May 6 was a new set of rules from A to Z. The order of May 6 was an abolition of all the rules that had previously existed and the issue of an entirely new set of rules, in which offices were newly classified. Not 30,000, as you have read, but over 40,000 were included in that classification.

Mr. BROSIUS. No, that is a mistake.

Mr. QUIGG. That is the fact.

Mr. BROSIUS. Thirty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-one was the number, and this says 30,000.

Mr. QUIGG. Well, I think that is not correct.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. The gentleman from New York sits down without asking any question, as I supposed he would.

Mr. QUIGG. I asked you whether you had seen the order of May 6 on May 6.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. You did not say a word of that in your last interruption, but I am accustomed to that.

Mr. QUIGG. I certainly did not intend to be disrespectful to the gentleman, or unfairly to consume his time.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I know that; but I will leave it to the House whether this statement of my friend from Pennsylvania does not confirm the statement that I made, and whether the statement of the gentleman from New York [Mr. QUIGG], that the full order was not published, is not a quibble. The fact is, the country had notice what this order was to be, and that 30,000 men were to be put into the classified service, which was the fact—not 40,000, as the gentleman says. And moreover, the Republican party did not rest there. We went on and adopted our platform, and after we had adopted our platform we took advantage of it and circulars were sent out stating the standing of the Republican party and of the Democratic party on this subject.

These circulars were sent to officeholders, suggesting the advantage that it was to them to support the Republican instead of the Democratic party. I think after that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] can not say that on this ground he is still on the Republican platform.

The gentleman brought up for our admiration the conduct of Tammany Hall in New York. He held up to Republicans as a model the main vital principle of spoils, under which Tammany Hall, the greatest political organization in the country perhaps, the one certainly which we believe has done more to debauch politics and vitiate elections and corrupt the public than any other political organization in the North at least—he holds up their fundamental principles to the commendation of Republicans. I think that is the greatest condemnation of the cause which he himself advocates. And he throws out a threat to us. He says if we do not pass what he wants, then this system will be destroyed, root and branch. Mr. Chairman, I welcome any such issue as that. I should like to see a political party or a Congress of the United States which would dare to attempt to destroy the civil-service system, root and branch. I think gentlemen are misled by what they hear of public opinion. I venture to say that any political party or any Congress which attempted that, which went to the people on that issue, would be so overwhelmingly overthrown that they would never again be in the civil service.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] says the President recommends to us that this law should be modified, and therefore we ought to legislate to modify it. I understand that the President does desire modification. I think every member of this House and of the Republican party desires modification. I do not know of anyone who thinks that this law is perfect. I myself desire various modifications; but inasmuch as the President says it should be modified, and inasmuch as the President to-day has the power to modify it, why not leave to him the modification? It seems to me the gentleman's argument answers itself. It is an Executive function. These offices are all under Executive control. The executive officers are the ones that know where change should be made and where it should not, and I say leave to the Executive the function that he now has.

I do not pretend to say there are not serious abuses under this system. We have abuses which the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] spoke of under Logan Carlisle that were shameful. But great men will sometimes have small sons. People will get into offices who ought not to be there; but that itself has led to its own cure, and that abuse has brought about a remedy. In the Departments there are now provisional boards which will prevent any such abuse in the future and regulate promotion. That is the way in a republican government that abuses are cured—by feeling the abuses and then correcting them. We can not correct everything by theory.

There is one abuse spoken of here that is inherent in the system and ought to be cured, and that is, old men accumulate in the service. We can not help it as it is now. There are various remedies proposed. I introduced a bill myself in the last Congress which provided that at 64, I think was the age, every man in the civil service should go out. I think that would be a simple remedy. Every man who went in would have notice of it. I think it would cure the abuse. There are others that have been suggested, and which, perhaps, are better. But because the system is not perfect is no reason why we should do away with it. The system is so far better than any proposed that we must continue it. Gentlemen say, "Why not do as you do in business—select the men you want." They know that that is no argument. They know it is an ideal way, not a practical way.

We know that this is a question between the present system and the old patronage system, and I am surprised that any man who has had intelligent experience of the two systems would say that he prefers the old system to the present system. We have an illustration of the old system right in this House. We are not under civil-service reform. We appoint our own officers. The gentleman from Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, told us last Congress that there were a third more officials here than were necessary. That is because of the patronage system, we all know. My colleague [Mr. MOODY] showed that their salaries were a third more than elsewhere. That is because of the patronage system.

In regard to the service rendered us I will say nothing, of course, about this Congress. We all have friends here. But I have been in two Congresses before, one Democratic and one Republican. I venture to say that there were men here as our employees in both those Congresses who, if there had been a civil-service system and each man had six months' probation before he received a permanent appointment, never would have been our employees after that six months' test. But why did we continue them? We could not complain to the Doorkeeper. The Doorkeeper does not really appoint his employees. You and I appointed them; and the only way in which he could remove them would be to come to us. The only way the appointment was had was by coming to us.

They were our own appointees, and for that reason there is an illustration right under our eyes of the patronage system as compared with the merit system. We have more employees, we pay them higher salaries; we have poorer service than under the other system. The way our appointees come in here reminds me of a verse I saw the other day in a paper entitled "Success." It said:

It lies through two swing doors swung to.
The attendance is always full.
Some by the door marked "push" get through,
And the rest by the door marked "pull."

Our employees all get in through the door marked "pull." Merit, ability, even push are useless. The only one who is successful is he who has the political "pull." That is the old system; the patronage system as opposed to the merit system.

I want, however, to say just a word on this question as a matter of party policy, as a matter of politics. I do not know whether the gentleman from Ohio or the gentleman from Indiana will condescend to look at it from such a low plane. I agree with them that it ought not to be the controlling one, but inasmuch as I think the old system is not only injurious and expensive to the country, but would surely weaken the Republican party, I am going to venture to allude to this aspect of the matter. I suppose gentlemen on the other side of the House know what is wisest for their party. At any rate, they do not want any advice from us.

I presume their course will win them the kind of votes they are catering for, but I think that if we should adopt their tactics and announce ourselves in favor of the abolition of the civil-service system we would lose the very class of votes we ought to cater for and the very class we can not afford to lose. Gentlemen from Ohio tell us that from 90 to 96 per cent of the people of that State want the civil-service law repealed. I do not pretend to know as much about public opinion in Ohio as they do, but I confess it strikes me as just possible that they may have mistaken the vociferous clamor of office seekers for the great voice of the public. Possibly in Ohio the two are synonymous; but in Massachusetts, where we are not so accustomed to seeing our sons in the Presidential chair, and are not educated up to the Ohio expectation of office, I think the great overwhelming majority of the people are in favor of the present system, look upon it as desirable, economical, and helpful, and want to have it continued and extended.

Mr. BROWN. Has the gentleman noticed the fact that not a single member from Ohio has advocated the absolute repeal of the civil-service law, and that every member from Ohio who has spoken on the subject has spoken in favor of a reasonable modification of the odious features of the law, and nothing further?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I have noticed that, but I did not care to allude to it. I think the gentleman himself [Mr. BROWN] called the civil-service law an abomination. I know that General GROSVENOR said he preferred the old system to the present system, and I believe that a great many persons who rise here and say they want the law modified, say they want modification when they would really like to have it repealed. That is certainly what the spirit of their arguments indicates. I believe that what we hear in private conversation on the subject is much more antagonistic to the law than what we hear on the floor of the House, and I really believe there are many members who would like to see the whole law wiped out, root and branch.

But, fortunately, public opinion has influence upon us, and, as I was saying, I believe that in Massachusetts public opinion wants the law retained and extended. I think one reason why they want it is because they believe that the old patronage system allowed a Congressman to build up for himself a personal, selfish machine, made politics mercenary, and allowed the establishment of a boss. In our State we have not any liking for the boss in politics, and I do not believe that any system which paves the way for him will be popular there.

I think the antagonism to civil-service reform is much stronger in this House than in the country at large. That would be natural. We would benefit by the repeal. We are none of us ethereal, above the ordinary motives and influences which actuate human conduct, and consequently we can not help having personal, selfish feelings in favor of a system which would give us great power and patronage, and which will allow us to build up a body of retainers and workers who will help us in the future. Therefore I believe that in this House the feeling of the community or the country is not fairly represented. I am aware that in this House it is unpopular to be known as a civil-service reformer. It seems to me that the epithet civil-service reformer here carries with it very much such a stigma as used in school to be called "a good boy."

I do not think any of us liked that appellation; probably none of us ever had it. But in some such way support of civil-service reform here seems to be taken to indicate a lack of sturdiness and worldliness. It is like accusing a man of taking too much water with his whisky, intimating that he is a little too good, too exempt from the ordinary vices of humanity to be an average Congressman or a good politician. [Laughter.] Now, I think that many of the men who have that feeling overestimate their virtue; that they would really be considered quite wicked enough to be practical even if they were civil-service reformers. [Laughter.] I do not think the people in general believe that because a man is a civil-service reformer he is too good for their service. I think people recognize that work is necessary in politics. I was a worker before I was an officeholder. I think the party workers ought to be recognized. They do a great deal of self-sacrificing, unrewarded, indispensable work. But I want to suggest to gentlemen that there are two kinds of practical work in politics. There is what is usually called "work," and there is also the framing of issues, the establishing of political policies.

That is what we are doing in this House; and I venture to say that the practical effect of the issues that we frame is infinitely more than the practical effect of work at the polls. More depends on the principles that parties put forth and the conduct of parties in Congress and their Administration than on party work. And I believe that any party that tries to overthrow civil-service reform is doing more practical work to hurt itself than all the workers at the polls can undo between now and 1900. [Applause.] I think that our President—our Ohio President—is showing himself not only a broader statesman, but a keener politician than the gentlemen from Ohio who oppose him, and that if we want to not only help the country, but strengthen the Republican party, we should defend and uphold the President as he is upholding and defending the Republican platform.

Mr. KERR. I should like to ask the gentleman a question, simply as a matter of personal curiosity.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Certainly.

Mr. KERR. The gentleman has said that all the gentlemen who are opposed to the present system of civil service are simply seeking to build up a corps of retainers and helpers——

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Oh, no; I have not said that.

Mr. KERR. I so understood; and I simply had a personal curiosity to know why it is that the gentlemen of New England have no desire to build up corps of helpers and retainers in political matters.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I do not pretend to be any more virtuous or unselfish than any other gentleman in this House. I would like to have a corps of personal workers and retainers. I did not accuse—if the gentleman so understood, he misunderstood me, or else in the warmth of speaking I said what I did not mean—I did not accuse men in this House who are espousing the other side on this question of doing it solely from that motive. I simply said that we were subject to that motive; that there was an influence to which we were all necessarily subject and could not escape.

Mr. KERR. Can the gentleman explain why it is that the gentlemen from New England have escaped that influence?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I say we have not escaped it; but I presume one reason operating upon us is that the public opinion of New England is in favor of the civil-service law.

Mr. KERR. Then is it not a matter of political advantage for a New England man to get on the side of public opinion?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Certainly it is.

Mr. KERR. Then that explains the whole matter. [Laughter.] I was wondering about that.

Mr. SULLOWAY. The gentleman from Massachusetts will allow me to say that the views expressed by him do not by any manner of means represent those of that part of New England comprising the State of New Hampshire.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Those of us who live in New England have long known the astuteness of New Hampshire politicians. I will not assume to know more about New Hampshire than the gentleman does. But replying to the remark of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KERR], that "that accounts for it all," I will cheerfully admit that all of us are doubtless influenced by public opinion and that it is very much more difficult for a man who lives in a State where public opinion favors the civil-service system to oppose this cause than in a State where it does not.

I wish to say, Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that the men who are espousing this cause on the one side or the other are actuated simply by selfish motives—by a desire to help party workers or by a desire to be in accord with public opinion. We are all of us looking at the question on its merits. But we are all likely to be affected by selfish motives. And I have not yet heard any argument in this House which showed that the patronage system began to compare in its results with the civil-service system.

Mr. KERR. I want to ask the gentleman whether in the charge he has made, that every member who opposes the present system of civil service does so simply because of a political advantage——

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I did not say any such thing.

Mr. KERR. Whether the gentleman is not a little uncharitable toward those of us who live farther west, where constituencies are largely against this system, because we seek to represent the opinions of our constituents on this floor.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Why, Mr. Chairman, I thought I practically answered that question in the way the gentleman wished me to do. I have said that I do not impute any selfish motives to anybody; but I do say that there are selfish influences at work, and we have got to look out that we are not influenced by them. Whether any gentleman or any party of gentlemen is so influenced I do not know.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. QUIGG. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask that the time of the gentleman from Massachusetts be extended for five minutes for the purpose of submitting to him an inquiry, if he will be kind enough to answer it.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I am perfectly content to do so, if I can have the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the time

of the gentleman from Massachusetts be extended for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I wonder how much of that time I am to get, and how much my friend from New York will consume? [Laughter.]

Mr. QUIGG. Well, I think we will divide it about half and half.

I want to call the attention of the gentleman and of the committee to the report of the Civil Service Commission for the year ending June 30, 1896, and to read therefrom a short extract on which I desire to predicate my question:

When the President had under consideration a general revision of the civil-service rules during the summer and fall of 1895, and up to late in the spring of 1896, the preparation of the necessary statistics for his guidance presented a serious question when the paucity of statistics along that line was discovered. All attempts to ascertain the number of persons that would probably be included failed to make more than a rough approximation. The positions affected and the organizations included were widely separated, being distributed throughout all the States and Territories, and a few were in foreign countries.

After the President had signed the rules and they had been promulgated and put into operation, it became imperative to know within the closest approximation possible how many positions were affected by that revision, where they were located, the precise nomenclature used, the compensation paid to each of the grades of the employees, and other necessary data, in order that the classification might be complete under the law and the rules. There were no reports extant that contained the necessary information.

Finally this compilation was completed and was printed under a concurrent resolution of the two Houses, which was passed in the House of Representatives on the 22d of December and in the Senate on the 5th day of January following.

Now, I ask the gentleman this question: Did he know any more on May 6 or May 7 than the Civil Service Commission did about the number of places included within this order to which reference is made? [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will suggest that there must be no applause in the galleries.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. The gentleman from New York seems to think that a "knock-down" question.

Mr. QUIGG. It is, at all events, an important question in this connection.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I simply know that I read the Washington newspapers and saw no reason to doubt their statement upon this question—that the two Washington newspapers asserted that this order would cover over 30,000 places. I know the Associated Press throughout the country gave the same report. I read the reports and believed them, and it seems to me that that closes the contention.

Mr. QUIGG. Well, it is some 14,000 out of the way; that is all.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts (continuing). And I do not see where the point of the gentleman's question comes in. There were some 40,000 places covered under the order. It really involved only about 30,000, because 10,000 of them were already under the civil-service rules before the order was made.

Mr. QUIGG. We will come to that after a while.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. So, therefore, how the newspapers got the information I neither know nor care; but it was given out throughout the country and I believed it, and I think that every sensible man who read the papers believed it.

Mr. QUIGG. Does the gentleman deny the fact that the order of President Cleveland practically doubled up the civil service by putting in some 44,000 additional employees in the service and then threw the blanket over them for their protection?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I am not now, and have not been, advocating anything of the kind. I would like very much to be able to give my opinion on that question if the time permitted me. I have been seeking to present to the committee my advocacy of what I believe to be a proper system.

Mr. QUIGG. But the gentleman has been criticising very severely the views of others. Does he assume that we are opposed to the civil-service principle in its entirety because we are opposed to the unjust administration of certain portions of it?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I referred to gentlemen who declared themselves on the floor of the House as opposed to the present system, and who regarded the old system as good, or better. That statement was made on the floor——

Mr. QUIGG. I am as good a civil-service reformer as the gentleman from Massachusetts is himself, but I am opposed to the manner in which it has been administered. [Applause.] We demand that there shall be corrections in the administration of the law.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I do not see wherein we differ on that point. I believe myself that there was rightful indignation on the part of the people when during the last two years of the Cleveland Administration, when it was evident that the Administration was going out of power, it took advantage of its occupancy of that high trust and put these positions under the civil-service rules when it was known that we were going into power and would have the right of appointment. I was, perhaps, as indignant as the gentleman himself. But I will not allow myself to oppose the system simply because there have been errors committed under it, or faults committed, nor would I undertake to advocate a repeal of a system that works so advantageously because it took from us certain offices that we thought or had reason to believe were ours.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Certainly.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. If I have understood the gentleman correctly, he believes that if authority rested in Mr. Cleveland to commit a wrong, there is the same authority resting in the President now to right that wrong, and that no further law is needed.

Mr. QUIGG. Yes, I know; but he is a long while doing it.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. He has said he is going to do it in part at once.

Mr. BRUMM. Why does he not do it?

Mr. QUIGG. He is a long while in doing it, and we can do it here in five minutes. [Applause.]

Mr. MOODY. The gentleman will find that it is a pretty long five minutes.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. Where did the President of the United States get the power?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. He got it under legislation of Congress.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. Then why is it out of the province of the legislative branch to enable him to remedy the wrongs that you admit, and that make you indignant?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. It is within our province, of course. We have the right to do it; but the President has the right already, and I believe he will do it without our interfering.

Mr. KERR. Are you in favor of so modifying the law as to put out those men who were kept in under these extensions and put in men who have been examined under the civil-service law?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. No; that is just where we differ.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

By unanimous consent, the time of Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts was extended five minutes.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. The question which was just then asked me by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KERR] comes right down to the root of this matter. He asks, as I understand him, if I am in favor of modifying the law so far as to take out all those men who were kept in under these extensions. Now, I will say frankly——

Mr. KERR. And to put in men who have been examined under the civil-service law.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Well, I think I understand you. Now, I will say frankly, as I said before, I was provoked at those extensions. I do not know what Mr. Cleveland's motives were. I do not know whether he did it to keep Democrats in or because he liked the system. Provoked as I was, I will only go so far as to say that I will vote to modify the law in those cases which I think ought not to be under the law.

If he extended it over offices which I believe ought to be under the law, even although I believe it was done to take the offices away from us, I will not be so inconsistent with principle as to repeal that law for the sake of giving our men the offices. I will let them stay there, and the only modifications I will agree to are in those cases which I think in principle are wrong. For instance, one case which I have in mind is that of the medical examiners under the pension law. I do not think those places belong under the civil service. I should like to see the law modified and have those places taken out.

I know the collector of my State, in whom I have great confidence, says that his deputies ought to be taken out. I see the President is going to do that, but in spite of my party feeling—my disappointment at not having these spoils distributed—I will not allow myself to go so far as to let that take away from me my self-respect and vote against a principle which I believe in. I will let those men stay there even if I do not think they ought to have been put in.

Mr. KNOWLES. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. KNOWLES. Why do you think these exceptions should be made?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. What exceptions?

Mr. KNOWLES. Those you speak of.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. As to the medical examiners, I do not think a physician whose duty it is to examine a man and see whether he ought to have a pension or not should be under the civil-service rules. I do not think that that is the kind of talent which can best be discovered by an examination. There are not a great many of them, and I think we shall do better by having them appointed as they were before.

Mr. MAHANY. How about the superintendent of public buildings?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I think the same applies to

him. My feeling about the matter is this: I think the higher up you go the fewer places should be under the civil service. I would extend it downward. I would put laborers under the civil-service rules and exempt the higher officials.

Mr. MAHANY. That is contrary to the theory of the commission, is it not?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. The gentleman seems to think that because I believe in civil-service reform, that I not only approve of everything that Grover Cleveland did in that line, but that I approve of everything which the Civil Service Commission does. Now, there are many things in which I differ from them.

Mr. MAHANY. Where did you get the impression that the President intends to make these modifications?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I got that in the newspapers, the same as I got my information concerning the order of May 7.

Mr. KNOWLES. Oh; it is only the little fellows you would have under the civil service?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I do not mean simply the little places. I think where you can select just as good men by examination you are taking away the patronage pressure, which, to my mind, is vitiating politics. That is my main reason for thinking that civil-service reform is the better principle.

Mr. BELFORD. What test would you subject a laborer to?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Oh, I can not answer that now. We do it well in Massachusetts.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Of those employees over whom President Cleveland extended the civil-service rules, were not a large majority Republicans?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I do not know. I do not believe they were.

Mr. OGDEN. Do you believe that all of the 30,000 men over whom President Cleveland extended this order were inefficient?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. No; I do not believe that.

Mr. OGDEN. Then what was the ground of your indignation against President Cleveland's extension of this order?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I will agree that it was partisan indignation. It was indignation because we thought that his Administration being discredited and going out, and that we were going to have these offices to fill, they were taken away from us. It was the same kind of indignation that was aroused all over this country when John Adams made his midnight appointments; after he had been legislated out of office he appointed men to various positions, and the whole country roused up against him. I suppose it was some such feeling as that.

Mr. OGDEN. I suppose the same spirit of indignation filled the breast of President Harrison when he made his order of extension.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. We expected that we were going to stay in power. Both sides admitted during the last two years of Mr. Cleveland's Administration that he would not have a Democratic successor, and it is those changes that we most complain of.

Mr. OGDEN. Then, after all, this is partisan indignation and not on the merits alone.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Much of that indignation was. It was, perhaps, not very creditable.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Are you in favor of taking deputy collectors out of the civil service?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I will not say that I am.

Mr. BRUCKER. Were not these first extensions inaugurated under a Republican Administration?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I think that they were.

Mr. KERR. Do you know how many deputy collectors were affected by this order?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I do not.

Mr. FARIS. Ten hundred and eighty.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FARIS. Mr. Chairman, the bill under discussion provides for an appropriation of public money for the support of the Civil Service Commission and system. Because I am unalterably opposed to the present civil-service system of our country, this provision of the bill will not have my support. In the discussion to which we have already listened, and, indeed, during the speech of the gentleman who has just taken his seat, and in the colloquy incident thereto, I saw laid bare more and more the iniquity of this system which we assail.

It has been said that New England was in favor of this system, but judging from the remarks of our stately friend from New Hampshire [Mr. SULLOWAY] and the concessions made by the gentleman from Massachusetts, it seems to me there is little difference between them. There is one fact boldly exposed in this debate, and that is that but one member of this body, and he my distinguished colleague from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON], has asserted himself as favoring the perpetuation and further extension of the system of civil service now in force. I regret that my friend is not in his seat.

No man on this floor has a higher regard for my colleague than I, and he knows from our friendly relations of the past decade that I would neither assail nor reflect upon him; but under the circumstances I will be pardoned for making allusion to some of his utterances, not because he heartily entertains them, for in that I respect him, but because I believe that it is simply another case of a good man gone wrong on this subject.

I know the brilliancy of oratory and the ability of my colleague, all of which I admire. And I admire his courage in standing up here and delivering himself as he believes, whether it was in harmony with the constituency he represents or not. We all know it is one of the characteristics of human nature in moments of enthusiasm to be carried away by our flambuoyant oratory of the air-castle-building quality, and if I had been on this floor in 1883 and my colleague had delivered a speech such as he delivered yesterday, I would have regarded it as a masterful presentation of the advocates of the present system.

It is a singular fact, Mr. Chairman, that this question has never before been discussed in the House of Representatives. It is a matter of history with which all are familiar that the present law passed this body with only fifteen minutes given to either side, and much of that time was absorbed in the general confusion on the floor.

I am one of those, Mr. Chairman, who believe that the fathers, with patriotic foresight, invoked and relied upon the general interest of all the people in our politics to maintain and make permanent our free institutions; that this result can only be accomplished through the instrumentality of political parties, and that the party in power, with full responsibility of government, should favor its own adherents and supporters in appointments to office. My colleague, as well as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] who just preceded me, has fallen into the error of discrediting those of us who advocate a modification of this system.

The law would be all right, but there have been scores and scores of Executive orders and commission rules which have been promulgated and published to the world as a part of the system to supply what seemed to be the defects of the law. To that policy of orders and rules, Mr. Chairman, I am unalterably opposed, and I believe the sentiment of this country demands that there shall be a backward step in that regard. I am for the best obtainable public service. No man on this floor would more readily vote to secure the very best interests of the service than I. We simply disagree as to the means to secure it.

I believe, and I am of the opinion, that the people of the country, whether they be Republicans or Democrats, generally regard it the same way—that the present system of administration of the civil service is contrary to the genius of our institutions, that its administration has become odious, and the people will smite the party that attempts to perpetuate it as it is.

Mr. Chairman, let us look at the period just preceding the enactment of this law. We had just come out of the great rebellion; we were in a period of reconstruction and national rehabilitation to adjust ourselves to the new conditions. It was a great period for the speculator and the adventurer, and we see that the seeds then sown by the men who inspired this law bore fruit without the American people understanding just what was coming. The Republican party had been in power since 1860; all the enemies of that great party were in all manner of conspiracy to overthrow it.

Every advantage that could be conjured up by the ingenuity of men was taken to overthrow that party and bring it into disrepute. In that fertile soil for mischief the present civil-service system sprang up and abides to plague and discredit every Administration that has touched it. The great name of Lincoln has been brought into this debate as if to show him in hostility to the method of dispensing Federal patronage in his time. I hold in my hand a book called "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln," and have before me the contribution of the Hon. George S. Boutwell, a statesman who held intimate relations to the martyr President. I do not pretend to assert what Mr. Lincoln's views were, but as a contribution to this debate showing the kind of men and their politics that he desired in his Administration, I will read the following extract from the Boutwell paper:

> He struggled first for the Union and then for the overthrow of slavery as the only formidable enemy of the Union. These were his tests of political fellowship, and he carefully excluded from place every man who could not bear them. He accepted the great and most manifest lesson of free government, that every wise and vigorous administration represents the majority party, and that the best days of every free country are those days when a party takes and wields power by a popular verdict and guards itself at every step against the assaults of a scrutinizing opposition. He accepted the essential truths that a free government is a political organization and that the political opinions of those intrusted with its administration as to what the Government should be and do are of more consequence to the country than even their knowledge of orthography and etymology.
>
> As a consequence he accepted the proposition that every place of Executive discretion or of eminent administrative power should be occupied by the friends of the Government. This, not because the spoils belong to the victors, but for the elevated and sufficient reason that the chief offices of State are instrumentalities and agencies by which the majority carry out their principles, perfect their measures, and render their policy acceptable to the

country. And also for the further reason that in case of failure the Administration is without excuse. The entire public policy of Mr. Lincoln was the natural outgrowth of his political principles as a Republican. Through the influence of experience and the exercise of power the politician ripened into the statesman, but the ideas, principles, and purposes of the statesman were the ideas, principles, and purposes of the partisan politician.

Mr. Chairman, we all know that Abraham Lincoln was a politician before he was a statesman, and we all have reason to believe that while he may have seen that the spoils system, so called, had its defects, yet he believed in the integrity of the people and in the permanency of our institutions, and in these rested the assurance for the correction of errors in administration and the purification of party politics.

Mr. Chairman, on the 7th of December last, my colleague [Mr. JOHNSON], in the debate on this subject, used these words:

Every man knows that the spoils system degrades the public man who touches it with his hands. Every man knows that it closes the avenues of public preferment to the intelligent, capable man who can not get the pull of some local politician by giving value received in votes for him in order to be put into the public service, whether he is qualified or not.

Mr. Chairman, that is the familiar cry of the mugwump. That has been familiar in the speeches of that class of our citizens ever since long before the enactment of this law. It presupposes conditions that do not exist and never did. In the debate in 1883 there was very little of such talk in the Senate of the United States. The curse of such mugwump declarations as this was the forerunner of the greater curse of the present system. I say to my distinguished colleague that the day is past when such utterances will deter men, either in public or private life, from the expression of their opinions on this subject or from striking at a monstrosity in Government that limits the hope and makes aimless the aspiration of thousands of our young men in politics.

Mr. Chairman, this is the language of the mugwump, with which we have been familiar. This is the sentiment of the about fifty gentlemen who met two weeks ago in the city of Cincinnati, as they have been doing for years, slapping one another on the back, and interchanging compliments on the fact that for fifteen years they have bulldozed national conventions, have successfully hoodwinked the American Congress, and have hoodooed several Presidents of the United States. [Applause.]

They are the free lances of our politics, whose political abode is "No Man's Land." They support this political party or that, according to the best bargain they can force, and at the same time they are despised by all men of honest political convictions of all parties.

In short, they are the freebooters and pirates of the sea and the charlatans and mountebanks of the land in the political domain of the United States. [Applause.]

Now, on the question of the condition of the public service back in that period, I ask you to look at the debate that took place in the Senate of the United States, as it will throw some interesting light on this subject. Senator HAWLEY took a conspicuous part in that debate, and I read from his utterances. He said:

I affirm that throughout the great branches of the public service in general the work of the Government is well done by men who desire to do it well.

Again he said:

I believe in my country. I believe it is an honest country—as honest as ever lived. I believe it is the strongest, freest, best, and, if I may say it, it has as good a civil service as any other country, or a better one.

Mr. BROSIUS. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. FARIS. Certainly.

Mr. BROSIUS. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the quotation he has just made from Mr. HAWLEY is from a speech made at the time of the passage of the civil-service law?

Mr. FARIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROSIUS. In that debate?

Mr. FARIS. That is my recollection.

Mr. BROSIUS. Has not my friend read, if he looked over the discussion, these words of Senator HAWLEY which I am about to read? He was a member of the committee who reported the bill, he advocated it in the Senate, and he uttered these words:

I propose to show that we have here a reasonable, simple, practical bill open to no constitutional objection, not in any sense experimental, based upon absolute, conclusive experience, capable of being easily and economically executed, that will vastly improve the whole civil service of the country.

Did my friend see those remarks of Senator HAWLEY?

Mr. FARIS. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania says that Senator HAWLEY used those words, I have no shadow of doubt that such is the fact.

Mr. BRUMM. But does not the language as read show that at that time it was not intended that this law should have such a sweeping scope as has been given to it since?

Mr. BROSIUS. It shows quite the contrary, because the language of Senator HAWLEY expressly stated that the system applied to "the whole civil service of the country."

Mr. FARIS. I will come to that matter a little later on, if the gentleman will permit.

Mr. Chairman, back in 1871, when this general subject was before the Senate of the United States, Senator Morton, of Indiana, gave utterance to language which I propose to quote, and which I am sorry my distinguished colleague, who has the honor to represent the district which was that great man's home, is not here to listen to:

It is said that there are a large number of incompetent and worthless clerks employed. Is that true? I believe the clerks here are as competent and as well qualified and men of as good character as can be found in any country. I believe that our civil service is now conducted as well, if not better than at any former period in our history. We have gone on improving and reforming, and the civil service is getting better from year to year.

Now, what does this language indicate? It indicates that even then the great men of our time saw the improvement that was steadily being made. The language of my distinguished colleague presupposes no progress. If we grant that the service was bad then, what of the strides of the last twenty years? What of our boasted education? What of our improved methods of commerce and our better conditions in mercantile and professional life, all uplifting the character and the quality of our service in private as well as public life?

Why, sir, would not the people demand now of the party in power the highest and best administration of the offices? If we grant that former conditions were bad, have we not made strides of progress that warrant us in the belief that they could not be and continue so now? To assert the contrary is to insult the intelligence and cast odium upon the patriotism of all our people.

Mr. Chairman, the very weakness of this system is made manifest by the concessions of gentlemen who seem to advocate its perpetuity. There has been much said about the scope of this law, and to this also, from extracts in that debate, I will now for a short time address myself.

Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, a Democrat, was in charge of the bill in the Senate, and he used these words:

There has been great misapprehension as to the methods and the scope of the bill. I desire the attention of Senators while I briefly state them. I see I have spoken a good deal longer than I intended. The bill simply applies to the Executive Departments of the Government here in Washington and to those offices throughout the country—post-offices and custom-houses—which employ more than fifty people.

I am told—and I am sure that I am not far out of the way, if I am not exactly accurate—that the number of such offices does not exceed 30, or perhaps 35, and that the number of persons who are employed in them, together with those in the Departments here, will not exceed 10,000. I said that this was a tentative effort, that it was intended to be an experiment; and it is because it is tentative, because it is intended to be an experiment, that the committee thought it advisable in its initial stages to limit it as they have limited it in this bill.

There is another reason which the Senator expressed, and to which I call the respectful attention of the House now. He continued:

There was another reason. The heads of offices and bureaus where the number of employees is small can themselves personally judge of the fitness of persons who are applicants for appointment, knowing as they do more or less in their narrow communities their antecedents, their habits, and their modes of life.

Mr. Chairman, that is what we say now. We have not so much objection to the law as we have to the rules and the orders that have been promulgated and executed following the law. We say that if the law were left to apply as the men who enacted it intended, then there would not be any such scene as we have witnessed in this House in the last few days. From 10,000 positions which it was designed that the law would cover, the commission created by the bill has, by scores of rules and orders of its own making, embraced within the scope of the system they have builded nearly the entire official force of the Government outside of fourth-class postmasters.

On the subject of the scope of this law Senator HAWLEY used these words:

I would not establish a bureaucracy nor in any way bar the honorable political ambition of the young. We do not touch the elective offices of the Government; we do not touch probably over 15 per cent of the appointive offices. The young man is left free to the whole range of offices by election and appointment in his own State.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if the law had been allowed to conform to that idea, if it had been confined to the intent and the scope of those who voted upon it, and who understood and debated the situation at the time, then there would not have been any such public indignation throughout the country as we have already witnessed arising from its operation under the bureaucracy that Senator HAWLEY said would not be established.

Senator HOAR said in the course of debate on the scope of the law:

It is merely applicable to clerical and other service in the custom-houses and post-offices and the Departments.

Senator Miller, of New York, on the scope of the law said:

The bill, as we all know, is tentative. It is experimental, and at the beginning we must give the commission large discretionary powers.

Now listen to this language. It was not disputed or questioned during that long and interesting debate:

If it be found at the next meeting of Congress, or at the end of the year or two years, that we have given the commission too much power, that we have not properly circumscribed it in this bill, then it can be amended.

And no man rose to say that that was not the purpose and scope of the bill as it was then understood by its promoters.

Mr. Chairman, we know as a matter of fact that the law has never been touched by legislation in Congress. The only legislation that has been applied to it has been the tinkering and legerdemain of the Civil Service Commission itself, which has brought it into the odium that it now enjoys throughout the country, so that it is a stench in the nostrils of every lover of good government. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, as to the origin of this law I wish to address myself for a moment. There has been nothing of this debate—I refer to the Senate debate of 1883—to speak of brought into the discussion in this House. I therefore beg the indulgence of the committee to read a few extracts which throw, in my opinion, very much light on the subject of the paternity of the law we discuss.

Senator Ingalls, who was then in the Senate of the United States, representing the State of Kansas, had his powers of observation with him, as usual. Here is what he says:

> Mr. President, this bill that is before the Senate is not devised by either of the political parties in the Senate.

My colleague charges, and proclaims to the country, that this was a Republican bill. Here is the record. Further on Mr. Ingalls said:

> It was sent here by a self-constituted commission of exceedingly holy and wise and upright men outside of the Senate and has been practically accepted by a committee of this body. It does not represent the sentiment of either of the political parties in this body.
>
> I know what I am talking about, sir; and when the Senator from Connecticut assumes the attitude of the apostle of civil-service reform, I say to him that as to this measure he is playing at secondhand.
>
> This measure was not devised by the Senator from Connecticut, nor was it devised by the Committee on Civil Service Reform of this body. I know who drew up the bill; I know who sent it here, and I know the motives and the incentives that are being used to pass it.

Mr. Chairman, I wonder if any of the ears attached to the heads of the men who met at Cincinnati two weeks ago are burning? Senator Ingalls goes on to say:

> It does not do to assume that this measure is the invention, or that this measure is the device, or that it has been conceived by the Republican party of this body. I know better. I know perfectly well who prepared it; and I know that it has been forced upon the committee and upon the members of this body by influences entirely outside of it.

Immediately following Senator Ingalls, Senator HAWLEY commented upon the measure, and admitted practically and in substance every word and charge uttered by the Kansas Senator as to the authorship of the measure, and as to its being foisted upon the Senate by men and influences entirely outside of that body.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. FARIS. Certainly.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Does he not know that Senator Ingalls was a pronounced disciple and defender of the spoils system, and that he said that purification in politics was an iridescent dream, that votes counted, no matter how obtained, and that that was the one thing that defeated Senator Ingalls when he came up for reelection to the United States Senate in Kansas?

Mr. FARIS. I do not know anything about that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Well, I do.

Mr. FARIS. And for the purposes of this debate I do not care anything about it. I do know that Mr. Ingalls, whether in the Senate or outside of it, usually took care of himself.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BARNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield thirty minutes of my time to the gentleman from Indiana, and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FARIS. I am obliged to the gentleman from Wisconsin for his courtesy.

Mr. Chairman, I do not care so much about the details that have been referred to by gentlemen in this debate as to the operation of the civil-service law. My object is to show how this law was regarded by the men who voted for it and to say that the reason of our present hostility toward it is not because of the law itself, but because of the system, the unwarranted and illegal system, that has been allowed to grow up under it. Why, Mr. Chairman, what do we see?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman permit me?

Mr. FARIS. Yes; if my time may be extended for a time equal to that occupied by the interruption.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has already been extended.

Mr. FARIS. I wish to be understood, Mr. Chairman. I desire to extend every courtesy to members on this floor, but unless my time can be extended I can not yield.

Mr. MAHANY. Why, certainly, it will be extended.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands the gentleman to decline to yield.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Does the gentleman decline?

Mr. FARIS. I do not decline, if I can have my time extended again.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I ask that his time be extended five minutes longer.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has just been extended for thirty minutes by a member of the Committee on Appropriations who is entitled to an hour.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Well, I should think that was ample time. Does the gentleman decline to yield?

Mr. FARIS. Yes; I decline to yield, fearing that my time can not be extended longer than I have been granted.

Mr. Chairman, there is another significant question connected with the enactment of this law to which I desire to give a few minutes' attention, and that is the subject of removals from office. I want to show what a few of the leading men participating in that debate in the Senate had to say on that subject. We have seen this law tested in the courts recently and have seen United States court after United States court say that these extensions and these rules and these orders that have been promulgated have been promulgated without any authority of law, but still this pampered commission has proceeded, reaching out and taking in, throughout the length and breadth of this country, every conceivable advantage that could be the product of the acute brain of the mugwump.

On the subject of the power of removal. I wish to read to the committee what certain Senators at that time had to say. Mr. Pendleton said:

> I see it stated that it provides against removals from office. There is nothing like it in the bill. Whether or not it would be advisable to limit removals are questions about which men will differ; but the bill as it is, and as we invoke the judgment of the Senate upon it, contains no provisions either as to tenure of office or removals from office.

Mr. HAWLEY, in several instances in that debate, took the same position, and Mr. Miller, the Senator from New York, took the same position. In the colloquy between Mr. HOAR and Mr. Ingalls, they both agreed to the same effect. So that there was no purpose on the part of the originators of this law—that is, on the part of the Congress of the United States—to have it interfere with the constitutional prerogative of the President of the United States on the question of removals from office.

But what have we seen of the rules and orders that have been built up and promulgated by this self-perpetuating Civil Service Commission?

Mr. Chairman, reference has been made to the extension of the Civil Service Commission under an Executive order, and the application of the system to the pension examining boards. My friend from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] who preceded me admitted that that was unwarranted and ought never to have been done. In this admission every fair-minded citizen of the country agrees with him. The destructive pursuits of the late Administration, not content with hounding pensioners with reductions and discontinuances, heaped a parting indignity upon the Union soldiers under the guise of civil-service reform.

Whose ears will ever be quite free from the echo of "Cleveland and Reform"? The country is quite rid of Cleveland, but the curse of his reform still abides. The hostile attitude of his Administration toward the soldiers in their dismissal from the public service, in their defamation and insult in his veto messages, and in their attempted humiliation by his pretense of purging the pension rolls, was fittingly concluded by his last master stroke of placing and leaving the medical examining boards of the country with the stamp of his civil-service reform upon them.

Mr. Chairman, I am authorized by my own judgment and conscience, and as the Representative from a district of more than 50,000 voters, to denounce that act as the most glaring blunder, the most conspicuous outrage and misfit of an Administration famous for its blunders, outrages, and misfits in government. Not alone the injustice of leaving the soldiers for medical examination, for the most part, in the hands of their avowed enemies, but an order requiring our best physicians (and under Republican rule our best physicians were upon these boards), men of that ancient and honorable profession, perhaps with a life of experience, and many of them surgeons in the war, and men whose entry to their professional life was by virtue of a diploma attesting their training and fitness therefor—that such men as these, I say, should have to enter into a competitive examination before some Aleck from the Civil Service Commission, who parts his hair in the middle and does not know the difference between the symptoms of smallpox and the dysentery, is a monstrosity that I fail in language fitly to describe. Mr. Chairman, the people of this Republic are kind and patient and long-suffering. They like fair play and to see fitness in things. The act of placing these boards within the protection of the so-called civil service, which, as now administered, is a fraud and a hypocrisy, was conceived in sin, executed in the dark, so far as the people of the country knowing of it or wishing it was concerned, and was not only without authority of law, but in violation of public sentiment and of opposing decisions by high officials of the Government.

Now, then, what are we going to do about it? The question in my mind is, Has the operation of the system been a success? and I answer emphatically that the sentiment of this House and the sentiment of this Congress and the sentiment of the country cries in thunder tones, "No, it has not been a success." Then I ask the friends of the system this question:

Are you going to join hands with the friends of a just and reasonable merit system when they attempt to reform the present one, or are you going to leave it to be fought over before the people, and have the system entirely wiped out by its enemies? Are you going to unite with those of us who want to see the present system purified, properly limited, and perpetuated on a fair basis of merit, or are you going to take the chance of seeing a system, a real merit system, to which you all claim to be so wedded and which is now within reach, absolutely destroyed? We would not destroy the principle of merit in the service, but we demand a system that ordinary, honest, everyday men will accept as a merit system that possesses merit.

Mr. Chairman, I never held office until I was honored with a seat in the Fifty-fourth Congress. From the time of my majority I have occupied every position in the ranks in working for my party, as private and official, in my county, in campaign after campaign. I know something of the sentiment of the people I represent. There is not a Republican newspaper in my district that is not opposed to a continuation of this system. Some of them want it repealed, others of them want it modified; but they all agree that it is an infamy in our politics and should be radically modified and purified.

On Tuesday of last week there are men in this Chamber who witnessed a remarkable scene in the city of Indianapolis. There was a meeting of leading Republicans from every Congressional district in that State. One of the speakers, in a short address before that body, referred to this system as it has fastened itself upon the politics of the American people. I tell you that it was like the putting of a match to a blast of powder as the pent-up enthusiasm of indorsement of that assemblage of prominent men was given to the utterance against this present humbug.

There is no doubt about the sentiment of the people of that State; and, my friends in this House, you need Indiana if we are to carry the Fifty-sixth Congress for the Republican party. You need Ohio, and you need Illinois, and it will not do for gentlemen who advocate perpetuation of the present system to say that one side of us stand on one extreme and the other side on the other extreme; that we are satisfied with nothing short of the repeal of the law, and you are satisfied with nothing else but the perpetuation of this system.

Let us meet on common ground; let us be reasonable in this business. Let us put our minds to it, and give the people of this country a law that will not only meet the demands of the country's service, but will relieve it from the iniquity that has grown up in it and commend itself to the fair-minded people of the country.

Mr. CLAYTON. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. FARIS. I beg your pardon; I can not yield.

Mr. CLAYTON. I just want to read the platform of the Republican convention.

Mr. FARIS. Mr. Chairman, my colleague, Mr. JOHNSON, yesterday in his speech, in his colloquy with my colleague, Mr. LANDIS, reminded the latter that he would appeal to the people of Indiana on this question. I was glad to hear him say that. I shall be more than glad to see him do it. The speech of my distinguished colleague yesterday was largely above us—eloquent, scholarly, but extreme and impractical.

The ordinary position of the mugwump in politics (I do not mean to apply that term to him) is above the heads of ordinary men; but I wish to remind my colleague that if he appeals to the people of Indiana next year on this subject, he will do it in a campaign that will be conducted on the ground. He will come down and walk on the earth with the people to whom he will appeal. There will be nothing of the campaign in the air unless some of us are there after the votes are counted. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, in the Departments at Washington we would see perpetuated the merit system. We would see men get into office with fitness as well as capacity; but outside of Washington and outside of the great cities of the country, and outside of the Railway Mail Service, I would leave all the Federal offices absolutely at the disposal of the Administration in power. That is what a Senator of the United States said in effect in the debate on the present law, and that is what they intended.

I say to our Democratic friends that when they go before the people and win at the polls, their Administration in its appointments to office should reflect the political sentiments and policy of that party. And, on the other hand, when we trounce them before the people, I would have throughout the country, except these places which I have mentioned, their political friends promptly walk the plank and my friends put in their places. [Laughter.] No other plan will prove practicable, feasible, and satisfactory to the people who rule this country so long as human nature remains as it is.

Mr. Chairman, this is the only hope of the party organization, this is the only way to perpetuate the views our fathers had for the adhesion of party politics. It is the only hope of great achievements by political parties in this Republic, for when one party is in power the best interests of the nation are subserved when the other great party is outside watching it.

Another thing. Unless this system is curtailed and limited my friend from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] referred to the inevitable result—that only rich men can come to occupy seats in Congress. What can we do to encourage the men who did us the honor to send us here? Aye, I am sorry my distinguished colleague [Mr. JOHNSON] has not yet come in, for if this is true there are two districts in Indiana, the old burnt district so honored by his representing it in this body (except on the civil-service question) and my own, that would have to send two other men here to represent them.

My view is, and I believe it is supported by public opinion through all of the States, that the present law, with its unwarranted and odious extensions by and through the rules and orders of its commission, is a failure; and if I were to attempt to discuss the details of its practices, such as have been referred to in this debate, I could not do it with complacency. If I had my way about it, I would gather together enough of the public indignation felt by our people to fill the cavernous maw of the Civil Service Commission and utterly sink it into oblivion. But that might not be the best way. I am willing to compromise and make concessions, but I do proclaim that its examinations have become the laughing stock of the nation and its practices well-nigh a crying evil.

Why, we have heard it said that the question of capability is everything. I was told a few weeks ago that there was a certification of three names at a given place for appointment by the appointing power. One of the names was found to be that of a drunkard, another that of an ex-convict, and the third that of a cripple unable to perform the duties of the position. If this be true, it is only a further instance of the iniquity of a system that would or could permit it. Capability up, fitness down!

Why, Mr. Chairman, there was a merchant in my part of the country who in a legal proceeding was selected to take an inventory of a great stock of merchandise. He, with his companions in the appraisement, came to the item of 4 gross of socks, and he took his pen and wrote the word down "sox." [Laughter.] A friend called his attention to it, and he said, "Oh, yes; there is something wrong there; I see it," and he took his pen again and wrote it "soxes." [Laughter.]

Now, there was a man who, by his industry and brains, had accumulated a fortune in the mercantile world, but if he had been called upon to pass a civil-service examination conjured up by this commission, with the whole city of Chicago as a prize, he would not have got a brickbat. [Laughter.] Fitness not considered even along with capability! This thought occurs to me: Our friend Robert G. Ingersoll would be abundantly able to pass an examination according to the rules of this commission for the position of preacher in my church, but if an orthodox adherent were to look into his record, I dare say it would hardly be regarded as a fit one for a Methodist preacher. [Laughter.]

Capacity up, fitness down, has been the tendency of this infamous system which we assail. My colleague [Mr. JOHNSON] said that we were resorting to threats. No, gentlemen, there is no threat about it; there is only an earnest and friendly admonition. He said he would appeal to the people, and he said that the President of the United States should stand firmly where the mugwumps want him to stand, and should appeal to the people for support in his attitude on this question.

Let me give you what I regard as a result of appealing to the people on this issue. Suppose that next year in the Congressional campaign in Indiana we should appeal to the people from the standpoint of my colleague's speech of yesterday——

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I should like to ask the gentleman a question, if it will not interrupt him.

Mr. FARIS. It is only a matter of time.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Well, I will help you to get additional time.

Mr. FARIS. All right. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. You talk about threats. Is it not true that the threat part of the business is on the other side; that it is these civil service reform propagandists who are always threatening the fellows who do not believe with them—threatening them that they will not be reelected? Is not that the way it runs?

Mr. FARIS. Of course it is. They are the people in this country who have always been the holier than thou fellows. They are the ones who go sailing and soaring above the heads of the ordinary people, and who are never content unless the ordinary people accept their dicta.

Of course my distinguished friend from Missouri hits the nail on the head by asking the proper question which he submits. But, sir, my distinguished colleague (not yet in his seat) said he would "appeal to the people of Indiana" on this question. Now,

we shall soon have a political campaign in Indiana for the election of members of Congress. Suppose we "appeal to the people" for the maintenance and continuation of this present system. The ordinary political parties, with their systems of work, are to be disregarded.

This business is above political parties. It only appeals to them when it suits their purposes to do so, and it carries itself above the heads of all. Why, think of it a moment! These men in Cincinnati two weeks ago resolving with adulation to the President of the United States, as if their words would encourage him to execute their wishes! Would they not have done the same thing if a President of another political faith had been in the White House and shown a dipsosition to favor their views? Certainly. They care not for political parties. Political parties, Administrations, Presidents, all are the legitimate prey of the purist, the theorist, the mugwump reformer.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. BURTON). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MAHANY. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended ten minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I will not object if the gentleman will consent to let me read the civil-service plank of the Republican platform.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I ask that the gentleman's time be extended; and then if the gentleman from Indiana wants the gentleman from Kansas to read that plank, let it be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is, in the first instance, Shall the gentleman's time be extended for ten minutes?

Mr. FARIS. Let me hear the request of the gentleman from Kansas.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the question be first taken on the extension of time. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. FARIS. Now I will hear the distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON].

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. The gentleman said that the Republican party was not responsible for this law, and he quoted Senator Ingalls and others to show that it was not. Now, I want to read the civil-service plank of the Republican platform adopted at St. Louis by the national convention of that party:

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The civil-service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it; and we renew our repeated declaration that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Let me read a word or two further in that connection. After the convention had adopted these various planks, the platform continues:

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide; and these policies we will put into execution.

Mr. FARIS. Mr. Chairman, I was addressing myself to the suggestion of my colleague that "we appeal to the people of Indiana" on this proposition. We have a campaign for Congress there this year. What shall we do to create an interest among our young men active in the political ranks? We can not do anything in the ordinary processes of party politics.

What shall we do about polling our precincts? "Oh, we will pay no attention to that; we are going to appeal to the people on this question." What shall we do about rallying our forces and getting them to the polls? "Oh, we will taboo that practice; we will do nothing of that kind; we stand on this pure, exalted pinnacle, appealing to the people as the advocates of the great civil-service reform as we are practicing it in our country."

My fellow-citizens—because you are my fellow-citizens—I will tell you what would be the result. The people would cast their ballots; and the candidate for Congress who would "appeal to the people," as my colleague recommended yesterday that the President should "appeal to the people," and ask to be taken into their broad arms and close to their hearts, would, when the ballots were counted, find himself much in the condition of the boy who approached his father with a bleeding face and a battered nose, and the old gentleman said, "Why, my son, what is the matter? Have you been fighting?" The boy replied, "Well, pa, there was a fight; but I wasn't in it." [Laughter.]

But, to conclude, we are called, in this debate, the "spoilsmen." We are charged with wanting to bribe our constituents in order to get their support. It seems to me that on reflection such a charge would come pretty close home to the man making it, if he would analyze and examine the meaning of such utterances as we have heard them. Mr. Chairman, I believe in my party as I believe in our people. Its achievements will shine in history and gather added luster with the march of time.

I believe that the prosperity of the people and the glory of the nation depend upon the continued ascendency of this party, the enforcement of its policies, and the perpetuation of its principles. If I am to be denominated as a spoilsman because I arraign at the bar of the American people a system whose certain result is the overthrow of my political party, then I accept the appellation. [Applause.]

If I am a spoilsman because I want the iniquitous thing known as the civil service, as now applied, radically reformed, so that the Federal offices in the various States of the Union shall be open to the friends of the party which triumphed at the hands of the people, then I cheerfully accept the appellation, and will wear it as an acceptable decoration. If I am a spoilsman because of advocating an honest merit system, which, with my party in power, will place my political friends in the Federal offices in Indiana, instead of my political opponents and enemies, then I am a spoilsman, and confidently appeal to the intelligence of the patriotic people of that great State to judge me by that standard. [Applause.]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. DALZELL having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives, by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bill and joint resolution of the following titles:

H. R. 5173. An act authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor; and

H. Res. 106. Joint resolution extending limit of cost of the Government building or buildings at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., and reducing cost of Government exhibit.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. MCRAE was recognized, and yielded a part of his time to Mr. CUMMINGS.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, one of the greatest United States Senators that ever came from New York was Roscoe Conkling. [Applause.] Roscoe Conkling once spoke of the "dreary drivel about snivel service reform." I never appreciated his characterization so much as in the last two days. This discussion seems to be giving it the finishing touch.

I have been an opponent of the civil-service system upon this floor for over ten years. In that time, in every Congress, a resolution providing for its repeal has been sent to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and that committee never, in the whole period of its history, has had the courtesy and courage to accord to the opponents of the measure even a hearing. The committee, composed of friends of the measure, simply sat on it. And it is only to-day, I foresee with great satisfaction, that you are liable to get something out of the committee, even if it is only a mouse.

In the Fiftieth Congress, when the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was up for consideration, I moved to strike out the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission. That motion was opposed by Mr. Randall and by Mr. Cox; but upon a poll of the House we found that we had 57 members in support of it. It was the only way in which we could get a hearing on the floor. It was the only way in which we could reach the civil-service humbug. If we could not reach its heart, we thought we might lop off a hand or even a big toe. We might starve it to death if we could not kill it outright. [Laughter.]

In the Fifty-first Congress a similar resolution came from the other side of the House. That magnificent statesman from the mountains of Tennessee, Leonidas C. Houk, made the motion. It was debated here for hours, and then a vote was taken. Over 70 votes were cast in its favor. From that time to the present the tide has been steadily running in the same direction, until to-day it has reached such proportions that the roaring of the surf upon the shore of public opinion can be plainly heard. The system is doomed, and one of the factors in its doom is Tammany Hall. [Applause.]

We have heard a great deal about what the people will do with men here who oppose civil-service reform when they go before their constituents for reelection. Well, what have the people done? Let us examine for a moment. Tammany Hall, in the late municipal election, nominated a candidate for mayor upon a platform that was distinctly anti-civil-service reform, a platform that held that the public good required that municipalities should be ruled by political parties, and that the party in power should be held responsible. The New York Democracy nominated a man distinctly pledged to this principle.

What was the result? On that platform they carried the second greatest city in the world by an immense plurality. [Applause.] It was the voice of the people, spoken in thundering tones. The pledges are being carried out. Removals are being made by scores, and honest working Democrats alone are being placed on guard, filled with a sense of their responsibility to their

party and to the people. I predict, Mr. Chairman, that this same Democracy will carry the State of New York next fall by even a greater majority on the same platform. [Applause.] They are responsible to their party and their party is responsible to the people for their action, and not to the Civil Service Commission.

I was surprised to hear our good friend GROSVENOR from Ohio, who has just returned from that hotbed of corruption, Columbus, [laughter]—and who has hied himself back there very promptly—I was surprised to hear him characterize Tammany Hall in the course of his remarks yesterday as "corrupt." It came with good grace from the State which profited by the shameless robbery of the Presidency in 1876. [Laughter and applause.] It came with exquisite grace from the lips of a man who was a friend and supporter of R. B. Hayes, John Sherman, and Eliza Pinkston in days long gone by. With such remembrances back of him he ought to be the last man to characterize Tammany Hall as corrupt. [Laughter.]

But I was more surprised when I heard my friend from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] say that "it was the most corrupt political organization upon the face of the earth." When I heard these words they recalled a speech made by Chester A. Arthur, then Vice-President of the United States, at a New England dinner in New York after the presidential election in 1880. He spoke feelingly concerning the result which had been attained by the use of "soap" in Indiana. [Laughter and applause.] It was a great thing for Indiana. She needed soap, and she used it, if you will remember, in "blocks of five." [Laughter.] Tammany Hall corrupt! Where was she ever accused of corruption like this, and when did she ever publicly revel in such corruption?

But I was still more surprised when I heard the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] get up to-day and reiterate the statement with civil-service embellishments. Sir, the Tammany Society is a patriotic, liberty-loving society, devoted to the interests of the nation. It has existed one hundred and nine years and has celebrated one hundred and eight Fourths of July. It sent its sons to the border in the war of 1812 to fight the British invaders, while men in Massachusetts were holding the Hartford convention. [Laughter and applause.]

The Tammany Society at the outbreak of the war for the Union organized, equipped, and sent to the front the Forty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, and no regiment in that war carries flags with more names of battles emblazoned upon them than the flags of the Tammany regiment. [Applause.] Tammany Hall corrupt, eh! I appeal to the record and challenge the assertion. The very reform administration that has just been repudiated by the people of New York spent $200,000, granted by the courtesy of a Republican legislature, in investigating the accounts of the Tammany administrations, and what was the result? After weeks and months of sustained and persistent effort they got rid of the $200,000 and found a deficit of 2 cents in the register's office.

These are facts, Mr. Chairman. Their accuracy can not be challenged. Then there was the Lexow investigation committee. It was sent to New York by a Republican legislature to create a storm, throw up sand, and fill the eyes of the people with dust. It was under cover of their efforts that the reform administration crept into power. Need I speak of some of the features which led to this result? The movement had its inception in the visit of a New England clergyman to a bagnio, where he drank beer and played leapfrog with the inmates. Nay, more—he not only acknowledged it, but actually gloried in it. Has Tammany Hall ever descended to such depths of depravity as this? [Applause.] If so, she has never had the shame to acknowledge it and glory in it. [Laughter.]

Well, this Lexow committee began its inquiries. The Democratic member of the committee was repeatedly bulldozed, and lo! the first corruptionist unearthed was a Republican police commissioner. He resigned in disgrace. The evidence was too strong for him. And as the testimony was taken a number of police captains were accused of corruption. Most of them were Republicans. Some were tried and convicted, but I will do them the justice to say that nearly every one of them has been rehabilitated by the action of the court of appeals. No, sir; after over $100,000 spent by the Lexow committee and $200,000 spent by the commissioners on accounts in investigating Tammany Hall they were compelled to give her a clean bill of health. She stands to-day, after a century of existence, as pure as any political organization, civil service or no civil service, in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, New York City seems to be a favorite mark for gentlemen upon the floor of this House; and I will not except the Democratic side of the House, for she frequently gets a blow from it. I appeal on her behalf for fair and just consideration. This city, with over 3,000,000 inhabitants, is to-day a satrapy of the State. She was paying tribute to the Republican end of the State. She was paying 54 per cent of the State taxes on only one-fourth representation in the legislature before the consolidation. Since the annexation of Brooklyn and outlying towns and cities she probably pays sixty-odd per cent of the State taxes, with only one-third representation in the legislature.

This representation can not be changed in years, because of a State constitution framed by our moral friends on the other side. That State constitution expressly provides that no matter how great the population of New York and Brooklyn may ever become, they shall not have more than one-half of the members of the legislature. So that, carried to a legitimate deduction, if the great city of New York had 10,000,000 inhabitants to-day and the counties outside had only 100,000, the 100,000 would elect one-half of the members of the legislature, and, with the aid of the vote of a Republican lieutenant-governor, they would be in a position to impose taxes upon the 10,000,000 inhabitants of the city for the benefit of the 100,000 living in the rural districts. We must judge of the future by the past.

In 1890, under an unjust apportionment and a violation of the State constitution by a Republican legislature, the city of New York paid 49 per cent of the State taxes on a one-fifth representation in the legislature. In addition to this, she paid all of the expenses of the education of her own school children, and was then taxed a proportionate amount to pay for the education of the school children in the rest of the State.

But this was not all. New York City paid all the expenses for the keeping of her own insane, and was taxed a due proportion to pay for the keeping of the insane of the rest of the State. Nor was this all. New York City paid all of the expenses of her own State militia, paid for erecting her own armories, and was taxed to pay for the armories and the expenses of the militia in the rest of the State in proportion.

Now, sir, what was the result of such taxation by a Republican legislature? I will tell you. The county of St. Lawrence, the leading Republican county in the State, under the guise of a school fund, took out of the State treasury $27,000 more per year than she put into it. The county of Delaware, another Republican county, took out of the State treasury every year $16,000 more than she put into it. The county of Tioga, the home of my distinguished friend THOMAS C. PLATT, took out of the State treasury $1,500 a year more than she put into it.

So that the great Democratic city of New York was forced under this unjust legislation to pay tribute to the rural Republican districts. To-day, under the apportionment of the new constitution, one Republican in a country town has the political power of three mechanics—or three bankers, if you like—living in the city of New York.

Corruption! What do you call this—corruption or robbery? The corruption is on the other side, Mr. Chairman; a corruption unparalleled in the history of this country, unless you except the State of Connecticut. [Laughter.] A corruption which levies taxes upon Democrats for the benefit of Republicans! A corruption which exists to-day and a corruption which will exist until the people of the State of New York follow the example set by the citizens of the great city of New York—shake off their shackles, repeal the civil-service law, hold parties responsible for legislation, and open a road to prosperity and equality that has been closed ever since the war. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

I yield back to the gentleman from Arkansas the time that he has so kindly allowed me.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. HEPBURN having taken the chair, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 2507. An act to provide for the holding of a congress of the Indian tribes of the United States at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year A. D. 1898, and for other purposes;

S. 2048. An act for the erection of a public building at Fergus Falls, Minn.;

S. 1081. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to quitclaim and release unto Francis Hall and Juriah Hall and their heirs and assigns all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the east 20 feet front by the full depth of 100 feet of lot 2, in square 493, in the city of Washington, D. C., as laid down on the original plan or plat of said city;

S. 1913. An act to protect the insignia and the name of the Red Cross;

S. 356. An act for the relief of Twyman O. Abbott;

S. 1197. An act for the relief of Rinaldo P. Smith, of Baltimore, Md.;

S. 1040. An act to provide compensation for a bridge and for the buildings and other improvements constructed by certain persons upon public lands afterwards set apart and reserved as the Yellowstone National Park;

S. 1964. An act for the erection of a public building for the use of the custom-house and post-office at Newport News, Va.; and

S. 967. An act for the relief of M. S. Hellman.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. MCRAE. I yield so much of my time to the gentleman from New York as he may desire.

Mr. DRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to heartily indorse all that my colleague from New York has said. I should not consider myself a worthy representative of the Democracy of Kings County were I not to rise to my feet and lift up my voice in indignation against what the Demosthenes of Ohio, General GROSVENOR, the Cicero of Indiana, Mr. JOHNSON, and the Webster of Massachusetts—I do not know the gentleman's name [laughter], but the Webster of Massachusetts—said when they alluded to Tammany Hall as being corrupt. Time and again this assertion has been made, and time and again the action, the policy, and the legislation of this great political society have been indorsed by the people at the polls and by tremendous majorities her candidates have been intrusted anew with the reins of government of that noble city.

With lower taxes, with the greatest improvements of any administration, with the most honest and economical expenditure of every 100 cents of the taxpayer's dollar, the city of New York and the people who reside in it have been far better governed under Tammany Hall than they ever were under Republicanism.

My friend [Mr. CUMMINGS] has told you that the Republican party, under Mayor Strong, deemed it advisable in their wisdom to endeavor to prove to the waiting Republicans of the United States that Tammany Hall was corrupt, and after squandering $200,000 and over of the people's money for this purpose their Republican expert accountants reported, as my friend has said, that there was but 2 cents difference on the books, and he has it wrong, I think; for instead of it being 2 cents against Tammany Hall it was 2 cents in favor of Tammany Hall. [Laughter.]

The Tammany Society is older than this Government, and it would indeed be passing strange if in about one hundred and nine years of its existence there have not been one or more men who have erred and done wrong.

Has the Grand Old Party (G. O. P.), so called, never been corrupt? Has it never had dishonest men in it? Have they never done anything to be ashamed of? Why, gentlemen, the most colossal theft that has ever been known in ancient or modern times was perpetrated on the American people in 1876—namely, the theft of a President.

When the gentlemen from Ohio, Indiana, and Massachusetts introduced the subject of "Tammany Hall" in this House they made this a national matter; and I tell you now, you representatives of 70,000,000 people, that when Tammany Hall hears characterizations of Republican corruption, dishonesty, and wrongdoing in distant localities, it simply draws the curtain of American manliness, sincerity, and sense of justice over what they consider to be very little of their business. Ah! gentlemen, if you want to know what the real cause of the trouble about Tammany is, I will tell you.

"Tammany Hall" to be perfect in the eyes of Republicans should be Republican Hall. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. STEELE. Right you are. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. DRIGGS. Whenever you mention the word Tammany to a Republican you will notice a perceptible change comes over the color of his eyes.

You can see they immediately assume a hue of green and their souls become possessed of monstrous jealousy and envy that they have never developed the capacity to create and keep up such an organization, such a political engine of equal strength, magnificence, and harmony.

Do the Republicans know what they are saying when they characterize Tammany Hall in this manner? Do they know that some of the greatest patriots and statesmen of the country have been members of the Society of Tammany?

Mr. HEPBURN. Croker. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. DRIGGS. Do they know that Silas Wright, a magnificent statesman; Governor William L. Marcy, formerly Secretary of State; Hon. John A. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury and governor of the Empire State, and Samuel J. Tilden, Governor John T. Hoffman, and Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Lorenzo B. Shepard, and many others equally as illustrious were members of the organization now slandered by the gentlemen from Ohio, Indiana, and Massachusetts?

Tammany does not come here to this House of Representatives—before you, freemen of the United States—to defend the government of any foreign nation. We are Americans. We are Tammany men, if you please; but at the same time we believe in America, we believe in her institutions, and, if necessary, we believe in the repeal of this civil-service law.

Tammany Hall and its founders took part in the formation of this Government. Her founders fought in the war of the Revolution; her sons fought in the Mexican war; her grandsons fought and died under the Stars and Stripes at the time of the rebellion, and her great-grandsons, in 1871, at the time of the terrible fire in the city of Chicago, were the first to offer aid and assistance to their suffering brothers of that place. About the same time, when the South was worried and troubled, not knowing when mother, father, or brother, or son would be stricken down with yellow fever, it was the sachems of Tammany Hall that gave their money and said, "We will send medicine and assistance to our brothers of the South."

To-day her great-great-grandsons stand ready awaiting the call from any community that may be suffering from calamity. From Maine to California, from Florida to the Pacific Coast, they stand ready at all times to assist their fellow-countrymen. And if the grim monster of war should take us in its throes, you would find that these Tammanyites, these American men, these American voters—aye, these American politicians, if you will—would be standing shoulder to shoulder, marching to the front, as they have done before, in the defense of their country, of your country, of their flag, of your flag. [Applause.]

I object to the characterization on the other side that Tammany Hall is corrupt, and I propose to continue objecting just so long as gentlemen indulge in that characterization. Tammany Hall is to be respected. Tammany Hall is American, it is not English, and I say once and for all that as far as I know Tammany will always remain true to American institutions, true to this Government of the people, for the people, and by the people. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

I heartily agree with what an American statesman once said on a great occasion of Tammany Hall: "I love the tiger of Tammany Hall because its claws are always reeking with Republican blood." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I heard a new theory advanced in civil-service reform to-day by one of my colleagues from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT]. Toward the latter part of his remarks he said he was in favor of those principles of civil service which would result in having examinations for the laboring man and allowing all the classes above the laboring class to be employed in the Government service without any examination. I stand upon the floor of this House to-day and say that I am not in favor of that principle of civil-service reform which would require any examination of the laboring man. The laboring man has too many burdens already.

My colleague, in his remarks, also stated that it was the opinion of the collector of internal revenue for the eastern district of Massachusetts, whose intimate friend my colleague is, that the deputy collectors should be taken from the civil service, and I asked my colleague whether he was in sympathy with his friend in that regard. He said that he could not answer that question at the present. Now, Mr. Chairman, a few weeks ago in the debate on this same question I had occasion to refer to the silence of my colleague from Massachusetts when the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] made his attack upon the principles of the civil service. In the revision of my remarks I may have placed, and I did place, in the RECORD a little more than I said upon the floor, but if I did not give utterance to the sentiments I printed, I intended to do it, but was prevented by the limited time at my disposal.

The leaders of the discussion in favor of the retention of the civil-service law come from my State. I said at the time I refer to that I thought there was some hypocrisy in the position of some of the members from Massachusetts upon this question. I hold in my hand a letter which I read upon the floor of this House, showing that in Marblehead, in Massachusetts, when a competitive examination was held for the position of letter carrier, a Democrat, although he received the highest percentage, was not appointed, and that two other Democrats have been certified by the Civil Service Commission to the authorities here in Washington, but that neither of them had been appointed. Now, Mr. Chairman, some one is responsible for the nonappointment of those Democrats, and I think that the gentleman who is responsible for their nonappointment is here at the present time upon this floor advocating the principles of civil-service reform. [Laughter.]

He appears to be in favor of the principles of civil service, but against their enforcement [laughter], particularly when their enforcement would result in the appointment of Democrats to office.

Mr. Chairman, we had some short time ago a municipal campaign in the city of Boston and a Democrat was elected. For two or three weeks previous to that election Republican orators were upon every platform and in every hall throughout the length and breadth of the city charging the Democratic party with being the party of the spoils system and holding up the Republican party as the embodiment of purity in politics and of civil-service reform.

Mayor Quincy, who was Assistant Secretary of State, was charged with being the chief exponent of the "spoils system" in Washington—with having removed more consuls than any man who had ever previously been honored with the position of Assistant Secretary of State. Those statements were uttered broadcast upon every platform. I say here now that under the present Administration more removals have been made in the consular service than were made under the administration of Mr. Quincy; and I challenge denial of that statement from any of my Massachusetts Republican colleagues.

I hold in my hand a letter which I received from a gentleman in Quincy who took the civil-service examination, who was appointed to a place in that service and was discharged by a Republican postmaster before he knew of his appointment; and upon an appeal being made to the Democratic Administration here in Washington, some three years and a half ago, that appeal was sustained and he was restored to the place.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is only fair to show by these letters which I have quoted here on the floor of the House that a great many men from Massachusetts, while seeking in their public statements to make you and me believe that they favor the principles of civil service, are just as anxious to place Republicans in office as any Democrat on the floor of this House is to place Democrats in office; and when it comes to putting their friends forward for public offices, they do not care for civil service or anything else if they can accomplish their purpose.

That, Mr. Chairman, was shown to me very clearly during the last Congress. It was my duty as the only Democrat from that section of the country to go to the Senate almost daily and advocate the confirmation of men who were nominated by the President of the United States for positions as postmasters. I was met on every hand with charges that were trumped up by various men from various parts of the State.

If any opportunity offered itself to prevent the confirmation of the President's appointees, thus keeping Republican postmasters in power, it was accepted.

The men who had been nominated were compelled to come to Washington and appear before the Post-Office Committee, and, after disproving the charges that were made against them, their confirmation was still prevented by a policy of nonaction by the Senate. This was particularly the case in Brockton and Amesbury, where honest and competent men had been appointed and were refused confirmation simply because they were Democrats.

Mr. McRAE. I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] is now recognized for thirty minutes.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Chairman, it would be exceedingly inconsiderate for me to strike a discordant note in the midst of this chorus of praise for Tammany Hall. I will not do so. I will only say that the men of this or any country and the events of this or any country are like monuments, good or bad, which can not be affected by our praise or blame. If for government and public service Tammany Hall is the ideal of any gentleman or of any party, let it remain so, with Boss Tweed as a central figure, and with all others who have been a part of that organization.

But as some reference has been made to several gentlemen from my own State, perhaps a word of defense is necessary. The name of John Sherman has been mentioned. I do not stand here as his defender; he has enough defenders without me. But I do say that he has been a mighty factor in four of the greatest events of this or any other country. His early career was given to resisting the aggressions of slavery; a later era to the restoration of the Union; his middle life to the abolition of slavery; his riper years to the rehabilitation of the finances of this country. Of an honored name, more than 70 years of age, even if the future have nothing in store for him, he has a past which is secure and will be written as with a pen of iron among the great and good deeds of this and other lands.

I want to say, too, in behalf of that much-abused man who has gone to his rest, Rutherford B. Hayes, that he was a man of clear head and strong brain—a man whose title to his great office was as good as that of any one who has ever occupied the Presidential chair. Placed there by a commission provided for in a bill passed by Democratic votes—by votes counted when a Democratic Speaker was in that chair—his Administration, in all that pertained to a good administration, will remain a splendid chapter in the history of this country. [Applause.] There was the solution of the Southern question in the only way in which it could sensibly be settled. There was a pure administration of public affairs. There was some advance in this much-abused civil-service reform. There was a marked improvement in the business conditions of this country.

And now, passing from the two men from my State who have been assailed, I come to the question before us. I can not agree with those who have preceded me in their attacks upon the system of civil-service reform as at present administered.

For one I am willing to vote for a bill forbidding any Representative on this floor from making any recommendation for any position in any of the Executive Departments of the Government. [Applause.] And I would do it, sir, not because I thought it would take away a privilege, but because it would relieve us of a burden that at times is too grievous to be borne. Every member here must choose between efficient service as a Representative of the people and the giving of so large a share of his time to solicitation for offices as to render his work inefficient and unsatisfactory.

But whatever may be our opinions upon this question, I wish to say that the merit system has come, and has come to stay. [Applause.] The efficiency of the public service in the various departments of the Government argues for it. The growing demand for it in the great cities in the land proves that in the opinion of the people its inauguration and enforcement will give a better administration of municipal affairs.

I appeal, therefore, to the members on this floor to turn aside from denunciation of the system, and to confine their arguments to reasonable criticism, so that necessary modifications may be made in the manner in which the law is to be administered. [Applause.]

I would not overlook the hypocrisy of some of the advocates of the system, or ignore the palpable dishonesty of some who have had to do with its enforcement. I believe in changes—changes in detail and administration rather than in principle, presumably by Executive order rather than by Congress.

In order that what I may say may not be in the line of vague generalities, I will endeavor to make specific recommendations.

Let it be provided, first, that confidential subordinates, private secretaries and deputies, particularly those for whom the superior officer is liable upon his bond, shall be excluded from the classified service.

The object of this modification would not be to increase the number of places to be distributed, but to secure greater harmony and greater efficiency in the public service. [Applause.]

The recommendations made by Secretary Gage a few days ago include many of the cases in which exemption from the classified service would be beneficial.

And here, by way of digression, while not assuming to defend the Secretary, I can not help thinking that he has been unjustly censured for his order regarding superannuated clerks in his Department. We must consider, in dealing with a question of this kind, the conditions that confront an official at the head of a Department. What were these conditions? There was a system in vogue under which men were retained on the rolls at full pay while unable to perform the duties of their positions because of age or inefficiency. He sought to establish the rule that those who for a long time had been in the public service and who were unable to do efficient work should receive half pay instead of full pay as theretofore. Confessedly unable to do away with this crying evil, the presence of so great an amount of deadwood, he did what he could to diminish expense and raise the standard of effectiveness.

Second. Let there be an examination of those covered into the service by Executive order without examination, many of whom were appointed as a reward for political services with only incidental regard to fitness. It matters not whether there be but a small number or tens of thousands. Let there be even-handed justice between those who are in office and those who are out, and let the same rule apply to all. Let not those who entered the public service without examination masquerade under the guise of reform, and in effect say, "We advocate competitive examination as an essential prerequisite for holding office; but we will stay here and continue to hold our offices, although we never have been examined and never expect to be."

Such a change would have for its object, not the multiplying of available positions, but the establishment of just rules in making selections, and the securing of men of better qualifications.

Third. A better system of making promotions. The heads of Departments and bureaus have, in many instances, given over this whole matter to their subordinates. There has been established in some cases what is called a board of promotion, which, as I verily believe, has been governed largely by favoritism. If the merit system is a good one, and men are admitted in the first instance by competitive examination, why not promote them by competitive examinations also, or by an efficiency record carefully and justly kept, so that "each second will stand heir to the first," and our system may be harmonious and congruous throughout?

Fourth. Make our examinations more practical, and, where an examination is not a feasible test, omit it entirely. This is but a detail, however, of administration. Not long ago my attention was called to the examination of an applicant for a position as a plumber. There was a great deal about grammar and geography and other subjects, but not one word about plumbing or any other trade. Now, let us make these examinations practical for the particular trade, or else confess that we can not make selections by examination.

Another suggestion: Where a position is to be filled for which there is no eligible list, do not incur the tedious delay of framing examination questions, giving notice, and providing for an examination, and thus postponing a selection until the time has come when the work ought to be finished. I know of an instance in which a draftsman was needed in an engineer's office, and the whole work had to be postponed, though plenty of competent men were at hand.

But I wish to reiterate what I said. All these things suggested here are not to make room for those who seek office, but to give

greater perfection to the public service and make the rules a shield which shall protect those who are efficient rather than those who are inefficient.

I now wish to pass to some errors—you may call them delusions—of those who oppose the merit system and argue for its abandonment and the adoption of the spoils system.

First. They say a man in public life can appoint his friends; he can reward the workers. Never was there a greater delusion. Who is to determine who the workers are? Who knows who they are? Does the President know, or do the heads of the Departments know?

Can a Representative here who has a friend in the humble walks of life who has done him great service, but for whom he is told there is no position in the Government service—can he find a place for him? Can he run the gantlet and pass by the other influences which must be consulted and be sure that he shall secure positions for those whom he would wish to appoint? Is it not the common experience of every one of you that those whose claims are advocated most strenuously are those whom you can not recognize as having rendered the most valuable assistance?

And what is more, how are you going to provide for the whole number? Under the old system there were at least twenty applicants for every available position, and as you multiply the number of available places the number of applicants increases in even greater proportion.

There are 178,000 in the Government service. How many workers were there in 1896? A myriad uprose and supported President McKinley and the Republican party. Not moved by the sound of cannon, not roused by the beat of the drum, the mighty procession marched in silence and with that resolution which comes from fixed conviction, holding aloft the American flag, the honor of which they vowed should not be sullied. When it came to election day a multitude of freemen went to the polls, in comparison with which the hosts of Xerxes were but as a gathering of home guards. Seven million one hundred and five thousand voters cast their ballots for McKinley. Come, ye dispensers of patronage, how are you going to provide places for all these workers? More than half of them, probably, would be benefited if they were to be transferred from their usual avocations into the Government service, both in purse and in assurance of earning a living.

If you are to provide for the workers, you must provide for those who fought the fight for principle as well as for those who entered into the contest because they expected to get an office as the reward for what they did. We must provide for those in the homes of the lowly, upon whose welfare the true prosperity of every country must rest; for the man who is modest, who is self-depreciating, and not alone for those who are obtrusive, and who, in season and out of season, are thrusting their claims to the front.

Another claim is that it builds up a political party. There never was a worse fallacy. It destroys a party. Every practical politician recognizes that after a successful campaign the open opposition or lukewarmness of the disappointed ones is an element of danger.

Either there must be a very small amount of patronage as now and formerly in the Government service, five loaves and two small fishes for a great multitude, or, on the other hand, there must be, as there is in some of our States and municipalities where appointive positions are very numerous, a ring.

What are the usual characteristics of a ring? It is an organization for the domination of a city or a State, an organization that is always talking about the party and political principles, and always thinking about the fleshpots of office. It is an organization that in the daylight is marching in political processions, professing to advocate its party and its interest, and at midnight is entering into secret cabals with the other side to promote the common interest of the two; an organization which is not for the improvement of the country or the upbuilding of any party, but an organization that is for self all the time, and nothing more, ready, if self-interest dictates, to destroy the party which gave it place.

And just as the people of this country, in their love of freedom, have resisted tyrants, so also will they, though dominated for a time perhaps, in some portions, rise up in their might and crush a ring. Neither this country nor any part of it is to be ruled in that way. It is to be ruled on the theory that each individual is equal before the law, and does not need the intervention of a ring to govern him or anyone else to speak or think for him.

They say if the merit system is abolished there will be rotation in office. There is another delusion. Do the men who are appointed under the so-called spoils system believe in rotation in office? Competent or incompetent, they believe in staying in until they are carried out, sometimes forming a cluster of leeches on the body politic, swaying with serene incapacity the offices which they obtained by favoritism, the duties of which are performed by others who obtained them by merit, but who must remain in subordinate positions.

What is the origin of the idea that rotation in office is a good thing? It is the impression that public offices are a private snap; that the incumbents have large pay and little work; that the most meager qualifications are sufficient. This impression is well caricatured in a work of French fiction. There was a lady who wanted to provide for a steward of hers. She was perplexed for a time, but finally said:

> I first thought of making M. Taverneau manager of one of my estates; * * * but he is stupid * * * and, alas! what a manager he would make! He would eat the hay instead of selling it. So I had to relinquish that idea, and as he is unfit for anything else I will get him an office. The Government alone possesses the art of utilizing fools.

[Laughter.]

If there are offices which require so low a grade of ability, they ought to be abolished.

Then as to this idea of limiting the tenure of Government office to five or six years. Why, gentlemen, is there a law in any of your States that says a lawyer shall only practice law six years; that a surgeon after practicing surgery for five years must turn to something else; that an artisan must take up half a dozen different trades in his lifetime? This Government of ours is entitled to the services of its citizens who are best qualified, and those who are best qualified are entitled to the offices and to the assurance that, if they do faithful work, they may give their best efforts to the Government.

To another thing I feel like calling the attention of the committee, one of the unseemly features of the spoils system, and that is the exposure of men in public office to persistent importunity for political influence, for it is well recognized that that is the best way to obtain positions.

We have laws for the protection of children, we have laws for the protection of animals, and yet it seems sometimes that we need laws to prevent public men from the importunities of office seekers more than any one of these. We have an example in the case of President Garfield. A man hounded him for an office, who, if he had called on any business man and displayed the same disgusting personality, would have been thrown out of the window. He was the most despicable and repulsive specimen of anatomy ever molded into human shape; and yet because he could not get an office he felt justified in taking a pistol and shooting the President of the United States; not because the President was unkind, not because he differed from him in political policy, not because he was not a great man, but because he would not give a miserable deadbeat an office.

Something of this persistent importunity is now exhibited at the White House.

Some months ago I went up there with a friend who is somewhat of a cosmopolitan and who is accustomed to speaking more frankly than I should approve of those who are in positions of dignity. He wished to be presented to the President of the United States. There was a great throng there. After waiting a considerable time he bluntly said: "Oh, come along; we can not wait here. People will think we are part of this mob of Senators and Representatives hunting places for their constituents."

I must say there was some good ground for his remark, for the White House was crowded with those who were seeking places to the absolute exclusion of all other public business.

In the minds of many the whole framework of government was made for the creation and dispensing of offices. When there is a bill brought in for the creation of an office, the question is not whether it will benefit in the administration of public business, but is there some friend or favorite who can fill the position and gracefully draw the salary?

What we all wish is the best government possible and the best management of public offices. What rule is better or fairer than that which says that, irrespective of politics or religion, the men and women of this country by the criterion of intelligence and merit shall fill the executive offices of the Government which are not political in their nature?

The competitive system, defective as it may be in some respects, is the best and fairest available. In its enforcement great advancement has been made. Let us take no backward step. This Government does not exist for the purpose of rewarding favorites. It was not created for the purpose of rewarding party workers, grateful though we may be for their services and impracticable as we have found it to reward any considerable portion.

It is said that on the tomb of Sulla in the Campus Martius there was an inscription, written by himself, which read: "I am Sulla the Fortunate, who never failed to reward a friend or punish an enemy." Boast worthy of a modern spoilsman! His influence, great and versatile as he was, was notably ephemeral in its character. Modern statesmanship has a higher ideal. It is to build up a great nation; to furnish the justest and most efficient government for all American citizens, Republican, Democrat, and Populist alike, and by ever improving methods to increase the prosperity of this people and the honor and glory of this Republic.

[Applause.]

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I yield ten minutes to my colleague, Mr. VANDIVER.

Mr. VANDIVER. Mr. Chairman, I had thought to content myself with a few remarks bearing directly on the paragraph of the bill under consideration, the appropriation of money for the support of the Civil Service Commission. But since this debate has taken such a wide range that it reminds me of the preacher's sermon, which was so far from the text that if one had had the smallpox the other would not have caught it, I think, perhaps, it may not be improper to indulge in a few more general observations.

Mr. Chairman, may I inquire what it is that causes all of this conflict and commotion? Why are we, 360 of us at this end of the Capitol (and 90 more at the other end), with all our adjuncts and aids for legislation, spending days, or perhaps weeks, of time and thousands or hundreds of thousands of dollars in talk—talk about civil-service reform? Is it because the great body of the American people, honest, industrious, and self-supporting citizens of the Republic, fear that their property is endangered, their liberties imperiled, their lives menaced, or their happiness in any way involved? Is it because some great danger threatens to overwhelm us? Or is it because some commercial enterprise waits on our action, or some great moral and educational reform is to be worked out? No, no; it is none of these.

It is a question so insignificant, a question so utterly foreign to the welfare of the great mass of our people, that it would seem unfitted to engage the attention of any but peanut politicians and partisans. It is simply this: There are a few petty little Government clerkships held by Democrats, and a great horde of hungry Republicans want them. The Republican platform and the President's message declare in favor of the civil-service law and further extension in its application. The Republican party has claimed to be the champion of the merit system as against the spoils system, and yet here stand the leaders of the Republican party denouncing the civil-service law and inveighing against the Administration because it is not turning out Democrats fast enough to suit them.

Here stands the veteran leader from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], who, I regret, is not in his seat just now, ready, I suppose, to demonstrate with statistics that 45,000 or more Democratic heads should fall off to-morrow morning, and as many Republicans take their places. Very well; go ahead; do it. You have the power; your party is organized and in control of the Government. There are about one-seventeenth of 1 per cent of the people of the United States who are holding places that you want for your political henchmen. Now, what we ask of you is not to stay your hand, but proceed at once, repeal the law, and fill all these places with your political followers. Then stop all this cant about "civil-service reform" and "merit system;" be honest and candid about it: say you do it for political reasons; feed the hungry horde of office seekers who are hounding your footsteps by day and disturbing your dreams by night; but do not ask us to assist you in so modifying the law, either by enactment here or by pressure upon the Executive, as to enable you to turn out these 45,000 Democrats from office and yet leave the law to stand as a cloak with which to cover your sins.

True, this would be ignoring another plank in your platform, but you have already shattered much more important planks in it than this one. If we may take your Secretary of the Treasury as your accredited spokesman, you have already abandoned your campaign pretenses of favoring bimetallism, which your party was pledged to promote. If the President's message is to be taken as the expression of your party's position, then you have shattered the Cuban plank in your platform and made it easy for the gentleman from Ohio to parry a thrust of the gentleman from Massachusetts, who had charged him with getting off the civil-service plank, by simply asking him in reply, What has become of the Cuban plank? But what a spectacle does this afford! What an argument for a distinguished statesman to make!

In substance, it reads like this: We have broken faith with the friends of Cuba, therefore there is no longer any reason why we should keep faith with the friends of civil-service reform. In short, it is a confession which should bring a blush of shame to the cheek of honest manhood, a confession that the Republican platform of 1896 was made to catch votes, and is not expected to bind the action of party leaders after they get into office; the platform of last year to be abandoned simply to meet the exigencies of party patronage this year. And why? To improve the public service? Or reduce the expense of the Government? No; but for the avowed purpose of keeping the Republican party in power—a consummation devoutly to be deplored. And the distinguished Republican Representative from North Carolina, Mr. LINNEY, went so far as to say, in substance at least, that in his State the pressure was so strong that if the present civil-service rules were not abolished and his party followers given some reward for their party fealty there would not be enough Republicans left after the next election to give a decent burial to their defeated candidates.

Mr. Chairman, has it come to this? That the Republicans in North Carolina and Ohio (for I presume they are as good in one State as in the other) are Republicans for revenue only? Are they Republicans only so long as the hope of patronage can inspire them? As a partisan, I might take some comfort from the gentleman's prophecy, because I know you can not satisfy more than one in a thousand, and the other nine hundred and ninety-nine will be left out in the cold to do their kicking. But as an American citizen with some pride in the patriotism and intelligence of my countrymen, I can but contemplate it with a blush of shame. Think of it! The ranks of a great political party made up of men whose allegiance depends upon getting an office—a forty-dollar clerkship perchance! And it is quite apparent, too, that this scramble for office, this horde of place seekers, is not confined to North Carolina and Ohio.

The howl comes up from Pennsylvania and Missouri, from New York and California, from Michigan and Georgia. Old Mr. Chauncey I. Filley, the veteran war horse of the Republican party in Missouri, openly charges his party leaders with running a political broker's shop and selling appointments to office to the highest bidder, and even bartering away judgeships on the Supreme Bench of the United States in consideration of large contributions made to the Republican campaign fund. He tells us further that if his party is not purged of commercial politics, syndicate control, trust combinations, and Hannaisms in general its days are numbered.

We frankly admit our sympathy for this heroic old character, the most picturesque in the annals of Missouri Republicanism, now in his declining years mourning over the sins, the follies, and the prospective fall of that party to which he has devoted the best years of his life. And for this attempt to purify his party Mr. Filley is ostracized by those who have been his associate leaders and by his party press. If they succeed in unhorsing this old veteran, then the Democrats of Missouri may at least congratulate themselves on getting rid of the only political foe that has ever been able to even give us a scare in our State since the days of reconstruction.

But what a spectacle does all this present! What a sight for gods and men! Are there no principles left for Republican statesmen to defend? Is the whole Republican party organized only for the spoils of office? Has the great party of Lincoln and Grant descended to the business of running a huckster shop? If so, then let us hear no more of patriotism, and no more of eulogy for the old soldier, and no more appeals to the great names which adorn the annals of your history. Turn over the whole business of clerkships to your brokerage department and quit calling yourselves "the party of great moral ideas." Repeal the civil-service law in toto; fill every place in the Government service with your party followers, and after 1900 we will have the privilege of turning all the rascals out and appointing good, honest Democrats to carry on the business of this country—Bryan Free Silver Democrats at that. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

But, understand me, I do not mean you to infer that I am essentially a spoilsman. I do not appear as the champion of the spoils system. I believe in the principle of a merit system which would remove purely clerical positions from the domain of politics, with limited periods of appointment; but I am utterly opposed to a life-tenure system, or to any system that tends to build up and maintain a governing class, an office-holding aristocracy. I do not believe that any man ought to be appointed or elected to any office in the world for life.

Let every man feel that his tenure of office depends upon the approval of his fellow-citizens, and you will thereby secure the most efficient service and keep constantly before the minds of public servants their responsibility to the people from whom they derive their authority. You will then put before every aspiring youth in the land the encouraging opportunity for promotion. Active talent, instead of birth and blood or influence in political circles, will become the test of political preferment, and our sons with ambitious pride will honestly strive for those prizes of position and power which are open to the competition of only free and unfettered manhood.

Mr. Chairman, allow me to refer again to the growth of this Civil Service Commission, for the more I hear and learn of it the less use I have for it. We have been informed here, I suppose on good authority (Mr. PEARSON), that the expense of this Civil Service Commission at its origin, in 1883, was but $6,800 per year, and now it asks for $98,000. We are also informed by the same authority that in 1883 the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had only 11 persons drawing $1,200 salaries, and now there are 84 persons drawing that much, while in the Office of Supervising Architect there were only 8 employees drawing salaries of $1,200 or more, and now there are 90 such persons. Also, that in the Fifth Auditor's Office there were in 1883 only 23 persons drawing salaries of $1,200 or more, and now there are 46. In the Patent Office there were 215 and now there are 311; and in the Land Office there were 210 and there are now 253 persons drawing these salaries. And so it goes in other Departments; all of which seems to indicate that the more we pay for civil-service reform the more expensive does Government service become. [Applause.]

Mr. PEARSON. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt

him—not to disturb the line of his argument, but to correct a misstatement of my own?

Mr. VANDIVER. Certainly.

Mr. PEARSON. In the Coast and Geodetic Survey I made an error, unintentionally, in the figures that I have given. I am informed by the Superintendent of that bureau that there has been a change both in the field and office force; in fact, a total rearrangement since 1883, and that the reduction in the one more than counterbalances the increase in the other. While this is an error in one particular—which I make haste to correct—the general truth of that statement as to the whole civil service is admitted by the strongest advocates of the system. So my figures in that particular were not correct.

I thank the gentleman for the privilege of allowing me to correct this.

Mr. VANDIVER. And I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for calling my attention to the matter; but he will find on investigation of my remarks that I have made no reference to the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

And so, Mr. Chairman, in the other Departments of the Government we find the same rule prevailing, all of which seems to indicate that the more we pay for civil-service reform the more expensive the Government service becomes. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to call attention to a few very important and very significant facts connected with the expenditures of the Government. It is admitted by all parties that the appropriation bills which have passed this House have carried some items of extravagance and some that were not at all necessary for the public good. I have no disposition to charge our political opponents on the other side of the Chamber with all the extravagance that the Government has ever been guilty of, for we all know that even under favorable conditions, and when all honestly desire prudence and economy in public expenditures, it is very difficult to keep from allowing some unnecessary items to creep into the various appropriation bills; and it may possibly be true that even a Democratic House has at some time or other given way too easily to the reckless spirit of extravagance on the part of those who are always ready for an inroad upon the Treasury.

But it must be admitted by the gentlemen on the opposite side that the great increase in the Government's expense account has been mostly under Republican Administrations. And the late so-called Democratic Administration is to be commended in one respect at least, and that is its effort to economize in public expenditures. And among all the sins that have been charged to the account of Grover Cleveland, "his fat-witted excellency," the late occupant of the White House, he should at least be credited with some effort to stay the hand of the Treasury raiders. This "lone fisherman of the White House," although a traitor to his party, which made him all that he was and twice elected him to the highest office in the gift of his countrymen, an ingrate and an outcast, seemed to have at least some lucid moments in which he discovered the constant tendency not only of men, but of whole communities to depend upon the Government for support, and the ever-increasing demand for more money to satisfy the greed of hungry office seekers. I mention this to his credit, on the principle that we should give the devil his dues.

And now I challenge the attention of the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber to this proposition: That the public expenditures have always increased whenever a Republican Administration has come into power, and whenever a majority of the members of the House have been Democrats there has been a persistent and successful effort made to lessen the burdens of taxation and economize in public expenses, as we would do in the management of private affairs. In proof of this proposition let me cite you to the fact that public expenditures constantly increased after the war, under Republican Administrations, until the total appropriations of the Forty-third Congress, in 1876, reached the sum of $328,128,199.32.

The Forty-fourth Congress was the first Congress after the war which was Democratic, and immediately, in 1877, the total appropriations were cut down to $299,591,138.07; which means that the first Democratic House that was elected saved the people of this country $28,537,061.25. The next Republican Congress was that of 1883, of the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, and the total appropriations made at that session were $422,137,073.31. That same Congress, at its second session, in 1884, made total appropriations amounting to $354,297,875.23. Then the tide again turned, and the Forty-eighth Congress was Democratic. Immediately the total appropriations fell to $318,829,489.13; or, in other words, this second Democratic Congress reduced the expenses of the Government $35,468,386.10. It is but fair to state that the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, both being Democratic, increased the appropriations somewhat.

But the Fifty-first Congress was again Republican, and the total appropriations of this Congress amounted to $525,018,672.59. The Fifty-second Congress was again Democratic, and reduced the appropriations to $507,600,188.75. This enormous amount was made necessary, it must be remembered, by the new pension law, which had been passed by the previous Congress and greatly augmented the expense account of the Government. But in spite of this it will be seen that the appropriations were reduced again and a Democratic House had saved $17,418,483.84. But in 1897 the Fifty-fourth Congress reached the high-water mark of Republican extravagance when it passed appropriation bills amounting to $530,083,030.10.

I assert, then, without fear of contradiction and on the authority of actual facts and figures, that whenever a Democratic House has been elected by the people it has lessened their burdens, and whenever a Republican House has been elected it has proceeded at once to increase the appropriations and heap burdens of taxation upon the people.

These figures are from official sources and clearly prove the difference in the management of financial affairs of the Government by the two great political parties. And if we would leave out of account what is known as permanent appropriations—that is, amounts appropriated for payment on public debt and other standing contracts of the Government—and take into account only the annual appropriations for purposes entirely under the control of each separate Congress, the difference is even more striking, as may be shown, for instance, by the striking contrast between the figures of the Forty-seventh Congress, which was Republican, and the Forty-eighth, which was Democratic.

The total general appropriations, exclusive of payment on the public debt, made by the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress amounted to $297,311,602.29; and the appropriations for the same purposes made by the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, Democratic, amounted to $195,710,508.09, showing the wide difference of $101,601,094.20. And if we compare the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress with the second session of the Forty-eighth Congress, for these general purposes, the difference is $12,398,364.45. And, averaging the two sessions together, the annual saving on these general-expense accounts during the two years of the Forty-eighth Congress was $56,999,689.33. Or, in other words, the Democrats of the Forty-eighth Congress saved to the taxpayers of the country in two years the total sum of $113,999,378.65.

While the Republicans of the Forty-seventh Congress had increased the appropriations for these purposes over the Democratic appropriations of the Forty-sixth Congress by the enormous sum of $264,652,624.96; and then when they came into control again in the Fifty-first Congress, commonly called the "Reed Congress," they increased the appropriations for these purposes $126,563,401.12. And lastly the Fifty-fourth Congress (Republican) increased the appropriations for these purposes during the two years of its incumbency by $31,705,275.30.

What may be the total appropriations of the Fifty-fifth or present Congress it is too early yet to forecast. But the exigencies of party management or the indignation of the taxpayers of the country must at last have produced some effect to tighten the purse strings; or, possibly, the anticipated deficiencies in the revenue from the Dingley tariff law and the consequent necessity for more bond sales, which would be political suicide for the Administration, may have given the old party of extravagance a spell of the cramps. Or perhaps it may be more charitable to suppose that the present disposition of the Republican House to make some show of retrenchment and economy is to be attributed to a proper and patriotic consideration for the welfare of the tax-ridden people; and if so, I sincerely congratulate our friends, the enemy, on having at last learned some of the rudimentary principles of democratic government; some of those principles of economy which have come down to us from Jefferson and Jackson.

Let them now go a step further in their progress, if they are sincere in their desire to promote the common interest of American citizens, and put into practice that fundamental principle of democratic government, that people should be taxed only enough to meet the expenses of Government, economically administered. But I fear that we are indulging a vain hope if we ever expect the Republican party to become the champion of any of the principles of economical administration in Government affairs. In fact, they would have to turn over a new leaf, face about, and abandon all of their previous customs. I have no desire to heap reproach upon the whole organization of the Republican party. I am not so narrow as to suppose that no good thing can come out of Nazareth; but if I were called upon to sum up in the fewest words what seems to me to be the controlling policy of the Republican party of to-day, I think the figures which I have given and the facts referred to, as well as many other facts of current history, especially relating to the present Administration, would warrant me in saying that their whole scheme embraces three distinct but coordinate parts of an immense combination for the control of the destiny of this country: First, by levying high taxes upon the great body of the people to collect an immense revenue into the coffers of the Government; secondly, to so adjust those taxes as to use the mighty arm of the Government in forcing the

great bulk of our citizens to contribute to the building up of great fortunes for the favored few who happen to be their pets and political supporters; and thirdly, by the use of this immense Government revenue collected to make such extraordinary appropriations and fill so many Government offices as to satisfy the greed of a horde of hungry Government contractors, political henchmen, and public cormorants, the driftwood of modern civilization.

Mr. Chairman, whatever party may be responsible, it is worthy the notice of all intelligent citizens that the expense of administering the Government has in time of peace, yea, even in time of great financial distress, not only increased in total amount of money expended, but increased more rapidly than our population has increased. Those who know something of the management of great business affairs, and even of the most elementary principles of political economy, assure us that a large business establishment which can put into operation the principles of division of labor can be managed more economically than a small concern in the rudimentary stages of development. In other words, by all the rules of business and all the principles of political economy, we ought to expect that a great country, doing a great business and applying the strictest rules of economic science, could manage its affairs with less expense to the average individual citizen than a small community or a nation in the earlier stages of civilization.

But in spite of this general principle we are confronted with the fact that ten years ago the per capita cost of Government for the people of this country was $5.47 a year, which would seem in itself extravagant enough, but now the average has climbed up to $6.24 per capita, or an increase of 77 cents per head. This may seem to be an insignificant matter, but when we consider that the amount ten years ago was extravagant, and while our people have passed through a great financial crisis, so that their expenses on the average have fallen while the Government expenses have risen, and are still rising, we must consider that this is a subject worth the attention of patriotic statesmen.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let me ask, in conclusion, What is it that the Republican party stands for to-day? The old party which once stood for the abolition of human slavery and the union of the American Commonwealths; the party which even eighteen months ago professed to have some great principles to defend; the party which in its last campaign professed to stand up for the cause of bimetallism in America—what has she to stand for to-day? When you gentlemen on the opposite side of this Chamber were candidates for your present positions, standing on the Republican platform of '96, you proclaimed again your adherence to the time-honored principles of self-government and pledged yourselves, if you were elected to office and your President were put into control of the administration of affairs in this country, that you would lend a helping hand to those distressed and downtrodden patriots of a neighboring island who were struggling for the same principle for which our forefathers fought—the right to govern themselves.

Aye, at that time you were profuse in your professions of sympathy for the suffering patriots of Cuba; and many in your party went so far as to denounce in terms of bitterness and reproach the dilatory and diplomatic tactics of the late Mugwump Administration of Mr. Cleveland. But now what do you stand for? Your Administration has been in power for more than three-fourths of a year, and that same dilatory, cold-blooded, and heartless policy of procrastination is still pursued. And when we have, on this side of the Chamber, time after time, proposed means of relief, some expression of sympathy, some official declaration of the belligerent rights of these courageous patriots, you have sat in your seats as silent and dumb as oysters; as cold as marble. Your President has even made a strong plea for the Spanish persecutors, and is still standing, hands off, while the cruel and barbarous war proceeds—a war which in cruelty and barbarity has had no parallel since the time of the Inquisition.

Since your Administration came into power, it is estimated that a half million of these unfortunate subjects of tyrannical authority, right under our noses, and almost in sight of our shores, have suffered the pangs of hunger and endured the hardships of uncivilized warfare. I can not believe that the President of the United States is himself personally indifferent to the sufferings of distressed humanity. I can not believe that his heartless policy of delay and diplomacy is the proper exponent of his own feelings, for he is credited with being a gentleman of humane and generous instincts. But the power which controls him, the commercial interests, which from the very inception of his candidacy to the present hour seems to have dictated his policy, apparently even yet has its mighty grasp upon his Administration, and true to the past record of your party, the bondholders, sugar planters, land grabbers, and stock speculators must be given time to unload and save themselves before this great Government, which calls itself the embodiment of Christian civilization, can raise its hand to stay the tide of war and bloodshed.

By the act of appropriating money to relieve distressed and suffering citizens in Cuba we have declared that a state of war exists there. And by the recent indorsement of the President and Secretary of State of the scheme of raising a relief fund by private subscription the Administration still admits the existence of a state of war, and yet we are held back from such a declaration of that fact as would aid those struggling inhabitants of an unhappy island to secure their independence and put an end to th horrible scenes of war. I am inclined to think that this contribution itself would merely serve to prolong the agony and help to relieve the Spanish Government from the charge of starving innocent women and children.

Furthermore, does it not seem that the true spirit of humanity, the sense of justice, the sentiment of human freedom, has departed from the counsels of your party? Aye, you have been so long engaged in balancing accounts, in levying taxes and disbursing revenue, that you have come to the point where you have but one unit by which to calculate all quantities, one standard by which to measure the merit of all theories, one touchstone by which to try the character of all opinions and test the purity of all sentiments. You have but one measure for all things—the almighty dollar. [Applause on Democratic side.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, one word and I have done. You come and ask us to modify the civil-service law. You remind me of the two Irishmen who came over to this country and went coon hunting. The dog treed, and Mike climbed up the tree. He said, "Now, Pat, you stand down below." Pat said, "All right. You shake the coon out, and when he strikes the ground I will kill him with a club." Mike climbed up the tree, but instead of being a coon it turned out to be a wildcat. They grappled. Pat, down below, heard the struggle up in the leaves of the tree and called out, "Mike, shall I come up and help you to catch him?" "No," said Mike, "but for the Lord's sake come with all your might and help me let him go." [Laughter.]

You gentlemen have been the champions of the civil-service law for years past, and now you come and ask us to help you to let it go. [Laughter and applause.] What have you to stand on now? You have abandoned the Cuban plank in your platform; you have abandoned bimetallism by any method. Your Secretary of the Treasury comes and tells us that his first purpose is more fully to establish the gold standard in this country. Now, having abandoned the Cuban plank and the bimetallic plank and the civil-service plank, I want to ask you, What have you left to stand on?

A MEMBER. HANNA.

Mr. VANDIVER. HANNA and Hannaism is the answer. Gentlemen, there are one or two other reflections that I should like to indulge in, but the limitation of my time forbids. I only wish to say that against this appropriation of $98,000 for keeping up the Civil Service Commission, which seems to have increased rather than decreased the burdens upon the people, I make a protest. But understand that I do not propose to come to your help with any modifications that will enable you to take what little there is left of the Government patronage out of the hands of the Democrats who happen to be the efficient servants of the Government in order to put in their places new and untried, inexperienced, and possibly incompetent men because they have been Republican followers. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for twenty minutes in the time of the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to return thanks to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL] for his courtesy in granting me this time.

Let me preface my remarks with the statement that I shall vote for the civil-service appropriation in this bill. I believe heartily and sincerely in the principles of civil-service reform along the lines projected in the original act. The speeches already made during this discussion sufficiently demonstrate, however, that what was intended as a reform has grown to be an outrage. Gross abuses have crept into the administration of the law and these must be eliminated or the whole system is doomed to abolition. In conjunction, therefore, with the statement that I shall vote for the appropriation, I say also that if we are not permitted to vote for a modification of this law, I shall be one of those who will vote for its absolute repeal. [Applause.]

Judging from past experience, I am not unmindful of the fact that all who presume to criticise the workings of the existing statute, and all who venture to adduce suggestions in the direction of its fairer enforcement, will be exposed to that choice and vitrolic billingsgate which seems to be the chief ammunition employed by the high priests of the civil-service-reform cult.

Their courtesy seems only equaled by their ingenuousness. It has been shown in the course of this debate that by a process of strained construction, by a system of trickery unworthy the exponents and exemplars of reform, clerks are detailed from the

various Departments of the Government to support this commission, and the statement has been made by a distinguished Representative from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM], in a conference of Republican members opposed to the continuation of these wrongs, that it is beyond the power of this House to modify the action of this commission by striking out the appropriation; that owing to the fact that clerks can be thus detailed, the Civil Service Commissioners can defy the House of Representatives.

Why, Mr. Chairman, has it come to this? I was well aware that the pusillanimous attitude of this House as regards its own rules had reduced it to a position almost beneath contempt [applause on the Democratic side], but I did not realize that any body of American citizens, and especially public officers who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, would dare to say that they could defy the legislative branch of this Government. Yet these men are self-styled patriots, and all who differ with them, no matter how sincerely, are promptly denounced as spoilsmen.

Why is it that in any city of the United States, in any assemblage, gathered together without prearrangement, if a citizen sees fit to denounce the workings of the civil-service law, the applause is instant and intense? If the act is as popular as its advocates would have us believe, why has it never been submitted in any State or in the nation at large to a popular vote? So fas as I am aware, it never has. I defy any special pleader for this law to contradict that statement. It is apparently the purpose of those who defend the iniquities and the inequalities that have grown up under the guise of reform never to let the system go to a popular vote; and so persistent is their intention in this regard that they storm and rave at the proposition to bring the matter before the House of Representatives, a body that ought to be, though it lamentably is not, near to the popular heart. Do these civil-service reformers wish or intend that the will of the people shall prevail? Do they purpose that the discontent at the iniquitous administration and gross perversion of this law shall continue because the statute on its face is just and correct? Do they defy the people as well as the House of Representatives? Do they insist that there shall be no modification of this system? Will they run the risk of its total abolition? For General Grant once said that the quickest way to repeal an unfair law is to enforce it. The continuance of the abuses that have multiplied and are multiplying in the workings of this law will lead the American people to send to this House—yes, and to the Senate of the United States and to the Executive Mansion of the Republic—men who are pledged to an absolute repeal. [Applause.]

Consider for a moment the way in which the recent orders were rushed through. The advocates of everything pertaining to the so-called "merit system" say that the order of May 6 was promulgated on that day, whereas there is abundant reason to believe that the sweeping interpretation was given by the priests of the oracle January 12, 1897, two months or over after the McKinley Administration had been elected. However that may be, I have come to regard the question as likely to take rank with one of Archbishop Whatley's "Historic Doubts;" but in any event it is perfectly plain that the Civil Service Commission has manipulated the statute, not only to protect rank partisans in their places, but to create a life tenure of public office in the United States.

The declaration of my friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] that Congress can do nothing in regard to this law is a startling statement. To what a condition have we fallen! Under the despotic rules of this House on the one hand, and in accordance with his utterance on the other, it would seem that the representatives of the American people can neither enact new laws nor modify old ones.

As regards the civil-service act, however, we have possibly arrived at the summun bonum of legislation, we have doubtless discovered the lex sacra of the Republic. Why, my friends, the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, backed by the legislatures in three-fourths of the States, are empowered to change even the Constitution of the United States, yet here is a civil-service law whose advocates defy the legislative branch of the Government either to repeal or to amend it.

I listened with much intentness to the speech of the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON]. He made a moving appeal to party loyalty and besought us to live up to the civil-service plank in our platform. Well, what does he say in regard to the fact that, though that same platform contained a plank in favor of struggling Cuba, a Republican majority in this House permits the Cuban resolutions to sleep the sleep of death in the Foreign Affairs Committee?

I will state to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ROBB] that I will be one of the Republican majority who will vote to bring that resolution before this House. [Applause.] And I shall do it with no intention of flattering the galleries or courting popular applause, because in the Fifty-fourth Congress, when I believed that the Cubans had not conducted their warfare a sufficient length of time to receive under international law belligerent rights, I spoke on the floor against the consideration of such a resolution.

But I appeal to every authority of international law from Vattel to Hall for proof of the assertion that the Cubans have now more than won the right to recognition as belligerents. For three solid years they have maintained themselves with magnificent heroism and continued victories against the mother country, and Spain has failed utterly to demonstrate her supremacy in that dominion. [Applause.]

In 1883 the civil-service law was enacted in a burst of hysterics following the assassination of General Garfield, but it was not the spoils system alone that was responsible for the death of that illustrious man. It was the "boss" system as well that sent that soldier and statesman to his grave. The advocates of the civil-service measure assured the country then that once the spoils were eliminated as a factor in public affairs the bosses would simultaneously disappear. But after fifteen years of the civil-service law what do we find in the United States to-day? An epidemic of bossism such as was never dreamed of even in the wildest saturnalia of patronage. Our unhappy lot in this respect recalls to mind the saying of Livy in regard to ancient Rome, that she "could neither endure her ills nor suffer their cure." Look at the political condition in most of the States! It is simply an alternating monarchy of bossism. Defeat the Democratic boss and you get a Republican boss; defeat the Republican boss and you get a Democratic boss. [Laughter.] This is plain talk, but I am a citizen first of all and a partisan afterwards. I believe in the Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln, a Republicanism that had faith in the plain people, a Republicanism that did not fear to trust the dearest interests of the Republic to the rank and file of our citizens. [Applause.]

And while on the subject of bossism let me say, in passing, that we have a few self-anointed bosses in this House. [Laughter.]

The absurdities that have characterized in many respects the operation of the civil-service system have been sufficiently disclosed. I will point out but one more. There is a Federal building in process of construction in my city. I had the honor to be instrumental in securing most of the appropriations for that building, and, as we all know, one of the benefits of getting a Federal building, aside from its public utility, is the fact that it gives employment to residents of the vicinity. Two watchmen were necessary for the Buffalo building. The commission detailed one from Albany and another from Maine, a commentary on the intelligence of my city which I respectfully resent. [Laughter and applause.]

Now, we have heard so much abuse of the men who are conscientiously endeavoring to bring about some understanding as to this law, some method by which skilled and intelligent service may be retained in the interest of the Government and at the same time no life tenure be imposed upon the people, and we have encountered so many sneers from the advocates of the existing system, that I am constrained to point out some of the inconsistencies of those who, in this discussion at least, assume to be higher and holier than their fellow-men. I believe its strongest defenders are to be found in New England, and therefore I adduce some examples of New English zeal for civil-service reform.

There is in Boston a great dry-goods establishment whose proprietor is a most intense and persistent advocate of the present system, and what is his course in dealing with his own employees? He pays young girls from $1.50 to $6 a week for serving from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, with half an hour allowed for lunch. That is a sample of his personal and an index to his political character. He pays $1.50 a week to a young girl and expects her to support herself upon that salary, and if she is late three times, even though her tardiness be only for a moment, she is discharged.

Yet this man, who wields an autocracy over his subordinates not equaled anywhere except in the dominions of the Czar, says that the Government of the United States shall not have the right to dispense with the services of a lazy, insolent, and inefficient employee save through the procedure of charges preferred and trial held, in most of which cases the dispute would narrow down to a question of veracity between the subordinate and his superior officer.

On this subject let me present the testimony of a Cabinet officer in the present Administration, one who has a Department that is less affected by the civil-service law than any other. He told me that since the President's recent order requiring a trial before removal, the insolence engendered by that order has almost destroyed the efficiency of the force in his Department. There is testimony contemporaneous, and in our own political household, at that.

Let me adduce another instance of New England civil-service sanctity—Josiah Quincy, late First Assistant Secretary of State under the Cleveland Administration. This man had been a howling dervish of the "merit system," yet when he was installed in that office, his administration of it was so rank, it so smelled to heaven, that even the violet-scented civil-service Administration of Grover Cleveland could no longer endure him, and he was kicked out of the Department and bore with him the sinister

title of "The Looter of the Consular and Diplomatic Service." [Laughter and applause.]

And, my friends, if you will look over the list of those whose especial province it is to pose as the champions of this "reform" you will find it bristling with just such examples as these—on the one hand men who would not for a moment tolerate in their own business the very system which they wish maintained and perpetuated in the Government of the United States, and, on the other hand, individuals who violate every principle of the system the moment they secure offices for themselves.

Mr. FITZGERALD. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. MAHANY. If my time can be extended.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I would like to ask the gentleman if Mr. Quincy removed anyone while he was Assistant Secretary who was under the operation of the civil-service law?

Mr. MAHANY. I am speaking of Mr. Quincy's action in that office as in direct contradiction of all his previous philippics against the spoils system and in direct contravention of his civil-service professions. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his interruption, because it brings to mind the fact that Mr. Quincy had hardly been inducted into office before he affronted the memory of the illustrious Blaine by removing with insult and contumely every man in the consular and diplomatic service who was known to be a friend of the great Secretary of State.

Mr. FITZGERALD rose.

Mr. MAHANY. The gentleman will permit me to add, further, that I think the selection by Mr. Blaine of a consular or diplomatic officer was in itself a sufficient civil-service examination.

Mr. FITZGERALD. May I ask the gentleman another question—whether he was one of those gentlemen appointed by Mr. Blaine and whether he also was removed by Mr. Quincy?

Mr. MAHANY. I shared the fate of the others, one of whom was Mr. Stevens, of Maine, then United States minister to the Hawaiian Islands. This representative of our Government received an insulting telegram of recall while standing by the dead body of his daughter, who had been drowned while returning from a pleasure trip to the United States man-of-war *Boston*. In the history of the State Department the administration of Josiah Quincy is still, and will ever remain, a malodorous memory.

Now let me say a word to the advocates of the merit system from the view point of examinations. I see before me many university men—many from my own university. I should like to ask these Harvard men—because I know more about the conditions of Harvard than I do about those of any other university—I should like to ask them whether any one of them to-day could pass the entrance examination to that institution, though perhaps they may hold its highest graduation degree? Education is not a test of fitness. Education at best is but the knowledge of formulated experience. The experience itself is the desideratum in the public service. This can be obtained by natural aptitude and ability fully as well as by the study of books.

The advocates of this law, in urging a life tenure, also lose sight of the fact that in this Republic we have different conditions from those that prevail under Old World monarchies. The people of England—the plain people, the common people, if you will, of Europe, because they have "common" people over there—expect little and receive less from the public servants. The appointments come from the higher strata down. It is the younger sons of the aristocracy and the dependents of the classes that receive public office there. And the masses, understanding that fact, do not expect much else but insolence at their hands. When the lower orders receive courtesy, it is in the nature of a favor and not as a right.

But in the United States it is the glory of this Republic that the people own the Government, that the people are the Government, that public officials, if not the servants, are at least the representatives of the people. And when you put a life-tenure class in office, you remove from that class the necessity for courtesy in dealing with public affairs. There is not a Representative on this floor who, if he speaks the inward feelings of his heart, will not admit that the courtesy of the Departments has vastly decreased since the inauguration of this system.

Why, sir, from the standpoint of results, take, for example, the Chinese Empire. For unnumbered centuries, for countless æons of time, that monarchy has had a civil service based upon education and severe examinations. Yet to-day behold the condition of China—dismembered, the laughter of the Orient, the booty of the West. And shall anyone say that we here to-day, breathing atoms of an hour, are not dealing with legislation that may undermine the now solid foundations of this Government? The establishment of a life tenure in office is the first step in the decay of the Republic. The so-called merit system, in the extension of its abuses, means nothing more or less than the divorcement of the people from all influence in their own Government.

My friend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] said that it is a preposterous supposition that "any fellow" can hold a public office. Well, over against that statement I put the epigram of the Duke of Newcastle—and I indorse neither authority—that "a man is capable of administering any job he can get." [Laughter.]

But rising higher than either statement, it is the pride of the American Republic, it is the greatest glory of our Government, that almost any man you meet on the street in any city, town, or hamlet of the Union is capable of being Chief Magistrate of the United States, and if capable of wielding its supreme power, certainly fit to administer a subordinate office.

How long do you think the people—and I address myself to Republicans, though you of the Democratic side bear equal responsibility for this law, because it was conceived by a Democrat to cripple the Republican party; it was foisted upon the people by George H. Pendleton, a Democratic Senator from Ohio, and then the intolerants of both parties united to extend and perpetuate it—how long do you think the people will stand a system of government which renders it impossible for them to change its complexion or alter its personnel? How long do you think they will endure to see the insolence of their servants bulwarked by this law?

For my own part I have no selfish purpose in this address. My sole desire is to aid in rectifying an existing wrong. We are all advocates of the law, but some of us refuse to sanction its perversion. For this attitude we are threatened with political extermination. But I make the counter prediction that Republicans and Democrats alike who persist in forcing civil-service abuses and inequalities upon the American people will be swept clean from this Chamber at the next election. [Applause.]

This is not, nor should it be, a party question. It affects the rights and interests of the whole people. The patriots of all parties, therefore, should unite for its dispassionate and just solution. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. BODINE. Before the gentleman takes his seat, I wish to ask him this question: Will he join with us in voting for the absolute repeal of the law?

Mr. MAHANY. If no measure of modification is presented, I shall certainly vote for repeal. [Applause.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. NORTHWAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield twenty minutes of the time allotted to me to my colleague from Ohio [Mr. KERR].

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I understood that I was to be recognized next.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks the gentleman from Georgia misunderstood him. It was the purpose of the Chair to recognize the gentleman from Georgia after the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTHWAY] had concluded. If the gentleman from Georgia got a different impression, it was the misfortune of the Chair in not expressing himself clearly.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The only interest I have in the matter is that a gentleman who is to leave in the morning has been promised by me ten minutes of my time to occupy this afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that he will recognize the gentleman from Georgia after the gentleman from Ohio concludes his remarks, which will occupy but twenty minutes, and thus enable his friend to take the floor this afternoon, as he has suggested.

Mr. KERR Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] in his speech yesterday painted a beautiful picture from the brilliant colors of his imagination. Upon the wings of his opalescent oratory he carried us to the borderland of the millennium, but when the magician's spell was broken and we came back to earth, we are still confronted by the condition which his brief enchantment neither remedied nor dispelled.

How eloquent he was when he portrayed the time and the situation when the President of this mighty Republic would be far removed from patronage and place, dealing alone with great questions of state; but when will that come? How forceful he was in his description of the persistent quadrennial tide which beats against the White House door; but when is that to ebb? Not, certainly, when civil-service reform is inaugurated, because that was done long ago, and we now have a broad and comprehensive system in force. And notwithstanding this, during this Administration more than ever before, has this restless and relentless tide surged up to the door of the Executive Mansion, poured along its corridors, to beat and beat and beat upon the defenseless and devoted head of the President.

The gentleman's argument is an illustration how sometimes a single fact will tumble to ruins a splendid oratorical structure. While he was blinding us with the flashes of his Excalibur the civil-service army, 90,000 strong, was marching on, and at the same moment the White House was under siege and the besieging army larger than ever. If there is anything in the argument, your millennium should be here. It is sufficient to say that with the civil service the pressure upon the Executive has not been removed, but, on the contrary, aggravated.

Mr. Chairman, I have no expectation of adding anything to the store of knowledge on the subject, and I shall be content if I am able to present my individual opinion of the present civil-service

system with sufficient clearness to be understood. Neither party was quite honest in the passage, and neither party has been quite honest in its dealing with the civil-service law.

This law was introduced by a Democratic Senator, its enactment was vigorously opposed by a large number of prominent Democratic Senators, and its passage through the Senate was very largely the result of Republican argument and support. It was then charged and believed with great unanimity, by the Democrats at least, that in the passage of this law the Republican party was preparing for the defeat of 1884. There were some signs of the times pointing in that direction, and the subsequent event—the defeat of Blaine—seemed to verify the charge.

No one on either side seriously doubts but that Cleveland's order of May 6, 1896, and its subsequent execution bringing over 30,000 employees into the classified service was preparatory to and the result of the downfall of his party in the elections of that year. The order was promulgated after the Cleveland Democracy was on the plank—it was not until after his party had adopted a new creed and was searching for a new god that Cleveland conceived the idea of tying the hands of his successor, whether he should be a Republican or a new dispensation Democrat.

During Cleveland's first term and up to the time he was defeated he extended the civil service to only 1,939 places, but in December, 1888, after the election of his successor, he included the Railway Mail Service, aggregating 5,320 persons.

Harrison's love for the civil service was about as capricious. In three years and three-quarters of his official term as President he added to the classified service 1,080 places only; but after his defeat, and on January 5, 1893, when the tread of the returning Democratic army, hungry and thirsty, sounded in his ears, he rescued from its clutch 7,610 places by an extension.

During the first two years of Cleveland's second term he only classified about 6,000 places; but when the handwriting appeared upon the wall his repentance was as marvelous because as quickly wrought as that of Paul. From that on he outran the most immaculate civil-service reformer by covering in nearly 35,000 public servants as a sign of his conversion causa mortis.

So it appears, Mr. Chairman, that the present civil service has grown, not from the wholesome promptings of public sentiment, not in the sunshine and plenitude of power, but it has crept upon us from behind the shadows of party defeat, and these extensions sprang from no higher or holier motive than a disposition and a desire to wrench from a triumphant foe the fruits of victory. No party ever extended it materially in the day of victory.

These additions and extensions and Executive orders have carried the system far beyond anything contemplated, expected, or desired by those instrumental in passing the law in 1883. When the bill was under discussion in the Senate it was predicted that the power of removal would be questioned if it became a law, and that the general condition which now confronts us would arise. The claim was strongly denied by the friends of the bill, and Senator HAWLEY, the chairman of the Senate Civil Service Committee, expressed himself as follows upon that subject:

> For myself, then, I say distinctly—and not that it is in the bill or that any of us have tried to put it in the bill—that the executive chiefs of higher or lower grades should have a certain power of dismissal over their men at any time, and we can not have a decent public service without it. (See volume 59, RECORD, page 355.)

Compare this with the present situation. Public officers of low degree are appealing to the courts for the extraordinary power of injunction to keep their superiors from changing them at discretion. Soon they will be testing titles to clerkships by quo warranto and seeking to have inductions into appointive places by mandamus.

After that we may expect that it will be claimed, and no doubt sustained, that charges looking to removal shall be as specific as an indictment at common law. The next step will be a system of pleading—motions and demurrers—to try the sufficiency of the complaint, and all this must precede a hearing upon the merits. This will involve the right to counsel and appeal. The fiscal operations of the Government will be embarrassed by struggles about removals. Subordinates will defy superiors and appeal to the law. Discipline will be impaired, and each holder will look upon his place as a vested right. Incumbents will wrap themselves metaphorically in the Constitution and defy the Government.

A postmaster in the South the other day refused to surrender to his successor, who had been duly appointed and qualified, and barricaded his office against the Government. The Second Assistant Postmaster-General, as the representative of the nation, was sent to treat with him for peace.

The janitor of the public building at Atlanta refuses to lay down his broom and dustpan, the insignias of his office. I suppose a representative of the War Department will be sent to treat with this knight of the cuspidors.

The next thing we know some sweeper in a custom-house will defy the flag, and a war ship will be sent to fire a shot across his bows, preparatory to asking him to surrender.

I would avoid all this by turning them out "without benefit of clergy." I would copy the methods employed by business men in their private affairs. I would select good men, and I would keep them good by the power of discharge. There is no power so persuasive or stimulating to good behavior as the unlimited power of removal. There is nothing, in my judgment, which would more demoralize the public service or private business than to abridge the power of removal or discharge. [Applause.]

It is the fashion now to put down those who inveigh against the present civil-service system by calling them spoilsmen. I see them upon a much higher plane. I do not consider office seeking a crime. It is the exercise of one of the rights of American citizenship. If Senators and Members of Congress consulted their own ease simply, all of them would be for civil service. It would relieve them of the responsibility of indorsement and much labor. I do not believe that the power to secure the appointment of a few men in your district strengthens a member, but, on the contrary, it is likely to weaken him in the disappointment of others.

So, for these reasons, and others as apparent, I am inclined to look upon the opposition to the present civil service as an honest and intelligent sentiment, and not simply a selfish, personal-serving disposition to secure office. I believe it is the outgrowth of an opinion that the present status does not reflect an honest effort to inaugurate genuine civil service, but rather a successful attempt to wrest from the Republican party the legitimate results of its victory. Many things confirm this opinion. This law has now been in force for fourteen years, yet hardly 10 per cent of the present classified service were appointed upon examination. An honest effort would have dictated a different course.

If it were civil-service reform instead of the old-fashioned greed for office, why did they not displace the barnacles with men who had been arrayed in the immaculate linen and scented with the rose-water of the Civil Service Commission? As it is, there are 28,000 of the elect upon the eligible lists waiting for appointment until the Democratic ward heelers now in office shall die and give them place.

If a civil-service examination is the best method of determining a man's fitness for office and civil service is intended to elevate and render more efficient the public service, why keep these thousands who have been examined waiting the demise of the thousands who have not been?

Why do you not provide that as soon as eligibles are provided for a certain service, those filling it who come in by political preferment shall give way to the elect? If you are honest, why do you not bring the present service under the civil service in fact as well as in name? The little leaven that has been put in will hardly leaven the lump. As long as this condition exists men who believe in a merit system will look upon this as a sort of a political confidence game, or, if not that, a spurious reform arrayed in stolen vestments.

I do not believe that a limited civil service is contrary to the spirit of American institutions or that it is un-American, as some allege, but I am firmly of the opinion that such a civil service as we now have, as it is now exemplified in this Government, weakens some of the safeguards of the Republic. There are many nice philosophies about the duties of citizens—that they should look above party to country and that the line between partisans and patriots is and should be kept broad and distinct. But good as this is, it is still true that this is a party Government and that all its great policies are determined and controlled by party principles.

This fact is better illustrated in the practical workings of the British Government than in ours. There the party in power is the Government, and it goes out immediately upon a vote of want of confidence. The strength of our Government is largely in party pride.

Whenever I hear a man declaiming against partisanship, I know where he belongs, and that he lacks some of the fibers of good citizenship. A citizen can become potential for good government better through one of the great political parties, and the man who gathers up his skirts and goes by himself loses the largest opportunity to do good. Gentlemen who find both the parties much too corrupt for them are the same people who are always worshiping at the shrine of the unattainable; their hearts never burn with the patriotic fires of party spirit, and they characterize efforts for party advancement and for public employment as vulgar scrambles for spoils.

They are also the same people who believe that great party organizations, such as followed Garfield to victory and Hancock to defeat in 1880, ought to be controlled and guided by the eunuchs and sissies of American politics. Their services being declined, they turn reformers. Men who devote their lives honestly and generously to reforms have my gratitude and commendation, but men who follow politics until they lose their potentiality and then seek a connection where potentiality is not an essential quality are not the kind of reformers I have mentioned.

I do not regard strong party allegiance as a danger, but rather a thing to be cultivated. It is now a hundred years since Washington left with his countrymen his Farewell Address, and yet at no

moment since has the country been in danger from the heat and rancor of party spirit. Even the war does not furnish an example. That contest was sectional, and it was waged to preserve a sectional institution. It obliterated party lines South, and welded the great majority of the Southern people into one party, regardless of previous affiliations. And to some extent, and particularly at some times, was this true of the Northern people during the period of the civil war.

In my experience parties contend most fiercely when the victory is uncertain and when their strength is nearly equal. And it is just then that the country is most secure; just then that honest government is most certain; just then that the dominant party is put on its good behavior.

But let a time come when party spirit cools, when men care little to which party they belong, or whether they belong to any, and just at that point danger begins. Whenever the people begin to lose interest in the Government, the Government begins to weaken.

The moment you debar the people from a share in the Government patronage as a right under our free institutions and not as a prize of a grammar-school examination—the moment you debar them of that right, not as a reward for party service, but as a reward of citizenship, you pull a pillar from under the temple of our liberties. This desire to participate in the Government of the nation is not so much for individual participation as for party control. It is not for the spoils of office, but a desire that the friends of an Administration shall sustain it.

As I stated before, the present civil service extends far beyond the anticipation of its friends at the beginning and verifies many of the predictions of its enemies. Senator Pendleton, its author, thought it might embrace 10,000 places. It was predicted in its passage through the Senate that under the law, when in operation, the power of removal, without which no service can be good, would be questioned, embarrassed, limited, and then denied; and that has all come to pass. A tenure at will has blossomed into an indefeasible life estate. At the beginning it was neither suggested nor dreamed of that in fifteen years this commission of mediocres, this resting place for weary and reduced statesmen, would wield more power in the general service of the Government than the President. But that, too, has come to pass. It was not thought that they were creating a bureau which would soon dictate to Cabinet officers about petty appointments of confidential or personal employees. This also has come to pass. A Cabinet officer of this Administration desired the service of a man who had long been in his employ—desired his services in his office or near him, and for what he was perfectly competent. This man was appointed a laborer, at laborer's wages, and then detailed to the duties of a messenger at the door of the Secretary. Immediately the Secretary was called upon by this commission for an explanation, and a demand was made on him to return the employee to the cellar of the State Department. What a spectacle! A Cabinet minister under orders from a commission.

Within a few days a suit was brought in one of the Federal courts of Arkansas by an officeholder, praying that his superior be enjoined from making an appointment in his stead. In the suit the court was pressed to hold that the rules and regulations promulgated by the Civil Service Commission had the force and effect of laws. This proposition, if it should receive the sanction of judicial decision, would recognize in this commission the power to legislate and be an encroachment upon the constitutional power of Congress. Of course, I have no fear that this will or can be done, but it illustrates the extremes to which this system has been forced.

It shows a disposition to file away even the provisions of the Constitution itself. The power to appoint, except that expressly vested in the President, is to be given by Congress to "the President alone, to courts of law, or to the heads of Departments." While the civil-service rules and regulations do not directly encroach upon this constitutional power of Congress, nor perhaps infringe existing laws regulating the same, yet it strips from the appointing power many of its important and essential functions and gives us a modern instance of "Hobson's choice." The appointing officer's discretion is limited to a narrow circle, and he is deprived of the ordinary and generally the most satisfactory means of determining an applicant's fitness for the place.

He is presented three or four names from which to select, and his selection must depend wholly upon the grades set opposite these names. The whole story must be learned from the per centums. You might as well undertake to appreciate the sublimities of the ocean by studying a drop of water or a grain of sand.

I would rather see the man behind the per centums or some one who knew him. At least, I would want to know what the figures were a per centum of. All things improve under proper environment, and I suppose the examinations have improved. I have no doubt they have; but if some of the questions provided under the law of 1871 are still used, the perfect grade ought to be elevated to a thousand or two.

Let me give you two or three of those questions, to show, if nothing else, the ancestry of the present system. A man can sometimes live down his ancestry, and the civil service may have improved so that we should forget its ridiculous beginning. One of the questions was as follows:

Two-thirds of seven-ninths of what number is one-half of eight and two-fifths divided by fourteen and seven-tenths less fourteen and two-sevenths?

Another was as follows:

A pole 84 feet high, standing on a horizontal plane, being broken, the top portion adheres to the base portion and falls till its free end strikes the ground 24 feet from the base of the upright portion. Required: The length of each portion of the broken pole.

Another one, the most wonderful of all—I have no doubt the man who concocted it has gone above, where alone such a genius could be rewarded—is as follows:

A man weighing 72 pounds runs with a velocity of 6 against a standing but not resisting man whose weight is 96 pounds. What is the result?

Of course, after a man had figured this out or given an ocular demonstration of it, and if he had escaped the idiot asylum or punishment for assault and battery, he would make a splendid clerk or deputy revenue collector, or fill admirably a position in the customs service.

Excluding the places which were classified when the law was first put into operation, the total of places brought in by Republican Executive action is 8,690, and the total brought in by Democratic Executive action is 49,027. And just here, and in connection with these civil-service extensions made by a Democratic President, we see a peculiarity of the Democratic party. In this, as in most other things, the Democratic brethren have no pride in the achievements of their party. Is it not a little queer that they take no pride in its history until they reach ancient times. Suppose the Democratic party was getting up a pantheon. Whom would they put in it? They have no heroes until they reach Jefferson.

Cleveland they have disowned. Buchanan they have been trying to forget. Pierce and Polk they have forgotten, and even the old tradition of Jacksonian simplicity has been lost in the oriental splendor of the McLeans and the Brices.

How different it is with the Republican party. We are proud of the record from the first victory in 1860 to this hour. In the mighty edifice of history are our jewels; written on its walls are the great deeds of the Republican party, and enthroned upon pedestals of honor are its great dead. There is Lincoln and Grant and Garfield, a splendid triumvir. Match them if you can.

My objections to the civil service as it is at present exhibited in the country are not grounded upon any disappointment in getting places. I am in the category of those who are blessed because they expect little. I am in favor of a merit system with limited tenure and confined to the Departments. The examinations should be under the control of those who are responsible for the service. The qualifications should be fixed by those who have charge of the work to be done, and not by a commission which has no responsibility for or knowledge of or affinity with the branch of Government for which it furnishes employees. The head of a bureau knows better the kind of men he needs for the work intrusted to him than any outside commission, however pure it may be.

Mr. HANDY. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. KERR. I will say to the gentleman that I have only twenty minutes, and unless I can have enough added to my time, following the illustrious precedents in this House in this discussion, I shall have to decline.

I object to the present service because it has unloaded upon this Administration the political opponents of the Cleveland Administration. I object to it because it is an injustice to that magnificent army of Republicans who followed McKinley to victory. The Republicans did not contend for reward or the hope of it in 1896, but after the victory is won it is mighty irritating to see the vanquished still holding the breastworks and standing guard. There might be some justification for prohibiting or so hedging about the power of removal as to render it substantially nugatory as to those who come in upon examination or through the civil-service law, but upon what ground is it right to intrench in office thousands whose only title was the recommendation of a county committee or the certificate of a captain of a hundred?

The decree of no power, high or low, can make this satisfactory to the Republican party. It is not office they want, but justice. It is not a reasonable civil-service law that they are fighting, but the prostitution of the present system to the perpetuation in office of a class who have no right or claim to the protection of the law. The last extension of Cleveland's was not made until after the most expert manipulators in the Treasury and Interior had loaded the Government with Democratic politicians—loaded it with men who are such robust politicians that they could not live a day in the rarified atmosphere of the Civil Service Commission. Some of them would perish as soon as the moral environment was reached. I know a case from Ohio.

There is a man holding a position of some importance here

whom the records of the court at his home show to be guilty of embezzlement as a public officer. But this man is held in by a system supposed to purify public affairs and some honest man whom I could suggest is kept out. This is but one instance of many. Every county and nearly every community has such a case. It is not wonderful, then, that there is a widespread belief that it is not for the good of the Government to perpetuate in whole the present service.

For fifty years the world has laughed at the English Barnacle held aloft on the sharp spear of Dickens's wit. If the signs of the times augur right, the American species will not live long enough to be thus immortalized. [Applause.]

Mr. LIVINGSTON was recognized, and yielded ten minutes to Mr. BARTHOLDT.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Chairman, I have applauded much of what the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, General GROSVENOR, said yesterday when he pointed out the wrongs connected with the present civil-service system, and, as an honest advocate of the principles underlying that system, I am willing to go a great way with the gentleman in the direction of a radical improvement of the law and the correction of the notorious abuses complained of. But I desire first to enter my emphatic protest against the unwarrantable assaults made by the same gentleman on the personal character of the president of the Civil Service Reform League, Hon. Carl Schurz. Whatever his provocation, he should have remembered, especially at this moment, when he is endeavoring to convince members of the righteousness of his cause, that slander is no argument. The good cause of an improvement of the law and of its methods of administration is much stronger than might be inferred from the vituperative language of my friend from Ohio, who has clearly weakened his position by his personal attacks on one who, to say the least, sincerely believes in the wisdom as well as efficacy of the present civil-service system.

I do not think Carl Schurz needs a defense at my hands, but he is now a private citizen, and as such is at a disadvantage in any defense he may see fit to make against the attack of General GROSVENOR. This is the reason why I take the floor at this time, which otherwise I should not have thought of doing. Whatever may be said about Carl Schurz, his public record and career, the only just pretext, or even the only just ground, for attack upon him is a possible difference of opinion between him and those who criticise him. But up to this time no man, as far as I know, has ever dared to assail his private character or question his personal honesty and integrity. As much as many of his countrymen may differ from him politically, to them and to the nation he has always presented the majestic figure of an honest man.

My friend from Ohio must place a very low estimate upon the moral susceptibilities of the German-American if he imagines that Mr. Schurz could have retained their respect so long if the least stain attached to his character, or if, as the gentleman from Ohio puts it, "no point could be found in the trail of his political history which was not tainted with political corruption." The very thought is an insult to that element which knows him best and is best acquainted with every step in his political career. The worst that can be charged against Carl Schurz is his peculiarity of a certain independence of judgment which is incompatible with party discipline.

But this independence in political affairs is characteristic of his nationality, and history bears me out when I say that as a nation we have not felt the worse for it. His very first public act was one of daring independence. When yet a student and hardly of age, he liberated his teacher, Professor Kinkel, who had been incarcerated for his participation in the revolutionary movement whose object was to abolish the monarchy and to establish American institutions in the fatherland. This brought young Schurz to the United States. Since that time—that is, for nearly a half a century—he has been an American citizen, and as such has taken a most active and prominent part in public affairs.

When the war broke out he took up arms for the Union, and his military career was as successful as it was honorable. Upon his return to Missouri he was instrumental in securing the reenfranchisement of those who, because of their sympathies with the South, had been deprived of their citizens' rights. He then became United States Senator, minister to Spain, and a member of the Cabinet of President Hayes, and while often criticised—like every public man is criticised—none of his most spiteful defamers ever went so far as to charge him with corruption. His record is an open book, the most important periods of his eventful life are within the memory of nearly every member of this body, and I challenge anyone to point out a single official act in his career as general, as Senator, as minister, or as Secretary of the Interior that is not characterized by sincerity and honesty of purpose. If his official life teaches a lesson at all, it proves that it is possible to stay in American public life for a generation and yet remain an honest man.

He should have remained with the Republican party, it is said. So say I; but to question his sincerity when in 1872 he joined the liberal movement, and when in 1884 his free-trade proclivities led him into the Democratic camp, would be as unjust as to charge the Democrats who could not swallow the 16 to 1 pill with corruption. I am a party man, and believe in the individual subordinating his views as to minor details and side issues to those of the majority of the party. We all have to do that from time to time if we would maintain party organization. But when vital interests are at stake, when in a national campaign the people are called upon to decide one great issue, then a citizen merely does his duty by his country and exercises his right of American citizenship when he disregards party and votes in accordance with his own honest convictions. This is all Carl Schurz has done, and while I deplore his desertion from our ranks, I respect him more for having drawn the logical consequences of his political beliefs than if he had remained in the party, a dangerous dissenter in its ranks.

It is impossible in the short space of time allotted to me to do full justice to that great American statesman. As an original abolitionist he stood at the cradle of the Republican party. As an orator of marked ability, he lent his great influence and rare ability to the cause of Lincoln and the Union. He fought bravely for his country, and after the war devoted himself unselfishly to the task of popularizing Republican principles. As Secretary of the Interior he distinguished himself by his recommendations for the education of Indian children and for the allotment of their land in severalty, as also by his practical suggestions for the rational protection of our forests (and of this movement he is the unquestioned pioneer of the country), and as a private citizen he has for many years been advocating, by word of mouth and pen, and devoting his time and energy to the promotion of the patriotic cause of international peace and of civil-service reform.

As a loyal American citizen he has demonstrated in the political arena, as well as in literature and in war, his extraordinary talents and rare ability, and, above all, his faithful and unselfish devotion to the best interests of his adopted country. He is now enjoying the evening of his life. We can justly say of him, "He has made his mark," and no amount of traducement can lessen the esteem in which he is held by a vast majority of the American people. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, nobody regrets more than myself the necessity that compels me this evening to rise and occupy a few moments of your time. I had hoped that in this my first session in Congress I might be able to sit and listen to the older and wiser heads that sit about me here today. However, an attack having been unjustly made upon the organization of which I have the honor to be a member, I feel that I would be less than worthy of the high honor which Tammany Hall has conferred upon me if I failed to rise and to resent it.

Tammany Hall has been attacked in this body as the most corrupt political organization in the United States. Nature has wisely provided that in all bodies, natural or artificial, whether the life be animal or vegetable, that where decay and corruption break in that it would perish of itself and fall under its own weight. Tammany Hall is a political organization which was born with the birth of our country. It has survived all the vicissitudes of time and all the changes of fortune. Long before the body of which you are members was ever thought of Tammany Hall was in existence. It will last long after you and your party have passed away. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Tammany Hall has been in power ever since I can recollect in the city of New York, and under a wave of public sentiment it was swept out of office.

A hybrid organization composed of you Republicans and so-called reformers were able to deceive the people into the belief that Tammany Hall had been guilty of the grossest corruption. The promises which you made you were never able to carry out. You had power for three years in our city; you expended over $300,000 of the public funds, and you could not find that a single penny of the public money had ever been misappropriated. That is Tammany Hall! Tammany Hall gave us a system of public schools that is a model for the rest of the civilized world. We have there a fire department which is known throughout the world as the bravest, and a police department which is known as the finest in every place in the world.

Tammany Hall has been anxious to show its patriotism. It sent a regiment at its own expense in time of war to protect the unity of our Government. It gave us the wisest and best administration of the municipal power with the lowest tax rate that was ever known in the city of New York. Tammany Hall! You abuse it. Why, Tammany Hall's popularity was best shown by the election which the people of our city, the imperial city of the Western Continent, had over a month ago. With a population in the Greater New York equal to the population of the United States when it first became the United States, a population even greater, with equal wealth, with equal intelligence, the city of New York was more anxious to bring Tammany Hall back to power than it was to get rid of it a few years ago.

Tammany Hall! Its strength with the people will best be shown

when at the next Congressional election—and mark the prediction I make—it will present a united and harmonious delegation to the Fifty-sixth Congress. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Let any Republican Representative from the State of New York rise upon this floor and give any just ground of complaint against our organization.

As to the general merits of this bill, let the responsibility rest with you. I know that it is very little that I can influence you in regard to the action you will take. You have the responsibility upon your shoulders and it rests with you to do one thing or the other. We of the city of New York, representatives of the Democracy, have always been anxious to help you throughout all the United States in time of famine, in time of fire, or of other calamity. We, the regular Democratic organization of Tammany Hall, resent the insult so grossly and unjustly cast upon us. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. FARIS. Before I took my seat I forgot to ask consent to incorporate in my remarks some matter which I was not able to speak. I should like to have consent to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the request of the gentleman from Indiana will be granted.

There was no objection.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HOPKINS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 4751, and had come to no resolution thereon.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 2507. An act to provide for the holding of a congress of the Indian tribes of the United States at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year A. D. 1898 and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 2048. An act for the erection of a public building at Fergus Falls, Minn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 1913. An act to protect the insignia and the name of the Red Cross—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 356. An act for the relief of Twyman O. Abbott—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1040. An act to provide compensation for a bridge and for the buildings and other improvements constructed by certain persons upon public lands afterwards set apart and reserved as the Yellowstone National Park—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1964. An act for the erection of a public building for the use of the custom-house and post-office at Newport News, Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 967. An act for the relief of M. S. Hellman—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 697. An act granting a pension to Abel S. Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2214. An act granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Kate Ezekiel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2210. An act granting an increase of pension to Helen L. Dent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1837. An act granting a pension to Sarah E. Cotton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1836. An act granting an increase of pension to John McGrath—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 1825. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert P. Wild—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1822. An act granting a pension to Silas B. Hensley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1534. An act increasing the pension of Luvicey J. Summers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1532. An act to increase the pension of Capt. James B. Logan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1476. An act granting an increase of pension of Louise M. Rice, widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Samuel A. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1317. An act to increase the pension of Arabella V. Washburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1202. An act to increase pension of Emily M. Tyler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1200. An act granting a pension to Miss Mary Hayne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1088. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Frances C. De Russy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1156. An act for the relief of Margaret C. McKay, widow of the late Dr. William C. McKay, of Oregon—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 1090. An act to pension Mrs. M. Sessford—to the Committee on Invalid pensions.

S. 1089. An act granting a pension to Harriet Clarissa Mercur, widow of James Mercur, late professor of civil and military engineering in the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.—to the Committee on Pensions.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of Agriculture on the work and expenditures of the agricultural experiment stations established under the act of Congress of March 2, 1887, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, in accordance with the act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the said fiscal year.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 6, 1898.*

BOOK AGENTS, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I ask unanimous consent that a reprint be ordered of House Report No. 61—the report of the Committee on War Claims on the bill (H. R. 4829) for the relief of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The copies heretofore printed have been exhausted.

The SPEAKER. In the absence of objection, an order for the reprinting will be made.

There was no objection.

And then, on motion of Mr. MOODY (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of a letter from the commandant of Fort Hamilton, with several inclosures, including the draft of a bill relating to the closing of certain roads within the reservation—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Cape Lookout Harbor, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of the straight channel in Maumee River and Bay—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Withlacoochee River, Florida—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Anclote River, Florida—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from Major Hoff, surgeon, a draft of a proposed measure for the establishment of a memorial fund to the late Alexander Henry Hoff—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 2011) granting a pension to Isaac A. Chandler—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2477) to relieve John McCarthy from the charge of desertion—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 4128) to pay the Standard Steel Casting Company for one 6-inch gun casting—Committee on Naval Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa (by request): A bill (H. R. 5972) to establish building lines in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DORR: A bill (H. R. 5973) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Hinton, in the State of West Virginia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5974) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Bluefield, in the State of West Virginia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 5975) extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the District of Alaska—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 5976) to regulate the manufacture and sale of paper boxes in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. POWERS (by request): A bill (H. R. 5977) to reduce telephone rates in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 5978) providing for the disposition of certain lands in Minnesota which have been or may be damaged by the United States in the construction of dams and reservoirs in aid of navigation, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5979) to regulate commerce among the several States and Territories in the products of convict labor—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 5980) to provide trial by jury in contempt cases when such alleged contempts are not committed in presence of court—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FERGUSSON: A bill (H. R. 5981) to establish a military post at Albuquerque, N. Mex.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CATCHINGS: A bill (H. R. 5982) to amend an act entitled "An act declaring a certain bridge across the Tallahatchie River, in Tallahatchie County, State of Mississippi, a lawful structure, and for other purposes," approved May 28, 1896—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARTLETT: A bill (H. R. 5983) to provide for an additional circuit judge in the fifth judicial circuit of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 5984) to enable Indians to obtain patents for their lands—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5985) to give a preference right of entry to persons procuring a cancellation of fraudulent or double allotments to Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. PERKINS: A bill (H. R. 5986) to improve the methods of printing and binding the public documents—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5987) to amend the jurisdiction act of 1887 so as to abrogate Federal jurisdiction over State corporations—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 5988) to establish a military post at or near Des Moines, Iowa—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT: A bill (H. R. 5989) to provide for telegraphic communication between the United States of America, the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, and Australasia, and to promote commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 6079) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Denison and Northern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BELKNAP: A bill (H. R. 6080) providing for the conditional increase of duties upon certain imported articles—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 6081) to define the standing of the officers of the Coast Survey during the late civil war—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 5990) to correct the military record of John Blue, of Uniontown, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5991) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Mrs. Jane W. Mason, Washington, Pa.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5992) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary A. Freeman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 5993) to increase the pension of Thaddeus M. Joy—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BARLOW: A bill (H. R. 5994) to grant a pension to Mrs. M. Louise Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEACH: A bill (H. R. 5995) to relieve John Gauley from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5996) for increase of pension to Martha A. Gould—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5997) to relieve Alfred Burgess from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT: A bill (H. R. 5998) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of Conrad Schindler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5999) for the relief of Mrs. Agatha Lutz, widow and executrix of Andrew Lutz, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6000) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Franz P. Johum—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRENNER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 6001) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Jacob Hundobler, late Company I, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6002) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Peter Callahan, late Company K, Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6003) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Anton Smith, late Company G, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6004) for the relief of W. T. Alexander—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6005) granting pension to Almira I. Allen, daughter of the late Nathan Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRODERICK: A bill (H. R. 6006) granting a pension to Joseph R. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6007) for the relief of Cora Robinson, of Centralia, Kans.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6008) for the relief of William D. Matthews—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROSIUS: A bill (H. R. 6009) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of George Brubaker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 6010) for the relief of John G. Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 6011) for the relief of the heirs of William Pitcher and Axel Hayford and Samuel Otis and George B. Fergusson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6012) for the relief of the owners of the brig *Abby Ellen*—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CATCHINGS: A bill (H. R. 6013) for the relief of J. R. Eggleston, of Hinds County, Miss.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6014) for the relief of Asa B. Easterling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6015) for the relief of Edward T. Latta—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6016) granting a pension to John Ashworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 6017) for the relief of H. B. Freeman—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DANFORD: A bill (H. R. 6018) granting a pension to Jane E. Zink, of Steubenville, Ohio—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVISON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 6019) for the relief of William H. Quinn—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 6020) to pension Ella F. Sydnor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EPES: A bill (H. R. 6021) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Adalina T. Blick—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6022) for the relief of the heirs at law of Maj. Tarlton Woodson, deceased, in accordance with the findings of the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6023) for the relief of Simeon H. Wootton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6024) for the relief of the trustees of the Episcopal Church at Dinwiddie Court-House, Dinwiddie County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6025) for the relief of S. D. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6026) for the relief of the legal heirs of Dr. Theoderick Bland—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: A bill (H. R. 6027) for the relief of Bernard McIntire—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FENTON: A bill (H. R. 6028) for the relief of Charles J. Clark—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6029) for the relief of Nathan Collins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6030) for the relief of Hiram Osborn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6031) for the relief of Thomas McCall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 6032) for the relief of Joseph F. Travers, guardian of Michael Travers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HANDY: A bill (H. R. 6033) for the correction of the

military record of Capt. Joseph H. Richards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KERR: A bill (H. R. 6034) to increase the pension of Annie Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6035) to pension Julia Spalding Bailey—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6036) to pension Lucia Webster—to the Committee on Invalid pensions.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A bill (H. R. 6037) for the relief of William Schooler, for compensation for work done and not paid for at written contract rates by the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KULP: A bill (H. R. 6038) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Francis Treas, of Sunbury, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 6039) granting a pension to M. A. Lucy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6040) for relief of T. Alphonse Jackson, and paying him the sum of $138.71—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LENTZ: A bill (H. R. 6041) granting an increase of pension to George W. Rager—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6042) granting an increase of pension to Leroy S. Dibble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 6043) for the relief of Edward B. Murphy—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 6044) to muster in and muster out Milroy Home Guards, United States Troops, citizens of Warren and Grundy counties, Tenn., in the war of the rebellion, 1861 to 1865—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6045) for the relief of William H. Goodwin, of Warren County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6046) for the relief of John Long, of Joshua, McMinn County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 6047) to remove the charge of desertion against John H. Parker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6048) granting a pension to John W. Richardson, Bonner Springs, Kans.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PUGH: A bill (H. R. 6049) removing charge of desertion from military record of Martin Lunsford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6050) granting an increase of pension to Eli Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6051) granting an increase of pension to Allen P. Haws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 6052) granting an increase of pension to William H. Comstock, late sergeant, Company B, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROYSE: A bill (H. R. 6053) granting a pension to David A. Ireland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 6054) granting a pension to Jennie L. and Samuel Sears Alexander, destitute and afflicted children of Samuel B. Alexander, deceased, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 6055) to increase the pension of Gen. C. C. Doolittle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6056) to increase the pension of Theodore R. Pelton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6057) to correct the military record of James Taylor, alias James Wilson, late of Company I, Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 6058) for the relief of Huff Jones for breach of contract with Indian agent—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6059) for the relief of Edwin C. Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 6060) for the relief of John H. Clifton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6061) for the relief of Nathaniel M. Ayers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UPDEGRAFF: A bill (H. R. 6062) for the relief of Anson W. Gillett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6063) for the relief of Jesse Roberts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6064) to pension Mrs. Mary A. Watts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6065) for the relief of F. Varin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6066) for the relief of the heirs of A. C. Barton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6067) for the relief of Hugh Shoats—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6068) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Presbyterian Church, of Huntsville, Ala., for the use and occupation of said church building for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building, and for damage to said building—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6069) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Athens, Limestone County, Ala., for the use and occupation of said church building for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building, and for damage to said building—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6070) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Primitive Baptist Church, of Huntsville, Ala., for the use and occupation of said church building for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building, and for damage to said building—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6071) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the North Alabama College, of Huntsville, Ala., for the destruction of said building for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building, and for damage to said building—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 6072) for the relief of Nathan Fralick—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6073) for the relief of the heirs of James A. Gregory—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6074) for the relief of John W. Peek—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOST: A bill (H. R. 6075) for the relief of John D. Youell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 6076) to increase the pension of Thomas B. Hammond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBB (by request): A bill (H. R. 6077) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against the military record of David A. Fry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TODD: A bill (H. R. 6078) for the relief of Abel B. Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6082) for the relief of Anna Merkel—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: Paper of John L. Hamilton, jr., of Hoopestown, Ill., recommending a "currency plan"—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BENNETT: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Agatha Lutz—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BELFORD: Petitions of citizens of Long Island City, N. Y., protesting against a proposed repeal of the civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. BRUCKER: Sundry petitions of Valley City Typographical Union, No. 50, of East Saginaw; Cigar Makers' Union No. 184, Bay City; Retail Clerks' Union No. 65, of Saginaw; Longshoremen's Union No. 30, of Port Huron; Detroit River Lodge, No. 2, and Local Union No. 26, of Grand Rapids, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 30 and Senate bill No. 1575, restricting the right to buy and sell railroad tickets—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the St. Anthony Society, of Detroit, Mich., in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of the brig *Abby Ellen*—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of the heirs of William B. Ferguson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COONEY: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lincoln, Mo., for the passage of a bill to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CORLISS: Petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 184, of Bay City; Detroit River Lodge, No. 2; Valley City Typographical

Union, No. 50; Local Union No. 26; Longshoremen's Union No. 30, and Retail Clerks' Union No. 65, in the State of Michigan, protesting against the passage of House bill No. 30 and Senate bill No. 1575, relating to ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: Resolutions of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Iowa, in favor of the establishment of a national military park at Vicksburg, Miss.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of the St. Joseph Society of Iowa City and the St. Joseph Society of Bellevue, Iowa, in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Abel Beach, of Iowa City, for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: Protests of St. Augustine Young Men's Society, St. Antoine's Beneficial Society, of Pittsburg, Pa., and sundry citizens of Allegheny County, Pa., in opposition to further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of the Broom Manufacturers' Association of the Pittsburg (Pa.) district, in favor of legislation to protect free against convict labor—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. ELLIS: Petition of Wilbur F. Cogswell, asking to be placed on the retired list as an assistant engineer in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. EPES: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of S. D. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Simeon H. Wootton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Memorial of William Henry Maule, of Philadelphia, Pa., against free distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts: Petition of citizens of Hampden County, Mass., against free seed distribution—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HENDERSON: Petition of the ministers of Dubuque, Iowa, for the passage of a bill to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories and the interstate transportation of materials for the same—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the ministers of Dubuque, Iowa, for the passage of a bill to enact a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the ministers of Dubuque, Iowa, for the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the ministers of Dubuque, Iowa, for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of the ministers of Dubuque, Iowa, for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the ministers of Dubuque, Iowa, for the passage of a bill to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the ministers of Dubuque, Iowa, in respect to divorces in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the ministers of Dubuque, Iowa, favoring voluntary arbitration for railway strikes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the ministers of Dubuque, Iowa, favoring the formation of a commission to investigate the labor problem—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of the ministers of Dubuque, Iowa, in opposition to admitting illiterate immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of the St. Peter and St. Paul Society of Petersburg, Iowa, in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HICKS: Petition of 25,000 railroad employees of the railroads of the United States, and letter of William H. Coley, president, and Schuyler D. Myers, secretary of the Convention of the Officers of the Railway Unions of North America, to Hon. THOMAS B. REED, accompanying the same, written and dated at Altoona, Pa., December 25, 1897, praying for the early consideration of a bill and prompt enactment of a law providing for the safety of the lives of the traveling public and of railroad employees engaged in interstate commerce by equipping every freight and passenger car engaged in interstate commerce with the Lee or some other equally as good and safe automatic car coupler, and setting forth the reasons therefor, and an argument in favor of the same, with diagram of coupler attached, etc.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HILL (by request): Protest of the St. Joseph Society of Bridgeport, Conn., against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HULL: Resolutions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Department of Ohio, favoring the establishment of a national park at Vicksburg, Miss.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HURLEY: Resolution of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Committee, Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the modification of the civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of William Schooler, praying for compensation for work done for the District of Columbia and not paid for at the written contract rates—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KLEBERG: Petition of E. J. Kilmer and other citizens of Texas, recommending the purchase of Alta Vista Hotel, at Corpus Christi, Tex., for a soldiers' home—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KULP: Memorial of Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, praying for the passage of an act appropriating $49,272.16, due Odd Fellows' Hall Association of New Orleans, awarded by the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, resolutions of the State Board of Railroad Employees of Pennsylvania, passed at Scranton, Pa., September 23, 1897, relative to national legislation—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of labor organizations of San Francisco, Cal., in respect to the employment of prison labor—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. LENTZ: Protests of the St. George Knights and St. John German Roman Catholic societies of Columbus, Ohio, against the passage of the Lodge bill, further restricting immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. McCLEARY: Petition of citizens of Lake Crystal, Minn., in favor of postal savings banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MOON: Paper to accompany House bill to muster in and muster out Milroy Home Guards, United States troops, war of the rebellion, citizens of Warren and Grundy counties, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Chattanooga Powder Company and sundry citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalpers bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of John Long—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 4279, for the relief of Timothy S. Hixon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of William A. Goodwin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OTJEN: Remonstrance of Henry Huhn and 98 other citizens of Milwaukee, Wis., against the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PERKINS: Resolution of St. Mary's Society of Remsen, Iowa, protesting against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RAY of New York: Petition of Lewis K. Whitmore for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper of Frederick Graham, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, for increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBB (by request): Papers to accompany a bill to remove the charge of desertion against the record of David A. Fry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Farmington, Mo., for the passage of a bill to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall be subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of the St. Charles Benevolent Society of Fort Wayne, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: Petition of 100 citizens of Fredonia, Mercer County, Pa., praying for the passage of a bill granting a pension to Jennie L. Anderson and others, destitute and afflicted children of Samuel B. Anderson, a veteran of the late war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE: Petitions of the Trades Council of Marion, Ind., J. S. Myers, secretary; Nicholas Burrell, president, remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 30, in relation to railroad ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Howard County Republican Club, Kokomo, Ind., L. T. Turpin, president, against the present civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 5805, for the relief of Col. George G. Pride, of Huntington, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UPDEGRAFF: Protest of Peter Peschong and 41 other citizens of Mitchell County, Iowa, against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: Petition of William E. Skeggs, T. W. Spain, J. S. Turney, C. L. Peck, D. B. Morrow, T. J. Tilman, John A. English, Thomas H. Williams, W. H. Raney, J. L. Brock, John T. Banks, S. P. Rather, S. A. Sparkman, H. A. Skeggs, O. B. Cartwright, A. B. Lampkin, Z. Trinckle, W. W. Littlejohn, Samuel Blackwell, L. P. Troup, M. C. Burch, G. R. Sullivan, Dennis Tidwell, J. L. Marks, E. S. Johnson, C. C. Harris, John C. Eyster, R. L. Stephenson, R. Wilkinson, S. R. Tidwell, C. J. Hildreth, D. W. Speake, M. T. Cartwright, W. C. Buckly, J. L. Echols, J. E. Penny, and W. L. Dinsmore, of New Decatur, Ala., asking for the passage of the bill for the relief of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Publishing House of Nashville, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *January 8, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON HON. SETH L. MILLIKEN.

Mr. BURLEIGH, by unanimous consent, submitted the following resolution; which was read, considered, and adopted:

Resolved, That Saturday, January 15, 1898, be set apart for paying tribute to the memory of Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Maine.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. MOODY, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. HOPKINS in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CORLISS] is recognized for thirty minutes.

Mr. CORLISS. Mr. Chairman, any law that creates a life tenure in office or a class of officials removed from the direct control of the people is most obnoxious to a republican form of government.

We have been taught to believe that every American citizen is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States equal rights and privileges, but in these modern days of civil-service reform we find an official class elevated above and beyond the control of the common people and held in their positions by the civil-service law.

The gregarious instinct of human nature seems to permeate in the present age of our history every avenue of human life.

In the great commercial affairs of our country we find the gigantic sugar trust, the Standard Oil trust, the sole-leather trust, the American tobacco trust, the beef, whisky, baking, and other trusts, organized for the purpose of controlling the price of these great commodities, to the great injury of the people. In our traffic affairs we find railroad combinations and pools organized for the purpose of destroying competition and forcing from the people an unjust revenue on inflated capital.

In the telegraph, telephone, and electric cable lines we find the hand of the monopolist paying dividends on watered stocks.

And here, at the very capital of the nation, we find a gigantic civil-service trust, a soulless, close corporation, organized for the purpose of monopolizing the public service and perpetuating in office for life a privileged class.

They control the appointment of nearly 100,000 employees, annually drawing from the people the munificent sum of nearly $50,000,000.

Do you wonder that they are willing to give their unselfish time and services for the meager compensation of $3,500 a year?

They determine, without power to revise or appeal from their decision, who shall be certified into the classified list, and under the rules of this commission an executive officer is compelled to select from three of the chosen few certified by the board.

The illustrious men who drafted the Constitution of this country, mindful of the rights of the people and jealous of the development of autocratic power, wisely provided that all appointments of the Chief Executive should be submitted to and be confirmed by the Senate.

How frequently has the Senate exercised the supervisory power granted by the Constitution and rejected the nominations of the President?

This constitutional restriction of power has been the fundamental principle of our form of government and the greatest safeguard to national life and individual liberty.

What do you suppose the original advocates of this law would have said to a proposition to bring within its provisions the doctors, lawyers, architects, engineers, and other skilled men in the different professions required in our public service?

Think of an American citizen, educated in one of our great institutions of learning, holding a diploma certifying to his qualification for one of these professions requiring knowledge, skill, and experience to secure, submitting himself to a civil-service examination by a board composed of unprofessional men and a clerical force of young men and women whose ability may be measured and ambitions in life gratified by a thousand to twelve hundred dollar job.

The original advocates of the civil-service law would have scorned with contempt a suggestion that its provisions should be extended so as to embrace such minor positions as watchman, elevator conductor, messenger, janitor, fireman, and like positions, where fidelity to the performance of duty and physical attainments constitute the essential requisites for the position.

Let me call your attention now to some of the opinions and remarks of men who advocated the measure at the time of its adoption, and who took part in the debate on that occasion.

Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, the great apostle of civil-service reform, in discussing this measure, stated—

> That it only applied to employees in the Departments at Washington, and large offices employing over 50 clerks—not over 10,000 employees all told.

In his report on the bill to the Senate, he stated:

> This bill does not touch the question of tenure of office, or removals from office, except that removals shall not be made for refusing to pay political assessments or to perform partisan service. It leaves both where it finds them.

But how is it now?

Would that his spirit might return to the earth and witness the gigantic monopoly of public service, the creation of a privileged class, the establishment of a life tenure in office, the denial of the right of removal, and the usurpation of the rights of American citizens to which the law has been extended. In my judgment, the remorse of his spirit at the sight of this civil-service octopus would be worse than the torments of hades.

Let us refer to some of the remarks of our leading Senators on this measure, and thereby ascertain the original scope and purpose of the act.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, in his remarks in support of the bill, declared:

> That of the 100,000 employees of the Government, 90,000 of the higher grades, those of importance, those of power, for good or evil, are left untouched.

Senator HAWLEY of Connecticut, in discussing this bill December 16, 1882, said:

> That the executive chiefs of higher or lower grade should have a certain power of dismissal over their men at any time, and we can not have a decent public service without it.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, in discussing this bill in the Senate December 16, 1882, said:

> This bill appears to be supported by each party for the purpose of cheating the other. It is sustained by one party upon grounds that are absolutely adverse to those on which it is supported by the other, and it will end by defrauding both.

He has lived to witness this prophecy.

This measure—

Said Ingalls—

> was not devised by either political party in this Senate. It was sent here by a self-constituted commission of exceedingly holy, wise, and upright apostles of civil-service reform outside of this Senate.

It was there, an illegitimate child of irresponsible parentage. Its growth has developed the naturally grasping tentacles of its satanic creator.

In his first message to Congress, in 1882, President Arthur wisely said:

> In my judgment, no man should be the incumbent of an office the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in the ability, fidelity, or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands.
>
> This sentiment would, doubtless, meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public service.
>
> The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted, mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of public service may properly conform in the main to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business.

What large financial, commercial, or manufacturing institution in this country would select its employees by an educational test, or apply the civil service reform theories in its private business?

Every business institution selects, or permits the heads of its departments to select its employees after a personal examination of the applicant and a careful investigation of his ability and character. But the affairs of this nation, unparalleled in detail and importance, must be intrusted to a privileged class, selected by a lot of irresponsible clerks from academic examinations,

without any knowledge of the personal character, habits, or integrity of the applicants.

The worthlessness of this examination is apparent to anyone who will take the trouble to investigate the records of the Civil Service Commission and the misdeeds of its appointees. Not long ago, in my own State, a young graduate from the high school was certified by the civil-service board and appointed to a position in the post-office at Ann Arbor, Mich. To-day he is serving his time as a post-office thief in prison.

Mark my words, the methods of this board are such that they are compelled to employ detectives to prevent crime on the part of their own employees. Fraudulent examinations have taken place in my own city under the Administration of that exalted apostle of civil-service reform, President Cleveland, conducted by his own employees. In one instance the representative of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners in my district, in the customs office, was found guilty of collusion with applicants for positions at the time of the examination, and because of that collusion the examination papers were refused upon investigation by the Civil Service Commission.

Upon another occasion, at a civil-service examination in the post-office in my city, the representative of this holy board was guilty of changing the examination papers of his Democratic friends after they had been completed by the applicants before they were sent to the commission, and the commission, discovering these defects and this fraud, set aside the examination. But what did they do? They ordered another examination, and at that examination they permitted the very men who were thus detected in crime to be examined and certified to the eligible list, and to-day they are holding public office through the grace and power of this most potent commission.

They had to remove both of their secretaries in my city in these two branches of the Government because of their fraudulent conduct, and they retained in the customs office one honest old Republican patriot and made him secretary of the Civil Service Commission in order to prevent fraud in the future. And in the post-office branch they removed a Democrat and appointed a Republican as their representative in order to prevent fraud in the future. But what did they do in reference to the two representatives thus detected in wrongdoing? They are to-day serving in those branches of our Government as though they had never committed an offense against the Government. I believe them both to be honorable men. They simply regarded this law as all of the American people who know anything about its administration regard it, as a monumental humbug. [Laughter.]

When President Cleveland took the office in 1892 the retiring President left all of the officers in the custom-house of my city whose salaries were over $900 a year, and also the deputy and cashier, outside of the civil service, and left all the offices in the internal-revenue office outside of the civil service. He also left out about twenty important positions in the post-office branch. When this apostle of civil-service reform came into office, what did he do? He appointed a collector of the port of the city of Detroit, and the Civil Service Board permitted him not only to fill all the positions not in the classified list, but he deliberately took Republicans drawing $900 a year and more and reduced their salaries to $850 a year, taking them out of the classified list, and then cutting off their heads and filling their places with good, loyal, true Democrats, whose salaries were then increased to over $900 a year, and thus proving the civil-service system to be the humbug that it is; and this was permitted with the knowledge of the Civil Service Board.

Why did they not cry out to the American people and declare against such methods—more iniquitous, more detrimental than the worst form of the spoils system ever heard of? Let me say to you, sir, that of the men who were thus smuggled into the service not to exceed 10 per cent of them could possibly have gotten into the service through this most holy civil-service branch of our Government had they been forced to take this examination. Why, when President Cleveland issued his famous order transferring them into the civil service, when they were thus smuggled in through the derangement of their salaries, did not the commission demand an examination of these employees of the Government?

Now, it is claimed that in order to protect the heads of the Departments in the execution of their business it is necessary that the deputies and cashiers should not be included, and they are not included. In the great post-offices of this country the deputy and cashier are not included in the classified list. Now, the cashier in any one of these post-offices handles about one-tenth as much cash as is handled in the money-order and registered-letter departments, and the opportunity for stealing is ten times greater in the money-order or register department than in the cashier's office. Why should one be in the classified service and the other out, if the principle is just and right and proper?

Under the rules of this department they examine a lot of applicants, for example, for positions in the post-office at Detroit. They certify them into the classified list, and under the rules of the Post-Office Department a list is pasted on the wall, showing all the eligibles—men who have passed the civil-service examination and are waiting patiently to receive their reward. Why, if this principle is right, should not this board permit the heads of the Departments, who know the personal character and habits of the applicants, to select any man on that list who is best qualified for the public service and put him to work? Everyone of them has submitted to the behests of this organization.

They have simply to be examined and be certified, and they are put on the eligible list; and it makes no difference whether they pass at 85 or 90 per cent, if a man is once certified he is qualified when his turn comes. Why hold this power so this octopus can dictate to the heads of Departments? Why not allow the postmaster of the city of Detroit to select anyone on the list and put him to work? No; they demand that the postmaster shall select one of the three at the top. In the city of Detroit recently there were 7 letter carriers to be appointed. While there were 150 on the list, only about 20 could possibly be considered under the rule; and among them, let me say to you, was a man who had been charged with a crime, and when the postmaster passed his name, the Civil Service Commission called a halt. When the postmaster at Detroit assumed his office and gave his bond of $300,000 for the faithful performance of his duty and the safe custody of the money and property in his charge, he found three watchmen in charge of the building, one of whom he did not wish to retain. He discharged him, and he certified to the Postmaster-General that in his judgment it was not safe to intrust the property to the care and custody of that man.

This holy Civil Service Board declared that the postmaster at Detroit had removed this man without authority of the board. They say that that was not sufficient cause for removal. Think of it! A man who has given $300,000 bond for the faithful performance of his duty has a subordinate whom he is not permitted to remove. A watchman's only qualification is his honesty and integrity of character, and can that be ascertained by a board who only applies the test of an academic examination?

The Constitution of our country wisely provided that the President of the United States, Cabinet officers, members of Congress, and every office filled by the Executive, save the judiciary, should have a fixed tenure of office. If it is wise to keep the clerks and subordinates in office for life because, forsooth, the experience makes them better qualified to perform a public duty, why not extend the tenure of the President, Senators, and Members of Congress, and every appointive officer for life and establish the balance of a monarchy in this country? They are better qualified by their experience. In my judgment no man should hold office except for a fixed term. He should have to submit to the people the fidelity of his service before he shall be continued in office, and that is a proper principle in a republican form of government.

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] says that this law was created to prevent Senators and Members of the House from importuning, pressing, forcing the heads of Departments to take incompetent men and retain them in office. From what standard does this gentleman judge? From his own? "Judge not, that ye be not judged." Will the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] undertake to force an incompetent man on any of the heads of Departments? Has he any right to assume that any other member of this House will do so? He said it was created and born for the purpose of destroying the evil effects of the "spoils system."

In my judgment this law was conceived by some genius in a monarchical form of government for the protection of the king and ministry against the wrath of the people, where patronage is always distributed with special favor to a privileged class.

Mr. PEARSON. If the gentleman will allow me, has he looked into the real origin of this law?

Mr. CORLISS. Sufficient to know.

Mr. PEARSON. Is it not of Chinese origin?

Mr. CORLISS. God knows; I can not tell. [Laughter.] It seems, according to Senator Ingalls, to have grown up here, to have been born without parentage, an illegitimate offspring, and I am inclined to agree with him.

Already the Secretary of the Treasury has found it necessary, in order to properly discharge the public business, to virtually pension some of the old employees; and if this law is allowed to stand here in its present form a civil service pension roll will have to be created. Such men have become worthless, like many others, and they will continue to grow in number.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CORLISS. Just a few moments—five minutes.

Mr. HEPBURN. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time may be extended, or, if I can be recognized, I will yield five minutes to the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that his time be extended five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CORLISS. If this law is to continue, the establishment of

a civil service pension roll is inevitable. Already we find men asking, begging to be retained in office when their services are absolutely valueless. The gentleman from Indiana said the members of this House would be tormented by applicants for office. I want to say to you that the only people who have pestered me since I have been in Congress are the men in office who want to be promoted in the civil service.

Any patriotic citizen not in office, when denied the privilege of appointment because another man equally worthy is preferred, recognizes that preference in political life. The only men I am tormented with are those in office to-day who want their positions benefited by promotion.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I agree with the position taken by Congressman Baker, of New Hampshire, on this floor in the Fifty-fourth Congress. He called attention to the fact that under the Constitution of our country the heads of Departments are clothed with the power of appointment.

If that is true, and the matter never has been tested, if heads of Departments are clothed with constitutional power of appointment of their subordinates, what right has Congress to delegate to the Civil Service Board the power to select two or three applicants and certify them up there for appointment? Is it not a destruction of the constitutional power? In my judgment this law to the extent that it has been extended is unconstitutional, and it would be so declared by any court of competent jurisdiction.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, let us either modify this law by establishing a fixed tenure of office with rules and regulations that may be safely applied to a successful business enterprise and limit its extensions to future acts of Congress, or should the grasp of the tentacles of this monopoly of public service be too deeply set in the treasury of the people to permit of a reasonable control, then let us destroy the un-American octopus by repealing the act. [Applause.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, we have wandered a long way from legitimate debate upon the question before the House, but as there has been so much misapprehension in the country about the so-called civil service, it appears to me that the time has not been wasted. I undertake to say that there is less of accurate information in the country at large upon this subject than upon any other public question.

There is a misapprehension abroad that we have a system known as the merit system by which great improvements in the public service have been secured; that there is a diminution of expenditure; that there is a greater measure of faithful attention to business; that there is a purer class of men in office than at any other period of the country's history. It is to challenge this general impression that I desire to make some remarks. The proponent of a question who has the power to fix the epithets and the designations that may environ it always has a great advantage in debate.

The gentlemen who claim to be the sponsors for purer civil service in this country have been early in taking this advantage. They have environed their side of the question with all the ideas that are suggested when you talk of improvement, of merit, and they have early attributed to their opponents the unkindly epithet of "spoilsmen," "spoils seekers," "those who are striving to secure for themselves undue advantage at the expense of the public weal." It is from this view of the subject mainly, so constantly and earnestly insisted upon by these gentlemen, that the public has secured their ideas of our present civil service.

This system that we have is called the "merit system," and it is assumed that every man who is not in favor of its continuance is in favor of some kind of a system that does not have merit. I deny this. It is assumed that gentlemen who are not in favor of this system are absolutely dishonest in their advocacy, and are selfish spoilsmen, who, as I said, are trying to secure advantage for themselves at the expense of the public good. Is this system that we have the merit system?

If it is properly named, Mr. Chairman, then it must be true that in its method of selection of public officers there must be "merit," and in the persons selected there must be greater "merit." In the result secured there must be greater "merit" as compared with some other system. Now, is this true? Are the methods, the manner of selection, better than those in vogue at an earlier day? You will remember, Mr. Chairman, that for one hundred years we had that system that I will denominate the other system.

During that hundred years there was progress made in this country by our people that excited the wonder of the world. Nowhere else can you find a like example of progress. Where was there any lack of efficiency in the service? Was not every duty performed? Were there not the means of correcting every abuse? What is the method of selection now? It is that of competitive examination. Here are three gentlemen in the city of Washington—the Civil Service Commission—who conduct these examinations.

Do they do it themselves? Have we any benefit resulting from the superiority of these three gentlemen in making these selections? Surely not. On the contrary, they formulate a series of questions, they then put these into the hands of a subordinate, they send him, we will say, to the city of Des Moines twice a year to conduct the examination of persons who aspire to a place in the public service. The only function of this man is to distribute this series of questions among the applicants and allow them to answer them, and then gather up the papers and bring them to the city of Washington, where a certain other class of subordinates mark the rate and the weight of the answers.

That is the method. These gentlemen attempt to ascertain the scholastic qualifications of the applicant only. Is that all that is necessary? Is that all that is to be considered when you are determining between applicants for office as to their worth and fitness? What can they know of the morals of that applicant? What of the industry of the applicant, of the persistent application that he will bring to the discharge of his duties?

Do they know anything about his physical condition or the state of his health that may be necessary to complete efficiency? No; they are absolutely without knowledge of what is necessary in this regard. When an office is to be filled, a requisition is made upon the commission and they send up to the officer making the requisition the names of the three applicants who have made the highest percentage in the competitive examination.

He can simply tell that this one has a certain percentage, that one a certain other percentage, and a third another percentage. Thus in the dark, without a possibility of enlightenment, he makes his selection of one or the other of the three; or, if he fails to do that, these gentlemen now insist that he must make to the commission an assignment of reasons satisfactory to them before he can have three other persons certified from whom he may again attempt a selection.

Now, that is the method adopted. Do you call that "merit?" What is the "merit" to be found in that? Contrast it with the old method—the worst phases of the old methed—and, in my humble judgment, the old was better than the new. Under that, as is said, the appointments were made through persons who had influence at the Departments and at the Executive office. It was through their solicitation and recommendation, it is said, all of the places were filled. I do not believe that to be true.

But assuming it to be true, I say that my colleagues in this House know more about the qualifications of their constituents—know more of the requisites that an officer ought to have, have more at stake in making their recommendations, knowing that the transaction is public and in the face of the world; that their constituents will know if they resort to unworthy methods or consent to the employment in the public service of unworthy men; that they will be held responsible for that as they are held responsible for every other official act—than the commission can possibly know. I believe that there will be greater probity of action, greater beneficence of result, following such a method of selection than under the darkened, subterranean, irresponsible methods that we have fallen into in these later times.

Who is there competent to speak that can say, or does say, that there has been improvement in the civil service? If you appeal to the subordinate officers who are under the cover of civil service—who are beneficiaries of the civil service; who are hoping for a life tenure through the civil service—you will have at once a chorus of acclaim for the system which we now have, and they will undoubtedly laud it as the "merit system." Go to the heads of the Departments. I do not choose to speak names, but everybody within the sound of my voice can bear me out when I say that many of these gentlemen at least are absolutely incompetent to speak when they say that the system of to-day is better than the system that existed prior to 1883.

In order that their testimony should be valuable, they must have knowledge with regard to the conditions of both eras. Can you not select in your minds nearly half a dozen of the eight Cabinet officers who upon this question (no matter how familiar they may be with the service of to-day) have no knowledge of the service in the other era? They know nothing about that with relation to which they assume to institute comparisons. In order that their statements should be of value, they must have been as familiar with the service prior to 1883 as they are with the service of to-day. I believe that every one of you who has had an opportunity for observation—every one of the older members of this House who has been familiar with Washington for years—will say that in his judgment there is no improvement, but a positive retrograde in the manner in which the public service is conducted.

Why, sir, it is in the nature of things that it should be so. There is nothing so conducive to sloth, indolence, inattention to duties, as that feeling of security that comes to men through the civil service. I believe there is no better incentive, no more efficient whip or spur to proper official conduct on the part of the great majority of the members of this House, than the fact that every two years they must appear before their constituents for a renewed lease of power. No one of you gentlemen—perhaps I ought to except two or three, but I was about to say no one of

you gentlemen—could be trusted implicitly that at all times and in all places you would be diligent and vigilant in the discharge of duty if you knew that you were to remain in your places unassailed and unassailable during your natural lives. So that I have a right, upon facts observable by all men as incident to human nature, to say that the change of tenure to a life tenure works to the disadvantage of the public.

Now, there must be some compensating advantage, some controlling proof, I will say, to change this opinion that I have. What is it? Has any such proof been offered? These gentlemen have contented themselves with calling this the "merit system"—with saying that this was an improvement. Where is the proof? Do you find it in reduced expenditure? I have failed to observe it. I have not made the examination myself, but I am told by a gentleman who I think has given the matter careful attention that in 1883 the total salary expenditure of the United States was $60,000,000 in round numbers, and that now it reaches nearly $100,000,000 annually. That is to say, while there has been a growth in population of 34 per cent and in public business of less than that, there has been a growth in public expenditure for salaries of 66⅔ per cent.

I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that the men who have been selected under this system are superior to those who were selected under the prior system. What is the class of men selected? They are the men freshest from their schoolbooks—it is not even the better class of these who are willing to risk the chances of preferment in the professions or in active business, but those who, after having been graduated, are content to accept a $900 or $1,000 clerkship.

It is not the best type of our young manhood. Often it is the schoolmaster, a most worthy class, but usually the country schoolmaster. Not those who can take charge of our great institutions and seminaries of learning, but those who linger about the suburbs of the towns and conduct the country schools, at salaries ranging from forty, thirty-five, or thirty dollars a month even. That is the class of men you are getting, in the main—men in whom perhaps the faculty of memory alone has been cultivated. Occasionally there is an exception. It may be possible that a man may pass the examination and secure the necessary 75 per cent under the rules. But that is absolutely valueless to him. You must remember that there are 55,000 now on the eligible list, and among that number there are many ranging away up to 95, 96, or 97 per cent, so many, indeed, as to preclude the possibility of the appointment of the great multitude of men who think they have successfully passed the examination when they get a percentage of 75 or 80.

So, Mr. Chairman, I do not believe the system we have to-day is better. I do not believe that the personnel of the employees secured according to the present method is better. I have no shade of evidence presented to me that the results achieved under this system are better, or that the affairs of the Government are conducted with more precision and more regularity or greater honesty and economy under this so-called merit system than before.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that it is essential to the highest efficiency of the public service in these appointive offices that the power of appointment as well as the power of removal shall be in the same hands, and that it should be practically unlimited. I believe that the widest right of selection should be given. Let us look at it for a moment. There is not an officer, there is not a clerk or a subordinate, in any one of these Departments of the Government who may not have it in his power, in some slight degree at least, and at times, to affect on some occasion the efficiency of the administration of that Department.

There are a great many men whose active help and concurrence with what is being done is necessary and must be secured in order to have the greatest possible degree of efficiency. I think, therefore, that the officer who has the responsibility of the management of one of the great Departments of the Government has the right—he should have the right—to demand the best endeavors of those in his employ, and that class of endeavor can only come from the completest sympathy on the part of all of those who are his instrumentalities and tools for the prosecution of the work committed to him.

I think it better that he should have the power to gather his friends about him. When the people of this country have remitted the conduct of public affairs to the Democratic party I am content that they shall have the power to use all of their ability in making the best possible administration of public affairs. I am content that they should select from the highest to the lowest all the instrumentalities that are to aid them; and when the Republican party has been appointed to the duties, the powers, and the responsibilities of administration, I insist that it should likewise have the right, the unlimited right, of selecting its agents and its agencies, those that will best help to secure the best possible administration of the Government.

I do not know, Mr. Chairman, of very many clerical positions where the sympathy and full concurrence on the part of the subordinates with the purposes of the principal may not be of value in the performance of his public duty. Therefore, I believe that the principal should have that power of selection. I would not have it that the "ward heeler," the "political bummer," or men of that class, should be rewarded. I do not believe that it ever has been done.

There may be exceptions where a member of Congress, who had the power or the influence to secure appointment, may have forgotten his duty and attempted to put personal friends in place for an unworthy purpose; but I think the instances, if any exist, must be exceedingly rare. There is no man within the sound of my voice that thinks so illy of one of his colleagues as to believe that he would thus prostitute the power that he has as a member of Congress to these unworthy ends. I do not believe it. The Representative that would do that would meet the condemnation of his people at home and his associates on this floor.

Hence it is not the ward bummer or the political heeler that he wants to reward. It is the faithful friend of himself and of his party who has a laudable ambition to participate in some way, humble though it may be, in the administration of his Government. The men that would come into place from my own region would not be the men who are moved solely by the passion for money, but those who have a desire—almost all men have a desire—of in some way or another connecting themselves with the affairs of their Government.

And, Mr. Chairman, when one of these humble men desires to be a deputy marshal, let us assume, it is human nature that that desire should be as urgent in him as your desire to represent a district upon the floor of this House or that of any other gentleman who may aspire to be President of the United States. These desires are worthy and commendable in men. What would you think if there was some barrier, unknown to the Constitution, that should unfairly be placed in your way, notwithstanding your worth or your fitness?

I have seen some performances on the floor of the House that to my mind did not elevate the manhood or the character of those who played the part.

I have heard gentlemen here declaiming against the "hordes of hungry office seekers that infest the corridors of the Capitol and surge against the walls and porticos of the White House." Ah, did those gentlemen so characterize their constituents and friends eighteen months ago? I remember one notable case where a gentleman left his seat in this House, forsook his official duties, and spent weeks and perhaps months, two months at least, in a canvass from house to house and from village to village begging these same men to stand for him [applause], begging these same men to aid in his nomination as a candidate for Congress, telling them of the perils ahead in case they faltered in their duty and failed to stand true to him and the G. O. P. [Laughter.]

Are not the worthy men who responded to that appeal entitled to recognition? I say that every man in the United States who has qualifications to properly fill an office has the right to aspire to it, and I condemn the men who, forgetful of old relations, denounce their own constituents, the voters of this country, whenever any of them seek that public employment to which every citizen ought to have the right to aspire.

Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that this frank declaration of my belief on this subject will place me, in the minds of some of our friends, in the list of spoilsmen.

I would define a spoilsman to be one who, disregardful of duty, careless of the public service, recognizing only the fact that he has a personal debt to pay, uses public office for the payment of that private debt, although he knows that robbery or inefficient service to the Government will result. That is my idea of a spoilsman, and so I feel some little irritation when gentlemen with such lavish hand throw these accusations around. I am no more a spoilsman than some of the gentlemen who most loudly disclaim against the views that I entertain.

I hope I stand as fair before my constituents and this House and the public as these gentlemen who have been most vituperative in their abuse of such as I. I have no improper designs upon the Treasury of my Government. I want to see the best public service. I want to see the best results attainable, and I believe that one method of attaining the best possible results in this Government is through the maintenance of well-organized political parties. [Applause.] This will always be a government of parties.

We talk about Administrations—about "the Cleveland Administration," about "the Hayes Administration," about "the Jackson Administration"—but they have always been the Administrations of parties. It is the party that is responsible. It is the party that suffers punishment, if punishment is meted out. It is the party that is rewarded, if the people distribute reward. It is the party always; and that party is best, that party can be most beneficent, that party can work the greatest degree of public benefit when it is most stable in its organization.

You can not have political organization unless you have some kind of rewards. It may be that this statement will grate upon the sensitive ears of some of our transcendental friends, but I am

talking to practical men about a practical question. You can not have it. Talk as much as you please about the duty of men, about the patriotic impulses of men, but in the great mass of men those motives will not always operate. In times of great peril, as in the last campaign, perhaps they will; but look at your municipal elections and tell me why it is that there is so much corruption in the cities.

It is because the political organizations are not stable, are not well organized, are not efficient. Those gentlemen who call themselves or who are called the better class, the men of wealth, the men of business, stay away from the polls. They do not attend to their political duties, and the professional politician comes in and takes as his rake-off everything in sight. But, Mr. Chairman, it is not an argument against proper party organization; it is an argument in favor of it.

If the people of the United States who have political views would align themselves in parties in accordance with their views, it would tend to the true interests of the country and there would be none of this trouble of which so much complaint is made. I have said that you have to have some kind of reward, because a political organization must have a base as well as an apex. It must have its lower strata as well as its higher. It must have its organizers here, and here, and here, from the bottom to the top. Why do you want to discard the men who are so necessary—the men who watch the polls, the men who are the party leaders in their several localities, the men who, in my part of the country, keep the tallies and take their teams and bring in the voters on election day, the men who make the organization possible and effective? Why ignore them?

As to their ambition to serve their Government, it is a laudable one. But, Mr. Chairman, even if you do away with that possibility, if you continue the service as you have it now, you will still have organization, you will have men at the base attending to the same fundamental duties, but they will be a different class of men and animated by different motives, not by a laudable ambition to serve the country, but by a desire for money. Every year—I challenge contradiction of this statement—every year that this civil-service law has been extended in its operation—every Presidential year, I mean—the campaign funds of the parties have doubled.

You must still depend upon organization, but you will have a class of men who, instead of being animated by laudable ambitions, will be governed by sordid ones. Who will contribute the money to your campaign fund? It will be contributed by the great corporations and the men of colossal wealth. You will simply change the allegiance of the men who organize the parties all over the country from public service to private ends, and as you go along with this system, instead of getting better service, in ten years or twenty years from this time you will have a Government of rich men, and rich men alone. [Applause.]

The organization will look to them. It will be so in both political parties. I do not want that time to come. Oh, I know that gentlemen will declaim against this idea, and talk about its sordidness, and the insult that is thrown to men engaged in party organization. They will talk about the low plane of political morals on which I walk! Ah, gentlemen, I notice that those who have most to say about spoilsmen are in their districts intrenched behind 12,000, 13,000, 14,000, 16,000 of majority. [Applause.] And again, do not these gentlemen use proper political means to secure political success?

I am not quarreling with them; I am simply insisting that I shall not be denounced for a desire to perpetuate that kind of political organization under which this nation has thriven so well. I believe it is right. I want to have an opportunity, if I can, to help the laudable ambition of that constituent of mine who desires to share in the public service. I do not want him to be compelled to spend $15 to go to the capital of my State and undergo an examination and then to be placed upon a list where there are already 55,000, and take his chances, where the requisitions of fourteen years for this class of service have been but little more than a total of 6,000. The most of my constituents can not last one hundred and ten years, as they would have to if they went on the eligible list to-day. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARIS. Before the year was out 55,000 more would be added.

Mr. HEPBURN. I do not want them to go there another time. I think this item of expense is a matter that might be considered. We have found already that the Civil Service Commission in its expenditures grows wonderfully. Eleven thousand dollars, if I mistake not, was the total of expenditure for that body in 1884. What is it now?

They have an adroit way of covering some large portion of the expenditure, but I think that gentlemen on the Committee on Appropriations will bear me out in saying that it is at least a quarter of a million dollars for the next fiscal year, and has been that during the last. Add that to the cost to the 55,000 individuals now on the eligible list—to say nothing of those who have failed—how large that number is I do not know, but if approximately half, there are a hundred thousand people that have gone to different places for purposes of examination. That cost them, in my judgment, more than a million of dollars. Thrown away! I think we had better quit the system. It is too expensive for the result that comes.

Mr. Chairman, if you have read the testimony taken before the subcommittee on appropriations delivered by some one of the three commissioners, I think you must have found something to excite your risibles. These gentlemen were there, among other purposes, to secure an appropriation for a $1,600 clerk that they wanted as a "law clerk;" and the statement was made that no one of the commissioners was a lawyer. No one of them has any knowledge of the science of law; and yet I find here in this synopsis showing the character of examinations: "Assistant attorney of the Interior Department." One of those assistant attorneys I know. He is an eminent lawyer. He is a good lawyer. When he wanted a promotion he had to be examined by these men, no one of whom was a lawyer, and who wanted a $1,600 clerk to examine him. [Laughter.] Here in this synopsis I read:

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT (OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL).

Subjects.	Weights.
	Per cent.
1. General law (10 questions)	20
2. Public-land laws (30 questions, including homestead, mining, preemption, timber-culture, town-site, swamp-land, school-land, and railroad-grant laws)	60
3. Experience: Questions to call forth competitor's experience in the application and administration of public-land laws especially	20
Total	100

Now, these gentlemen who declaim so lustily about your fitness and my fitness to recommend a proper person to be appointed assistant attorney do not hesitate to arrogate to themselves the power and competency—no one of them being a lawyer—to examine this gentleman that I have referred to, and that, too, upon the intricate questions respecting which so many of the lawyers here would not be informed—the land laws, the railroad-grant laws, and all that class of laws that require special training. What is the examination of these three persons worth?

Suppose they are as honest as they can be. Suppose they have all of that purity that they say we and the heads of Departments have not. What would the examination be worth? What would their marking be worth? How could they weigh the value of an answer that A would make against that which B would make in ascertaining the weight per cent? To my mind, the whole subject is simply one for ridicule. At the very best, they could only advise the officer of the scholastic attainments of the applicant. They lose sight of and leave out of the question every other qualification for appointment.

But how do we know that they are pure? How do they know, when this examination is made under the eye of a subordinate clerk 1,500 miles from the commission, that there is not collusion between those who are applicants and who are undergoing examination and this subordinate, and how can they know that men are not coached in order that they may get a large percentage? How do they know that these papers are not doctored after they leave the hands of the applicant, and favoritism shown? It is true we have no evidence that this is so; but when the charge of incapacity and corruption is made against members of this House who have been indorsed by their constituents as honest men, why may we not be suspicious with regard to these Civil Service Commissioners and their subordinates, who have never received the indorsement of anybody?

Here the other day it was shown that a man who many members of this House said was unfit to be in any official position, from the record he himself had made, had been transferred to the civil-service department, and with all his crimes upon his head, red handed in his abuse of the civil service, was sitting there, the chosen agent of that body, in judgment upon other people; probably writing the reports which criticise the capacity, the integrity, and fitness of members of Congress and heads of Departments in making appointments.

Mr. Chairman, if I had the power to write a civil-service law I would give the appointing power to the heads of Departments. I would require that appointments should be probationary, and that after a service of three or six months and a successful examination by the Department, or by the commission, if the office required scientific knowledge, the examination being limited to ascertaining the fitness of the applicant to discharge the duties of the office to which he aspired, I would give him a commission for a stated period, but reserving the power of removal to the appointing officer for any cause—save a political one—that he regarded sufficient.

But I would require him when making a removal to state in

writing the cause or causes, which should be filed in his office as a public record. I know of no way in which a better service can be had. I do believe, as firmly as I believe in my own existence, that the worst conceivable service is that which we have to-day. I do not think that a life tenure of office can promote the zeal or efficiency of an officer. But, you say, there will be no life tenure and no civil-service pension. Gentlemen, in the theory of your law that may be so, but the law must be administered by human agencies, by men who have affections, by men who have sympathies, men of kindliness, men who will not turn decrepid old age into the streets to starve.

It may be an official duty that a man should thus deport himself, but I hope, even if that is so, that duty will never be performed by an American citizen. [Applause.] I do not know that it is a duty. Men are selected to perform official functions because they are men, because they have these attributes as well as other qualities; because they have affections and sympathies, and because they can not be barbarians. I am not sure that it is a political duty that the law or the lawmakers expect to be performed. An officer can not now remove an inefficient person without charges are preferred and shown to him. Why shown to him? In order that he may make defense, else the requirement means nothing. Make defense? That means an issue; that means a trial; that means witnesses.

How are you going to get that machinery into operation? Here are a dozen men in the same division; they have been there for years; they all stand upon the same basis, the same tenure, which they want to have maintained. They have been friends for years. Their families are friends. Their children go to the same schools. They belong to the same churches. They have the same community of interest.

Will the chief of that division prefer charges against one of his subordinates, one of his friends, unless he is compelled to do it? And when proof of the charges is sought will the other associates and friends of ten or twenty years' standing come up as witnesses against the man? It is expecting too much. It will not be done. That part of your system will fall into disuse; there will be life tenure of office, and, as a necessity, there will be a civil-service pension roll without additional legislation. [Loud applause.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. CLARKE of New Hampshire. Mr. Chairman, if I were but to consult my own wishes in the premises, I should be content to listen to this debate upon the subject of the civil service, especially after listening to the able and convincing argument of the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] who has just preceded me. But the fact that the subject has come to be so prominent of late and is so important to the people of the country in general and to the Republican party in particular reminds me that it is not only my duty to take an open stand upon this question, but that I ought also to state, though briefly and imperfectly as I must in the short time allotted to me, some of the reasons that actuate me. I have noticed with regret a spirit of intolerance manifested on the part of some gentlemen toward others here who do not agree with them on this question.

For my part, I concede honesty of purpose to every gentleman who has preceded me, and I expect the same treatment in return. I am in favor of a civil-service system. There is probably no gentleman on this floor who is more in favor of it than I am, and I wish that to be understood now and for all time. But, Mr. Chairman, it must be an honest system; it must be a reasonable one, a practical one; and if the committee having this subject in charge shall happily present to us such a measure, I will give it my earnest and loyal support. I am opposed to the present system, as I am opposed to dishonesty, hypocrisy, and dissembling everywhere.

If it be true that thousands of people were appointed to office under the Administration of Grover Cleveland and that an equal number of faithful officials, many of them veteran Union soldiers, were degraded and discharged from office in order to accomplish that end, then I believe it to be our duty to pause right here, strike at the root of that evil, and undertake immediately to right those wrongs. And our duty to these unfortunate people, our country, and ourselves will never have been performed until this tardy justice has been meted out to them. Having started honestly, I would provide that it shall not be possible for any Executive, any Secretary of the Treasury or his son, any Secretary of the Interior or his son, or any other father's son, seeking cheap notoriety, to come here and juggle with the provisions of the law, openly defy its mandates, and thus in an indecent manner thwart the will of the people.

But it is said that this reform can not be accomplished because of the action of the Republican party upon the subject at its convention in St. Louis. Well, let us see how we stand upon this issue? Is it to be held that wrongs may not be righted under this Government whenever and wherever they may be found—that justice may not be substituted for injustice? Mr. Chairman, when did such pernicious doctrine as this first obtain under the most magnificent Government under the sun—that one of its citizens, however humble or lowly he might be, who had faithfully supported its principles and heroically defended its flag, should be ignominiously dismissed from public station at the behest of any political party? Sir, no such doctrine as this ever did obtain in this country, and it never will. On the contrary, one of the grandest principles that we have ever been taught to believe, and do believe, is that wherever an American citizen has the right to be in the accomplishment of that which he has the right to do, there he may have the force, the fortunes, and the honor of 70,000,000 people behind him, even as he has it to-day in the frozen Klondike regions of the north and in the land of the midnight sun.

Mr. Chairman, charity not only begins at home, but honesty, justice, and common decency begins there also. If it had been fairly understood that such a state of affairs existed within the very shades of this Capitol—in each and all the Departments of this Government, aye, under the roof of the Executive Mansion itself—no such plank would ever have been permitted to become a part of that platform. But even if this were not so, then I submit that because of certain Executive orders that have been made and promulgated since that platform was adopted, we not only have the right, but it is our duty to examine into this question, and, if it be necessary to reasonably change this law, nobody will deny that it is not only our right, but our duty to change it.

Mr. Chairman, did it ever occur to you that when you went up to the Executive Mansion to say a good word for a friend who was worthy and well qualified, and who had said many good words for you, you were no better than "the forger of a check or the embezzler of a trust fund," as declared by the president of the National Civil-Service League in his recent speech at Cincinnati? How many gentlemen upon the floor of this House have not been to the President or to the head of a Department upon a similar errand, and how many will subscribe to such infamous doctrine?

Ah, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman was right in making those charges against us for attempting to aid a friend in an honest endeavor to serve his country, as we are serving it, and to provide for himself and his family, because of this law, then, sir, I would avoid this law as I would strike down a venomous reptile in order to escape his deathly sting. When the time comes in this country that I must abandon my friends in order to uphold an obnoxious law, with me it will be a parting of the ways. You may stand by the law if you will, but I prefer to stand by the friends who have stood by me. [Applause.]

The same gentleman asks us why we have not favored disbanding the Army every four years and turning over the ships to untried men. That reminds me. Why has not the gentleman in these fourteen long years advocated placing the very flower of the Army and the Navy at West Point and Annapolis under the provisions of this valuable law? I suppose that if this law had been in existence in "the times that tried men's souls," when the fate of the nation was trembling in the balance, this gentleman, in order to be consistent, would have declined to enlist a volunteer soldier until he had first passed a civil-service examination [applause]—until he had defined the meaning of the word "exequatur," named the longest river or the highest mountain in the world, or stated the nearest distance from the Soldiers' Home by public conveyance to the seat of the contending armies. [Applause.] What would Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and Thomas and Hancock and McClellan and a hundred more brave commanders upon both sides have said to such a proposition as this? Abraham Lincoln—God bless his memory!—speak to us to-day from your saintly home and tell us what would have been your reply. Ah, my friends, consistency is indeed a jewel; but, alas! we do not find it in the silken, scented casket of mugwumps. [Applause.]

Recently, in my own State, examinations were held of persons who desired to enter the civil service. Notices were given that those examinations would be held in the city of Concord at a quarter past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of a certain Monday. Not one-half of the applicants could reach that city at that hour without either traveling upon Sunday or going the Saturday before, at an expense that they could not well afford, because they were poor. A young man asked me whether I thought it would be safe for him to go by a train that reached Concord fifteen minutes after 10. I replied, "I do not know; God only knows what this present Board of Civil Service Commissioners will require of you." I suggested that he write to the commission, making that inquiry; and he did so. They replied, "No; it is necessary for you to be there at precisely the hour named—10 o'clock." Was not that a nice order to emanate from a great bureau of this great Government to the poor boys and girls of this country?

Oh, but some one will say, "This is only a fault of the administration of the law and not of the law itself." That is what they always say when anything of this kind is brought up against the existing system. Mr. Chairman, the system is full of imperfections and impracticable notions, and it never will be made

perfect until it is born again, and with it a board of Civil Service Commissioners who will exercise a little common sense. [Renewed applause.]

A short time ago I received a letter from a gentleman residing in the district that I have the honor to represent, asking me if I would send him a few garden seeds, provided he did not have to come to Washington and take a civil-service examination in order to receive them. No wonder my friend did not wish to sow garden seeds alongside of such civil-service seeds as we are receiving under the law as now administered, seeds that are not indigenous to American soil.

The best test of a law is to ascertain what the public thinks of it, what they say of it, whether it is popular or unpopular. Let us see what one of its friends said of this law on the 15th day of December last in the upper branch of Congress. I quote from the speech of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. LODGE:

> I am quite aware, Mr. President, that just at this stage of existence it is not fashionable to say anything in behalf of the civil-service system as it exists under the law of 1883.

Surely if this law was right it would be popular. If it is wrong it is unpopular, of course. You and I may be wrong upon some of the great public questions of the day, but the people are always right. Why is this law unfashionable? It is because the common sense, the manhood, the womanhood, the patriotic impulse of the people is for fair play and a square deal, and that they have not had under this law, and no one who values his judgment even pretends it.

Is it fair to discharge a veteran Union soldier who fought to preserve this Union, and who did preserve it, and supplant him by men who would have destroyed it? Is it fair to degrade a man who was shot through the lungs in that terrible conflict and give his place to a man who never smelt powder in his life and who does not know what the word "patriotism" means, and then to cover the latter by the cloak of civil-service reform by Executive order? No, Mr. Chairman, a thousand times no; and until such wrongs have been righted I am unalterably opposed to the law as at present administered.

Only a short time ago we witnessed the spectacle of 50,000 people, most of them poor, undertaking to pass the civil-service examination, at an expense to themselves of more than $500,000. And for what? Will somebody be kind enough to tell me? Not that they might, if successful, take up office under the Government, for every office was filled and filled for life; but that they might have the supreme satisfaction of knowing that they were being "borne on the rolls" as candidates for office for the term of one year [laughter] and of saying to their friends, "But the office that I looked for never came."

And we are asked by this bill to appropriate substantially $125,000 that this farce may be continued; that this Board of Civil Service Commissioners may be continued; that they in another twelve months may issue a similar order to 50,000 more people—men and women of this country, American citizens—dooming them to disappointment and despair. [Applause.]

Ah, but they say—and the question has been asked half a dozen times or more upon this floor—"What kind of a law would you give us?" On this question I am a good deal like the man who kept a bird store, and who was called upon one day by a man who wanted to purchase a parrot—a man who stuttered badly. He asked him, "D-d-d-do you keep p-p-p-parrots?" The storekeeper responded that he did, and showed him some, from which he made selection. He then asked, "Can this one t-t-t-talk?" "Well," said the storekeeper, "if he couldn't talk better than you can I would kill him." [Laughter and applause.]

And so with this law. If it is the best that we have got to offer to the American people, then I am sorry. I am ashamed of it. Give us something that is worthy of the broad intelligence of the men and the women of this country. Give us "any old thing" [laughter] rather than this. [Applause.] But, preferably, Mr. Chairman, give us a law that will do justice to all political parties alike; that will elevate the manhood and the womanhood of the American people; that will meet the approval of the entire country. Give us a law that will remedy the evils that now exist. [Applause.]

As to just what such a law should be I am not so particular. I am willing to leave it to the wisdom, the judgment, and good common sense of the committee having the matter in charge, supplemented by the action of both Houses of Congress. With such a law as I have indicated, we shall be able to continue the splendid Administration of William McKinley, so happily begun. Under it we shall also be able to continue without jeopardy the magnificent principle of the protection of American industries, the preservation of an honest dollar, and the prosperity of the best people on earth. [Applause.]

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HOPKINS reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union having had under consideration the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, had come to no resolution thereon.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE ASHLEY B. WRIGHT.

Mr. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit the resolutions which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. ASHLEY B. WRIGHT, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that opportunity may be given for fitting tributes to his memory.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect the House, at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings, do adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy of the same to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of Saturday, August 14, 1897, the people whom I now have the honor to represent were shocked and saddened by the announcement that ASHLEY B. WRIGHT, their honored Representative in Congress, had passed away. Death had come suddenly, the result of an apoplectic shock. Without an instant's warning a strong man had fallen, a life of rare usefulness was ended.

It is hard to understand why such a man should have been taken away. Beloved in his home, relied upon by his business associates, trusted and honored by the people among whom he lived, he could have looked forward to many years of happiness and effective service.

When a man dies at his post, in the midst of a useful career as a member of this House, it is fitting that business should be suspended in order that his brother members may have an opportunity to pay affectionate and sincere tributes to his memory. The plain, unassuming, earnest man whom we honor to-day is worthy of this mark of respect. A kind neighbor, a devoted husband, an honest public servant has gone, but he will live in the memory of the people of his beloved Commonwealth, for as a public man his obligations had been conscientiously performed, and his whole life had been characterized by service for his fellowmen.

ASHLEY BASCOM WRIGHT was born in Hinsdale, Mass., among the Berkshire Hills, on May 25, 1841. He was of New England stock. His father was an early Free Soiler, one of the pioneer Republicans of Massachusetts; a man of sterling integrity, who held to the day of his death the respect of the entire community in which he lived. His mother was a gracious, conscientious woman of true New England type. Theirs was a happy Christian home, and its uplifting and inspiring influence was a controlling factor in the life of our friend.

Mr. WRIGHT was educated in the public schools of Hinsdale and at Lincoln Academy. Upon completing the course at the latter place he secured a position in a mercantile establishment in his native town. He was preeminently a business man, and until his election to Congress was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits. His business career was marked by honesty and thoroughness, the same principles which governed his public life. At the time of his death he was a director of the Adams National Bank of North Adams and a member of the board of investment of the North Adams Savings Bank, to both of which institutions his services were of great value.

In 1862 Mr. WRIGHT went to North Adams, Mass., to accept a position as chief deputy in the internal-revenue office, and from that time until his death was thoroughly identified with the welfare and prosperity of that thriving city. Mr. WRIGHT was a modest, practical, able man—a trained man of affairs, systematic and conscientious in the performance of his duties to a remarkable degree. A successful business man, he never shirked the responsibilities of citizenship. Dr. Munger once said, "Exclusive devotion to the home makes one weak; to business, selfish. A hearty and practical interest in the State alone can make one strong and large." For thirty-five years he was almost constantly employed in some department of public service. He was called by the people from one position to another, his influence becoming constantly greater, his ability keeping step with his opportunity.

His administration of the official positions to which he was chosen at his home was characterized by integrity, careful attention to detail, thoroughness, sound judgment, and common sense. He was always a wise and conservative leader and a safe counselor. In 1884 he was elected county commissioner, in which position he served for three years. In 1888 he became a member of the executive council of Massachusetts, and was reelected to that position in 1889. In 1892 he was elected from the First Massachusetts district a member of the Fifty-third Congress, and was reelected to the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses. He was serving his third term in this body at the time of his death.

I do not propose to speak of his services as a member of this House; that I shall leave to those who are to follow me. He was

not a debater or a parliamentarian, but I am sure that those who served with him here will bear witness to the fact that his ripened judgment and experience, his business capacity, and his sound common sense were of material assistance in carrying on the work of this House—that his influence was on the right side. That he had a place in the hearts of his associates here, I have reason to know. Many members have spoken to me of him not alone with hearty praise for his public work, but with affectionate expression of their own sense of personal loss. Especially touching have been the words of quick and tender sympathy for the sorrowing wife. May God comfort her in this great bereavement.

Mr. WRIGHT was a Republican by inheritance and conviction; he never faltered in the faith, but he was not a bitter partisan. He had the judicial temperament in a high degree and always treated respectfully the views of those from whom he differed. His political successes were not always easy ones. Some of his battles were unusually close and earnestly contested, but he was always cool and kept his head. He kept personalities out of his campaigns, and never sought to advance his own cause by heaping abuse upon an opponent. It was my fortune to be in close touch with him in some of his campaigns, and it is gratifying to be able to say that I never heard him, even in private conversation, speak ill of a political opponent.

I was with him on Thursday before he died. We drove to Bennington, Vt., with a party of gentlemen with whom we had been associated in public work. Never had I seen Mr. WRIGHT in better spirits or apparently in better health. He was bright, companionable, full of courage and hope. It was a happy day—one long to be remembered. Little did I think as I said good-by to him that evening that it was a last good-by. It was the last time I ever saw him. On Saturday he died, sincerely mourned by the people who had so long known and honored him. The funeral services were simple, as he would have had them, and loving hands laid him to rest in the beautiful Berkshire land he loved so well. His work here is finished. The record is made. I have not spoken of him with fulsome eulogy. You who knew him know that he was the last one who would have wished that. I have tried to pay a just tribute to worth and fidelity. ASHLEY B. WRIGHT will not be forgotten. In the years that are to come his memory will be sacredly cherished.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I shall add but a single word to the very just, to the very able and eloquent speech of the honorable gentleman who has just taken his seat, as a tribute to the memory of our late colleague, whose eulogies we pronounce to-day.

Mr. WRIGHT was a typical Massachusetts business man, a class of men exceedingly valuable in the halls of legislation, thoroughly appreciative of the relation of facts to each other, a man who could be relied upon to come to a sound conclusion on all questions that came up in the House. He was always present at the meetings of his committee, where his services were exceptionally valuable. While his voice was seldom heard in debate, his influence for good was far greater than that of many exceptionally able speakers. His service in this House was creditable to himself and to Massachusetts, and his death is felt as a personal bereavement by each member of the delegation.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, ASHLEY B. WRIGHT first came here, as the Representative of the First Massachusetts district, at the extra session in August, 1893. From that time till the close of the session last July I lived at the same hotel and sat, most of the time, at the same table with him.

With such opportunities to know him, it is not surprising that our companionship ripened into a close, mutual friendship, for he was a man whom to know was to love.

His public career in Congress was marked by the faithful and diligent work he did for his constituents. No call was too insignificant to receive his watchful attention. Indeed, I doubt if there be another member on this floor who gave more hours to the special work of his constituents than he did.

He did not take an active part in public debate, though on occasion he could express his views publicly in a clear and forcible way. His natural modesty and retiring disposition led him rather to the field of meditation than to the forum of discussion. He was an excellent listener, and was seldom out of his seat when questions of public concern were under consideration.

In the committee room he was a close student of questions presented and brought to their solution a fair and judicial consideration. Educated largely as a business man, he examined these questions with a business eye. Good, sound judgment was the notable characteristic of his mind. As Lamartine said of Mirabeau, "His genius was the infallibility of good sense." In his relations here with his fellow-members he was a genial, jovial, and welcome associate, respected by all and envied by none.

But the man was best seen and most admired in the closer relations of the social circle—in the after-dinner chats and in the unrestrained freedom of his room, where no arbitrary rules of procedure nor conventional restraints barred approach to that flow of exuberant spirits and that fund of rich anecdote for which he was specially noted among his friends. He had a keen wit and displayed an inexhaustible fund of humor, and every hour spent with him in these informal gatherings was a benediction.

He was absolutely unselfish. He was always thoughtful of others and ever doing something to promote their happiness.

His characteristics were what Wordsworth calls:

> That best portion of a good man's life,—
> His little, nameless, unremembered acts
> Of kindness and of love.

But better than all was Mr. WRIGHT's home life, where he was not merely the head, but, in an especial sense, the idol of his household. Happily married, his home was the abiding place of mutual trust and confidence and the scene of unrestrained joy. Buckle tells us that the characteristics of men are fashioned and shaped largely by the aspects of nature which environ them. If this be true, who will deny that the grandeur and beauty of those far-famed Berkshire Hills, celebrated in song and story, upon which his eye feasted nearly all his life, contributed to that love of nature, that equable temper of mind, that profound spirit of veneration, and that love of the beautiful in nature and in art for which he was noted.

He looked through nature up to nature's God, and became a sincere and devoted Christian in a broad and catholic sense. Identified with a church in his home city, he was never a sectarian. He looked out from the narrow vision of sect upon the wide sea of humanity and saw in every man a brother, whose foibles or failings he might dislike and attempt to correct, but he never assumed to sit in judgment and denounce penalties upon his fellows who differed with him in opinion or stubbornly adhered to the dogmas of an erroneous creed. Because of the broad charity of his heart he could say with Miller:

> In men, whom men condemn as ill,
> I find so much of goodness still;
> In men, whom men pronounce divine,
> I find so much of sin and blot,
> I hesitate to draw the line
> Between the two, when God has not.

In his home city he was the friend of that most numerous element of our population, the plain people; that element that President Lincoln always relied upon in his official life; that element that directs, if it does not originate, public opinion and ultimately determines the public policy of our Government.

Being their friend and holding their confidence, it is not surprising that he was selected as the only available man of his party to wrest his district from the control of his political opponents, as he successfully did at his first election to Congress; and being their friend and holding their confidence, it did not surprise me at his funeral to witness an unusual exhibition of grief as these people gazed for the last time upon that face that had so often beamed with delight whenever he could do them some kind deed or give them some wise counsel. But their friend and my friend has gone. On the 14th of August last, just as the curtains of evening were drawn over those mountains he loved so well and which so aptly typified the lofty grandeur of his manhood and the immovable solidity of his character, with no note of warning—in the twinkling of an eye—the grim monster stealthily entered his happy home, and snatching his spirit bore it away to the God he worshiped and adored. We can not fathom the purposes of the Almighty, and it is well that it is so. But in that sublime Christian faith which our friend possessed we can divine some great good to him that he was called to enjoy, and some great good to us who mourn his loss, that we will some time share.

My humble tribute to his memory finds its source in a sad heart that is swollen with grief at his untimely demise. Others will speak of his virtues and his career from a less partial standpoint, but all who knew him honored and respected him.

Honored citizen, faithful public servant, honest man, trusted friend, pass on. The gates of history are wide ajar to receive thee, and should some jealous sentinel on the outposts demand to know the excellencies of thy life or the graces of thy character, point him to us, who to-day will write them in letters of living light on the tablets of an unfading memory.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. Speaker, I come from a State whose people have their own distinctive traits, their own past traditions and history, their own ideals and aspirations. Though proud of our own history, though rejoicing in those qualities of mind and heart which climate and circumstances have developed in our people, yet we feel an equal delight in the glorious history of our common country and entertain a deep admiration for high qualities of character possessed by other sections.

So Virginia rejoices in the proud history of Massachusetts and entertains a profound esteem for the resolute, sterling, persevering, energetic traits of character possessed by the people of that noted

Commonwealth. The wonderful achievements and fame of Massachusetts, and, I might say, of New England, are due not so much to a few illustrious names adorning the pages of her history, but rather to the high qualities of the great mass of her citizens. It was the typical New Englander's passion for liberty that made him resist the British stamp act and oppose British aggression. It was the stubborn courage of the typical New Englander that met British force and wrote in blood some of the brightest pages of American history.

It was the unconquerable perseverance of the New Englander that transferred a bleak and dreary wilderness into great and magnificent Commonwealths. It was their thrift that has made this section one of the most prosperous and wealthy in the world. It was their love of adventure and of enterprise that induced them to seek, in the West and the Northwest, new abodes, to build there States destined soon to rival in power and greatness New England herself.

To be a typical representative of citizens who have accomplished so much where attainments are so high is indeed a proud honor and a high distinction.

Our deceased colleague, Mr. WRIGHT, whose loss we this day mourn, was a genuine and true representative of this high order of New England citizenship. He possessed preeminently these distinctive qualities and virtues. I met him here in this Chamber first, and our acquaintance became more intimate, as we lived for quite a while at the same hotel. My acquaintance with Mr. WRIGHT increased my admiration for those splendid elements that constitute New England citizenship. He possessed a mind strong, vigorous, and liberal. He had a judgment that was careful and sound. He was the very soul of honor and integrity. He had as kindly a heart as ever pulsated in man. He was entertaining, attractive, and made a fast, warm friend. He was a man that one was glad to know, that one could trust implicitly and must admire for his modest, frank, manly character. He was a most useful, efficient, and capable Representative. He had his convictions upon public questions, which he maintained without offense, yet with firmness.

He was a strong Republican, but broad-minded, patriotic, and liberal, devoid of any petty, bitter partisanship. He numbered among his best friends many on this side of the Chamber. His own people bestowed upon him many positions of honor and of trust. He so faithfully discharged every duty that each year witnessed the bestowal upon him of higher honors and responsibilities. His life was one of progression. Massachusetts loses, in Mr. WRIGHT, one of those ideal citizens whose patriotism and deeds have made illustrious that Commonwealth.

Mr. Speaker, Humboldt has well said, "Earth holds up to her Maker no fruit like the finished man."

Thus, in conclusion, I can truthfully say, in the pure, noble life of our deceased colleague the earth has presented her Maker with one of her best offerings.

Mr. NORTHWAY. Mr. Speaker, an attempt to express one's feelings on an occasion like this results in failure.

If one performs a perfunctory duty his words are lifeless, and if he feels the keen pangs of regret at the death of the one eulogized then they fail to convey to the hearer or reader the inward emotions of the speaker. I perform no perfunctory duty here to-day, nor can I give adequate expression to those feelings which are struggling in vain for suitable words to convey them to my hearers.

Sorrow and deep regret are among the bitter experiences of life, but they can not be portrayed by words, and it is probably well that it is so, as it is not best that we should bear each other's pain.

In our associations with one another here in this body we rarely form those strong feelings of friendship which characterize home and neighborly associations. Ours is more of a business relation, and knowing as we do that our stay here is somewhat limited, and being slow in forming new relations with others, it almost necessarily follows that our eulogies are a good deal in the formal order and largely lacking in those expressions which arouse the emotional side of our natures.

I would not have my words formal, and I may not make them expressive, but my failure to do so is not because I lack in those ties of warmest friendship which death can painfully sunder.

I knew Mr. WRIGHT well, and my knowledge of him led to the forming of strong ties of friendship for him. My knowledge of him was more than the mere acquaintance formed among members upon this floor. We became acquainted in the early days of the extra session of the Fifty-third Congress, and I trust it will not be thought to show a lack of intelligence on his part or of egotism on mine when I say that that acquaintance ripened into friendship, which continued until his death, and which I am vainly struggling to express here today.

Mr. WRIGHT was not one of those who leave strong impressions at first acquaintance, for his retiring nature gave him the appearance of coldness; and yet it was simply the appearance, for a close acquaintance brought him out in his true light, that of a gentle and honorable man. He possessed wonderfully strong traits of character, but it took intimate association with him to learn how strong they were. His rugged manhood was so softened and subdued with the gentle qualities of his nature that at first knowledge of him he appeared negative and wanting in ruggedness. But he was a man of deep convictions, and he possessed in a quiet way the power to impress others with those convictions. He was not a man of words or much speech, rarely, if ever, attempting to sway minds with lengthy talks or set speeches, and yet he possessed the power of presenting in conversation his ideas and convictions in such clear, consecutive, and logical manner as to show that his was a rare and very strong mind.

He despised the demagogue and hated shams. He believed that political pledges should be redeemed, and that as a public servant he was acting not alone for his constituents, but for his country also. He believed in parties and was a party man, and yet his intense loyalty to party never for one moment swayed him in his friendship for members of other parties; and so it came about that some of his stanchest supporters were members of other political parties. He was most sincerely devoted to his constituents, and by his constituents I mean all the people of his district, for he did not divide them into classes in his estimate of his duty to them. He did not perform one kind of service for the rich and influential and another kind for the poor and humble, but all were alike the objects of his official care.

He never practiced duplicity and he hated sycophancy.

He did not regard his official preferment as elevating him above his neighbors and friends, but he looked upon it as a position which he could honor by being true to himself, his constituents, and his country. Hence duty was his guiding star, and honor in his estimation came alone through the performance of that duty.

These qualities made him conspicuous among those whom he had known from childhood, made him loved and trusted by his neighbors.

To these neighbors and friends his death came as a great calamity, bringing with it a sorrow as deep as the love they bore for the honored dead.

The life of such a man is never lost. It is remembered and copied, not because of its brilliancy, but because of its goodness.

Such a life needs no commemoration in brass or marble, for loving hearts will bear it on to everlasting remembrance.

I learned to admire and love Mr. WRIGHT.

A very close companionship for months enabled me to observe his sterling qualities, to learn of his noble manhood, his unyielding devotion to duty, his very marked tenderness as a husband, and his gentleness which made his presence so very dear. All these impressed me much, and now, when death has come, my sorrow is the deeper for having been impressed by them.

We may not stop to moralize on the future of such a life, but there is something within us, after all, which suggests that such a good and gentle life enters into rest after death.

We can not help but be touched by the idea suggested in the lines upon the monument standing at the grave of John Howard Payne:

> Sure when thy gentle spirit fled
> To realms beyond the azure dome,
> With arms outstretched God's angels said,
> "Welcome to heaven's home, sweet home."

Mr. MCCALL. Mr. Speaker, the eloquent words of eulogy which have been spoken here upon our dead friend by the representatives of both political parties and by his colleagues from Massachusetts and from distant States leave nothing to be added, and yet I can not forbear to utter one word expressive of the loss which his Commonwealth has suffered and of the deep sense of bereavement which must come to all who knew him.

No constituency was represented in this body by a more conscientious member than ASHLEY B. WRIGHT. He gave the most painstaking attention to every matter of public business with which he was intrusted. The work that he did was unostentatiously and yet effectively done. His qualities were not of a showy or superficial character. He took none of the time of the House in what is called debate, and what is sometimes unjustly dignified by that term.

But he possessed a fine, solid judgment, which he was able to express to his friends with clearness and force. It was my fortune, during the period of his service, to be for a time intimately associated with him, and I can say that every day of that association added to the esteem and affection with which I came to regard him.

I came to see that the people of the Berkshire district had shown great sense and discernment in selecting their Representative. But the end came suddenly and without warning, at least to us. I have no doubt that a well-spent and blameless life prepared him to receive the summons without fear. He has been snatched from our midst, and while we are deeply touched at the public and our

own personal loss, we shall warmly cherish the memory of his high but modest merit, his genial and kindly presence, and of as tender, brave, and generous a heart as ever beat in human breast.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Speaker, I can not forbear to add a word to what has been already so well said in reference to the life and character of our deceased colleague. Living at the same hotel with him the first winter I spent in Washington, I was the recipient of many acts of kindness at his hands, and there grew up between us a personal friendship which lasted while his life endured. Brief as was the existence of this friendship, it was sufficient for a thorough understanding and appreciation of the man.

No one could make any mistake as to the manner of man he was. What he was, what he could and could not do, was an open book. When such a man dies the language of eulogy has very little office. His life has told its own story. His acts and purposes are plain, and at his death his epitaph is already made up. There is really nothing to be said. But the purpose of the ancient custom in accordance with which we are acting to-day must largely be to place upon the record something which strangers may peruse, and gain profit and guidance therefrom.

ASHLEY B. WRIGHT was an unassuming, true man, with practical, sound, and broad attributes of mind that well fitted him to be a public servant. He was so fair and candid that if he could have his way here to-day, nothing would be said of him by another that could not be justly and appropriately said, and my few words shall be spoken as if under his admonition. His chief characteristic, perhaps, was an over-present desire, if not anxiety, to discharge fully and fitly every obligation which he assumed or which was laid upon him. He was constant in his attendance upon the sessions of the House. He was patient and laborious in the investigation of subjects of legislation.

He was no easy-going and careless legislator who accepted the conclusions of others and blindly followed them. He thought for himself, and acted with a keen appreciation of the responsibility which he owed to his country and to his constituents. He was a well-poised man, physically as well as mentally, not to be carried away by excitement or driven to hasty conclusions. Now, these qualities which made him valuable in the councils of the nation had been previously exhibited by him in the service of the Commonwealth from which he came, and they had given him an assured position in the esteem and confidence of the people.

Personally he was a most genial and approachable man, with an equable temperament that was seldom ruffled. He was free from envy, and rejoiced in the success of his colleagues. His ambition was to win and hold the confidence and the approval of his constituents. His popularity at home had grown from the commencement of his political career, and each reelection to Congress had been with an increased majority. At the time of his death it seemed that a long career of public usefulness lay before him. Such was the man who a few brief months ago was a member of this body. Such was the man whom the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the country have lost. Such was the friend from whom we, his colleagues, have parted forever.

Others have left a more distinctive mark upon the record of this body, others have enjoyed a larger fame, but whatever his hand found to do, he did it faithfully and well; and there are few who have gone who have left behind them memories more tender and true. There are others who have had greater power to impress their convictions upon their fellows, but there are few whose advice in times of perplexity and doubt was more calm and dispassionate than his. There are very many others who have left perhaps a more enduring reputation, but in the hearts of those who knew our friend best there will be a vacancy only to be occupied when in the silent moment there comes a gracious memory of his pure life, his noble manhood, his faithful service, his lovable personality, and his gentle ways.

When he left at the close of the extra session, he had no thought but of a joyous vacation amid the delights of his home, surrounded by the glories which autumn brings in western Massachusetts; but if he could have known the fate that was in store for him, there were few things in his past life which would have caused him regret. He was exceptionally blest in the manner of his death. It came without warning, without pain or suffering, with no sorrowful partings from loved ones. He passed in an instant beyond the parting and the meeting, and sleeps amid the hills of Berkshire that he loved so well, by the side of an honored ancestry who had gone before, and who, like him, in their day had exemplified the things that are worthy and admirable in the life of man.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Mr. WRIGHT'S characteristics have been so fully described and his qualities so accurately analyzed by my predecessors that for me to enter the usual field of eulogy would be but repetition. He was a man of such modest habits, such even temperament, such self-contained moderate nature that he did not challenge observation or description.

Although my city was formerly a part of his Congressional district and we were always neighbors, I had never met him until we were both candidates for Congress in 1892 in adjoining districts. I well remember how he then impressed me by the quiet, imperturbable, businesslike way in which he was attending to his campaign.

His district was very close and doubtful, he had not been prominent politically, he was not a public speaker, he had no very shining qualities to draw votes—and yet he was selected, I might almost say drafted by his party, to be their candidate when they were in earnest search of their most popular man. His nomination came as the result of no effort on his part; he was no self-seeker; it was fairly thrust upon him, and he accepted the unsought responsibility unflinchingly and successfully, and proved to have that quality so valuable and yet often so difficult to analyze, of being a vote getter.

He had not served the apprenticeship in the legislature which is usually demanded of Massachusetts Congressmen, and which certainly is a most useful schooling, for I doubt if there is a better forum of debate now existing than our State house, where questions are discussed on their merits without party strife or party feeling or party division, where arguments are made to influence votes and votes are turned by argument, and where men speak for immediate effect and not for advertisement or home consumption. Coming here without such legislative training, Mr. WRIGHT was at first most unobtrusive, quietly feeling his way into his new duties. Except with close friends, he was always rather grave and taciturn and reserved, and gave to strangers the impression of a serious, reflective man, not given to frivolous thoughts. He reminded me somewhat of Sydney Smith's remark to his brother:

You and I have reversed the order of nature; you have risen by your gravity and I have sunk by my levity.

I think constituents prefer that their Representatives should err on the side of dignity and seriousness, and that Mr. WRIGHT'S habitual public demeanor gave him strength and popularity. As he grew more familiar with his Congressional duties, made the acquaintance of his colleagues, and doubtless found in the friction of committee work and discussion that his modesty had underestimated himself and overestimated his associates, he became notably freer and more assertive; and men found that the quiet man whom they had perhaps overlooked had an intelligence and industry and sagacity which won him first attention, then respect, and finally confidence. And with each year of his Congressional life his influence widened, and a well-merited self-confidence developed, which increased his usefulness and popularity.

No man can obtain a very conspicuous position in this House who is not a facile speaker; but there is many a member who never opens his lips except for a necessary motion, who, by dint of long experience and acquaintance, wins a reputation for solid judgment and safe leadership more helpful than the most brilliant oratory; and Mr. WRIGHT'S third term of service, so sadly interrupted, was winning for him this distinction.

I should leave a false impression if I did not suggest that the gravity which marked his public career was thrown aside in social life, where his amiable, genial nature attracted and delighted a large circle of warm friends who mourn with us his untimely loss.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I have been requested by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] to ask unanimous consent that they be permitted to print remarks which they proposed to deliver on this occasion, but found themselves necessarily compelled to be absent; and I would supplement this request by asking that any gentleman who desires to print remarks in the RECORD may have leave to do so.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request will be considered as granted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. As a further mark of respect, and in accordance with the directions of the House, I declare the House to be adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock noon.

And accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an urgent estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for "Contingent, Bureau of Ordnance"—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of appropriations required by the several Departments of the Government to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for the postal service—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, relating to copies of the report of the work and expenditures of agricultural experiment stations, for the use of his Department—to the Committee on Printing.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Skagit River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5781) granting an increase of pension to William Love—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2512) for the relief of Frances C. Broggan—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 589) for the relief of W. D. Gold & Co.—Committee on Naval Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 5219) to provide for the reimbursement of naval officers losing property on the U. S. S. *Yantic*—Committee on Naval Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4123) to pay the Standard Steel Casting Company for one 6-inch gun casting—Committee on Naval Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 1316) granting a pension to Kate C. McDougal—Committee on Naval Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 6083) to prevent the construction of barbed-wire fences in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H. R. 6084) to further define connecting lines of common carriers, their relationship to each other and to those dealing with them, and to prescribe a rule of evidence as to such relationship, and to further prescribe their duties and liabilities when engaged in interstate commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 6085) amending section 2139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HOWE: A bill (H. R. 6086) in reference to the civil service and appointments thereunder—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. BOTKIN: A bill (H. R. 6087) granting to the State of Kansas the entire remaining portion of the abandoned Fort Dodge Military Reservation, in said State, as an addition to and for the use of the State Soldiers' Home—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6088) granting to the State of Kansas the abandoned Fort Hays Military Reservation, in said State, for the purpose of establishing western branches of the Kansas Agricultural College and of the Kansas State Normal School therein, and for a public park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 6089) to disapprove an act passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, approved March 17, 1897—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 6090) to establish a criminal jurisdiction over places ceded to the United States for certain purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6091) to provide for the registration, etc., of the currency notes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: A bill (H. R. 6092) to protect free labor and the industries in which it is employed from the injurious effect of convict competition by confining the sale of goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured by convict labor to the State or Territory in which they are produced—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. GROUT: A bill (H. R. 6147) to extend and make flexible national-bank currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6148) to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company, of the District of Columbia, the Maryland and Washington Railway Company, and the Belt Railway Company, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ODELL: A bill (H. R. 6149) to authorize the Secretary of War to exercise a discretion in certain cases—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 6150) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Brooklyn, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CATCHINGS: A bill (H. R. 6151) to provide for the construction and maintenance of levees along the banks of the Mississippi River, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 6093) granting a pension to Ellen E. Nash, an army nurse during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 6094) to place upon the pension roll the name of Joseph Bischof—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6095) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Private Land Claims to try and determine the title to a part of the Ysleta grant—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. BOTKIN: A bill (H. R. 6096) granting a pension to J. W. Dixon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRODERICK: A bill (H. R. 6097) for the relief of Mary Smith, late a nurse in the Medical Department, United States Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6099) for the relief of John Birkett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6100) for the relief of George Ritchey—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6101) granting a pension to Charles H. Carlow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6102) for the relief of Peter M. V. Underwood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6103) for the relief of Tazwell C. Merrill—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 6104) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Parmer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6105) granting J. G. Booth permission to file on a certain tract of land in Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 6106) to increase the pension of Luvicy J. Summers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6107) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George A. Crisel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6108) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William H. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6109) to increase the pension of Christian J. Lidaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6110) granting a pension to John D. Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 6111) to correct the military record of William T. Pratt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6112) for the relief of James R. Wyrick—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DE ARMOND (by request): A bill (H. R. 6113) for the relief of Benjamin F. Burch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DE VRIES: A bill (H. R. 6114) to increase the pension of William S. Peters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6115) to grant a pension to John Preston Hilliard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6116) to increase the pension of Louis Springer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6117) to grant a pension to William H. Shannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6118) to grant a pension to John Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6119) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against John W. Beach and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6120) for the relief of B. F. Myres—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6121) to remove the charge of desertion, and grant an honorable discharge from the United States Army to Franz S. Zoller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FENTON: A bill (H. R. 6122) granting pension to Mary Shaw—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 6123) giving military record to Henry Craig—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 6124) to correct the military record of Hiram R. Tripp—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6125) to correct the military record of Shubal H. Breed, alias Shuball H. Breed, alias Shuboel Breed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 6126) granting a pension to Matthew B. Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6127) for the relief of Henry C. Rawson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6128) granting a pension to Julia Ann Taggart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6129) for the relief of Joseph Staley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 6130) to authorize C. R. Dobbins, keeper of the Moose Peak (Maine) light station, to accept a gold watch from the Government of the Dominion of Canada—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOWE: A bill (H. R. 6131) to grant increase of pension to Louis H. Gein, Company F, Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOW: A bill (H. R. 6132) for the relief of Strauss, Bianchi & Co., of New York City—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 6133) for the relief of Clarrissa E. McCormick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6134) for the relief of Richard Gable—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6135) granting a pension to William Sinclair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OSBORNE: A bill (H. R. 6136) for the relief of Blanche T. Hunton—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 6137) granting a pension to Lyle A. Garrett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6138) to remove the charge of desertion against Antone Geneste, alias John Burthong—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RHEA of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 6139) extending the provisions of the pension laws to the North Cumberland Battalion Kentucky State Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SKINNER: A bill (H. R. 6140) for the relief of Sidney T. Dupuy and George R. Dupuy, the only surviving heirs of George R. Dupuy, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TERRY: A bill (H. R. 6141) granting a pension to Joseph S. Bunker, a soldier of Sabine war—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 6142) for the relief of Maria S. Poe, and to have her name put on pension roll—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6143) for the relief of Mary Latham, of Brooksville, Blount County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6144) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the La Grange College, Alabama, for the destruction of said college buildings for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said buildings, and for damage to said buildings—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6145) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Rising Sun Lodge, No. 29, Accepted Free Masons, of Decatur, Ala., for destruction of buildings, etc., for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building, and for damages to said building—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6146) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Florence Masonic Lodge, of Florence, Ala., for the destruction of their buildings for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said buildings, and for damage to said buildings—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRETT: Petition of 5,000 citizens of Boston, Mass., asking for the construction of a concrete dry dock at the Charlestown Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of Joseph Bischop, of Washington, D. C., asking for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLAYTON: Petition of J. K. Powell, J. M. Ham, J. L. Larkins, A. Vaughan, Bartow Bullard, and H. C. Bryant; also petition of J. W. Glenn, James M. Glenn, W. W. Dickenson, A. C. Baker, C. H. Owens, W. H. Banks, S. A. Powell, J. U. Brown, N. W. E. Long, Exton Tucker, J. M. Pollard, C. E. Borom, T. S. Davis, T. P. Riley, A. C. Haynie, P. A. Crawford, and G. J. Turner; also petition of W. R. Adams, J. R. Ard, Phillip King, John W. Simmons, W. W. Morris, M. H. Daugherty, Z. T. Thomas, W. C. Steagall, H. B. Steagall, J. E. Z. Riley, J. L. Reynolds, R. B. Chalker, H. J. Carter, H. Martin, Wiley Goff, C. F. Tye, G. P. Dowling, H. O. Dowling, M. A. Smith, S. J. Goff, Alto V. Lee, S. D. Dowling, B. P. Garner, W. S. Cox, J. C. Holman, W. E. Henderson, H. G. Bryant, B. C. Glenn, C. A. Stokes, F. J. Laird, Marvin Dowling, J. H. Adams, W. R. Painter, W. H. Simmons, N. P. Dowling, J. F. McDonald, C. H. White, D. Y. Dowling, L. W. Kolb, J. A. Prince, H. Z. Smith, J. A. Anglin, and J. M. Carmichael, all of the State of Alabama, asking for the passage of the bill for the relief of the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CORLISS: Resolutions of the Michigan Commercial Travelers' Association, protesting against the passage of a bill to abolish railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CRUMP: Protests of Brewers' Local Union No. 10, of Grand Rapids; Pattern Makers' Association, of Detroit; Machine Wood Workers' Union No. 41, of Detroit; Cigar Makers' Union No. 184, Bay City; Retail Clerks' Union No. 65, of Saginaw; Longshoremen's Union No. 30, of Port Huron; Longshoremen's Union No. 10, of Detroit; Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union, of Detroit; Cigar Makers' Union No. 167, of Owosso; Council of Trades Labor Union, of Lansing; Journeymen Barbers' Union, of Port Huron, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 30 and Senate bill No. 1575, restricting the right to buy and sell railroad tickets—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: Resolutions of the St. Joseph Society of Davenport, Iowa, protesting against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. EVANS: Petition of certain citizens of Louisville, Ky., to accompany House bill No. 4815, asking that a pension be granted to Mrs. Gertrude S. Tarlton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of certain citizens of Louisville, Ky., to accompany House bill No. 4816, asking that a pension be granted to Caroline Commanduer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of certain citizens of Louisville, Ky., to accompany House bill No. 1724, favoring a pension to Eliza Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of certain citizens of Louisville, Ky., for a pension to Susan A. Huber, to accompany House bill No. 1897—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of certain citizens of Louisville, Ky., to accompany House bill No. 1724, granting a pension to Mrs. Sophia Gruber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of John H. Branning, of Louisville, Ky., asking for a pension, to accompany House bill No. 1723—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of certain citizens of Louisville, Ky., to accompany House bill No. 4824, in favor of granting an honorable discharge to Alexander Nugent—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GROUT: Paper to accompany House bill No. 2617, granting a pension to Mrs. Mary E. Sessions, of Guilford, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KULP: Resolution of the Board of Trades League, of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of closer trade relations with Canada—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Young Men's Republican Club of Chester, Pa., asking for the repeal of the civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. LACEY: Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Waterloo, Iowa, in opposition to the proposed bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCALL: Resolution of the Massachusetts State Grange, urging the passage of a bill to dredge the Connecticut River so as to make it valuable for transportation purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: Petition of Amanda Thompson, administratrix of Zion R. Crayon, deceased, late of Hamilton County, Tenn., requesting reference of her claim to the Court of Claims under act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOON: Petition of S. R. Lawson, administrator, asking reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ODELL: Paper to accompany House bill No. 5768, to

correct the record of Theron R. Powell, of Orange County, N. Y.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OTJEN: Petition of M. Zolsman and 20 other citizens of Milwaukee, Wis., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PARKER of New Jersey (by request): Petition of Benedict Prieth and 125 other citizens of Newark, N. J., members of the Turner Bund, in opposition to the "educational test" in the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Petition of William H. Huggins, of Dekalb County, Tenn., asking for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of R. D. Warren and 110 other citizens of Lincoln County, Tenn., asking for a survey of Elk River and opening the same for navigation from Fayetteville to its mouth—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind., remonstrating against any treaty of alliance with England—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SPERRY (by request): Petition of railway postal clerks detailed as transfer clerks, for leave of absence, with pay, in each year—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STEELE: Petition of W. I. Leffel and other citizens of Deedsville, Ind., asking a pension for Thomas Stevenson, father of James G. Stevenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *January 10, 1898.*

Prayer by Rev. STEPHEN M. MERRILL, D. D., of Chicago, Ill.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read and approved.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to the resolutions of the 18th ultimo, certain information as to the appointive positions in his Department which should, in his opinion, be excepted from the operation of the rules governing the civil service or the rules established by the Civil Service Commission, and stating that in the opinion of the Department the only amendment which its experience suggests in the laws governing the civil service or the rules established by the Civil Service Commission relates to the rules; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, transmitting, in response to the resolutions of the 18th ultimo, certain information relative to what appointive positions in his Department should, in his opinion, be excepted from the operation of the laws governing the civil service or the rules established by the Civil Service Commission, and recommending that certain positions should be excepted from the rules governing the classified civil service in addition to those of private secretary and confidential clerk to the Postmaster-General and unskilled laborers, which are now exempt; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to the resolutions of the 18th ultimo relative to appointive positions in his Department to be excepted from the operation of the laws governing the civil service, or the rules established by the Civil Service Commission, a list of certain positions in his Department which should, in his opinion, be excepted; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF FUR SEALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting, in response to a resolution of May 25, 1897, a complete and accurate copy of a note of instruction of April 21, 1897, from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote in relation to the protection of fur seals in Bering Sea, an important typewritten page of the copy heretofore submitted having been omitted; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

REVENUE CUTTER DANIEL MANNING.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the 5th instant, expressing the willingness of the Department to organize a board of not less than three competent persons whose duty it shall be to inquire into and determine how much the hull, machinery, and appurtenances of the U. S. revenue cutter *Daniel Manning*, contracted for by the Department, cost the contractors over and above the contract price, but stating the necessity of an appropriation of $1,000 by Congress for the purpose; which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Auditor for the Interior Department upon the subject of liabilities of registers and receivers on their bonds for the proceeds arising from the sales of Indian lands, and recommending immediate legislation for the security and protection of the interests of the United States and the Indians; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. MILLS presented a memorial of sundry business firms of Bonham, Tex., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. ALLEN presented memorials of Gustav Belitz and sundry other citizens of Bancroft; of Rev. M. Winters, of Leigh; of D. Kuhlman and sundry other citizens of Graft; of J. Anderson and sundry other citizens of Hay Springs, and of Otto Siemers and sundry other citizens of Dunbar, all in the State of Nebraska, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry labor unions and organizations of San Francisco, Cal., praying that relief be granted from the competition of prison labor in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented the affidavit of G. R. Turner, of Blue Springs, Gage County, Nebr., in support of the bill (S. 2304) granting a pension to G. R. Turner, of Blue Springs, Nebr.; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MCMILLAN presented memorials of Longshoremen's Union No. 30, of Port Huron; of Detroit River Lodge, No. 2, Association of Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, of Detroit; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 184, of Bay City; of Retail Clerks' Union No. 165, of Saginaw, and of Local Union No. 26, of Grand Rapids, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petitions of W. H. Martin and 27 other citizens of Dayton, Ohio; of Thomas Baldwin and 47 other citizens of Colfax, Ill.; of George L. Spinning and 40 other citizens of South Orange and Clarksburg, N. J.; of William Duffey and 48 other citizens of Hilton, Irvington, Newark, and Maplewood, all in the State of New Jersey; of Charles Wise and 20 other citizens of North Industry, Howenstine, and Canton, in the State of Ohio; of Emery Yoder and 24 other citizens of North Industry and Battlesburg, in the State of Ohio, and of A. B. Gauze and 75 other citizens of Howenstine, North Industry, Bancroft, and Otterbein, in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MCBRIDE presented the memorial of W. S. Cutler and 20 other citizens of Portland, Oreg., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. ALLISON presented a petition of sundry clergymen of Dubuque, Iowa, praying for the creation of a commission to investigate the labor problem; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry letter carriers of Des Moines, Iowa, praying for the retention upon the statute books of the present law relating to the civil service; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a petition of sundry clergymen of Dubuque, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to limit absolute divorces in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of sundry clergymen of Dubuque, Iowa, praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of sundry clergymen of Dubuque, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the interstate transmission of lottery or other gambling messages by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry clergymen of Dubuque,

Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of sundry clergymen of Dubuque, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of the Iowa Mutual Protective Association of Stacyville, Iowa, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Lodge immigration bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry clergymen of Dubuque, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation excluding illiterate immigrants; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry clergymen of Dubuque, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation substituting voluntary arbitration for railway strikes; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Dubuque, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry clergymen of Dubuque, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the interstate transmission of materials for the same; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Waterloo, Iowa, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry labor unions and organizations of San Francisco, Cal., praying that relief be granted from the competition of prison labor in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. COCKRELL presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Rushville, Monroe City, Warrensburg, and Lancaster, all in the State of Missouri, and a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Freeman, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anticigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. DANIEL presented a memorial of Staunton Council, No. 113, Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, of Staunton, Va., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. WALTHALL presented petitions of the mayor and aldermen of Biloxi, of the mayor and aldermen of Ocean Springs, and of sundry citizens of Biloxi, all in the State of Mississippi, praying for the removal of the Ship Island Quarantine Station from Ship Island to Chandeleur Island, in that State; which were referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas presented a petition of sundry citizens of Three Rivers, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the restoration of the standard silver dollar coequal in all respects as it was prior to 1873, for reciprocal free trade with all nations, to reorganize the Federal Supreme Court, and to provide for an equal income tax on all incomes exceeding $1,000 a year as the only just tax for the support of the Government; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Batesville, Ark., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut presented the petition of Mary J. Deming, of East Haddam, Conn., praying that she be granted a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a memorial of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of the Ætna Insurance Company, of the Phœnix Insurance Company, of the National Fire Insurance Company, and of the Orient Insurance Company, all of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, and of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of England, and of the Lion Fire Insurance Company of England, remonstrating against requiring insurance companies to place a deposit of $10,000 in the Territory of New Mexico before being allowed to transact any business in that Territory; which was referred to the Committee on the Territories.

Mr. QUAY presented the petitions of M. Eberly and 100 other citizens of Dallastown; of John H. Goodman and 62 other citizens of Royersford, Spring City, St. Peters, and Vincent; of James M. Crawford and 51 other citizens of Philadelphia, and of W. H. Hendershot and 72 other citizens of Royalton, West Londonderry, Middletown, and Harrisburg, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TILLMAN presented the affidavit of Dr. F. W. P. Butler, of Edgefield, S. C., in support of the bill (S. 2098) for the relief of J. E. Davis; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2755) to authorize the President of the United States to cause certain lands heretofore withdrawn from market for reservoir purposes to be restored to the public domain, subject to entry under the homestead law with certain restrictions, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 886) for the relief of applicants to purchase public lands under the timber and stone act, reported it with amendments.

Mr. ALLEN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1247) to prohibit railroad companies from charging more than 3 cents per mile for carrying passengers through the Indian Territory, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BERRY. I am directed by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4221) to confirm certain cash entries of public lands, to report it back favorably, without amendment, and submit a report thereon. I should like to state that this is a very short bill, which has been reported on favorably by the Secretary of the Interior and passed by the House; and as it is important, on account of certain suspended entries, that it should become a law, I ask unanimous consent to have it considered now. It will take but a very few moments, and I think there will be no objection to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ALLISON. Let it be read.

Mr. HALE. It seems to me we had better have the regular order. Otherwise all the time will be taken up by requests for the immediate consideration of bills that we do not know anything about. I do not know anything about this bill; I do not know that I have anything against it at all; but we can certainly get along better if we proceed in regular order and let the reports and the other routine business come in in due course.

Mr. BERRY. I hope the Senator from Maine will enforce that rule on all occasions. It has been very customary recently to pass bills of this character upon being reported. I regret to have the Senator draw the line on this particular bill at this time. I should like to have him withhold his objection until after this bill is passed, and then he can make a new rule.

Mr. HALE. I shall try, so far as I can, to bear in mind the suggestion of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. BERRY. If the Senator will let this one bill be passed, I shall have no objection to the establishment of such a rule hereafter.

Mr. HALE. I hope other Senators will join in, and I trust some other Senator will be as good natured about it as the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. BERRY. I regret that the Senator makes his objection now on this bill, because I think its consideration would have been concluded by this time.

Mr. HALE. I am afraid if I do not make it now I can not make it hereafter. I shall insist upon it for to-day, at any rate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. PETTIGREW, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1996) providing for the payment to the Indians of the Klamath Reservation, in Oregon, for lands excluded from the treaty reservation of said Indians by erroneous survey, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 870) for the relief of the estate of Ramsay Crooks, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2858) authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2105) authorizing the restoration to the Reform School of boys who have been discharged on probation, and for other purposes, submitted an adverse report

thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 4) providing for the appointment of a commission to report upon the practicability of establishing near Washington, D. C., a ground map of the United States, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; which was agreed to.

Mr. BACON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 915) to incorporate the Washington Cooling Company and grant thereto the right to lay pipes for distribution of materials for refrigerating purposes, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2323) supplemental to the act of February 9, 1821, incorporating the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, and the acts amendatory thereof, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 3066) granting an increase of pension to Henry Chapman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KYLE (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3067) for the relief of Sarah M. Dove, widow of the late Benjamin M. Dove, commander, United States Navy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DANIEL (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3068) for the relief of George W. Rosenberger, of Newmarket, Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3069) for the relief of Phillip W. Engs, of New York City, N. Y., and Enoch M. Marshall, of Fauquier County, Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill (S. 3070) for the construction of a public building at Clinton, Iowa; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3071) granting an increase of pension to Adam Crawshaw;

A bill (S. 3072) granting an increase of pension to Maj. John H. Gearkee;

A bill (S. 3073) granting a pension to Anna M. Tate;

A bill (S. 3074) granting an increase of pension to George F. White; and

A bill (S. 3075) granting an increase of pension to Col. Benjamin Beach.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill (S. 3076) granting an honorable discharge to Prentice Holmes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CHILTON introduced a bill (S. 3077) to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway Company for the purpose of constructing a railway, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CAFFERY (by request) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3078) for the relief of Mollie S. Wossman, of East Carroll Parish, La.;

A bill (S. 3079) for the relief of Toussaint Ecby, of Lafayette, La.;

A bill (S. 3080) for the relief of Augustin Lastrappes, of Lafayette, La.;

A bill (S. 3081) for the relief of J. M. Charpentier, of St. Mary Parish, La.; and

A bill (S. 3082) for the relief of Joe Carroll, of Monroe, La.

Mr. RAWLINS introduced a bill (S. 3083) to provide for the refunding of certain moneys illegally assessed and collected in the district of Utah; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 3084) to repeal the charter and all acts of Congress incorporating the Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Railway Company, now the Belt Railway Company, in the city of Washington and District of Columbia, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 3085) for the relief of John Courtney, of Tradingpost, Kans.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3086) granting a pension to John Carr, of Arkansas City, Kans.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3087) to refund internal-revenue taxes paid by owners of private dies; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HEITFELD introduced a bill (S. 3088) to amend "An act to provide the times and places for holding terms of the United States courts in the States of Idaho and Wyoming," approved July 5, 1892, as amended by the amendatory act approved November 3, 1893; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WALTHALL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3089) for the relief of the estate of Ann Sum, deceased, late of Warren County, Miss.; and

A bill (S. 3090) for the relief of Archilles M. Haraway, of De Soto County, Miss.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 3091) to authorize the Chickasaw Nation to appeal certain cases from the district court to the Supreme Court of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 3092) to amend the military record of James H. Gould; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3093) to change the names of certain thoroughfares in the county of Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 3094) to indemnify the State of Wisconsin for swamp and overflowed lands therein, granted by Congress to said State, but disposed of by the Government, for cash and otherwise, and to quiet the title of settlers and other purchasers of lands within said State from the United States, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3095) increasing the pension of Katherine L. Cushing, widow of William B. Cushing, late commander in United States Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3096) granting pensions to Levina Pendock and Melisa Pendock, daughters of Samuel Pendock, deceased, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812 (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3097) increasing the pension of Alexander Hughes, of Petersburg, Pike County, Ind. (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3098) increasing the pension of Lorinda N. Smith, of Collins, Ind. (with accompanying papers).

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 3099) to amend the act providing for the holding of terms of the district court at Pawhuska, in the Osage Reservation, in Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3100) to prevent the desecration of the national flag; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 3101) to increase the number of assistant paymasters in the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 3102) granting an increase of pension to William H. Clark; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 3103) for the relief of Jonathan Paulk, of Lauderdale County, Ala.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. THURSTON introduced a bill (S. 3104) for the relief of Maj. W. W. Lowe; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 3105) to correct the military record of Peter Buckley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 3106) to prevent the desecration of the national flag; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 80) authorizing the Secretary of War to prepare and submit estimates for the improvement of the harbor at Lynn, Mass.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 81) authorizing the Director of the Geological Survey to prepare a map of Alaska; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. THURSTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FOURTH OF JULY CLAIMS.

Mr. COCKRELL. I desire to have a statement printed for the use of the Senate, containing letters of the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General, showing the number of claims presented under the law of July 4, 1864, for stores and supplies furnished or taken during the late war, the action had thereon, their present status, the law of July 4, 1864, and amendatory acts, and the rules and regulations of the War Department regarding them. There are a great many of those claims in various States, and the applicants are asking for information about them. This statement will give the desired information regarding nearly all of them, and it will be useful to the Committee on Claims and to the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the request of the Senator from Missouri? The Chair hears none; and it is ordered as requested.

DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. McMILLAN. I submit a resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, requested to report to the Senate any information that may be in possession of the War Department in relation to the filtration of the water supply of the District of Columbia, together with any suggestions that may be made by the Surgeon-General of the Army and the officer in charge of the Washington Aqueduct relative to such subject.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I hope the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom this resolution goes, will be able to devise and bring about some method by which the suffering people of this District can be furnished with a supply of good, pure, clean, sweet water.

I venture to say that in no part of the United States is a community of the size of that represented by the population of this District so imposed upon and abused in this most important respect as the people of the District of Columbia. It is not alone we who suffer who come here, but all the denizens of the District are confronted with the everyday use of bad, foul water, which is dangerous to drink and which makes it irksome even to take a bath. This is what ought not to be the case. We have suffered for years, on the principle, I suppose, that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. I have great faith in the efficiency of the Committee on the District of Columbia and the chairman of that committee in doing something to free us from the miserable condition we are in now.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, before the resolution passes, I desire, as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, to make a single observation in answer to the very proper criticisms in certain directions of the Senator from Maine.

I wish to say in behalf of the Committee on the District of Columbia, of which I chance to be a member, that that committee has not been unmindful of the fact that the water supply of the District of Columbia is not only in an unfiltered state, but that we likewise have an inadequate supply of water for the people of this District. The committee, in inquiring into this matter, has felt that the first requisite is in some way to get an adequate supply of water and then to adopt some system of filtration that would purify the water.

My impression is that the water which is furnished to the citizens of this District is not impure in quality. I think that chemical analyses have shown from time to time that the water is not hurtful to the health of the people. That it ought to be filtered goes without the saying; but a system of filtration will be an expensive matter, and under the condition of the Treasury it is very natural that the committee has moved slowly with a view to having its recommendations adopted when it got around to the making of those recommendations. I believe it was the late Senator Ingalls who said that the water of a certain river in this country is too thick to drink and a little too thin for agricultural purposes. That applies very well to the water of the Potomac River. But I will say to the Senator from Maine and to the Senate that the Committee on the District of Columbia is struggling with this matter, and that in due time the members hope to be able to solve the problem, asking the cooperation of the Senate in their very laudable undertaking.

The resolution was agreed to.

FINANCIAL POLICY.

Mr. ALLEN. On the 7th of this month I introduced a resolution, which is to be found on page 418 of the RECORD. The resolution under the rules, at the conclusion of the debate, passed to the Calendar. In view of the fact that more remarks are to be submitted in support of the views there expressed, I ask that the order be changed and that the resolution lie on the table subject to call.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that the resolution is now on the Calendar and that it can be called up on motion at any time.

Mr. ALLEN. The resolution I think has gone to the Calendar by the operation of the rule, and to avoid the necessity of reintroducing it for further discussion I ask that the order be changed and that the resolution may lie on the table subject to call.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There being no objection, that will be the order. The Chair hears none. The resolution lies on the table.

REVENUE CUTTER DANIEL MANNING.

Mr. HOAR. I submit a resolution for which I ask immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to organize a board of not less than three competent persons, who shall inquire into and determine how much the hull, machinery, and appurtenances of the U. S. revenue cutter *Daniel Manning*, contracted for by the Department, cost the contractors over and above the contract price, if anything, and report the same to the Senate, the cost of said proceeding to be secured and defrayed by the parties in interest.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. ALLEN. I do not want to object to the consideration of the resolution, but I think we are entitled to an explanation from the Senator from Massachusetts respecting it.

Mr. HOAR. I do not hear the Senator.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not understand the propriety of the Government paying out $1,000 for a board to make the examination called for in the resolution when there is evidently competent authority in the Navy Department to make the investigation without charge to the Government.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will allow me to make a brief explanation, I think he will see that his objection has been encountered by the resolution.

There are several precedents where, when these matters were somewhat complicated and important, the parties have requested the Secretary of the Treasury to organize a board of this kind. A resolution to this effect passed the Senate the other day, making no suggestion about defraying the cost, whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury reports that it would give him pleasure to organize the board, but that there is no provision for paying the expense. This resolution repeats the other one with the addition, provided that the expense shall be defrayed and secured by the parties in interest, so that the party gets the finding of the facts by an officer appointed by the Government, but pays the charge himself under the resolution.

Mr. ALLEN. I recollect the passage of the resolution a few days ago, and I thought then that it would be a wise thing to inquire into this method of proceeding. I doubt the propriety of the Government or anybody else paying the judge who passes upon this case.

Mr. HOAR. It is to be paid by the petitioner entirely. All the cost is to be paid by him.

Mr. ALLEN. But what I most desire to suggest is, that if the Government has power to enter into contract, as it has, for the construction of machinery, or for the construction of anything else that may be necessary, it has the incidental power to pass upon the question of the fulfillment of the contract. The power to contract without the power to determine the fulfillment of the contract can hardly be supposed. If it be true that we have made a contract with these parties, whoever they may be, and there has not been a fulfillment of the terms of that contract, is there not expert authority somewhere in the Department that can be detailed to pass on the question without the payment of extra money out of the Treasury?

Mr. HOAR. Unquestionably. Will the Senator allow me to read the resolution again carefully? Perhaps I do not fully understand his question.

Mr. ALLEN. I shall not object to the resolution, however.

Mr. HOAR. I think the Senator will find it is a claim under peculiar circumstances of equity by the contractors to be reimbursed a certain sum above the contract price on the ground that the article cost more than the contract price. It is not proposed to deal with that matter now, but the contractor desires that the Treasury officials shall ascertain whether it has actually cost him more than he is entitled to receive, with a view of submitting to Congress his equities. This resolve provides that the Secretary of

the Treasury may do that, the contractor paying all the costs of proceeding, so that it will not cost the Government a dollar.

Mr. ALLEN. Suppose the board, or the commissioners, whatever they may be called, shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury that the material cost much more than was anticipated at the time the contract was made, that of course is to furnish the basis for a claim against the Government.

Mr. HOAR. For an application to Congress.

Mr. ALLEN. For an application to Congress. While I do not object to the Senator having the resolution passed, because it is a mere bagatelle so far as the amount expended is concerned, I do want to register my protest against any man entering into a contract with the Government of the United States and pleading the baby act.

Whenever a man enters into a contract to furnish material or to furnish labor, let him stand by that contract. Let him be bound by its terms. If the Senator from Massachusetts should enter into a contract with a builder to furnish materials for the construction of a house he would not release that builder from the terms of his contract because the material might cost him more when he came to build the house than he anticipated at the time he made the contract. If we are to pursue the course this firm, or this gentleman (I do not remember whether it is a firm or an individual), wants us to pursue, then every time a man makes a contract with the United States he will do so in anticipation of getting the Government to allow him more than he originally contracted to do the work or to furnish the material for, and the time would never come, under such circumstances, when the Government, like an individual, could be said to be rid of the terms or obligations of its contract.

Then I submit another point. Upon every simple pretext the Treasury Department and other Departments are running to Congress for small appropriations to create a board or a commission to do this and to do that. Here is the Treasury Department, with hundreds and thousands of employees in the service who are paid by the Government and who are doing all kinds of work.

Mr. HOAR. May I ask the Senator whether he understands that this particular expense is to be paid wholly by the contractors and that the United States are to pay nothing whatever?

Mr. ALLEN. I infer if the board reports that the material furnished by the contractor was more valuable than he agreed to furnish, we will be besought to allow him more than his contract calls for, and that in the end the Government will pay it.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will allow me, he has stated very strongly and very clearly and persuasively a proposition in which I am fully in accord with him. But there is one exception. There is one thing which takes this class of cases out of that general consideration, and that is that the contracts for naval machinery and the newly invented naval vessels are made in regard to a matter where there are processes of invention and improvement going on all over the world. A naval vessel is very often completed at the request of the Government and for the benefit of the Government in a way not contemplated in the original contract, and the changes which are made in the contract by the direction of the Government causes a delay which makes a change in the cost of materials even in carrying out the plans which are not changed. As I put the illustration some time ago, it is as if I should agree with a contractor to build me a cottage at Newport, with the understanding that I might, as we went on, make such changes in the plans as I should see fit, and before he got through I required him to build a Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York City.

So far as the additions are concerned, that matter is probably covered by the provision that the contractor shall be paid reasonably for the extras; but in making these changes he is obliged to wait and delay, and to make the part of the boat which is not changed at all at a time when the cost of labor and materials has risen. In such cases we have, although there has been great resistance, always paid the contractor without a dissenting vote in the Senate. But in this case we are not concluded about that matter at all The resolution only says that when the question of how much the extra cost is shall be determined, instead of the contractor bringing in his own witnesses to prove it, it shall be ascertained by persons selected by the Government, but whose costs, charges, expenses, and compensation are to be entirely defrayed by him.

That is the way the resolution reads. If the Senator can suggest any way of guarding it more thoroughly than it is now guarded, I shall consent to it, of course.

Mr. ALLEN. I understand the case to be exactly as the Senator from Massachusetts has stated; but what I say is that the Government retains in its contract the right to modify its specifications and to change the plans from time to time. The Government has in its employ a vast army of experts, competent men, who can go and examine this vessel and determine whether the contract has been complied with or not. Under those circumstances why expend any money in addition to the salaries of the experts and the compensation they are receiving to organize a board of individuals outside to pass upon the question whether the contract has been complied with and whether in equity the contractor should receive greater compensation than he has agreed to take?

What I want to emphasize is the fact that on every conceivable occasion opportunities are sought to bring into the public service useless persons or useless boards and organizations to expend the public money. We have, in round numbers, over 120,000 people in the civil service of the Government to-day. There are 25,000 people in the city of Washington occupying positions under the Government and drawing salaries from the Government who are absolutely useless and render no efficient service, and yet we are pushing the number higher and higher, and every conceivable pretext is seized on to furnish some place seeker either temporary or permanent employment at the expense of the Government.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none.

Mr. ALLISON. Let the resolution be again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be again read at the request of the Senator from Iowa.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. RAWLINS. I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts, if he will permit me to do so, if he does not think that the resolution ought to authorize the commission, if it shall find that the cost exceeded the contract price under circumstances which would make it proper that the Government should pay the increased cost, also to find whether such claim has been settled or released? There are numerous claims of this description pending before the Committee on Claims based upon just such reports as this commission is required to make, but they do not furnish sufficient information to enable that committee intelligently to pass upon the claims.

Mr. HOAR. I have no objection to adding, at the suggestion of the Senator from Utah and also at the suggestion of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], made to me in private, the words "and the facts and circumstances which led to such increased cost."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be modified as suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts. The question is on the adoption of the resolution as modified.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, transmitted to the Senate the resolutions of the House as a tribute to the memory of Hon. ASHLEY B. WRIGHT, deceased, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. DAVIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After three hours spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 11, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 10, 1898.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Cyrus Anderson, of Blakeman, Kans., to be receiver of public moneys at Colby, Kans., vice Thomas J. McCue, whose term will expire January 15, 1898.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Thomas A. Scates, of Liberal, Kans., to be register of the land office at Dodge City, Kans., vice John I. Lee, whose term will expire January 15, 1898.

Kleber E. Willcockson, of Oakley, Kans., to be register of the land office at Colby, Kans., vice James N. Fike, whose term will expire January 15, 1898.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry arm.

Second Lieut. John William Furlong, First Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, December 11, 1897, vice Harman, Sixth Cavalry, appointed regimental quartermaster.

Infantry arm.

First Lieut. Jonas Aden Emery, Eleventh Infantry, to be captain, December 16, 1897, vice Heistand, Eleventh Infantry, appointed assistant adjutant-general, who resigns his line commission.

Second Lieut. Melville Shinn Jarvis, Fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, December 16, 1897, vice Baxter, Fifth Infantry, appointed assistant quartermaster, who resigns his line commission.

Second Lieut. John William Heavey, Fifth Infantry, to be first

lieutenant, December 16, 1897, vice Emery, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

POSTMASTERS.

Herman Jacoby, to be postmaster at San Pedro, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, in the place of James H. Dodson, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

T. A. Nelson, to be postmaster at Stockton, in the county of San Joaquin and State of California, in the place of Eli E. Thrift, removed.

E. E. Eversole, to be postmaster at Monte Vista, in the county of Rio Grande and State of Colorado, in the place of James W. Nelson, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Mary B. G. Bullard, to be postmaster at Guilford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, in the place of Mary B. Griswold, who changed her name by marriage.

L. C. Brown, to be postmaster at Wheaton, in the county of Dupage and State of Illinois, in the place of L. L. Stark, removed.

Alson H. Keeler, to be postmaster at Belvidere, in the county of Boone and State of Illinois, in the place of C. N. Smith, whose commission expired January 8, 1898.

T. W. Price, to be postmaster at Astoria, in the county of Fulton and State of Illinois, in the place of S. R. D. Palmer, removed.

Samuel B. Brillhart, to be postmaster at Kendallville, in the county of Noble and State of Indiana, in the place of Jeremiah Foley, whose commission expires February 7, 1898.

Lucius P. Chapin, to be postmaster at Greencastle, in the county of Putnam and State of Indiana, in the place of Willis G. Neff, whose commission expires February 7, 1898.

Enoch D. Moffett, to be postmaster at Hartford City, in the county of Blackford and State of Indiana, in the place of James B. Chapman, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

Frank I. Sefrit, to be postmaster at Washington, in the county of Daviess and State of Indiana, in the place of John W. McCarty, whose commission expires February 5, 1898.

William E. Ward, to be postmaster at Ridgeville, in the county of Randolph and State of Indiana, in the place of Joseph E. Carrier, removed.

William H. Letts, to be postmaster at Columbus Junction, in the county of Louisa and State of Iowa, in the place of O. I. Jamison, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

Melville Sheridan, to be postmaster at Osceola, in the county of Clarke and State of Iowa, in the place of John H. Sherman, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

A. B. Powell, to be postmaster at Coffeyville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Kansas, in the place of Charles A. Wells, removed.

John F. Jones, to be postmaster at Catletteburg, in the county of Boyd and State of Kentucky, in the place of J. J. Montague, whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

Thomas Mason, to be postmaster at Ludlow, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, in the place of Abner V. C. Grant, removed.

Alexander Smith, to be postmaster at Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge and State of Louisiana, in the place of Joseph E. Blouin, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

Walter E. Clark, to be postmaster at Waldoboro, in the county of Lincoln and State of Maine, in the place of Jesse K. Willett, whose commission expires January 30, 1898.

John A. Horner, to be postmaster at Emmitsburg, in the county of Frederick and State of Maryland, in the place of James B. Elder, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

James A. Eldridge, to be postmaster at Williamstown, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Bushnell Danforth, resigned.

Myron H. French, to be postmaster at West Branch, in the county of Ogemaw and State of Michigan, in the place of Reuel H. Cooper, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Edwin D. Holmes, to be postmaster at Detroit City, in the county of Becker and State of Minnesota, in the place of Casper Wackman, resigned.

Eugene M. Harkins, to be postmaster at Sherburne, in the county of Martin and State of Minnesota, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

Laurence O'Brien, to be postmaster at Preston, in the county of Fillmore and State of Minnesota, in the place of Myers C. Shook, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

Wilbur W. Washburn, to be postmaster at Spring Valley, in the county of Fillmore and State of Minnesota, in the place of Stephen M. Wilder, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

W. A. Jewell, to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Washington and State of Mississippi, in the place of Lizzie G. Hunt, whose commission expired December 11, 1897.

Aaron M. Storer, to be postmaster at Kosciusko, in the county of Attala and State of Mississippi, in the place of Hettie J. Foose, whose commission expires January 12, 1898.

William W. Arnold, to be postmaster at Fulton, in the county of Callaway and State of Missouri, in the place of William V. Berry, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

McCord L. Coleman, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Lawrence and State of Missouri, in the place of Luther C. Adams, resigned.

William E. Crow, to be postmaster at Desoto, in the county of Jefferson and State of Missouri, in the place of William G. Goff, resigned.

Samuel H. Elkins, to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Boone and State of Missouri, in the place of R. J. Bouchelle, whose commission expired December 20, 1897.

William H. Garanflo, to be postmaster at New Madrid, in the county of New Madrid and State of Missouri, in the place of Weston Dawson, removed.

John W. Smith, to be postmaster at Thayer, in the county of Oregon and State of Missouri, in the place of Harris N. Powell, resigned.

Charles Strobach, to be postmaster at Rolla, in the county of Phelps and State of Missouri, in the place of Ewing Y. Mitchell, whose commission expired October 4, 1897.

Andrew J. Anderson, to be postmaster at Neligh, in the county of Antelope and State of Nebraska, in the place of George W. Myers, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Henry C. Booker, to be postmaster at Gothenburg, in the county of Dawson and State of Nebraska, in the place of J. R. Holcombe, removed.

Percy A. Brundage, to be postmaster at Tecumseh, in the county of Johnson and State of Nebraska, in the place of Hugh L. Cooper, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Alexander Graham, to be postmaster at Beatrice, in the county of Gage and State of Nebraska, in the place of George P. Marvin, whose commission expired December 11, 1897.

Charles V. Hay, to be postmaster at Weeping Water, in the county of Cass and State of Nebraska, in the place of Isaac F. Travis, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Leander Jewett, to be postmaster at Brokenbow, in the county of Custer and State of Nebraska, in the place of James G. Leming, removed.

William A. McCool, to be postmaster at Indianola, in the county of Redwillow and State of Nebraska, in the place of Joseph V. Harrison, removed.

Richard C. Perkins, to be postmaster at St. Paul, in the county of Howard and State of Nebraska, in the place of Rogers Scribner, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

Jasper L. Rewey, to be postmaster at Wisner, in the county of Cuming and State of Nebraska, in the place of Charles Richardson, removed.

Griffith J. Thomas, to be postmaster at Harvard, in the county of Clay and State of Nebraska, in the place of George A. Herzog, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Leopold Steiner, to be postmaster at Austin, in the county of Lander and State of Nevada, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1896.

Thomas A. Adams, to be postmaster at Gorham, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire, in the place of Frederick Ingalls, resigned.

James S. Butler, to be postmaster at Hillsboro Bridge, in the county of Hillsboro and State of New Hampshire, in the place of Frank M. Parker, whose commission expired January 8, 1898.

Eri Oakes, to be postmaster at Lisbon, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, in the place of Jenifer Moulton, whose commission expires January 17, 1898.

Forrest W. Peavey, to be postmaster at Wolfboro, in the county of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, in the place of Frank P. Hobbs, whose commission expired January 8, 1898.

David M. Anderson, to be postmaster at Gloucester City, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey, in the place of Charles C. Collings, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

William V. Burhans, to be postmaster at Saugerties, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, in the place of Edmund M. Wilbur, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Clark E. Churchill, to be postmaster at Arcade, in the county of Wyoming and State of New York, in the place of Hiram Steele, removed.

Clara Doughty, to be postmaster at Garden City, in the county of Queens and State of New York, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

Henry A. France, to be postmaster at Far Rockaway, in the county of Queens and State of New York, in the place of Andrew McTigue, whose commission expires January 29, 1898.

Albert Humm, to be postmaster at College Point, in the county of Queens and State of New York, in the place of Nicholas Couzet, jr., whose commission expires January 29, 1898.

Albert H. Lapham, to be postmaster at East Aurora, in the

county of Erie and State of New York, in the place of H. C. Sargent, removed.

Charles H. Putnam, to be postmaster at Deposit, in the county of Broome and State of New York, in the place of Charles T. Alverson, whose commission expires January 29, 1898.

James Ross, to be postmaster at New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, in the place of W. V. Molloy, resigned.

Melvin J. Stearns, to be postmaster at Massena, in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

George R. Vail, to be postmaster at Chester, in the county of Orange and State of New York, in the place of John J. Hallohan, whose commission expires January 31, 1898.

Frank C. Wilcox, to be postmaster at Painted Post, in the county of Steuben and State of New York, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

M. P. Brewer, to be postmaster at Bowling Green, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio, in the place of John H. Crane, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

George E. Canning, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Knox and State of Ohio, in the place of Charles E. Critchfield, whose commission expired January 9, 1898.

Oliver M. Greenbank, to be postmaster at Woodsfield, in the county of Monroe and State of Ohio, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

Philip H. Lybrook, to be postmaster at Winston, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, in the place of Edgar H. Wilson, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Joseph D. Martin, to be postmaster at Tarboro, in the county of Edgecombe and State of North Carolina, in the place of Elijah W. Rawls, whose commission expires January 12, 1898.

William P. Ormsby, to be postmaster at Salem, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, in the place of Robert W. Belo, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Onesimus P. Shaffer, to be postmaster at Youngstown, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio, in the place of George B. Snyder, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

John W. Steele, to be postmaster at Oberlin, in the county of Lorain and State of Ohio, in the place of Flavius A. Hart, whose commission expired January 9, 1898.

John S. Badger, to be postmaster at Pawnee, in the county of Pawnee and Territory of Oklahoma, in the place of Mary J. Jacobs, removed.

Richard E. Jenness, to be postmaster at Chandler, in the county of Lincoln and Territory of Oklahoma, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

George Engle, to be postmaster at Ashland, in the county of Jackson and State of Oregon, in the place of William H. Brunk, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

George W. Best, to be postmaster at East Brady, in the county of Clarion and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of James W. Bennett, removed.

Louis Biltz, to be postmaster at Girardville, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of P. J. Birmingham, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Clark Collins, to be postmaster at Connellsville, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Harry Marietta, removed.

Henry Davis, to be postmaster at Catasauqua, in the county of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Jonas F. Moyer, whose commission expires January 12, 1898.

Jonathan C. Gallup, to be postmaster at Smethport, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of W. P. Walsh, whose commission expires January 12, 1898.

Daniel S. Knox, to be postmaster at Tionesta, in the county of Forest and State of Pennsylvania, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

B. R. Linder, to be postmaster at Orwigsburg, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of George A. Rehr, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

Christian J. Reiff, to be postmaster at Manheim, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Benjamin K. Donovan, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

John R. Roberts, to be postmaster at Slatington, in the county of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Sarah A. Bachman, removed.

Henry Thorpe, to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Mercer and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Orson A. Carlin, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

John S. Weaver, to be postmaster at Mechanicsburg, in the county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Calvin Clendenin, whose commission expired December 20, 1897.

Frank J. Cory, to be postmaster at Watertown, in the county of Codington and State of South Dakota, in the place of E. H. Ulrich, resigned.

Jerome T. Smith, to be postmaster at Scotland, in the county of Bonhomme and State of South Dakota, in the place of Albertis E. Parmenter, whose commission expired January 9, 1898.

John A. Stanley, to be postmaster at Hot Springs, in the county of Fall River and State of South Dakota, in the place of Edwin S. Ames, removed.

W. S. McCauley, to be postmaster at Sweetwater, in the county of Monroe and State of Tennessee, in the place of D. L. Smith, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

Giles Rives, to be postmaster at Brownsville, in the county of Haywood and State of Tennessee, in the place of E. H. Taylor, whose commission expired January 8, 1898.

James P. Madsen, to be postmaster at Manti, in the county of Sanpete and State of Utah, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

T. Hull Page, to be postmaster at Hydepark, in the county of Lamoille and State of Vermont, in the place of Henry M. Noyes, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

Ervin H. Thorp, to be postmaster at Middlebury, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, in place of Joseph M. Burke, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

John B. Kimberly, to be postmaster at Fortress Monroe, in the county of Elizabeth City and State of Virginia, in the place of George Booker, removed.

George W. Parker, to be postmaster at Smithfield, in the county of Isle of Wight and State of Virginia, in the place of Emmett M. Morrison, whose commission expires January 12, 1898.

A. E. Montgomery, to be postmaster at Montgomery, in the county of Fayette and State of West Virginia, in the place of Willis M. Dent, removed.

Albert E. Fontaine, to be postmaster at Grand Rapids, in the county of Wood and State of Wisconsin, in the place of E. B. Brundage, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Frank M. Givens, to be postmaster at Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Samuel M. Smead, whose commission expires January 12, 1898.

George Graham, to be postmaster at Tomah, in the county of Monroe and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Gustav A. Attenberg, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

George J. Kispert, to be postmaster at Jefferson, in the county of Jefferson and State of Wisconsin, in the place of John O. Perkins, whose commission expired December 20, 1897.

Stephen Manning, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Columbia and State of Wisconsin, in the place of John Toppe, whose commission expires January 12, 1898.

Joseph J. Schultz, to be postmaster at Kewaunee, in the county of Kewaunee and State of Wisconsin, in the place of John H. Rooney, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

E. R. Stillman, to be postmaster at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, in the place of George W. Porth, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Albert S. Dickinson, to be postmaster at Waitsburg, in the county of Wallawalla and State of Washington, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1898.

George W. Temple, to be postmaster at Spokane, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington, in the place of Howard T. Mallon, removed.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 10, 1898.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Herbert G. Squiers, of New York, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Peking, China.

CONSUL-GENERAL.

James G. Stowe, of Missouri, to be consul-general of the United States at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

CONSULS.

William H. H. Graham, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Charles W. Erdman, of Kentucky, now consul at Fürth, Bavaria, to be consul of the United States at Breslau, Germany.

John H. Grout, jr., of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Malta.

Edmond Z. Brodowski, of Illinois, now consul at Breslau, Germany, to be consul of the United States at Fürth, Bavaria.

Neal McMillan, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States at Port Sarnia, Ontario.

E. Theophilus Liefeld, of Connecticut, to be consul of the United States at Freiburg, Baden.

CHIEF JUSTICE COURT PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Joseph R. Reed, of Iowa, to be chief justice of the Court of Private Land Claims.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES COURT PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

William W. Murray, of Tennessee, to be associate justice of the Court of Private Land Claims.

Thomas C. Fuller, of North Carolina, to be associate justice of the Court of Private Land Claims.

Henry C. Sluss, of Kansas, to be associate justice of the Court of Private Land Claims.

Wilbur F. Stone, of Colorado, to be associate justice of the Court of Private Land Claims.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICE.

James Hill, of Jackson, Miss., to be register of the land office at Jackson, Miss.

John I. Worthington, of Green Forest, Ark., to be register of the land office at Harrison, Ark.

Robert Barber, of Birmingham, Ala., to be register of the land office at Montgomery, Ala.

Joseph Donahue, of Fort Pierre, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Pierre, S. Dak.

James A. Layton, of Grand Junction, Colo., to be register of the land office at Montrose, Colo.

Charles D. Ford, of Monument, Colo., to be register of the land office at Denver, Colo.

J. H. Battenfield, of Russellville, Ark., to be register of the land office at Dardanelle, Ark.

John W. Dudley, of Washington, D. C., to be register of the land office at Sitka, Alaska.

Edward W. Bartlett, of Lagrande, Oreg., to be register of the land office at Lagrande, Oreg.

Charles B. Moores, of Salem, Oreg., to be register of the land office at Oregon City, Oreg.

Isaac T. Purcell, of Grainfield, Kans., to be register of the land office at Wakeeney, Kans.

Lorenzo R. Thomas, of Rexburg, Idaho, to be register of the land office at Blackfoot, Idaho.

David H. Budlong, of Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, to be register of the land office at Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

Manuel R. Otero, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., to be register of the land office at Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Howard Leland, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., to be register of the land office at Roswell, N. Mex.

Thomas Scadden, of Crystal Falls, Mich., to be register of the land office at Marquette, Mich.

Seymore S. Price, of Oklahoma, Okla., to be register of the land office at Oklahoma, Okla.

Emory D. Brownlee, of Enid, Okla., to be register of the land office at Kingfisher, Okla.

Thomas E. Olsgard, of Minot, N. Dak., to be register of the land office at Minot, N. Dak.

August Doenitz, of Ashland, Wis., to be register of the land office at Ashland, Wis.

Edgar T. Wheelock, of Wausau, Wis., to be register of the land office at Wausau, Wis.

James B. Cullison, of Enid, Okla., to be register of the land office at Enid, Okla.

George E. Foster, of Alexandria, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Mitchell, S. Dak.

Charles A. Blake, of Wessington, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Huron, S. Dak.

Edward W. Fox, of Clayton, N. Mex., to be register of the land office at Clayton, N. Mex.

Jacob B. Friedheim, of Camden, Ark., to be register of the land office at Camden, Ark.

William G. Whipple, of Little Rock, Ark., to be register of the land office at Little Rock, Ark.

John S. Vetter, of Aberdeen, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Aberdeen, S. Dak.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

William R. Akers, of Gering, Nebr., to be receiver of public moneys at Alliance, Nebr.

Robley D. Harris, of Arlington, Nebr., to be receiver of public moneys at Sidney, Nebr.

John G. Chitwood, of Prairie View, Ark., to be receiver of public moneys at Dardanelle, Ark.

George E. Matthews, of Eva, Miss., to be receiver of public moneys at Jackson, Miss.

John C. Leftwich, of Montgomery, Ala., to be receiver of public moneys at Montgomery, Ala.

Roswell Shelley, of Portland, Oreg., to be receiver of public moneys at Sitka, Alaska.

George A. Smith, of Utah, to be receiver of public moneys at Salt Lake City, Utah.

George W. Warner, of Fort Morgan, Colo., to be receiver of public moneys at Akron, Colo.

Henry G. McCrossen, of Wausau, Wis., to be receiver of public moneys at Wausau, Wis.

Edward F. Hobart, of Hobart, N. Mex., to be receiver of public moneys at Santa Fe, N. Mex.

George B. Rogers, of Blackfoot, Idaho, to be receiver of public moneys at Blackfoot, Idaho.

Rudolph B. Welch, of Topeka, Kans., to be receiver of public moneys at Topeka, Kans.

Albert W. Thompson, of Clayton, N. Mex., to be receiver of public moneys at Clayton, N. Mex.

Stephen J. Loughran, of Des Moines, Iowa, to be receiver of public moneys at Des Moines, Iowa.

George M. Laing, of Windom, Minn., to be receiver of public moneys at Marshall, Minn.

Alvah Eastman, of St. Cloud, Minn., to be receiver of public moneys at St. Cloud, Minn.

Nels Auley, of Phillips, Wis., to be receiver of public moneys at Ashland, Wis.

John E. Bush, of Little Rock, Ark., to be receiver of public moneys at Little Rock, Ark.

Frank A. Brown, of Aberdeen, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Aberdeen, S. Dak.

Thomas C. Burns, of Mitchell, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Mitchell, S. Dak.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Thomas O. Thompson, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the district of New London, in the State of Connecticut.

Frank J. Naramore, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the district of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut.

Olin Merrill, of Vermont, to be collector of customs for the district of Vermont.

Zophar M. Mansur, of Vermont, to be collector of customs for the district of Memphremagog, in the State of Vermont.

Charles H. Maris, of Texas, to be collector of customs for the district of Brazos de Santiago, in the State of Texas.

MARSHALS.

William Edgar Sterne, of Kansas, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Kansas.

Leo E. Bennett, of Indian Territory, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of the Indian Territory.

John Cannon Short, of Delaware, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Delaware.

Henry C. Dockery, of North Carolina, to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of North Carolina.

George Louis Siebricht, of Texas, to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Texas.

Frederick C. Leonard, of Pennsylvania, to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Isaac W. Dyer, of Maine, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Maine.

James L. Martin, of Vermont, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Vermont.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

Felix A. Reeve, of Tennessee, to be Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF FLORIDA.

Richard L. Scarlett, of Orange Hill, Fla., to be surveyor-general of Florida.

JUDGE OF POLICE COURT.

Charles F. Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be judge of the police court of the District of Columbia.

DISTRICT JUDGE.

Hosea Townsend, of Colorado, to be judge of the United States court of southern district of the Indian Territory.

TERRITORIAL ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Frank W. Parker, of the Territory of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico.

Jonathan W. Crumpacker, of Indiana, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Frank A. Morris, of Tripp, S. Dak., to be surveyor-general of South Dakota.

DISTRICT JUDGE.

Francis C. Lowell, of Massachusetts, to be United States district judge for the district of Massachusetts.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Thomas C. Wordin, of Connecticut, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

John Quincy Adams, of Michigan, to be collector of customs for the district of Superior, in the State of Michigan.

SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

Joseph Perrault, of Boise, Idaho, to be surveyor-general of Idaho.

Jacob B. Blair, of Salt Lake City, Utah, to be surveyor-general of Utah.

William L. Distin, of Quincy, Ill., to be surveyor-general of Alaska.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Charles H. Morrill, of Nebraska, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska.

Silas C. Croft, of New York, to be surveyor of customs in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Owen Summers, of Oregon, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Willamette, in the State of Oregon.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Blanche K. Bruce, of the District of Columbia, to be Register of the Treasury.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Oliver P. Johnson, of the District of Columbia, to be a justice of the peace in the District of Columbia (assigned to the city of Washington).

ASSAYER OF THE MINT.

James L. Hodges, of Colorado, to be assayer in charge of the mint of the United States at Denver, Colo.

APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

James H. Stone, of Michigan, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Detroit, in the State of Michigan.

John T. Dare, of California, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Andrew W. Francisco, of California, to be collector of customs for the district of Los Angeles, in the State of California.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Mack A. Montgomery, of Mississippi, to be attorney of the United States for the northern district of Mississippi.

Albert M. Lea, of Mississippi, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi.

Alfred E. Holton, of North Carolina, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of North Carolina.

Daniel B. Heiner, of Pennsylvania, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania.

John H. Hall, of Oregon, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Oregon.

Joseph N. Stripling, of Florida, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Florida.

Lewis Miles, of Iowa, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Iowa.

Robert V. Cozier, of Idaho, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Idaho.

Charles A. Wilson, of Rhode Island, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island.

John H. Wilkins, of Indian Territory, to be attorney of the United States for the central district of the Indian Territory.

Sardis Summerfield, of Nevada, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Nevada.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Assistant Naval Constructors Robert Stocker, Frank W. Hibbs, and Elliot Snow, to be naval constructors.

Passed Asst. Surg. Francis W. F. Wieber, to be a surgeon.

Paymaster George H. Griffing, to be a pay inspector.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Passed Asst. Surg. Parker C. Kalloch, of Pennsylvania, to be a surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

William C. Myers, of Tennessee, to be a first assistant engineer.
Harry L. Taylor, of Maryland, to be a first assistant engineer.
Frederick C. Billard, of Maryland, to be a second lieutenant.
Eben Barker, of Massachusetts, to be a third lieutenant.
Ernest E. Mead, of Massachusetts, to be a third lieutenant.
Charles Satterlee, of Connecticut, to be a third lieutenant.
Bernard H. Camden, of West Virginia, to be a second lieutenant.
Charles W. Cairnes, of Maryland, to be a third lieutenant.
Benjamin M. Chiswell, of Maryland, to be a second lieutenant.
Harry G. Hamlet, of Massachusetts, to be a second lieutenant.
George H. Mann, of Michigan, to be a third lieutenant.
Albert H. Buhner, of California, to be a third lieutenant.

MARSHALS.

Canada H. Thompson, of Oklahoma Territory, to be marshal of the United States for the Territory of Oklahoma.

Glen Miller, of Utah, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Utah.

Edward G. Kennedy, of South Dakota, to be marshal of the United States for the district of South Dakota.

Zoeth Houser, of Oregon, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Oregon.

John S. Hammer, of Indian Territory, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of the Indian Territory.

Frederick W. Collins, of Mississippi, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi.

POSTMASTERS.

Eugene Stark, to be postmaster at Virginia City, in the county of Madison and State of Montana.

Onesimus P. Shaffer, to be postmaster at Youngstown, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio.

Thomas J. Pollard, to be postmaster at Glendive, in the county of Dawson and State of Montana.

Wynne H. Roberts, to be postmaster at Hamilton, in the county of Ravalli and State of Montana.

Alfred J. Stephens, to be postmaster at Lewistown, in the county of Fergus and State of Montana.

Carlos G. Wilson, to be postmaster at Milledgeville, in the county of Baldwin and State of Georgia.

Maurice Deering, jr., to be postmaster at Marysville, in the county of Lewis and Clarke and State of Montana.

Perley N. Bernard, to be postmaster at Kalispell, in the county of Flathead and State of Montana.

Walter Akerman, to be postmaster at Cartersville, in the county of Bartow and State of Georgia.

William H. Smyth, to be postmaster at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia.

William B. Burket, to be postmaster at Bozeman, in the county of Gallatin and State of Montana.

Harry A. Marsh, to be postmaster at Upper Alton, in the county of Madison and State of Illinois.

Harry D. Hemmens, to be postmaster at Elgin, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois.

L. D. Hartwell, to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Williamson and State of Illinois.

Andrew E. Sheldon, to be postmaster at Paxton, in the county of Ford and State of Illinois.

H. P. Nichols, to be postmaster at Maywood, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.

Robert W. McKnight, to be postmaster at Girard, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois.

Horace L. Cushing, to be postmaster at Assumption, in the county of Christian and State of Illinois.

Walter Colyer, to be postmaster at Albion, in the county of Edwards and State of Illinois.

John Culbertson, to be postmaster at Sumner, in the county of Lawrence and State of Illinois.

Francis A. Freer, to be postmaster at Galesburg, in the county of Knox and State of Illinois.

Russell W. Folts, to be postmaster at Atlanta, in the county of Logan and State of Illinois.

Milton A. Ewing, to be postmaster at Neoga, in the county of Cumberland and State of Illinois.

Andrew Challman, to be postmaster at Batavia, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois.

Peleg A. Coal, to be postmaster at Gibson City, in the county of Ford and State of Illinois.

William T. Gossett, to be postmaster at Roseville, in the county of Warren and State of Illinois.

William F. Calhoun, to be postmaster at Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois.

John H. Creager, to be postmaster at West Chicago, in the county of Dupage and State of Illinois.

James F. Crawford, to be postmaster at Warsaw, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois.

Ralph F. Bradford, to be postmaster at Pontiac, in the county of Livingston and State of Illinois.

Allen T. Barnes, to be postmaster at Bloomington, in the county of McLean and State of Illinois.

Starr H. Beatty, to be postmaster at Delavan, in the county of Tazewell and State of Illinois.

Hugh Bennett, to be postmaster at Coal City, in the county of Grundy and State of Illinois.

Samuel L. Bennett, to be postmaster at Robinson, in the county of Crawford and State of Illinois.

Sylvester A. Ballou, to be postmaster at Naperville, in the county of Dupage and State of Illinois.

James E. Gregory, to be postmaster at Moweaqua, in the county of Shelby and State of Illinois.

Cad Allard, to be postmaster at Beardstown, in the county of Cass and State of Illinois.

Lucian Bullard, to be postmaster at Forrest, in the county of Livingston and State of Illinois.

Harrison P. Huntsinger, to be postmaster at Pinckneyville, in the county of Perry and State of Illinois.

Clarence E. Holt, to be postmaster at Hospital, in the county of Kankakee and State of Illinois.

William Graue, to be postmaster at Elmhurst, in the county of Dupage and State of Illinois.

Freeman A. High, to be postmaster at Havana, in the county of Mason and State of Illinois.

William W. Hogue, to be postmaster at Marshall, in the county of Clark and State of Illinois.

William H. Hainline, to be postmaster at Macomb, in the county of McDonough and State of Illinois.

William H. Lathrop, to be postmaster at Newton, in the county of Jasper and State of Illinois.

Christian A. Kuhl, to be postmaster at Pekin, in the county of Tazewell and State of Illinois.

Fred C. Kile, to be postmaster at Blue Island, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.

George Riddle, to be postmaster at Le Roy, in the county of McLean and State of Illinois.

William L. Ranton, to be postmaster at Sheldon, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois.

George J. Price, to be postmaster at Flora, in the county of Clay and State of Illinois.

Charles W. Taylor, to be postmaster at Carthage, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois.

George S. Roush, to be postmaster at Lena, in the county of Stephenson and State of Illinois.

Ozias Riley, to be postmaster at Champaign, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois.

John A. Walter, to be postmaster at Lockport, in the county of Will and State of Illinois.

Thomas H. Thomas, to be postmaster at Rock Island, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois.

Edward G. Thompson, to be postmaster at Springvalley, in the county of Bureau and State of Illinois.

Robert E. Moon, to be postmaster at Fulton, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois.

George H. McKinley, to be postmaster at Moline, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois.

Chester A. Wilcox, to be postmaster at Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois.

Isaac Newland, to be postmaster at Colchester, in the county of McDonough and State of Illinois.

Harley R. Moberley, to be postmaster at Windsor, in the county of Shelby and State of Illinois.

William J. McEldowney, to be postmaster at Chicago Heights, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.

Richard Seaton, to be postmaster at Camp Point, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois.

William C. Roodhouse, to be postmaster at Roodhouse, in the county of Greene and State of Illinois.

George W. Parker, to be postmaster at Casey, in the county of Clark and State of Illinois.

Ansel B. Case, to be postmaster at Prophetstown, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois.

John C. Baker, to be postmaster at Golconda, in the county of Pope and State of Illinois.

James R. Smith, to be postmaster at Taylorville, in the county of Christian and State of Illinois.

Alfred S. Follansbee, to be postmaster at Ontonagon, in the county of Ontonagon and State of Michigan.

Emory Gregg, to be postmaster at Fairbury, in the county of Livingston and State of Illinois.

H. D. L. Grigsby, to be postmaster at Pittsfield, in the county of Pike and State of Illinois.

Arthur P. Wright, to be postmaster at East Pepperell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

Edwin M. Wheelock, to be postmaster at Hopedale, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

Charles T. Fairbairn, to be postmaster at Ishpeming, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan.

David L. Parker, to be postmaster at New Bedford, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts.

J. Winslow Richardson, to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

Harry S. Tripp, to be postmaster at Spencer, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

Henry B. Hildreth, to be postmaster at Townsend, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

William I. Marble, to be postmaster at Webster, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

William Harvey Merrill, to be postmaster at Salem, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts.

William E. Dunbar, to be postmaster at Taunton, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts.

John F. Freese, to be postmaster at East Walpole, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.

Henry A. Hutchinson, to be postmaster at Walnut Hill, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.

Arthur Bliss, to be postmaster at Andover, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts.

Robert A. Beckwith, to be postmaster at Southbridge, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

Frank P. Clark, to be postmaster at Ware, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts.

Nelson H. Norman, to be postmaster at Wynne Wood, Chickasaw Nation, Ind T.

Walter N. Beal, to be postmaster at Rockland, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts.

George F. Bourne, to be postmaster at Lenox, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts.

William H. McNeal, to be postmaster at Wayne, in the county of Wayne and State of Nebraska.

Joseph S. Paradis, to be postmaster at Alliance, in the county of Boxbutte and State of Nebraska.

James L. Stewart, to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Cedar and State of Nebraska.

George W. Jackson, to be postmaster at Fairmount, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska.

Martin V. King, to be postmaster at Geneva, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska.

Arthur A. Logan, to be postmaster at Creighton, in the county of Knox and State of Nebraska.

Ephraim R. Bee, to be postmaster at Cambridge, in the county of Furnas and State of Nebraska.

Charles Callahan, to be postmaster at Sidney, in the county of Cheyenne and State of Nebraska.

Ephraim D. Einsel, to be postmaster at Holdredge, in the county of Phelps and State of Nebraska.

Herman L. Strom, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Minnesota.

John P. Waste, to be postmaster at Plainview, in the county of Wabasha and State of Minnesota.

George W. Avery, to be postmaster at Fairfield, in the county of Clay and State of Nebraska.

John T. Hammar, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Lac qui Parle and State of Minnesota.

John R. Johnson, to be postmaster at East Grand Forks, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota.

James Ruane, to be postmaster at Slayton, in the county of Murray and State of Minnesota.

Charles C. Eastman, to be postmaster at Wadena, in the county of Wadena and State of Minnesota.

Valora D. Eddy, to be postmaster at Rush City, in the county of Chisago and State of Minnesota.

Edgar F. Gould, to be postmaster at South St. Paul, in the county of Dakota and State of Minnesota.

Dura Corbin, to be postmaster at Little Falls, in the county of Morrison and State of Minnesota.

Frank R. Coughran, to be postmaster at Worthington, in the county of Nobles and State of Minnesota.

James V. Campbell, to be postmaster at Ada, in the county of Norman and State of Minnesota.

George W. Buswell, to be postmaster at Blue Earth City, in the county of Faribault and State of Minnesota.

Lemmon G. Beebe, to be postmaster at Winnebago City, in the county of Faribault and State of Minnesota.

Joseph C. Bartlett, to be postmaster at Lake City, in the county of Wabasha and State of Minnesota.

Wesley W. Pritchett, to be postmaster at Weiser, in the county of Washington and State of Idaho.

Charles M. Thatcher, to be postmaster at Escanaba, in the county of Delta and State of Michigan.

Loren A. Brooks, to be postmaster at Renville, in the county of Renville and State of Minnesota.

Warren C. Fenton, to be postmaster at Boise, in the county of Ada and State of Idaho.

William J. Stoddard, to be postmaster at De Lamar, in the county of Owyhee and State of Idaho.

Elmer S. Bessey, to be postmaster at Claremore, Cherokee Nation, Ind. T.

Perry L. Smith, to be postmaster at Rawlins, in the county of Carbon and State of Wyoming.

Levi M. Copeland, to be postmaster at Minden, in the county of Kearney and State of Nebraska.

Hugh Cramer, to be postmaster at Hailey, in the county of Blaine and State of Idaho.

Norris L. Yarnall, to be postmaster at Thurlow, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania.

Jacob R. Zuck, to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania.

George L. Minott, to be postmaster at West Gardner, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

Samuel M. Turk, to be postmaster at Parkers Landing, in the county of Armstrong and State of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Wallace, to be postmaster at Bennett, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania.

William Day Wilson, to be postmaster at Clarion, in the county of Clarion and State of Pennsylvania.

Clayton O. Slater, to be postmaster at Latrobe, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania.

George Sowash, to be postmaster at Irwin, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania.

Charles Seger, to be postmaster at Emporium, in the county of Cameron and State of Pennsylvania.

James I. McKenna, to be postmaster at California, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania.

John D. Scott, to be postmaster at Coraopolis, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania.

John W. Stuart, to be postmaster at State College, in the county of Center and State of Pennsylvania.

Thomas L. Hicks, to be postmaster at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania.

John C. Koch, to be postmaster at St. Marys, in the county of Elk and State of Pennsylvania.

George H. Moore, to be postmaster at Verona, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania.

George W. Heinbach, to be postmaster at St. Clair, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania.

Frank E. Hollar, to be postmaster at Shippensburg, in the county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania.

Henry T. Hall, to be postmaster at Lock Haven, in the county of Clinton and State of Pennsylvania.

Benjamin F. Davis, to be postmaster at Freeland, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania.

Joseph E. Euwer, to be postmaster at Natrona, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania.

Daniel D. Groves, to be postmaster at Brockwayville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania.

Samuel O. Comly, to be postmaster at Watsontown, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania.

Robert B. Clayton, to be postmaster at Ashland, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania.

Henry J. Van Dusen, to be postmaster at Hastings, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania.

James Bickerton, to be postmaster at Duquesne, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania.

Frank R. Cyphers, to be postmaster at East Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania.

Daniel R. Corbus, to be postmaster at New Brighton, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania.

Jabez A. Felt, to be postmaster at Hennessey, in the county of Kingfisher and Territory of Oklahoma.

Mervain L. Thomas, to be postmaster at Pondcreek, in the county of Grant and Territory of Oklahoma.

George W. Brown, to be postmaster at Wayne, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania.

Louis O. Fullen, to be postmaster at Eddy, in the county of Eddy and Territory of New Mexico.

John A. Buckles, to be postmaster at Enid, in the county of Garfield and Territory of Oklahoma.

William C. Douglass, to be postmaster at Alva, in the county of Woods and Territory of Oklahoma.

John D. Stephens, to be postmaster at Negaunee, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan.

Richard M. Sampson, jr., to be postmaster at Norway, in the county of Dickinson and State of Michigan.

Mary J. Cun Iffe, to be postmaster at Las Cruces, in the county of Donna Ana and Territory of New Mexico.

George W. Raff, to be postmaster at Traverse City, in the county of Grand Traverse and State of Michigan.

William H. Hosking, to be postmaster at Calumet, in the county of Houghton and State of Michigan.

Frederick Kruger, to be postmaster at St. Ignace, in the county of Mackinac and State of Michigan.

Fred. S. Johnson, to be postmaster at Wyandotte, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan.

John D. Shull, to be postmaster at Tecumseh, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan.

Aaron R. Wheeler, to be postmaster at St. Louis, in the county of Gratiot and State of Michigan.

Melvin A. Bates, to be postmaster at Grayling, in the county of Crawford and State of Michigan.

Abram Babcock, to be postmaster at Morenci, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan.

Thaddeus B. Bailey, to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan.

Milo B. Halliwill, to be postmaster at Flushing, in the county of Genesee and State of Michigan.

Aaron W. Cooper, to be postmaster at Fowlerville, in the county of Livingston and State of Michigan.

James C. Wooster, to be postmaster at Cheboygan, in the county of Cheboygan and State of Michigan.

Frank P. Ware, to be postmaster at Brightwood, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts.

William H. Hutton, to be postmaster at Northville, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan.

Henry Loss, to be postmaster at Wayne, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan.

George E. Work, to be postmaster at Sistersville, in the county of Tyler and State of West Virginia.

George Wise, to be postmaster at Wheeling, in the county of Ohio and State of West Virginia.

George K. Stratton, to be postmaster at Gardner, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

John O. Huey, to be postmaster at Mannington, in the county of Marion and State of West Virginia.

Alonzo E. Linch, to be postmaster at Moundsville, in the county of Marshall and State of West Virginia.

Stuart F. Reed, to be postmaster at Clarksburg, in the county of Harrison and State of West Virginia.

William A. Chapline, to be postmaster at Shepherdstown, in the county of Jefferson and State of West Virginia.

Jacob R. Grove, to be postmaster at Harpers Ferry, in the county of Jefferson and State of West Virginia.

James Forsyth Harrison, to be postmaster at Piedmont, in the county of Mineral and State of West Virginia.

Joseph E. Roach, to be postmaster at Atlanta, in the county of Cass and State of Texas.

Edmund F. Seydler, to be postmaster at Weimar, in the county of Colorado and State of Texas.

Marshall Smith, to be postmaster at Brownwood, in the county of Brown and State of Texas.

John M. Parish, to be postmaster at Huntsville, in the county of Walker and State of Texas.

Theodore Ray, to be postmaster at Midland, in the county of Midland and State of Texas.

Harry W. Rankin, to be postmaster at Hempstead, in the county of Waller and State of Texas.

Jacob Mayfield, to be postmaster at Whitesboro, in the county of Grayson and State of Texas.

James R. Neece, to be postmaster at Mexia, in the county of Limestone and State of Texas.

Henry Palm, to be postmaster at Albany, in the county of Shackelford and State of Texas.

Columbus Emanuel, to be postmaster at Jacksonville, in the county of Cherokee and State of Texas.

William H. Harvey, to be postmaster at Belton, in the county of Bell and State of Texas.

Austin O. Spoor, to be postmaster at Winooski, in the county of Chittenden and State of Vermont.

General B. Clark, to be postmaster at Itasca, in the county of Hill and State of Texas.

John T. Cunningham, to be postmaster at Graham, in the county of Young and State of Texas.

William E. Dwyer, to be postmaster at Brenham, in the county of Washington and State of Texas.

Jesse M. Robertson, to be postmaster at Laurens, in the county of Laurens and State of South Carolina.

Preston Rion, to be postmaster at Winnsboro, in the county of Fairfield and State of South Carolina.

Harry H. Cooper, to be postmaster at Nacogdoches, in the county of Nacogdoches and State of Texas.

Henry F. Heisler, to be postmaster at St. Marys, in the county of Pottawatomie and State of Kansas.

John W. Cass, to be postmaster at Woonsocket, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island.

Samuel J. Bampfield, to be postmaster at Beaufort, in the county of Beaufort and State of South Carolina.

John G. Beasley, to be postmaster at Fredonia, in the county of Wilson and State of Kansas.

William F. Ewing, to be postmaster at Emporia, in the county of Lyon and State of Kansas.

Levi Ferguson, to be postmaster at Wellington, in the county of Sumner and State of Kansas.

Elwin A. Howe, to be postmaster at Ludlow, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont.

Joseph B. Eldredge, to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont.

Trescott A. Chase, to be postmaster at Bradford, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont.

John P. Webster, to be postmaster at Lyndonville, in the county of Caledonia and State of Vermont.

Paul G. Ross, to be postmaster at Poultney, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont.

Burt Merritt, to be postmaster at Brandon, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont.

Arthur T. Moor, to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of Franklin and State of Maine.

George T. Hodgman, to be postmaster at Camden, in the county of Knox and State of Maine.

Ellery H. Webster, to be postmaster at Barton, in the county of Orleans and State of Vermont.

Frank A. Knight, to be postmaster at North Berwick, in the county of York and State of Maine.

Fred E. Littlefield, to be postmaster at Vinal Haven, in the county of Knox and State of Maine.

Isaac A. Macurda, to be postmaster at Wiscasset, in the county of Lincoln and State of Maine.

Elisha E. Clark, to be postmaster at Biddeford, in the county of York and State of Maine.

J. Wesley Gilman, to be postmaster at Oakland, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine.

Edward Harding, to be postmaster at Gorham, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine.

Ole Howard, to be postmaster at Hillsboro, in the county of Traill and State of North Dakota.

Frank M. Hume, to be postmaster at Houlton, in the county of Aroostook and State of Maine.

Walter D. Stinson, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine.

Frank S. Goddard, to be postmaster at Ellendale, in the county of Dickey and State of North Dakota.

Patrick McHugh, to be postmaster at Langdon, in the county of Cavalier and State of North Dakota.

Clarence E. Nichols, to be postmaster at Mandan, in the county of Morton and State of North Dakota.

George W. Anthony, to be postmaster at New Milford, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut.

John F. Callahan, to be postmaster at Casselton, in the county of Cass and State of North Dakota.

Martin N. Chamberlin, to be postmaster at Oakes, in the county of Dickey and State of North Dakota.

Tudor Gowdy, to be postmaster at Thompsonville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut.

Marshall Emmons, to be postmaster at East Haddam, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut.

Roswell S. Edgcomb, to be postmaster at Groton, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut.

J. Henry Roraback, to be postmaster at Canaan, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut.

William H. Marigold, to be postmaster at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut.

Almon E. Fuller, to be postmaster at Litchfield, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut.

Hubert Williams, to be postmaster at Lakeville, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut.

William S. Judd, to be postmaster at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut.

Joseph W. Chandler, to be postmaster at Stafford Springs, in the county of Tolland and State of Connecticut.

Edwin Price, to be postmaster at Grand Junction, in the county of Mesa and State of Colorado.

Homer H. Grafton, to be postmaster at Manitou, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado.

Mary E. Bostwick, to be postmaster at Blackhawk, in the county of Gilpin and State of Colorado.

Francis M. Tague, to be postmaster at Las Animas, in the county of Bent and State of Colorado.

James M. Simms, to be postmaster at Fort Collins, in the county of Larimer and State of Colorado.

Henry J. Sears, to be postmaster at Central City, in the county of Gilpin and State of Colorado.

Frank M. Reardon, to be postmaster at Victor, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado.

Robert J. McCartney, to be postmaster at Silverton, in the county of San Juan and State of Colorado.

Daniel E. Cooper, to be postmaster at Lamar, in the county of Prowers and State of Colorado.

Charles D. Parks, to be postmaster at La Junta, in the county of Otero and State of Colorado.

Anna G. Derry, to be postmaster at Ouray, in the county of Ouray and State of Colorado.

Wallace K. Deem, to be postmaster at Knightstown, in the county of Henry and State of Indiana.

Ira H. Butterfield, to be postmaster at Agricultural College, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan.

Frederick J. Meech, to be postmaster at Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan.

Samuel H. Young, to be postmaster at Rocky Ford, in the county of Otero and State of Colorado.

Arthur S. Coutant, to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Isabella and State of Michigan.

Charles Brown, to be postmaster at Vicksburg, in the county of Kalamazoo and State of Michigan.

James A. Button, to be postmaster at Flint, in the county of Genesee and State of Michigan.

Alfred W. Smith, to be postmaster at Adrian, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan.

Francis E. Marsh, jr., to be postmaster at Quincy, in the county of Branch and State of Michigan.

Freeman B. Dickerson, to be postmaster at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan.

William Webster, to be postmaster at Sault de Ste. Marie, in the county of Chippewa and State of Michigan.

Cary W. Vining, to be postmaster at Lakeview, in the county of Montcalm and State of Michigan.

Faustina M. Towle, to be postmaster at Gaylord, in the county of Otsego and State of Michigan.

Julius O. Becraft, to be postmaster at Dowagiac, in the county of Cass and State of Michigan.

Orrin G. Youngquist, to be postmaster at Marquette, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan.

Fred A. Woodruff, to be postmaster at St. Joseph, in the county of Berrien and State of Michigan.

William G. Hudson, to be postmaster at Ludington, in the county of Mason and State of Michigan.

Henry Clark, to be postmaster at South Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan.

Charles F. Brown, to be postmaster at Alma, in the county of Gratiot and State of Michigan.

Fred E. Moffatt, to be postmaster at Stanton, in the county of Montcalm and State of Michigan.

Frank L. Irwin, to be postmaster at Albion, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan.

Alfred Milnes, to be postmaster at Coldwater, in the county of Branch and State of Michigan.

Thomas J. Wilson, to be postmaster at Corydon, in the county of Harrison and State of Indiana.

Philipp Wilhelm, to be postmaster at Seymour, in the county of Jackson and State of Indiana.

Calvin A. Palmer, to be postmaster at Manistee, in the county of Manistee and State of Michigan.

Albert C. Bearss, to be postmaster at Peru, in the county of Miami and State of Indiana.

Wallace W. Williamson, to be postmaster at Columbia City, in the county of Whitley and State of Indiana.

David S. Wilber, to be postmaster at Rising Sun, in the county of Ohio and State of Indiana.

James M. Hundley, to be postmaster at Summitville, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana.

Perry J. Freeman, to be postmaster at Richmond, in the county of Wayne and State of Indiana.

George E. Burbank, to be postmaster at Oakland City, in the county of Gibson and State of Indiana.

Coursen J. Stright, to be postmaster at Albany, in the county of Delaware and State of Indiana.

Andrew Morrissey, to be postmaster at Notre Dame, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana.

Walter S. Montgomery, to be postmaster at Greenfield, in the county of Hancock and State of Indiana.

J. B. Woods, to be postmaster at Hammond, in the county of Lake and State of Indiana.

William C. Vance, to be postmaster at Noblesville, in the county of Hamilton and State of Indiana.

Charles Sullivan, to be postmaster at Garrett, in the county of Dekalb and State of Indiana.

William S. Chase, to be postmaster at Sturgis, in the county of Meade and State of South Dakota.

Duncan McA. Williams, to be postmaster at Fowler, in the county of Benton and State of Indiana.

Vinson V. Williams, to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Lawrence and State of Indiana.

Frank L. Mease, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Lake and State of South Dakota.

Marcellus B. Kent, to be postmaster at Elk Point, in the county of Union and State of South Dakota.

David B. Jeffris, to be postmaster at Huron, in the county of Beadle and State of South Dakota.

Adrian Reynolds, to be postmaster at Sedan, in the county of Chautauqua and State of Kansas.

Frank H. Roberts, to be postmaster at Oskaloosa, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kansas.

John Bell, to be postmaster at Spearfish, in the county of Lawrence and State of South Dakota.

John Guthrie, to be postmaster at Topeka, in the county of Shawnee and State of Kansas.

Frank Harlow, to be postmaster at Kingman, in the county of Kingman and State of Kansas.

J. E. Humphrey, to be postmaster at Nickerson, in the county of Reno and State of Kansas.

Horace K. Bechtel, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Butler and State of Kansas.

Russell W. Branson, to be postmaster at Cherokee, in the county of Crawford and State of Kansas.

John Collins, to be postmaster at Horton, in the county of Brown and State of Kansas.

John H. Madden, to be postmaster at Mound City, in the county of Linn and State of Kansas.

John Q. Royce, to be postmaster at Phillipsburg, in the county of Phillips and State of Kansas.

Henry B. Van Nest, to be postmaster at Peabody, in the county of Marion and State of Kansas.

Frank R. Lanter, to be postmaster at Olathe, in the county of Johnson and State of Kansas.

Charles E. McNall, to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of Smith and State of Kansas.

William F. McGill, to be postmaster at Oswego, in the county of Labette and State of Kansas.

Harry D. Falls, to be postmaster at Brazil, in the county of Clay and State of Indiana.

Matthew Erwin, to be postmaster at Bourbon, in the county of Marshall and State of Indiana.

David L. Elliott, to be postmaster at Warren, in the county of Huntington and State of Indiana.

James B. Johns, to be postmaster at Tipton, in the county of Tipton and State of Indiana.

John H. Hoffman, to be postmaster at Ligonier, in the county of Noble and State of Indiana.

Granville H. Forkner, to be postmaster at Auburn, in the county of Dekalb and State of Indiana.

John W. Lewis, to be postmaster at Huntingburg, in the county of Dubois and State of Indiana.

Donald McCallum, to be postmaster at Batesville, in the county of Ripley and State of Indiana.

Joseph O. Lambert, to be postmaster at Middletown, in the county of Henry and State of Indiana.

Mahlon W. Marshall, to be postmaster at Rockville, in the county of Parke and State of Indiana.

William W. McColloch, to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of White and State of Indiana.

William H. Mallory, to be postmaster at Veedersburg, in the county of Fountain and State of Indiana.

Ernest H. Niebaum, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Dearborn and State of Indiana.

Fred H. Nauer, to be postmaster at North Vernon, in the county of Jennings and State of Indiana.

Maurice Morris, to be postmaster at New Albany, in the county of Floyd and State of Indiana.

Clarkson D. Overman, to be postmaster at Fairmount, in the county of Grant and State of Indiana.

Frank Oldham, to be postmaster at Sheridan, in the county of Hamilton and State of Indiana.

Elam H. Neal, to be postmaster at Jonesboro, in the county of Grant and State of Indiana.

Robert S. Potts, to be postmaster at Thorntown, in the county of Boone and State of Indiana.

James D. Parvin, to be postmaster at Evansville, in the county of Vanderburg and State of Indiana.

Albert S. Peacock, to be postmaster at Attica, in the county of Fountain and State of Indiana.

Adolphus C. Stephenson, to be postmaster at Worthington, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana.

Joe E. Shryer, to be postmaster at Bloomfield, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana.

George H. Service, to be postmaster at New Carlisle, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana.

John D. Martin, to be postmaster at Madisonville, in the county of Hopkins and State of Kentucky.

Walter W. Wills, to be postmaster at Linton, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana.

Thomas T. Whiteker, to be postmaster at Kokomo, in the county of Howard and State of Indiana.

George M. Crider, to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Crittenden and State of Kentucky.

Thomas F. Beadles, to be postmaster at Fulton, in the county of Fulton and State of Kentucky.

John M. Jameson, jr., to be postmaster at Millersburg, in the county of Bourbon and State of Kentucky.

Thomas N. Edwards, to be postmaster at Lawrenceburg, in the county of Anderson and State of Kentucky.

James C. Florence, to be postmaster at Stanford, in the county of Lincoln and State of Kentucky.

James M. Cole, to be postmaster at Murray, in the county of Calloway and State of Kentucky.

James William Thomason, to be postmaster at Uniontown, in the county of Union and State of Kentucky.

B. F. Ginn, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Bracken and State of Kentucky.

Thomas Sympson, to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Simpson and State of Kentucky.

William A. Banks, to be postmaster at Laporte, in the county of Laporte and State of Indiana.

William J. Baird, to be postmaster at Vevay, in the county of Switzerland and State of Indiana.

J. F. Taylor, to be postmaster at Glasgow, in the county of Barren and State of Kentucky.

William H. Bonner, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Vermilion and State of Indiana.

Elliott E. Barnard, to be postmaster at Delphi, in the county of Carroll and State of Indiana.

William L. Boyce, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Posey and State of Indiana.

James F. Brenaman, to be postmaster at Alexandria, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana.

John R. Bonnell, to be postmaster at Crawfordsville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Indiana.

Charles B. Bentley, to be postmaster at Warsaw, in the county of Kosciusko and State of Indiana.

James L. Caldwell, to be postmaster at Lafayette, in the county of Tippecanoe and State of Indiana.

Milton A. Cornell, to be postmaster at Goshen, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana.

Scott Cole, to be postmaster at Huntington, in the county of Huntington and State of Indiana.

Henry B. Whitney, to be postmaster at Phelps, in the county of Ontario and State of New York.

Francis H. Wilson, to be postmaster at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York.

George F. Pyles, to be postmaster at Anacostia, in the county of Washington and District of Columbia.

John T. Robinson, to be postmaster at Elmhurst, in the county of Queens and State of New York.

Prine Riggs, to be postmaster at Sodus, in the county of Wayne and State of New York.

Samuel D. Willard, to be postmaster at Geneva, in the county of Ontario and State of New York.

John J. Inman, to be postmaster at Salamanca, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York.

James C. McCarty, to be postmaster at Rhinebeck, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York.

John D. Nicholson, to be postmaster at Elizabethtown, in the county of Essex and State of New York.

Hollis G. De Baun, to be postmaster at Haverstraw, in the county of Rockland and State of New York.

Edward C. Fisk, to be postmaster at Mayville, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York.

Max Geldner, to be postmaster at New Dorp, in the county of Richmond and State of New York.

Frederick G. Shafer, to be postmaster at Cape Vincent, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York.

George Ripperger, to be postmaster at Long Island City, in the county of Queens and State of New York.

John F. Wilkin, to be postmaster at Montgomery, in the county of Orange and State of New York.

Charles Hapgood, to be postmaster at Marysville, in the county of Yuba and State of California.

Francis I. Gardiner, to be postmaster at Soldiers Home, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California.

Albert P. Seaton, to be postmaster at New Hartford, in the county of Oneida and State of New York.

Sheldon Littlefield, to be postmaster at Anaheim, in the county of Orange and State of California.

Allen B. Lemmon, to be postmaster at Santa Rosa, in the county of Sonoma and State of California.

Frank Hickman, to be postmaster at Hanford, in the county of Kings and State of California.

Benjamin A. Osborn, to be postmaster at Watsonville, in the county of Santa Cruz and State of California.

Lee McLaughlin, to be postmaster at Sanger, in the county of Fresno and State of California.

Robert J. Nixon, to be postmaster at Yreka, in the county of Siskiyou and State of California.

George Stickles, to be postmaster at Angels Camp, in the county of Calaveras and State of California.

Austin Wiley, to be postmaster at Arcata, in the county of Humboldt and State of California.

Robert Shaw, to be postmaster at Hollister, in the county of San Benito and State of California.

Samuel W. Metcalf, to be postmaster at Sisson, in the county of Siskiyou and State of California.

William N. Anderson, to be postmaster at San Rafael, in the county of Marin and State of California.

George W. Lovie, to be postmaster at Redwood City, in the county of San Mateo and State of California.

Richard M. Ryan, to be postmaster at Gilroy, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California.

Frank J. Payne, to be postmaster at Sutter Creek, in the county of Amador and State of California.

George B. Baer, to be postmaster at Cloverdale, in the county of Sonoma and State of California.

Thomas C. King, to be postmaster at Carrollton, in the county of Carroll and State of Kentucky.

Benjamin W. Hall, to be postmaster at Mount Sterling, in the county of Montgomery and State of Kentucky.

Lafayette Van Dusen, to be postmaster at Ukiah, in the county of Mendocino and State of California.

William A. Waters, to be postmaster at Springfield, in the county of Washington and State of Kentucky.

Henry P. Waits, to be postmaster at Midway, in the county of Woodford and State of Kentucky.

Orrin A. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky.

Charles E. Fell, to be postmaster at Pendleton, in the county of Umatilla and State of Oregon.

John C. Ardrey, to be postmaster at La Grande, in the county of Union and State of Oregon.

Byron T. Potter, to be postmaster at Baker City, in the county of Baker and State of Oregon.

James H. Morrison, to be postmaster at Seymour, in the county of Wayne and State of Iowa.

Thomas B. Megear, to be postmaster at Smyrna, in the county of Kent and State of Delaware.

Burtis W. Johnson, to be postmaster at Corvallis, in the county of Benton and State of Oregon.

John Ledgerwood, to be postmaster at Leon, in the county of Decatur and State of Iowa.

Charles M. Marshall, to be postmaster at Moulton, in the county of Appanoose and State of Iowa.

Frank H. McCabe, to be postmaster at Logan, in the county of Harrison and State of Iowa.

Fred W. Browne, to be postmaster at Belle Plaine, in the county of Benton and State of Iowa.

Edward P. Heizer, to be postmaster at Sioux City, in the county of Woodbury and State of Iowa.

W. A. De Lashmutt, to be postmaster at Mount Ayr, in the county of Ringgold and State of Iowa.

Horatio Ed. Smith, to be postmaster at Dows, in the county of Wright and State of Iowa.

Frederick J. Will, to be postmaster at Eagle Grove, in the county of Wright and State of Iowa.

E. H. Allison, to be postmaster at Grundy Center, in the county of Grundy and State of Iowa.

Gerald L. Whinery, to be postmaster at Iowa Falls, in the county of Hardin and State of Iowa.

Clinton L. Zollinger, to be postmaster at Ogden, in the county of Boone and State of Iowa,

Theodore H. Haecker, to be postmaster at Hampton, in the county of Franklin and State of Iowa.

John Tooley, to be postmaster at New Hampton, in the county of Chickasaw and State of Iowa.

Ebenezer A. Teeling, to be postmaster at Charles City, in the county of Floyd and State of Iowa.

James W. Wilson, to be postmaster at Sac City, in the county of Sac and State of Iowa.

Isaac C. Munger, to be postmaster at Waterloo, in the county of Blackhawk and State of Iowa.

Albert Romey, to be postmaster at Sibley, in the county of Osceola and State of Iowa.

Willard W. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Sheldon, in the county of O'Brien and State of Iowa.

Innes Mackenzie, to be postmaster at Sioux Rapids, in the county of Buena Vista and State of Iowa.

Sherman F. Myers, to be postmaster at Anita, in the county of Cass and State of Iowa.

Bernard Murphy, to be postmaster at Vinton, in the county of Benton and State of Iowa.

John B. Hungerford, to be postmaster at Carroll, in the county of Carroll and State of Iowa.

William F. Judiesch, to be postmaster at Holstein, in the county of Ida and State of Iowa.

Thomas D. Long, to be postmaster at Manson, in the county of Calhoun and State of Iowa.

Gideon M. Gifford, to be postmaster at Elkader, in the county of Clayton and State of Iowa.

Samuel D. Henry, to be postmaster at Coon Rapids, in the county of Carroll and State of Iowa.

James A. Henderson, to be postmaster at Cherokee, in the county of Cherokee and State of Iowa.

James J. Elliott, to be postmaster at Onawa, in the county of Monona and State of Iowa.

Thomas A. Ferguson, to be postmaster at Lenox, in the county of Taylor and State of Iowa.

Thomas G. Gilson, to be postmaster at Knoxville, in the county of Marion and State of Iowa.

William G. Crow, to be postmaster of Eldon, in the county of Wapello and State of Iowa.

James P. Davis, to be postmaster at Bonaparte, in the county of Van Buren and State of Iowa.

James T. Ellis, to be postmaster at Panora, in the county of Guthrie and State of Iowa.

Phil A. Boland, to be postmaster at Lemars, in the county of Plymouth and State of Iowa.

August F. Bergman, to be postmaster at Spirit Lake, in the county of Dickinson and State of Iowa.

John J. Clark, to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Taylor and State of Iowa.

William F. Atkinson, to be postmaster at Laurens, in the county of Pocahontas and State of Iowa.

John Bird, to be postmaster at Parkersburg, in the county of Butler and State of Iowa.

David L. Boynton, to be postmaster at Denison, in the county of Crawford and State of Iowa.

Henry A. Perrin, to be postmaster at Monroe, in the county of Jasper and State of Iowa.

Charles J. Adams, to be postmaster at Reinbeck, in the county of Grundy and State of Iowa.

Daniel M. Anderson, to be postmaster at Albia, in the county of Monroe and State of Iowa.

Francis M. Reeves, to be postmaster at Mena, in the county of Polk and State of Arkansas.

Henry J. Muhs, to be postmaster at Akron, in the county of Plymouth and State of Iowa.

Hanno P. Newton, to be postmaster at Keota, in the county of Keokuk and State of Iowa.

Charles E. Slate, to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire.

Albert Clement, to be postmaster at Antrim, in the county of Hillsboro and State of New Hampshire.

William L. Jefferies, to be postmaster at Clarendon, in the county of Monroe and State of Arkansas.

Ira A. Ramsay, to be postmaster at Colebrook, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire.

William H. Small, to be postmaster at New Market, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire.

Walter H. Stewart, to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire.

Enoch H. Vance, jr., to be postmaster at Malvern, in the county of Hot Spring and State of Arkansas.

Allen N. Vanhooser, to be postmaster at Siloam Springs, in the county of Benton and State of Arkansas.

A. Elmer Bean, to be postmaster at Berlin, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire.

John W. Matthewson, to be postmaster at Mammoth Spring, in the county of Fulton and State of Arkansas.

William A. Price, to be postmaster at Clarksville, in the county of Johnson and State of Arkansas.

Jacob Shaul, to be postmaster at Marianna, in the county of Lee and State of Arkansas.

Winfield S. Holt, to be postmaster at Little Rock, in the county of Pulaski and State of Arkansas.

John W. Howell, to be postmaster at Hot Springs, in the county of Garland and State of Arkansas.

William P. Jones, to be postmaster at Batesville, in the county of Independence and State of Arkansas.

Dora Clow, to be postmaster at Arkadelphia, in the county of Clark and State of Arkansas.

William B. Empie, to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Jackson and State of Arkansas.

Leo K. Fesler, to be postmaster at Rogers, in the county of Benton and State of Arkansas.

John A. Brouse, to be postmaster at Lonoke, in the county of Lonoke and State of Arkansas.

William K. Baker, to be postmaster at Wynne, in the county of Cross and State of Arkansas.

Samuel I. Clark, to be postmaster at Helena, in the county of Phillips and State of Arkansas.

G. B. Russell, to be postmaster at Audubon, in the county of Audubon and State of Iowa.

E. G. Swift, to be postmaster at State Center, in the county of Marshall and State of Iowa.

R. C. White, to be postmaster at Glenwood, in the county of Mills and State of Iowa.

Joseph S. Garrett, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Muscogee and State of Georgia.

Daniel E. Pond, to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of Jones and State of Iowa.

Frank H. Robbins, to be postmaster at Waukon, in the county of Allamakee and State of Iowa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *January 10, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of Saturday's proceedings was read and approved.

DISTRICT BUSINESS.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this being the second Monday of January, the day under the rule, I believe, is set apart for consideration of District of Columbia business. In the absence of the chairman on the Committee on the District of Columbia, I am requested to ask unanimous consent that Monday, one week from to-day, be substituted for to-day.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa, on behalf of the Committee on the District of Columbia, asks unanimous consent that Monday next be substituted for the present day for the consideration of business of that committee. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 1197. An act for the relief of Rinaldo P. Smith, of Baltimore, Md.—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1034. An act for the relief of James Egganson, of Henderson, Ky.—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 948. An act granting a pension to Joseph M. Waddell—to the Committee on Pensions.

DEBATE ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent of the House that upon the subject now under consideration in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, members have leave to print remarks for ten days.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that general leave to print on the civil-service branch of the bill under consideration in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union be given for ten days from this day.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I do not know that I hall object. A great deal of time has been given to this matter, discussion has taken a very wide range, and it seems to me that it is hardly wise to make this extension.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I agree entirely with what the gentleman from Iowa has said. A great deal of time has been spent, but there is a desire on the part of a good many members on both sides of the House to avail themselves of this leave to print; and, after consultation with members, I think it would tend to hasten the approach of the close of this debate. I do not propose at this time to ask the attention of the House to the latter subject, but if this leave be given, I entertain the hope that at a later hour in the day it may be possible for us to make some agreement. I trust gentlemen will not object. I do not ask leave to print for more than ten days.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am decidedly in favor of any motion that will bring this debate to an early conclusion. My own judgment is that the whole business is unfortunate; and with the understanding that this leave to print shall be confined to what members would say for themselves—original matter—and what they would say upon the floor of this House, and with the assurance——

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, I think I shall object anyhow.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. In the absence of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS], the Chair will appoint the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. PAYNE in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4751. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] is recognized for fifteen minutes.

Mr. DOCKERY. I yield that time to my colleague [Mr. COONEY].

Mr. COONEY. Mr. Chairman, in the eagerness with which some gentlemen have rushed forward as defenders of the President as a civil-service reformer they have rudely brushed up against the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury with rough and unsympathetic shoulders.

I have waited to see his defender issue forth from that side of the Chamber, but he has not come. All are preoccupied, either in praising the President for what he has done as a civil-service reformer in the past, or are encouraging and elaborately defending the President for what they hope and desire he may do as a spoilsman in the future.

Under these circumstances I may not be blamed with presumption if a spirit of justice and fair play urges me to defend that honorable gentleman in some of the propositions set forth in his statement of December 15 last, and to enter a protest against the manner in which that valuable statement was received, first by an evasive denial and then forgotten, by his party friends on this floor. That statement contains three simple propositions of fact:

First, that the condition of affairs brought about in his Department by the operation of the civil-service law has become a menace to efficient labor in his Department.

Second, that to relieve the Department from this menace it proposed to reduce to a salary of $900 those who are now receiving double that amount or more and who have grown old and inefficient in the service of the Government, exacting from them only a moderate amount of labor and time, and advancing young and efficient men to their positions.

Third, that this method is practically pensioning the old clerks at the rate of $75 a month, which, through the force of the civil-service law, may be put into immediate and successful operation without the aid of any other legislation or act of Congress.

Not one of these propositions has yet been successfully refuted on this floor. Not one of them has yet been dignified with an opposition of strength greater than an evasive denial; and yet, taken together and coming from such a source, they constitute an indictment against the whole law which, in the judgment of the nation, has condemned it beyond redemption by any modification that has yet been proposed by its friends.

The honorable and able member from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] has been so frequently referred to in the course of this debate that any remarks would appear out of harmony with the occasion that do not continue that reference. He is the Michael of reform, who has received commission to go forward and boldly strike out with his mailed fist, and more firmly plant in the Departments of the Government that shield that has inscribed on it the strange device of the American mugwump.

He has denounced this statement as being unfortunate at this juncture in public affairs. He has characterized it as a badge of incompetency upon the part of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to administer the civil-service law, and has warned the Secretary of the Treasury to be more careful how he permits his assistant to talk upon this subject in the future. And why? Simply because that statement discloses at an inopportune time for the gentleman the existence of a pension attachment to the civil-service law. It is useless for gentlemen to undertake now to blind themselves or to blind others by passionate denials of Mr. Vanderlip's construction of the law, or to intimate that he is an enemy of the law, or that he is a wolf from the camp of the spoils system found in the fold of those whose fleeces are washed whiter than snow.

He is as honest and sincere a friend of the law as any reformer on this floor; he has fortified his judgment of the law by the opinion of the Civil Service Commission, and his statement before published had the approval of members of this House who know the law and are in sympathy with it. Personally I do not believe that the law in its scope is constitutional, only in the sense that disease is said to be constitutional and gathers its strength and develops its force and jurisdiction over the body by age.

But, admitting the law to be constitutional, we must then admit that the construction placed on it by Mr. Vanderlip is not strained, but is inevitably necessary. That law provides for life tenure of office. Those who favor it hold that to be the cardinal principle and vital point of the law. Is not, then, Mr. Vanderlip's proposition in the interest of economy under that law? Is not his proposition an honest effort to carry out and preserve the life-tenure features of the law, while at the same time he aims to preserve the service of his Department from the incompetency and destruction with which it is threatened by that law? But gentlemen say that he has the power and it is his duty to dismiss incompetent men. There is where the law is a dead letter. It only weakens and discourages in officers the exercise of that duty. Those upon

whom this duty is imposed are in office but temporarily themselves.

They come with a retinue of friends who are seeking positions. To be a political enemy and in office fills full the measure of incompetency in the eyes of these men. The law may be a splendid machine for the purpose of manufacturing angels out of dead men, but it can not make one out of a live man. It can not change the current of human nature and of human passions. It is folly for you to expect that these men will dismiss their own political friends, whose competency has already been passed upon by your law or by the Civil Service Commission, and who are clothed with certain rights to their offices which the law sustains and supports.

It might be easy enough to dismiss a man who had never been competent, but your law is antagonistic to the very idea that time and service can render any man incompetent so long as he is able to crawl to his desk. Once competent, then the exercise of official duties only raises the degree of a man's competency, is an axiom which runs with every line of the civil-service law. If it is proposed now to modify this law, I would suggest a modification which would certainly be in harmony with its whole spirit and history; that is, to increase your appropriation and create a new and additional civil service commission at the other end of your law, whose duty it shall be to pass upon and to issue degrees and certificates of incompetency.

For I hold that it requires as varied and as exalted power of discrimination and judgment to determine the hour or the day or the year when the gout or the stone may render a Department clerk unfit for his duties as it does in the first instance to pass upon his qualifications for the office. To deal with age and its infirmities constitutes a subject the intricacies of which render it possible for ordinary mortals to say with Oliver Wendell Holmes that "to be 70 years young is sometimes more cheerful and hopeful than to be 40 years old."

But, Mr. Chairman, it is not for a moment to be believed that the men and the influences which have spent and are now devoting so much time and patient energy to the building up of a class in the service of the Government will permit their proteges to be cast out and forsaken in the hour of their decrepitude and old age. Their aim is to establish in the Departments a civic body that shall rank in importance with the Army and the Navy, and be as exclusively distinct and removed from the influences and the impulses of the people. And the plain statement of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury that there is waiting for this class a law which already bears in its bosom the healthy germ of a pension system has aroused every thoughtful and disinterested citizen to the evil possibilities of that law.

This has been foretold by the prophets and heralded by the evangelists of civil-service reform for years; but now is the first time that the subject has been taken from the realm of doubt and speculation and dignified by the announcement of one of the great Departments of Government of its entire conversion to the dogma.

Those who accuse Mr. Vanderlip of a desire to start a pension system in his Department have not read his statement closely and are not impressed with the full significance of the facts contained therein. His proposition is not to create a pension system, but to regulate and to apply the common principles of economy to a system of pensioning which he found in practical operation in the Department when he entered office.

The day that this law was launched upon its mission of reform, fifteen years ago, then its pensionary functions went into immediate operation; and although the standard of service may have been maintained and elevated by more critical and thorough examinations of applicants, and by agencies that are foreign to and not to be credited to the law, such as the application of new methods brought about by time and invention, and by the constant addition of new forces in the Departments, yet the fact still remains that during all that time, through the silent yet energetic influences of the life-tenure feature of your law, there has been in the Departments a constant accretion of incompetents maintained at the expense of the Government, until now they have reached such formidable proportions that one of the chief officers of the Administration, a friend of the law, is constrained to declare that their numbers have become a menace to the service of the Government.

His testimony does not stand alone. The Commissioner of Pensions before the Senate committee said that in his Bureau there are one hundred such employees who are practically pensioners upon the bounty of the Government, and if he could reduce his force by that number the service in his Department would be more satisfactory. Of all the arguments that have been put forth to sustain this law, not one exists whose force has not been shattered and broken down by the operation of the law itself. All the bright hopes of patriots and friends of good government that have clustered around it from the beginning have in the fierce light of experience either faded or turned into contempt.

The only moral argument that can sustain this law is that long and untrammeled tenure of office brings to the service of the Government that knowledge and adeptness which is necessary to conduct its business and which experience alone can supply. Yet we now have the declaration from one of the great Departments of the Government that the law and the argument are broken down; that under the test of experience both have failed; and the tree that has been transplanted from the soil of the mother country, and here welcomed and warmed by the ardent embraces and watered by the loving tears of the reformer, has, in the language of Mr. Vanderlip, "become dead at the top, as it were."

Mr. Chairman, in the hands of any political party the present law is nothing more than a trick, a cheat, an arrant swindle, and is an instrument proper for only knaves to handle.

My first experience with the practical operations of the civil-service law occurred last spring at the Pension Bureau. There is a board of examining commissioners in a town of about 35,000 inhabitants in my district, which was incidentally informed through the public press that its annual earnings did not exceed $900 and that it was subject to be decapitated at the pleasure of the Administration.

In the interest of the board I visited the Bureau and had a recasting of its accounts, which showed the earnings to be about $915, placing it within the protection of the law. The clerk with whom I transacted the business was a new man recently elevated to his position. I was a new member, and presuming that I had come in the interest of the policies of the new Administration, he undertook to sympathize with me on account of what appeared to him to be a formidable barrier in my way to the removal of the old board and the installation of one that bore the complexion of the present Administration.

He informed me that I could relieve myself by preferring some charge against the board, and if I did not have any serious charge I could found one on ill or rough treatment, or language used by the board or by any of its members in the examination of the old soldier, and that would be sufficient. When I had the opportunity, I informed the gentleman that I was a Democrat, that I had come to the Department in the interest of the board, and was happy to inform him that the members of that board were men who stood high in their profession, and besides were gentlemen against whom I did not believe anyone could be found to bring the slightest charge.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. DOCKERY. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended for ten minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. COONEY. I left that Department agreeably conscious that here, at least, were three Democrats in my district whose interest in their petty offices could not be disturbed by a change in the Administration. Ah, gentlemen, I was sadly mistaken. In about a month or six weeks thereafter, this Department, recognizing the fact that $915 must bring very onerous work upon one board, thought it was to the interest of the service to give them some relief. So it appointed a new and additional board at the same point, and through the favors of that Department it is expected that this new board will so divide the fees with the old that in a little while there will be no board left at that point that will be under the protection of the law, and the field will be clear to the Administration to install permanently a new one of its own that bears its own trade-mark and wears its own collar.

The Civil Service Commission, that Briareus of a hundred powerful arms, that Argus with a hundred all-seeing eyes, that has been set up as a terror to the unregenerate and the unreformed who dare to enter the precincts or pollute the altar of civil-service reform with their presence, has, as I understand, folded up its hundred arms and has closed ninety-nine of its hundred eyes, while it keeps one open with which to wink at the evasions of the law. [Laughter.]

It says that "it has no power to remedy this wrong; that such is the law, and such is civil-service reform." [Applause.] That same board is composed of gentlemen very pleasantly situated themselves, scholarly gentlemen, who with great politeness can and do answer all manner of questions in all manner of ways that may be propounded to them. This commission initiates the neophyte from the rural districts into a comprehension of the grewsome pleasures and grim jokes of civil-service reform; and to those who inquire concerning their tenure of office its reply is as clear, as satisfactory, and as prophetically true as that given by the ancient Pythian to the king who asked the same question:

> Yes, you and your posterity shall enjoy the office, until an ass shall ascend to the throne.

[Applause and laughter.]

The President has informed us that he has issued an order to the different Departments of the Government to remove clerks "only on written charges and hearings." We must admit that this would seem to be in the interest of justice, and it is where the clerk and the head of the Department are of the same political persuasion; but where they are of different politics the clerk is a fool who will tarry for the hearing.

These hearings and written charges are no new methods of accomplishing partisan purposes. They are not unknown to history. Such written charges and hearings were common in the merry old days of England when Jeffreys sat at the "bloody assizes" and yelled out to the trembling accused, "Cut your words short, you villain, and plead guilty, you most infamous scoundrel, or it will be worse for you!" I do not desire now to change my opinion of Mr. Jeffreys, and therefore I am not willing to class with him the Republican party, or to cast upon it or its Administration any abuse for their tortuous methods in evading, in the interest of their own political friends, a law that the people have never sanctioned, which has been enlarged upon by powers over which they have had no control and under pretenses that are darkly false and fraudulent.

The efforts of the Republican party to evade this law is evidence to my mind that the constituents of that party still believe in popular government; still have faith in the people's ability to govern themselves; and that they are not yet ready to relinquish into the hands of any class the benefits and rights that flow to them from that government.

In this I rejoice. It is likewise an evidence to my mind that there are many Representatives of that party upon the floor of this House who only play the part of being struck speechless at the ludicrous spectacle of some enthusiastic reformer jumping up and grasping the specter of the spoils system and advancing it up and down yonder aisles as the mace of authority and obedience to the law.

In their speechlessness they still know, and the people know, and God Almighty knows, that the present law, with its attendant life-tenure feature, is a more surreptitious, far-reaching, rapacious, cowardly, sordid, and mean spoils system than any that has ever yet been invented in this country by cunning greed to glut a pampered class by robbing the hardy sons of American citizens of a heritage and ambition that ennoble them. We are not confronted by the alternative of clinging to this law or adopting the old spoils system. There is another system of civil service in this country which exists in practical operation throughout the several States, which has been tried for years and which has met with the approbation of the people.

Every article of the Constitution of our country breathes animosity against the idea of life tenure in office. As has been said, there is but one exception, and that is in the case of the judiciary. This Constitution and the constitutions and laws of the several States lay down the correct American theory of civil service in this country—a term of years founded upon qualification, justice, and certainty. If you adopt this theory upon which to build your law of reformation, then you can not go astray, nor can you build too high. Your law will then be in line with American institutions, and the American people will sustain and support it.

This law, founded upon the English system, has now been in force some fifteen years, yet it has not brought satisfaction or peace for a single day. But I warn gentlemen not to dally with this insidious law much longer. Time may ripen the forces of despotism that lie hidden in its bosom, and instead of being what it now appears to be to us—a mere carpet, woven from the threads of Arabian imagination, which by the shifting magical wand of political power may be made to cover much or to cover nothing—it may crystallize itself into a potent law in the hands and for the benefit of those in whose interest it was first ingrafted upon the laws of this country, and the rich, and the powerful, and the college-bred classes, who are now only waiting for the opportunity as they only know how to wait, will come forward and take control of the Departments of the Government at the expense of your own constituents.

This law was not founded so much upon the theory of qualification as upon the heredity of class.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DOCKERY. I ask that the gentleman be allowed to proceed for three minutes longer.

There was no objection.

Mr. COONEY. It is not founded so much upon qualification as it is upon the heredity of class. Examination and qualification were required before this law ever saw the light of existence. It is only the heredity of class that has been added. I believe in qualification, no matter how high, and I am in favor of it. I believe, too, in heredity, but only to despise and hate it.

That is the badge that was placed upon our first parents to show that they had sinned; and from that day down to this there has never been, and from this day to the crack of doom there can never be, a single instance of thorough, permanent, and practical reformation, either in morals or in politics, that is not in antagonism to heredity. Any system founded upon or allied with heredity is a movement backward and downward; based upon opposition to it is forward and upward. If this system is to be perpetuated as an institution of this country, I predict that its results will be the creation of those conditions in the life of the Republic which will require a very different kind of reformation at the hands of those who come after us than that which is now urged by the disciples of this law. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. DORR] is recognized for twenty minutes.

Mr. DORR. Mr. Chairman, I have grown weary of the contention, so often made on this floor and elsewhere, that the Republican party is irrevocably committed to the maintenance of the present civil-service law. I regard my duty to my country as my first and highest duty as a member of this House. Therefore, believing that the fundamental principles of that law are un-American and fraught with danger to the Republic, I shall vote for its repeal, regardless of political platforms.

But, Mr. Chairman, I do not regard a declaration in favor of "civil-service reform" as an approval of the law as it is now enforced in this country. The "civil service" embraces not merely the "classified" positions, but all branches of the public service except the military. To reform is to correct, to form anew, to amend. Therefore reform in any branch of the civil service is "civil-service reform." That which would be reform in the opinion of one might be retrogression in the opinion of another. In other words, it is merely a question of opinion as to what "civil-service reform" really is. Moreover, the act of 1883 was not passed as a partisan measure. Even though it had been distinctively a Republican measure and the subsequent platform declarations of the party in favor of "civil-service reform" had been intended as a specific indorsement of that act, it was only an experiment, like the Sherman silver law, for example, and if our experience proves that its enactment was an error, it is our duty to repeal it, regardless of the political organization to which we may belong.

I am opposed to the civil-service law because it was an innovation upon the system established by our forefathers, the wisdom of which has been demonstrated by experience. I am opposed to it because it is a contradiction of the proud boast of Americans that the pathway of the humblest citizen in the land to any position within the gift of the people is always open and untrammeled. I am opposed to it because it favors the classes against the masses. I am opposed to it because it creates life tenure of office, thereby building up a favored class of Government beneficiaries, to the exclusion of the great body of the people. I am opposed to it because it violates the foundation principles of our Government. I am opposed to it because it is a step in the direction of reestablishing the form of government that was repudiated by the American people in 1776.

Until this foreign system was thrust upon us the American idea had always been that this is a people's Government. The just and logical sequence is that when an officer is chosen by the people and is responsible to the people for his official acts he should have the power to choose his subordinates, for whose action he is also responsible to the people. But a new light seems to have dawned upon a portion of our people, who imagine that they can see danger in the contest of political parties for power and positions, and they therefore seek to transfer the power of government from the people to a commission. Such an idea of government is in harmony with a monarchy, but it can not prevail in a republic.

Gentlemen, ours is a government of the people, and such it must remain. Instead of the contest for office being an evil, it affords the only school for the political education of the people. The idea that by divorcing the Government, or any part of it, from political contests it can be made better is a false one. The Government can not be better than the political party controlling it, commission or no commission. A stream can not rise higher than its source.

If our popular form of government is to be thus throttled, we might as well abandon the voting process entirely and substitute commissioners for the examination of all candidates for office, from President down, and install those who obtain the highest percentage. There is no middle ground upon which we can consistently stand. No good reason has ever been given, and none can be given, for applying the civil-service law to the minor places and not to the higher ones. If competitive examinations give better results in one class of positions, they would give better service in all. In fact, there is even a stronger reason, if this system be correct, for applying the law to the Cabinet officers than to their clerks, because the duties of the former positions require more knowledge and a higher order of ability.

At present we have the political system for the one class and the so-called merit system for the other. The two are antagonistic. If we are going to continue this civil-service system, let us be consistent, like the Chinese, who for thousands of years have applied it to all of their officials save the Emperor. It is probably satisfactory to them, because they have no intelligent conception of popular government. But it is a sad reflection upon a people like ours, who have been educated for freedom and are capable of self-government.

I deny that competitive examinations improve the public service. Our experience does not prove it. They may secure persons

with a higher degree of technical education, but not with a greater degree of efficiency in the discharge of public duty. This depends upon qualifications that can not be determined, as a general rule, by any test of literary training. Most of the positions in the public service could be filled with persons possessing a common-school education and common sense, who would render just as efficient service as the average Yale or Harvard graduate.

A favorite contention of the advocates of the civil-service law is that it is its purpose to place the public service on a business basis. But is there a single business house, bank, or railroad in the country that would be willing to accept its clerical force or other employees from the certifications of the Civil Service Commission or that would exchange with the commission its method of selecting its employees? Not one. I do not contend that there should not be a test of qualifications, but I do insist that a separate bureau is not essential in making the test.

If I were charged with the management of a public office, I would prefer to select my subordinates as did Jefferson and Jackson. First of all, I should ask: "Is he a Republican?" If answered in the negative, that would end the examination. If an affirmative answer were given, then I would ask: "Is he honest?" "Is he capable?" "Is he faithful?" A satisfactory answer having been given to these questions, I would then consider him eligible to an appointment. Being responsible for his official action, I would prefer to be the judge of his eligibility. If there be positions in the public service requiring the retention of experienced persons, and where a change would, for that reason, be inadvisable, the head of the Department is certainly competent to ascertain that fact, and he ought to be trusted to protect himself and the public interests accordingly.

It is alleged that the public service was demoralized by wholesale dismissals under the old system. This allegation is not supported by the facts. No Administration ever has and no Administration ever will make a clean sweep of the offices upon its accession to power. I doubt if there was as much demoralization then as there is now. Under the old system reductions and removals were made openly and honestly. Under the civil-service law they are made clandestinely and by indirection. The effect of this is to build up and encourage a system of espionage and persecution, the most potent agencies of demoralization that could be put into operation. In the one case the employee knows what to expect and governs himself accordingly. In the other he is constantly on the "anxious seat" and knows not at what hour nor in what way he may be assailed.

The civil-service law is not only wrong in principle and productive of injustice and inequality of privileges in the public service, but it is a constant and useless drain upon the public revenues, as well as upon the incomes of the people who are deceived by its false allurements. In addition to $120,659.52 expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, for the salaries of the regular force of the commission and to meet the expenses of the examinations held elsewhere than at the seat of Government, the annual salary of the force now on detail at the commission, who are paid out of the appropriations for the various Departments to which they respectively belong, is in the aggregate $50,864.

In addition to this, it is estimated that there have been no less than 200 suits instituted involving various questions raised in construing this law. This litigation not only embarrasses the administration of the public service, but results in a waste of much of the time of the courts and other officials that could be profitably devoted to business of more importance to the Government. Add to all this the energy and eloquence wasted in useless and unprofitable discussion of these questions by statesmen in and out of Congress, and you will then begin to realize the enormous burden that this incubus upon popular government entails upon the people.

And still there is more. During the last fiscal year there were 50,244 applicants examined. Although 24,163 of these successfully passed the examination, only 3,308 were given places. So, aside from the 25,000 and more who waited in uncertainty for months before they were notified of their failure to pass, here is a vast army of nearly 21,000 who, notwithstanding their eligibility, had all of their trouble for nothing. And the greatest injustice of it all is that the chief reason they failed to get appointments was because the positions were filled, in a great measure, by those who never passed a competitive examination, but were appointed as a recognition of party service, classified by an extension order issued by an Executive of their own political faith, and are now protected from removal by a law with the requirements of which they did not comply when they entered the service.

Such gross injustice deserves to be called a political crime, and if, with the power in our hands, we allow it to stand, we are guilty of compounding the crime. No political party can hope to remain in power if it permits such an injustice to the rank and file of its organization.

Twenty dollars is a conservative estimate of the average expenses of an applicant attending these examinations. So that, in round numbers, there was a million dollars expended during the last fiscal year alone by persons who, aside from their loss of time, did not receive the slightest benefit in return for their expenditure. Another result of these fruitless examinations is that the energy of the applicant is paralyzed by the hope of an appointment thus held out to him, and in consequence the avenues open to him for other employment are neglected.

The foregoing are not the only evil effects of this system. I am informed that there is in this city an institution called "The National Correspondence Institute," which is conducted by Mr. J. W. McKinley. Its claim to patronage is based upon the theory that it has peculiar facilities for preparing applicants for a civil-service examination. It is situated in the very shadow of the headquarters of the Civil Service Commission. It has patrons all over the country, and I am informed that it expends annually thousands of dollars for advertisements and that it has on its pay rolls from time to time almost a hundred clerks and experts. The fees paid to this institution by those who successfully passed the examinations and by those who obtained appointments have not only met this enormous expense, but have netted Mr. McKinley a handsome fortune.

All of this money comes from a credulous and hopeful people, who imagine that, in some mysterious way, the institution can obtain them admission to the sacred portals of the Civil Service Commission. It is not my purpose to question the legitimacy of the methods of this institution, nor to seek to injure the young man's business. On the contrary, I rather admire, and feel constrained to commend, his enterprising genius. The wrong is not in him but in the law that enables his business to thrive. The institution is the logical and legitimate result of a pernicious principle—a fungus growth upon a false system—and I merely mention it as an object lesson of the expensive results and burdensome folly of the civil-service law.

Under the plausible but misleading title of "the merit system" the advocates of the civil-service law seek to make the impression that under it public patronage is equally and fairly distributed. This is not the case. The term is a misnomer, because the law has not given pro rata recognition to the people of all the States and Territories. It has enabled those living at or near the seat of Government to obtain the greater share of patronage. For example, the District of Columbia, which, under a fair apportionment, would be entitled to only 39 positions in the Departments here, has received 2,396. And it has been shown that 500 of these were chosen from the certifications of the commission during the last Administration of President Cleveland and appointed in the Treasury Department alone. These excesses have been taken from the rightful patronage of the less-favored section of the country.

It may be contended that the same inequality would result under the old system. But under that system the wrong could be righted by the heads of the Departments, which now this can not be done. The civil-service law perpetuates the wrong. After Mr. Cleveland had snugly tucked his party friends into the public service, removing Republicans without giving them a chance to show that they were competent and worthy of retention aside from their political opinions, we now return to power, and when those who were thus summarily removed seek reinstatement they are confronted with the "one-year rule," and required to show cause, other than politics, for the removal of the men who took their places, and also to give them written notice of the cause and allow them an opportunity to make defense.

These are privileges that were not accorded Republicans. Such a rule is practically a disbarment from the service, because the greater part of those who now occupy these places are efficient and worthy of retention, save as to their Democracy. Such treatment is not just to the men who lost their positions because of their politics and then went out on the battlefield and helped us to win another victory. They should at least have the same opportunities as did their Democratic successors.

Not content with the injury and injustice it has already wrought, this octopus is still reaching out its arms for further spoliation. In one of its annual reports the commission says:

> It is the opinion of the commission that the fourth-class post-offices may be included in the classification by Executive order. When these extensions of the classification have been made, and the four-year tenure-of-office acts are repealed, and when regulations are in successful operation in all the Departments requiring that promotions be based on the efficiency of the employees, the reforms in the executive civil service will be practically complete. The service will then be restored to that condition in which it was intended to be kept by the wise founders of our Government.

If this report had included a recommendation for the establishment of a civil pension list, which is the ultimate intent of these theorists and the logical result of their theory, the structure thus described would, from their standpoint, have been complete. But these propositions, when put into operation, will complete the perversion rather than the restoration of the purposes of the wise founders of our Government. Instead of laying the foundation for universal life tenure in office, the framers of our fundamental law were extremely jealous of conferring this specious privilege, wisely confining it to the Federal judiciary. I am

unalterably opposed to the repeal of the tenure-of-office acts. I regard them as one of the surest safeguards of the Republic, and rotation in office as an imperative demand of the American people. To carry out these recommendations of the commission would endanger the perpetuity of our free institutions and would be a deathknell to popular government in this country.

While I do not approve of the application of the vulgar term of "spoilsmen" to those of us who are pleading for the equal rights of the people, yet, in order that I may be fully understood, I will use the term in its common acceptation, and declare that I am a "spoilsman." I have no patience with that class of people who are constantly sneering at the "office seekers" when they themselves have been seeking office all of their lives. I am an office seeker. I do not deny it. So are you all, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House. Let us accord to others the same privileges we claim for ourselves.

The ambition of the humblest applicant for office is just as commendable and just as dear to him as the lofty ambition of those who seek the highest offices in the land. It is contended by some that the people are in favor of this law. I beg to call attention to the fact that a very respectable minority of 6,000,000 of voters in this country recently supported a platform declaring against its fundamental principle. Unless I am sadly misled as to the sincerity of gentlemen, there are a few in this and the other branch of Congress who did not support that platform but oppose this law. And there are indications that this character of opposition is not confined to Congress.

We have only had one separate, direct vote upon the question. That was in the State of Maryland last November. Although this is a Republican State, the vote was 87,000 against the law and only 15,000 for it. This verdict is only a counterpart of the recent declarations of the Republicans of the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky.

Mr. Chairman, the people of this country have been misled as to the extent and purport of this law. They are just beginning to understand its iniquities, and they are rising up in arms against it. If we do not meet the question here we will have to meet it at the ballot box in 1900.

The voice of the people cries out for repeal. "The voice of the people is the voice of God," and woe be unto the political fortunes of him who does not heed it. [Applause.]

During the delivery of the foregoing remarks the time of Mr. DORR having expired, by unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. MAHANY, it was extended for five minutes.

Mr. McRAE. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COX].

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I have no disposition whatever to make an argument upon this question. I desire to state that this bill, if carried into law, makes an appropriation for $93,340 for the expenses of the Civil Service Commission. In the Fifty-third Congress a yea-and-nay vote was taken on a motion to strike this item out of the appropriation bill. The striking out of the appropriation would scarcely reach any result; but I am so utterly opposed to this whole system of civil service and its legislation that I voted at that time to strike out the appropriation, and I shall be exceedingly glad if our friends on the other side will afford me an opportunity to vote for the entire repeal of this vicious legislation.

Mr. McRAE. I yield the remainder of my time, twenty minutes, to my colleague [Mr. LITTLE].

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Chairman, standing with the Democratic party and its platform, I desire to say that I am opposed to the civil service in principle, in theory, and in practice. Its principles as now practiced I regard as undemocratic, contrary to the genius of our Republic, and positively obnoxious to the great mass of the people of our country. In its theories it is a humbug; it promises and never performs. In practice it is a colossal fraud. If administered according to the intention of its authors and advocates, it leads to a life tenure in office which ought to be and is intolerable to every patriotic American citizen.

I have never been able to discover, Mr. Chairman, why a man who has enjoyed his share of the good things of life when he was young, occupying a good position, drawing a good salary, and doing light work, when he grows old should be entitled to any more of the benefactions of the Government than the man who has been compelled to toil in the sunshine and storm to make a living for himself and his family. The only exception made under our Constitution in favor of life tenure in office was yielded to the Federal judiciary, and that after a long and continued contest; and I believe, Mr. Chairman, if the present has not established the fact, that the future will demonstrate that this was one of the great mistakes made by the wise and good men who framed our Constitution. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

If, sir, the men who occupy seats in the Supreme Court of this Government had to respond to the voice of the people, we would have no fear that there ever would be a rule permanently established in this country whereby the property and incomes of the rich would be exempt from taxation and the burdens of the Government placed upon the poor but industrious people. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

But, Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to enter into a general discussion of the civil service. Our friends on the other side, I think, are engaged in a very profitable discussion, one that will demonstrate to the country the insincerity of their platform and their inability to administer the principles upon which they were elected. I was a long time in the brush before I knew who was chargeable with this civil-service storm. The Republican convention relieves me of further doubt. The platform reads:

The civil-service law was placed upon the statute book by the Republican party—

And this is the first time in the history of this House that a party has turned to destroy its own progeny—

which has always sustained it—

And they say—

and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

No modification is suggested, no repeal suggested. But we find when we come to this Congress that men who were elected upon that platform seek now to destroy it, and I am reminded of the couplet of Sir Walter Scott:

Oh, what a tangled web we weave
When first we practice to deceive.

[Laughter.]

Gentlemen, you find yourselves divided, and you will find yourselves incapable of dealing with this evil unless you receive the support of the Democratic side; and you will not receive that on any amendment you may offer whereby you may expect to relegate Democrats out and Republicans in. If you want to repeal it, if you want to strike down the evil, I believe you will have the support of almost all gentlemen on this side of the House; but no amendment which does not carry out, in good faith, the demands of the Democratic platform can receive our support.

Now, Mr. Chairman, on January 5 my friend from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] made use of this truthful language, this real prophecy, this inspired truth, as the future will demonstrate:

We propose that they shall be corrected—

Speaking of the evils of the civil service—

and if this Congress does not correct them, the people, shod with indignation and clothed with wrath, will send a Congress here that will correct them.

Right, my friend! A Congress will be here after the next election, and a Congress bold enough and true enough to the American people to deal with this question and all other public questions as they should be—in the interests of the people. The gentleman seems to have lost hope.

Also the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PEARSON], on January 5, made use of this prophetic language:

And I tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania—

Speaking to Mr. BROSIUS—

And I tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and with this I close, that ever since this law was passed—the Democrats ought not to hear this, but they know it [laughter]—ever since this law was passed, at every election following the election of a President the House of Representatives goes against the party in power, and at the next quadrennial election it goes against the party in power for the control of the Presidency, and it will be so just as long as the Republican party will permit itself and its policy to be guided by the pious and holy gentlemen in William street and their disciples.

These gentlemen seem to have lost all hope for the future of the grand old party. I commend to them the following lines, which are, I believe, from Milton:

So farewell hope, and with hope farewell fear;
Farewell remorse; all good to me is lost.
Evil, be thou my good.

But, Mr. Speaker, the distinguished and original gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY], on December 10, 1897, more vividly portrayed the evil way of the Republican party and its dismal future in this splendid, inimitable declaration:

The gentleman can rely much on party organization.

Referring to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN], I believe.

The gentleman can rely much on party organization. I must rely upon the purifying process of reasoning addressed to the intellect and conscience. And let me tell you that if this system of civil service continues I will not get 19,000 votes next year. Neither will the Republican party in my State present force enough to grease a gimlet to bore a hole to bury ourselves.

The truth is that prophecy will be true not only in North Carolina, but nowhere in this great country will there be enough of the old machine left to serve the purpose indicated by the gentleman from North Carolina. To him I breathe these pleasant lines:

Come, disappointment, come,
But not in thy terrors clad,
Come in thy meekest, saddest guise
To the reckless and the bad.

Mr. Chairman, not only has the Republican party gone back on this part of its platform, but we all know that during the last campaign you were all bimetallists of the international kind. To-day you are but the chained slaves of gold monometallism,

unable to free yourselves from its embrace. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage, the financial high priest and mouthpiece of the Administration, declares that the purposes of the bill prepared by him which has been presented to the Committee on Banking and Currency is designed to more thoroughly and permanently commit the country to the gold standard; and it proposes to go beyond that and destroy the greenback, to destroy the silver certificates, and to surrender the sovereignty of this Government to the national banks, and thereby make the burdens of the people more intolerable.

Mr. Chairman, if this was all the wrath of the people might be stayed for a time; but there is a sadder question. There is a question involving human liberty, the life of a struggling people—a question whether the good offices of this Government shall be used in behalf of the struggling patriots of Cuba. Let me read, Mr. Chairman, a declaration of Gen. Maximo Gomez, a message sent by him to the American people on Christmas morning. He says:

> All that I have to say regarding this great and heroic war in Cuba is a complete ratification of our manifesto issued at Monte Christo. You may make it known to the American people that it is the firm resolution of the army and people of Cuba, who have shed so much blood in order to gain their independence, not to falter in their just cause until death or triumph crowns their efforts.
>
> M. GOMEZ.

Language as eloquent as ever dropped from the burning lips of Patrick Henry. It comes from a man whose patriotism and courage rank high among the patriots and soldiers of any age.

These people struck the blow for liberty, and for three years they have maintained it with a courage and sacrifice and devotion that has won the love and respect of liberty-loving people all over the world. One-third of their population has been destroyed, and every breeze that blows from the sunlit shores of that ill-fated island bears upon its bosom the tears and prayers of a struggling people. They learned their songs of liberty from our people, they gathered the hope of freedom from our flag, and yet the majority on the other side of this House sit unmoved and unconcerned.

Mr. Chairman, the same tyranny that rides down these people has insulted our flag. It has destroyed twenty millions of property of our people and has imprisoned and outraged our citizens. How long shall this great country submit to these great outrages at the hands of this puny and decaying monarchy? Mr. Chairman, how long must liberty, bleeding, wait for affirmative action upon the part of our Government? Let us act promptly, let us act now, let our love for liberty and humanity inspire us to uphold the banner of liberty in the hands of these struggling people.

> Oh, give, great God, to freedom's waves to ride
> Sublime o'er Conquest, Avarice, and Pride—
> To sweep where Pleasure decks her guilty bowers,
> And dark Oppression builds her thick-ribb'd towers.

Touch but the shores of Cuba with our flag, and the shouts of her freedom will roll round the world. [Applause.]

[Mr. BRUMM addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] who addressed the House on Saturday with a very able argument against the existing law complained that the advocates of the merit system had taken a certain advantage. He said that they had adopted the nomenclature, that they had established the names, and the result was that the opponents of the law were stigmatized by epithets which were not complimentary. Now, Mr. Chairman, I have listened with quite a degree of attention to this debate, and I do not think that either side can lay claim to a monopoly of epithets. I remember very clearly the speech of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], who attacked and denounced the supporters of this law, not merely individually, but en masse—not only the living, but also the dead.

The gentleman from Ohio stigmatized a whole convention of men, a convention held in the city of Cincinnati, as "foul-mouthed demagogues." This may be highly argumentative, but I do not think it can be called strictly complimentary. Then the gentleman from Ohio, if I remember correctly, did not express the most unqualified approval of the career of Mr. Carl Schurz, or of Mr. George William Curtis, a gentleman who was advocating the liberty of the slave and was pointing the way to freedom and the north star before the gentleman from Ohio began his political life, and before the Republican party was born, and who, for over thirty years, valiantly fought the battles of that party. They were stigmatized by the gentleman from Ohio as traitors.

And how about the Civil Service Commissioners? I have a recollection that something denunciatory of those gentlemen has been uttered on this floor. In fact, as I have listened to the speeches of the opponents of this law concerning the Civil Service Commissioners and their crimes the wonder has grown from what quarter of the globe, from what shore, such monsters of iniquity as these three men could have come.

Again we have had paraded here that very ancient individual, "Miss Nancy." Supporters of the law have been called "Miss Nancys"—a terrible piece of invective certainly, and one sanctioned by long usage. That epithet was made to do service nearly twenty years ago, but I supposed that it had now passed into a deserved retirement.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this matter is not to be settled by the calling of names. I do not think, however, that the advocates of the other side of the question have anything to complain of in this regard. It seems to me that, considering the ability of gentlemen who have taken part in opposition to this law, the debate has been very infertile of any real argument against it. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] left nothing to be said by way of entertaining the House, and he also left nothing to be said against the evils of the old spoils system, for he rehearsed here by the hour transactions that had occurred under that system and before the rules were applied to the offices to which he referred as a reason for repealing the law.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PEARSON], a gentleman of rare scholarship, made a speech which was indeed rich in diction, but which was very unfruitful of any real reason why the law should be changed. If, as he alleged, this law had been improperly extended to laborers, and they have been brought into classified service, the remedy for that certainly is not in repealing the law, but in punishing those who were guilty of violating it. We can take nearly all of their arguments, and we find that they singularly fail to fit the conclusions reached by the gentlemen. They show defective administration. They show that the officers appointed to administer this statute have done things which they ought not to have done; and what do they propose? Do they propose some new penal provisions of the statute? Do they propose an inquiry or an impeachment of those officers who have violated the law? Not at all; but they propose that the law shall be absolutely repealed. They propose a return to the abominations of the old system, with a recital of which they decorate their speeches.

Mr. Chairman, in endeavoring to find the amount of legislation that will satisfy the opponents of this system, I have carefully listened to the arguments, but I have failed to see what amount of change would satisfy them. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] was more nearly frank than anybody else. You will remember that he first perverted and then indorsed George Washington, with reference to his expressions in the Pickering letter, when he said, speaking of the office of Attorney-General, that he did not propose to appoint any man to "an office of consequence" who differed from him in political views.

Now, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] made an estimate. He said, "Is not that office an office of consequence?" And so, going through the list, he concluded that the "offices of consequence" to which George Washington must have alluded would be about 95 per cent of all the offices of the Government. Those offices he would exclude, because they were important. Very shortly after that he came to some offices that he would exclude because they were unimportant, positions like those of janitors, laborers, and conductors of elevators. He would exclude these because they were unimportant. He did not state the proportion that these offices bore to the whole number of offices in the service, but on looking at the reports I find that they cover about 20 per cent of the whole number. So, as I understand, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] is in favor of reform to this extent—he would appoint about 115 per cent of all our officers under the spoils system. [Laughter.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] made a very coherent argument and one that was directed to the system. He advocated the old methods of making appointments. He thought that the Member of Congress or the Senator from the place which the appointee came from was the best qualified to pick out the officer. He said that the member of Congress would be apt to know the applicants. In the next place the member would be directly answerable to the people. Well, this is all very well in theory, but as a matter of fact how would it work? The member of Congress does know the applicants; but suppose he picks out a man in his district absolutely with reference to the public good, and with reference to the man's ability to render public service and without reference to his political pull? Is not the member going to get into trouble? It would be known beforehand that he would have the selection of the officer.

Here are numerous men who have been working for him. It is known that a certain office is to be filled. Immediately there are two or three or half a dozen hostile camps, each bringing to bear upon the member of Congress the strongest pull of which it is capable. Now, if the member disregards all these pulls and picks out the best man, it may be a man of his own party, but some one of modest merit who has not made much noise in the campaign, and if he acts against the wishes of the leading politicians of the district, when he comes to account to the people, where is the member of Congress going to be found?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. He will not be found at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. McCALL. Why, he will be defeated. He will not be found

at all, as my friend here suggests. The trouble is that the member of Congress does not exercise his own judgment. The question as to who shall hold these offices is settled purely upon political grounds, and is decided in favor of the person having the greatest political pull. Then the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] said that this method of appointment through the members of Congress would tend to keep alive party spirit and party enthusiasm, which otherwise would die out. Well, that is very good in theory, but as a matter of fact it tends to produce divisions in parties.

Let us apply the theory for just a moment. Suppose since President McKinley came into office the old system had been thoroughly applied. Suppose every Democrat had been turned out of the public service and a Republican had been put in his place? Would this produce party enthusiasm? What effect would this have upon the nineteen applicants for every office who did not get that office? Would they be enthusiastic in the next campaign over their failure to get office? Why, certainly not. Then the enthusiasm of the party in power would be confined to men who held office; and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], under his theory, would expect them to take part in running the campaign and in managing the politics of the people. That is the sort of "enthusiasm" that the American people resent. Here again the theory does not work very well in practice.

But if you want an object lesson, all you have to do is to visit countries where what is called the merit system is applied, and you will find there that, although these nonpolitical offices are taken out of politics, party spirit rages high whenever there is a great issue presented. I deny that the American people, in order to get enthusiastic in a campaign, must have held out before their hope 100,000 or 200,000 or any number of offices.

That is a libel upon popular government. If it is a fact that we can not take an interest in public affairs and can not decide questions in the way in which it has been thought best for a free people to decide them, upon their merits as public policies, then it seems to me self-government comes very near being a failure.

Mr. Chairman, if there is any one principle that can be considered as established in our system by the faith of party platforms, it is that nonpolitical offices ought to be taken out of politics. The distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] has alluded to exceptional things which have crept into our platforms, like the advocacy of woman suffrage, issues that have made a single appearance in national platforms, and he cites them as precedents for disregarding our pledges upon civil-service reform.

What is the fact with reference to this reform? Our Republican convention in 1872 declared in as strong terms as it could possibly employ in favor of reform in the civil service, and every national platform adopted by our party from that time until 1896 has had substantially the same declaration. How has it been with regard to the platforms of the Democratic party? That party is usually found lagging behind its great rival anywhere from a decade to a generation; and yet we find that it is not much behind on this question. In 1872 it declared that civil-service reform was vitally necessary in this country, and every platform adopted by that party from 1872 to 1896 has reiterated this declaration in even more emphatic language. The platform of 1896 commended the merit system. It was for the merit system as against filling these minor political offices upon mere political considerations. It did declare against life tenure in holding office, but few believe in that.

So I say that if anything can be regarded as settled in this country by the declaration of political parties, it is that the merit system is a fixture in our politics. The declaration in its favor is not one that has appeared in a single platform or in only two platforms, but in all platforms adopted by both the great parties in this country for the last generation, and any man who believes in party faith, with these repeated and reiterated declarations in its favor, must consider himself bound by them.

But not merely the declarations of your platforms, but the position of every man in the Presidency elected since the civil war has been in favor of the civil-service reform. General Grant favored it. Garfield and Hayes advocated it. I myself, nearly ten years ago, in the city of Chicago, heard these words pronounced in the national Republican convention by one who has been chosen to the Presidency:

> The reform in the civil service, auspiciously begun under the Republican Administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectually discontinued.

I myself, in 1888, heard those words fall from the lips of William McKinley. When you nominated him two years ago as your candidate for the Presidency you knew precisely what his position was. When we elected him upon the Republican platform we knew precisely what his position was; there was no doubt as to that. And I say that it would be a double treason—treachery to the man whom we selected, and whose views we knew upon this question: treachery to the great party to which we belong, and which had for a generation declared the same way—if to-day we falter in our support of this principle.

Mr. Chairman, in the light of these facts, in the light of the declarations of our parties and of the positions of our Presidents, I have listened with a good deal of astonishment to the course of this debate. We have heard the old spoils system proclaimed here in all its pristine and original corruption, and as vigorously as it was ever pronounced or put in practice by Andrew Jackson. The general movement in our politics for the last twenty-five years for the restoration of the ancient principles of our Government and for a return to the practices of the founders of the Constitution have been disregarded. The wide range of the debate makes it necessary to revert not merely to these early teachings, but to some of the primary notions of popular government. When George Washington was put at the head of the Government there may have been factions, but there were no parties, and it was one of the public sorrows of that great man that he could not check the tendency, so certain and so irresistible in popular governments, to the formation of parties.

John Adams succeeded to the office and the political views of George Washington, and the first appearance of political parties in their full development was during his term. Thomas Jefferson was elected President after a contest as heated as any political contest we wage to-day. His friends demanded to be recognized with offices. They said that they had been excluded from the government, and they demanded that the incumbents of the offices should be removed and that they be put in their places.

Thomas Jefferson wrote—and I commend this to our Democratic friends who make him the patron saint of their party—a letter to Dr. Rush about three weeks after his inauguration, and he declared that his party should come in for the vacancies that might occur until something like an equilibrium between the parties should be restored, but that he would not create vacancies for the purpose of filling them with his supporters. "Of the thousands of officers, therefore," said he, "in the United States, a very few individuals, probably not twenty, will be removed, and those only for doing what they ought not to have done. I know that in stopping thus short in the career of removals I shall give great offense to many of my friends. That torrent will be pressing me heavily, but my maxim is 'Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.'" In his eight years of office he made only thirty-nine removals.

In Madison's Administration there were but five removals, in Monroe's eight, and in John Quincy Adams's two. So that during the first forty years of this Government, of men holding office there were removed only about sixty, all told, and a committee of this House, which carefully investigated the facts, reported that during these forty years not a single man was removed from office on account of his political views. Then Jackson came in. He had a verbal record upon this question. No man had uttered more lofty declarations against the evils of patronage than he. One of the last things he did as Senator from Tennessee was to introduce an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting a second term to the President, in order to avoid the misuse of the offices. He was finally elected after two very warm contests. His passions were aroused. He was a man who believed a political enemy was a personal foe. He had plenty of bad and interested advisers, although his hot zeal needed no kindling. He made indiscriminate removals and looted the public service in a way that has made him the envy and despair of every spoilsman from that day to this.

His course was condemned by the greatest and purest statesmen of both parties living at that time. Henry Clay condemned it. He said that course followed out would destroy popular government and establish a despotism. Daniel Webster condemned it. Calhoun condemned it, and it was not supported by any prominent man who is to-day known as a statesman.

Jackson's doctrine was as forcibly stated by Swartwout, of New York, as by Marcy. He declared soon after Jackson was elected that "no damned rascal who tried to keep Adams in and Jackson out was entitled to the least mercy from that Administration save that of hanging." Swartwout well illustrated in his own person the new system then inaugurated. He was made collector of the port of New York and promptly proceeded to make way not only with his own salary but with the public money of the Government.

The proscription put in practice by Jackson invited counter proscription from the other party, so that as the Administrations alternated from that time until the time of the civil war, each Administration tried to get even with the one that had preceded it. And yet an attempt was made by some Administrations to do away with the spoils system. Daniel Webster was one of its conspicuous opponents, and when he was Secretary of State he addressed a letter, dated March 22, 1841, to Mr. St. Clair Clarke and other gentlemen, who were upon a commission which the President had appointed to make certain inquiries in regard to the

service, in which he laid down these instructions for the guidance of the commissioners. He said:

> If you have any reason to suppose that anyone has been guilty of misconduct, you will state the charge to him and give him an opportunity to answer it, and will report no evidence of which the party shall not have had notice. You will inquire into no man's political opinions or preferences, but if it be alleged that any person having the power of employing and dismissing laborers has used that power, either in employing or dismissing, with any reference to the political opinions of those who may have been employed or dismissed, or for any political or party objection whatever, or in any way violated his duty for party or electioneering purposes, you will inquire into the truth of such suggestion.

Let us, then, get the spirit of our own history. Omitting the terms of Lincoln and Johnson, when the great upheaval of the civil war and the stupendous problems which followed it rendered a thought of this reform out of the question, we find the spirit of our first forty years against the spoils idea, and the last thirty years characterized by an earnest effort on the part of all parties to return to the earlier and better practices of the fathers of the Constitution.

So, I ask you which example is the more commanding—that of Washington and Jefferson and Adams and Madison, of Grant and Garfield and Hayes and McKinley, illustrating and adorning seventy years of our national life, or the proscription of Jackson, followed by the counter proscription of his successors, covering only thirty years of our existence and denounced by the greatest statesmen of that era?

It has been denied by the opponents of this law that it has had an effect to increase the efficiency or economy of the service. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PEARSON] has produced an array of figures which are as imposing as they are irrelevant. He points out that since this law was enacted in 1883 there has been an increase of some forty-odd thousand offices in the Government, but he does not state that of that increase at least 25,000 are taken up by fourth-class post-offices not under the rules, and of the balance of increase a great deal occurred before different branches of the service were put under the civil-service law.

Mr. PEARSON. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. McCALL. Certainly.

Mr. PEARSON. Does not the gentleman know that originally the law included only the four classes, the classes set out in section 163 of the Revised Statutes? Now, there were 5,650 of these men included in 1883. In this same class to-day you will find 9,400 men. Therefore, your act requires 9,000 men to do the work performed by 5,000 prior to 1883.

Mr. McCALL. I do not derive any such lesson from the figures I offer. The gentleman from North Carolina and I can not very well solve a complicated arithmetical question in the presence of the House. But, Mr. Chairman, it is my belief that an investigation of the figures I shall now give to the House will show that they are absolutely correct.

Take the departmental service in Washington. In 1883 there were 7,847 officers in the unclassified service. In 1896, of offices which in 1883 had been unclassified—although in the meantime some of them had been added to the classified service—there were 10,760, an increase of nearly 50 per cent; and there was an increase in salaries of from $3,700,000 to $9,700,000. Of offices which were subject in 1883 to competitive examination, there were 5,530; and in these same classes, and doing the same work, there were in 1896 5,414 officers, showing an absolute decrease; and there was also a decrease of about $100,000 in salaries.

Mr. PEARSON. The gentleman is perfectly fair; I know he only wants the truth brought out. Therefore I ask him, Will he accept the figures of the commissioners themselves as published in their thirteenth annual report?

Mr. McCALL. Well, Mr. Chairman, there are a great many figures published in this annual report——

Mr. PEARSON. I refer to the figures on page 98.

Mr. McCALL. I do not have them in my mind, or a tithe of them; but I give this as my conclusion as to what I believe an investigation of the facts will show.

There are two departments in Washington to which the civil-service rules have not applied at all. Let us see what is the fact with regard to those departments. In the judicial branch there were in 1883 6 employees and in 1896 89 employees, while the salaries paid increased from $15,000 to $114,500.

But I come now to the most striking figures. In the legislative branch of the Government, which is not now and never has been subject to the civil-service rules, there were in 1883 154 officers and employees of the Senate; in 1896 the number had increased to 326—being more than double. The salaries paid had increased from $276,000 to $432,000. In the House the number of employees in 1883 was 197 and in 1896 591, while the amount of salaries paid had increased from $364,000 to $624,000. Thus we see precisely what was the effect of the influence of Senators and Representatives upon the public service here, those officers whom it is proposed to have dictate appointments for the entire service. While there was practically no increase in the work, there was a doubling of the number of employees and a doubling of the amount of salaries.

Mr. DINGLEY. Does the gentleman include the members' clerks?

Mr. McCALL. I did not include them.

Mr. PEARSON. Is not that the principal item of increase?

Mr. McCALL. I am mistaken; they are included in the computation, but that makes no material difference in the controversy.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let us see what has been the experience of the people of England. I know it may offend the sensibilities of some gentlemen to allude to England. That country and its history more generally serve the uses of a "punching bag" in order that political athletes may make popular displays of their political muscle just before an election. But it seems to me that it can not be entirely out of place for us to consider an experiment made in another civilized nation, and especially a nation of a kindred race with ourselves and having substantially the same institutions and laws. Let us see, therefore, what has been the course of things among a people in which our institutions grew up and were developed for our use. We do not need to go back very far before we find that the great dockyards of England were used in precisely the same way that our navy-yards have been used; that great activity was displayed in those dockyards just before a parliamentary election in order to secure the return of candidates favorable to the government.

Gentlemen will remember the famous statement of a custom-house officer in the time of King James II. He had been commanded by His Majesty to do what he could to elect candidates for Parliament favorable to the government; and he replied, "I have fourteen reasons for obeying the command of His Majesty—a wife and thirteen young children." We find that political pressure was exercised in England; that the offices were used for the purpose of influencing popular verdicts precisely as they have been in America. Nearly everything in the nature of public office—whether offices of the church or offices of the army or in the public service—was used for the purpose of influencing elections or used purely as a matter of personal patronage. Two hundred years ago they used to sell these offices, or if a nobleman had some broken-down retainer whom he wished to look out for, he would put him upon the Government. If he had a church living at his disposal, he would quite likely confer it upon his steward or his huntsman.

But the people of England were all the time making a struggle to wrest these privileges from the hands of the few. That is one of the great contests that mark the glorious history of that people. First one privilege went to the wall and then another. Finally, in 1855, against the protest of the privileged classes in England, one of whom, the Duke of Newcastle, was quoted in this debate the other day, the people of that country, under the leadership of men who were thoroughly imbued with the spirit of free institutions and with the ideas of a free government—men like William E. Gladstone and John Bright—finally wrested this last remaining privilege from the hands of the few and took the offices to themselves. Let me read to you what Mr. Gladstone said:

> In order that the public service might be indeed the public service—in order that we might not have among the civil officers of the State that which we had complained of in the army—viz, that the service was not the property of the nation, but of the officers—we have now been enabled to remove the barriers of nomination, patronage, jobbing, favoritism in whatever form; and every man belonging to the people of England if he so pleases to fit his children for the position of competing for places in the public service, may do it entirely irrespective of the question, What is his position in life or the amount of means with which he may happen to be or not to be blessed?

That was spoken by Mr. Gladstone when he was prime minister of England, and I say the same thing is beginning to be illustrated in this country. Instead of all the offices being the property of the few, instead of being used by individuals for the purpose of party advantage or for the purpose of their own advancement, a large number of them have been given to the people, and every man and woman in this country stands an equal opportunity of entering the public service upon the basis of merit alone.

Mr. PEARSON. That will be after the present 55,000 people are dead who are already on the eligible list.

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Chairman, it is a fact without doubt that those who are disappointed in getting office are more potent forces in politics than those who are actually in office. My friend from North Carolina [Mr. PEARSON]—and this is one of the fallacies that we have seen exhibited in all the arguments on that side of the case—my friend from North Carolina very plausibly holds out to the people the idea that this Civil Service Commission is all that stands between them and the offices. They know perfectly well that there is not one office for every twenty men who desire it. The question is, How shall that office be apportioned? We say that the best way, the fairest way to do it, so far as the applicant is concerned, is to open it up to all American citizens, and certainly that is the best way for the country, because it gets rid of a source of great corruption in our politics.

Mr. PEARSON. We claim that you shut both the front door and the back door and shut Democrats on the inside. [Laughter.]

Mr. McCALL. Well, now, Mr. Chairman, I will consider that statement of the gentleman. I do not regard the career of Grover Cleveland with unmixed admiration, and even those who do must admit that he has displayed thrift as a reformer, and that he has triumphantly restrained his apostolic zeal until very late in his term of service [laughter], and then has extended the rules——

Mr. PEARSON. We agree with you there.

Mr. McCALL. Has extended the rules when such extension would not have the effect of hampering him, but might make his successor good. But he was only in the Presidency two terms, and he accomplished great work—for a reformer, he accomplished a great work in the way of equalizing the offices between the parties. But suppose we stop to-day. Suppose we say, if we can fairly stop this contest for the offices, we will let the old régime go by. Let us see how the offices stand to-day in this country. There can be no doubt that in 1883, when this law went into effect, all the national civil offices in the country were held by Republicans. Then look at the extension of the rules.

Take even the Government Printing Office, which Mr. Cleveland put under the civil-service rules, and with regard to which there has been so much declamation here. It appears that at the time these rules were applied there were 1,200 appointees of Mr. Palmer, Republican, and only 800 appointees of Mr. Benedict, Democrat. There were probably 50 per cent more Republicans than Democrats. Then trace through these different extensions from time to time, and I venture to say that in the classified service to-day you will find at least 20 per cent, if not 30 per cent, more Republicans than Democrats.

Mr. PEARSON rose.

Mr. McCALL. Now, if the gentleman will permit me to develop my point (because he has led me away from the point of my argument), how are the people of this country divided politically? They are about equally divided. If we are going to cry a halt upon using the public offices as spoils, we should cry a halt when the offices are nearly equally divided between the two parties. But the Republican party to-day has not merely 25 per cent more than its share of the classified offices, but it has nearly 100,000 of the unclassified offices which it can use as spoils.

Mr. PEARSON. Will the gentleman refer to his authority for that statement.

Mr. McCALL. Well, the authority for that statement rests in the whole list.

Mr. PEARSON. Just for a moment. How many of the 31,000 men that Mr. Cleveland put in under that order alleged to have been made on May 6, but really made on January 12 following—how many of that 31,000 men and women are not Democrats?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. McCALL. I should like a little extension.

Mr. PEARSON. I am sorry to have been the cause of the gentleman not completing his argument.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts be allowed to conclude his remarks.

Mr. MOODY. Make a definite time.

Mr. McCALL. I will conclude inside of fifteen minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I ask, then, that the gentleman be allowed fifteen minutes in which to conclude his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts be allowed fifteen minutes additional. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCALL. Now, Mr. Chairman, I will say in reply to the question of my friend from North Carolina [Mr. PEARSON] that if we proceed alone upon the basis that every branch of the service which was included in the successive Executive orders had at the time of the promulgation of each order no one in it but those holding the politics of the President making the order, and if he will trace the successive steps, he will find that probably a majority of the men in the classified service to-day are Republicans. It is not a very long computation to make, and I would ask my friend to make it.

I was saying that it was not a fact that the offices to which these different extensions applied were in every instance filled by men in sympathy with the President making the order. I instanced a particular department concerning which there has been more criticism upon this floor than concerning any other department. That is the Public Printing Office. I instanced that to show that there were more appointees of the Republican Public Printer in it at that time than of the Democrat.

Mr. PEARSON. I understand that at the present time there are about four or five hundred Republicans in the Public Printing Office, and that about twenty-six hundred of those employees in the Public Printing Office are Democrats—about in that proportion.

Mr. McCALL. Well, I do not know where my friend gets his figures, I am sure.

Mr. PEARSON. I get them from the Public Printer.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I want to ask the gentleman if the Public Printer's well-known prejudice in favor of the civil-service law may not bias those figures?

Mr. PEARSON. The gentleman speaks so rapidly that I did not catch everything he said.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Is it not highly probable that the well-known bias of the Public Printer in favor of the spirit and letter of the civil-service law might bias those figures, so that they are not entirely reliable?

Mr. PEARSON. I suppose he is capable of speaking the honest truth, notwithstanding the fact that he is a Republican, and I know he has the right to have a desire to stand by his party and his party friends.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I suppose the gentleman intended that as an answer to my question.

Mr. McCALL. In order that I may conclude what I have to say, I will simply say with reference to this statement that, admitting that there are only 400 Republicans in the Public Printing Office, which I am quite sure is a ridiculously low estimate, if you carry the computation through the different extensions you will still find that a majority of the offices in the classified service are held by Republicans.

Mr. Chairman, I was alluding to the civil service of England. It was alleged against the reform there that no one but college graduates would have an opportunity, the same allegation that we hear made in this country. Very early in the operation of that law a classification was made of some 390 men who had passed the examination.

It was found that of those 390 men a very large proportion were the sons of tradesmen and artisans, classes that before that time had been not very largely represented in the public service, classes representing the people, and that only 8 of those 390 were graduates of colleges. And with reference to those who passed the examinations under our own law, we find that over 80 per cent were graduates of our public schools, and that only 10 per cent had ever graduated from college.

The gentleman from North Carolina, who always entertains the House—I refer to the colleague of my friend on my right—taunted the gentleman from Indiana with the statement that if the gentleman from Indiana should go into one of the Departments the clerks there would regard him very much as they would an ordinary mortal—that there would be no sensation shown by the clerks at their desks when the gentleman from Indiana approached. Now, I wondered what it was that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY] desired. I suppose that it would be more in harmony with his idea of the simplicity of republican government that the clerks of the Department, when a mighty Congressman should come near them, should proceed to grovel. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. In behalf of the clerks of the Departments, I will say, since my name has been suggested in that connection, that their behavior is not at all different now to the behavior with which I have always been treated outside of the Departments.

Mr. McCALL. Always as a gentleman. I simply desire to say in regard to that that the gentleman from North Carolina, it seemed to me, in the extravagance of his satire, has shown one of the benefits of this system. It shows that a man who holds a Government office is not of necessity, as James Madison said in regard to the effect of the tenure-of-office act, a sycophant of his member of Congress or his Senator. The clerks of the Departments are American citizens. Certainly they are the political equals, and in occasional instances they are the personal equals, of members of Congress, and it seems to me it is a tribute in favor of this system that they can hold office and at the same time retain their self-respect. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, there are a great many things which I desired to call to the attention of the House to which I shall not have an opportunity to allude. If our letters are to be carried and elevators run by officers who have the political views of the party in power, it seems to me that there is no reason why this idea should not be extended to all the functions of government. There is money in the offices, but there is also money in contracts. Why should not our ships, when a Republican Administration is in power, be built by Republicans? Why are not Government contracts as fair a spoils for the party patriot? There is no logical stopping place short of a prostitution of all ends of government to the personal advantage of the people who happen at the time to be in control. The one idea underlying it is simply this, that government is an instrumentality by which one set of people are enabled to plunder the rest of the people.

As my time is expiring, I will enumerate a few of the advantages of civil-service reform: In the first place, it secures a more efficient

and economical public service. In the next place, it gives to all who desire to enter the service an equal opportunity through the open door of merit and takes away from the privileged few the power to pay their political debts with places in the people's service. It lessens the power of bossism and favoritism, already too strong in this country. It dries up most fruitful sources of angry political contentions.

It takes away from Congressmen executive powers which they have so long usurped and gives to them the time to perform the duties which are theirs under the Constitution and which they were elected to discharge. It preserves the independence of the legislative branch of the Government, which is destroyed if members of Congress and Senators are continually going to the White House and importuning the President for offices. I can show you more than one instance where appointments have been made for the purpose of pushing legislation through the two Houses of Congress. And then it secures to popular elections their real dignity and value, by enabling the people to express their will in the choice of political officers free from the corrupting influence of hundreds of thousands of placemen on the one hand and hundreds of thousands of place hunters on the other.

This is a question in which both sides of the House, aye, the whole American people, are interested. The Democrats believe that they have vital principles, and that if the people can fairly pass upon them they will pronounce in their favor, and that those policies and principles will be put in force for the benefit of the country. We believe also in the policies and principles which we advocate on this side. Let us then join hands and take away the corrupting influence of these thousands of nonpolitical offices, and then the policies which you represent and the policies which we represent can be submitted in the great constitutional forum and can be decided by a free and unbought expression of the will of the American people. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. COWHERD. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to enter into any discussion of the merits or demerits of the civil-service system, but simply ask for a moment or two to call attention of this House to what I deem to be a violation of the civil-service law and regulations. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WARREN, I think it was) the other day, in talking about the law, and later some other gentlemen, attacked it on the ground that they could not remove the members of the pension boards of examining surgeons.

Now, it is a fact, and I suppose it is known to nearly every member of this House, that in many, if not all, of the large cities of the country where these boards are under the protection of the law a board No. 2 of examining surgeons has been appointed. It is a fact that since the appointment of these boards no examinations have been sent to boards No. 1 in any one of these cities. It is a further fact that these boards have been appointed without any examination, without any recommendation from the Civil Service Commission, and this in plain and open violation of the civil-service law.

All I choose to say at this time is this: If this law is to remain on the statute books, then it, like every other law, ought to be enforced. And I take this occasion to call the attention of the House to the fact that this is a plain, open, and intentional violation of the law. This, of course, could not be done without the knowledge of the Secretary of the Interior, who has control of it, and it seems to me that the President of the United States, if he means to stand by the message that he has sent to this House, should not wink at such a violation of the law as this.

Whatever may be the dissensions and divisions among the members of this House on that side of the Chamber, surely the President can prevent members of his own official family from thus violating both the letter and the spirit of the law he has so lately told us has his unqualified approval.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, this is a subject which seems to me to be of too great public importance to be tinged by any personal rancor. Let us look at the practical facts. There are 87,000 offices under the civil-service law. The proposition made to this House by many members, some of one party and some of the other, is that these 87,000 employees, their salaries amounting to $100,000,000 a year, shall be placed under the control of Congress or other political district control.

The proposition can have no other meaning; short terms of office mean the same thing. It may be said that the power of appointment is going back to the President, where the Constitution placed it; but the number of offices in this country is now so great that the President can not make appointments to them all. Seventy-five postmasters were appointed by George Washington. There are 70,000 at the present time. The population of the country has increased about twenty-five times, while the number of postmasters has increased nearly one thousand times. And the same increase has taken place in other branches of the Government—in the Indian service, the Patent Office, the various branches of the Interior, the Library, the Treasury, the secret service, and the customs service. It is an increase that has accompanied the modern extension of the powers of government in taxation, tariff, finance, police, and every direction. It seems unavoidable.

The growth of offices has been such that to-day there is actually in this country one United States officer for every 100 grown men. After you take out the judiciary, officers of the Army and Navy, postmasters (which, being local, are left really to the will of the locality), and mere laborers, there are still left 87,000 employees who must be appointed, but who are now shielded from the power of political patronage by the civil-service law.

Now, that was not always so. As young as some of us are, we remember when it was not so. And we recall what took place, when hundreds and thousands of men went into the navy-yards just before election, and went out just after election. We recall the character of the appointments. It is true that those in Washington and especially in the Treasury Department were carefully made and not confirmed unless appointees were fit to do their duty; but how about the Indian agents, Western post-office agents and inspectors—what sort were these?

When it was a matter of political patronage, men were sent into the West and what corruption did you not afterwards hear of? It was cheating Indians out of their food and cheating the country in the carriage of mails. We all remember it and more. We remember that when a man got an office he was expected to work for the party or to contribute to the campaign fund of the party, or both. If a poor man got an office, or a poor woman was fortunate enough to get one, both had to contribute to the political fund of the party out of their salary, and the salaries paid by the Government were used for the protection of whatever party happened to be in power.

We all know it. We know more. Divided among the districts, the salaries through the United States would be $300,000 to each district every year. Ten per cent of that would be $30,000, and 5 per cent $15,000. That is what some Congressmen want to control. Yet we are told that we should return to the old system in order to get rid of the rich men in Congress. That is not all. There are 2,000 men employed in the New York custom-house. Their salaries are over $2,000,000, and these gentlemen want the control of the New York custom-house, with its patronage of $2,000,000 a year.

In 1881, by the contest between patronage and the President, the great State of New York lost two Senators, one of them the Senator whom we looked up to as the incarnation of Republican strength.

Mr. BRUMM. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Certainly.

Mr. BRUMM. You say that two Senators were lost by reason of the conflict between the President and the patronage system. The question I want to ask is, would not that all be cured by your people voting as earnestly as you do for this measure for an amendment to the Constitution giving the people the power to elect the Senators?

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. I am not dealing with ifs and possibilities, but with the Constitution as it is. Do not keep me away from the line of my argument with such a question as that. I am charging that the loss of the Senators from New York was due to the desire for patronage.

The conflict which lost that State two of its Senators did more. It almost disrupted the United States. It caused a public excitement, in which a crank, disappointed in office seeking, shot down the President. It was then that men of all parties resolved that this system should come to an end.

The blood of Garfield spoke to the people of the United States in 1881, and within two years they had placed upon the statute books a law which said that the principle of civil service should be extended even to the New York custom-house with its 2,000 employees, and that this system of political patronage, employment by districts, should come to an end in favor of a merit system.

Now, I am not going to say that the system which was adopted has worked entirely well. I believe that the Presidents who issued their proclamations, although tardy, were in earnest. The man who has the responsibility of the Government of the United States usually ends by being in earnest. I believe that the commissioners were in earnest. The man who is now our Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the man now at the head of the Civil Service Commission are thoroughly in earnest. I believe they were opposed. Some gentlemen on our side did not then believe in this system. Many gentlemen on the other side were always against it. The love of power is always against it. Most of the gentlemen on the other side of the House come to us now with a free offer: "Sweep this system away and we will take our chances of getting control of the offices of the United States."

That is their offer. Gentlemen on this side of the House, do you want to take the wooden horse? Is it a system that will help or hurt an honest party—that gives most power to the honest partisan who tries to keep good men in office without taxation or to the ringster who takes money or services as he can get them? I ask you, will you put the Democratic saddle upon the Republican horse?

I say this law had its enemies. They bored holes in it. The law says that after an examination the offices shall be filled by selection according to grade from the highest on the list; but instead of filling them by selection according to grade from the highest on the list—which means that in making the selection they should first take No. 1, then No. 2, then No. 3—they filled them by nominating three persons and allowing the head of the Department to select which one he pleased from those three—perhaps for political reasons. I am told that sometimes in the Treasury Department successive lists of three have been rejected until they got to the name that they wanted.

Again, the law says that promotion shall be from one step to another and upon examination. But instead of having a competitive examination to test each man's work, and abilities, they have had a mere pass examination. It is easy enough, if I walk from one of these rows of seats to another, and another, and then another, to pass the whole line. Men were promoted by grade to the chief positions, their fellows being hopped over. For instance, a man would enter as a laborer without an examination, and then would jump through the remaining grades like a man at checkers, until he landed as king in the last row.

That is the way the party in power dealt with the civil-service law. And then they delayed its application to various departments, and meanwhile, as we are told, they turned out old soldiers, turned out people who were in, and then, after putting in others, put the shield of the law over them. There were continual violations of law—a disposition not to abide by it. Can a party which thus cheats the law be trusted with its execution? Look at the victory of Tammany in the city of New York; look at the wholesale removals of everybody up to boards of education that have already taken place in that city since January 1.

I do not say this to accuse those who are opposed to me. There has been too much abuse in this debate. I only say that those who propose the repeal of this law are those who know their business and believe that the repeal will give them a bigger prize to clutch in case of victory at the polls and more to fight for. Under the doctrine of patronage the "outs" always have the advantage over the "ins," because the "ins," out of mere decency, must reappoint, while the "outs" go in to get the game.

Mr. BRUMM. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. I have very little time left, but if the gentleman will ask his question promptly, let him go ahead.

Mr. BRUMM. The gentleman has spoken of the rule of Tammany and its results. I want to ask him whether the mugwumps of New York are not more responsible for the Tammany victory than all other parties put together? And this civil-service humbug was their great principle.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. I accuse nobody. But I do not think splits in parties are good things. What I wish to say is this, that instead of political patronage giving strength to a party, it is the rock upon which parties split. It is the rock upon which parties in the city of New York have split.

Mr. BRUMM. Nobody but the mugwumps split upon it.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. It is the rock upon which parties in other States of this country seem to have split. It is the rock on which Garfield's Administration split and which later brought in a Democratic Administration. Patronage is not to be trusted as the strength of a party. Political patronage—the right to administer in each district $300,000 worth of annual salaries, and, if need be, to displace 250 men, is a power that does not and ought not to belong to members of a legislature. It is arbitrary power which belongs neither to the members of Congress nor to the President nor to the whole nation. The nation has to be governed by law. The power of patronage is corrupting.

I have compared the Departments and their reputation in the old days with what it is now. Let gentlemen answer—do not our Departments hold a higher reputation for honesty than they did in the days of Credit Mobilier? I ask you, even in the few years since so many offices have been put under the control of the civil service, if the general tone of Congress has not improved, I can say for myself that whatever I may formerly have heard of Congress, I am now proud of my associates, and I know not one whom I will not trust.

But I do not trust human nature. Given the case that the President has to appoint without rule, and he will appoint on the recommendation of his friend from that district. Given that power of appointment, that power of political patronage which now exists as to post-offices—although I do not know that in that case it does any particular harm, because post-offices are local—given that power, and it is too much temptation for human nature. The man who has that power of recommendation can not help using it for political purposes. He can not help wanting to remove the man who is useless to him, whether he is good for the Government or not.

Only one sentence more. I believe that these men who so rashly talk of abolishing the merit system, instead of improving and strengthening the service, make the mistake of their lives. I believe they forget history that is yet fresh in their memories and in their own experience. I believe that they are trying to replace in themselves a power of appointment, which was never given to them by the Constitution or intended to be given to members of a legislature.

I believe that they unintentionally urge a course that would corrupt the springs of politics, that they run the risk of making this body a body of place hunters and place rulers instead of a body of statesmen. I believe they weaken the sinews of any honest party, be it Republican or Democratic, and that they strengthen the power of the forces of evil, be they called Republican or Democratic, Tammany or Bryanist, the forces that seek not to make laws, but to get offices. [Applause.]

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Chairman, the bombardment that the civil-service law and the Civil Service Commission have received from the brains in this House leads me to query whether he who interferes with the remains at this late hour in the discussion will not be liable to prosecution under the statute which prohibits cruelty to animals. [Laughter.] The hypocrisy and iniquity of this commission have been thoroughly exposed, and the duty that I have to perform is a very simple one, one that is usually assigned to kids in the section of country from which I come, namely, raking after the cart.

To avoid repeating what has been said by others so much better than I could possibly say it, and to bridle my tongue, lest, if I should undertake to describe this commission and the iniquities that it has perpetrated under that law, in the words of the present Assistant Secretary of the Navy, my utterances might be unfit to print, I am going to attempt, for the first time in my life, to talk from notes. It may be a failure, but I do not know of any better place on earth to fail than right here. [Laughter.] If opposition to the methods by which appointments are made to the civil service, and opposition to the civil-service law itself, make a man a spoilsman, then I am a spoilsman, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever. [Applause.]

If during my remarks I may chance to refer to my civil-service friends by calling them pet names it will be in a kindly, loving, and Christian spirit, friendly like that which prompts them to call me a "spoilsman." I shall do it to distinguish them from the common herd, of which I am one, and dignify and class them as their rank and contentions demand. [Laughter.]

I believe the Government belongs to its friends. It should be managed and operated by its friends in every department. [Applause.] They who are responsible and accountable for results, and they only, should participate in working out results.

I am proud to be known as a spoilsman, and still prouder of the fact that the party to which I belong has within its ranks men qualified and worthy to fill every position in every department of our Government.

I believe it is the duty of an Administration to prefer its friends always, at all times, to its enemies, for each and every position in its power to fill. Men who think alike should work together. It owes its existence to the labors and efforts of its friends; they won for it all the patronage at its disposal. Only baseness and ingratitude could induce action that should take from the victors the fruits they won and distribute them among their foes. He who attempts it will lose the confidence and respect of those who gave him the position he occupies, be it high or low. [Applause.]

I am in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the civil-service law. [Applause.] It was conceived in iniquity and born of hypocrisy, has been administered infamously, and is sustained by cowardice and demagogy. It has been construed in a manner never dreamed of by its authors, and enlarged by despotic orders without a shadow of authority in law, until it is hated, despised, loathed, and execrated by the intelligent people of this country, almost universally, regardless of party affiliations or views entertained on all other subjects. [Applause.]

It is un-American, unrepublican, antagonistic to all the history and traditions of our party. The construction given to it by those in power, the methods which it tolerates, and the results it produces outrage the sentiments and feelings of all men who believe in a republican form of government by and for the people.

It denies to the active, efficient, worthy, and competent patriotic citizen all opportunity to participate as an agent or servant in the employ of the Government.

It builds up an aristocracy of officeholders with life tenure unless transferred to the penitentiary, who, experience has shown, are totally unfit for the positions they occupy; generally selected because they lack capacity to earn a livelihood in competition with their fellows, and are pensioned onto the Government to be cared, for through life, as barnacles attach themselves to a ship, not having energy and capacity enough to move with their own unaided efforts. [Laughter.]

I am for the repeal of this law because I believe the public weal demands it, because I see no other way in which the many thousand

worthless drones and good-for-nothing employees in the public service, who render no adequate service for the money they are drawing from the Treasury, can be got rid of.

I know of no way, so long as this nuisance act remains in force [laughter], by which faithful, active, competent men, such as the Rupublican party has always when in power given to the civil service, can get there until this mother of deadbeats is wiped out, and meritorious, deserving men enter into the places now occupied by the litter hatched, almost always, from bad eggs. [Laughter.] We owe it to ourselves, our friends, and the country. The good name of our party and its past history demand it. Republicans everywhere are expecting it; they demand immediate action.

Every hour that we permit the unjust and iniquitous orders of Grover Cleveland to remain in force unrevoked when we have the power to wipe them out, 10,000 steam shovels are digging the grave of the Republican party. [Applause.] And every man who has any conception of the sentiment and feelings of the voters of this country knows it, if he is so constituted that he can know anything. [Laughter.]

For one, I am unwilling that our party shall be sacrificed and led to the slaughter by a few mugwumps who belong to no party, are deadly parasites upon any to which they attach themselves. [Applause.] The Democrats have no quarters for them; we ought not to have. Let them camp out this winter.

If they have no quarters, I will wire some farmer in my district to send a hay cap that will inclose ample space for them all, and if they have no provisions, I will ask him to ship a farrow cow. She will afford all the nourishment they can use, and they will have milk to sell instead of offices to distribute. It will make a slight change in their occupation. [Laughter.] I have no sympathy whatever with those who apologize for the original enactment because, as they say, its authors understood that it could at most apply to but a few in number; that is no justification. It was absolutely wrong in principle, whether it was intended to be applied to ten or ten thousand officeholders. [Applause.]

The evil results might be mitigated by lessening the number of beneficiaries under the act; but so long as one employee of the Government in any single Department to which this statute is applicable is given a life tenure, and millions of citizens excluded therefrom, whose capacity and ability are equal and superior to his—can by a mere order of a President like Cleveland, who, when he issued some of the decrees, blanketing in for life his friends and excluding all other men, had not supporters enough to elect a moderator in a single school district meeting in the United States—so long, I say, as there remains on our statutes a law that permits such gross injustice to our constituents, which deprives the worthy and meritorious of all opportunity to participate as employees in the service of the Government, so long will Congress be guilty, and must stand adjudged guilty, of the crime, as I view it, of attempting to revolutionize this Government, deprive the citizens thereof of the rights enjoyed by them from its foundation; and, aping English lords and nobles, build up a so-called aristocracy of officeholders, who as a rule have not brains, energy, or capacity enough to earn a living in competition with those who are excluded from employment in the Government service.

If it is thought best to make the Departments of the Government in the city homes, hospitals, and asylums for such as are now here under the merit system, so called, in the name of God and humanity I ask that once in four years the unfortunates who are outside the breastworks and off the pay roll may have an opportunity to compete with those on the inside and on the pay roll by being examined by disinterested, competent persons other than mugwumps, for it may happen in the chapter of accidents or providence of God that some outside may be found more useless, worthless, and shiftless than some one on the inside, and if that be so, he ought to be recognized and crowned as winner and his name placed on the pay roll under the merit system.

Let us act as becomes broad-gauge statesmen on this great question, affecting as it does the rights of our constituents, and if "by our works we are to be known," let whoever looks at one of the specimens I have described, in any bureau or department of the Government, think as he admires him that he won the position that he occupies through the merit system; that the vulgar influence of a spoilsman contributed not one little bit in elevating him to the proud position of a salary grabber in his country's hospital.

There was nothing in his borning, nothing that he had ever done or will do. He played fair, dealt squarely, and won it through the merit system as the most useless, worthless, and good-for-nothing individual under the American flag for any business purposes.

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] gave a reason for continuing this law or a similar one that I never had heard suggested before. He says such a law is necessary in order to prevent men from mortgaging their souls for place. Well, I knew that these mugwumps would do anything for place. I knew they would sell their voice, their influence. I had heard it said they would sell their votes. I never knew before that it was possible that they could induce anybody else to believe that they had such articles as souls. Why, my friends, think of attending a mortgagee sale of a mugwump's soul. What under heaven would the auctioneer describe it to be? [Laughter.]

I think the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] struck the keynote to the situation when he said, in substance—I will not quote—that the name given to the system, "merit system," and so often repeated, has led some people who are not familiar with the manner appointments are made to think there may be merit in it.

I do not think the shallow, cheap humbuggery, the hypocrisy, and deceitfulness of these charlatans has ever been exposed. Mankind almost universally abhors them, and ignores them and their teachings as unclean things. Here and there an editor, whose principal subsistence comes from blackmail, gives them a passing notice, and another class of editors, always hostile to the Republican party, but powerless to injure it, urge the Administration and party to continue on the line of civil service, knowing that such action means suicide.

These eunuchs in politics pretend to desire to improve the personnel of the service, and therefore insist that all who are out of the service shall pass an examination which shall evidence their literary ability and educational fitness, measured by a standard fixed by these squawmen in politics, as a test of qualification for the position desired, which, if passed successfully, entitles the applicant to a position for life, and gives him priority over all other American citizens solely because he has a certificate from a committee of mugwumps.

Nothing more is required. Nothing could better illustrate the hypocrisy and cheap deception of these men than the fact that all examinations end just where there is need of education or peculiar training and experience. I will, by permission, insert in the RECORD at this point in my remarks an exact copy of what is required of an applicant for each and every one of the positions named; what the examination is that is expected to demonstrate his ability, or lack of ability, to fill the positions or any one of them named. It is exactly the same for each and every one of the occupations, unless I have noted wherein it differs.

Adjusters, mint and assay service.

Subjects.	Weights.
	Per cent.
1. Spelling: Twenty simple words in ordinary use	20
2. Arithmetic: Embraces simple tests in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and United States money	20
3. Letter writing: Letter of not less than 100 words to be written on given general topic, to test competitor's knowledge of simple English composition and general intelligence	20
4. Penmanship: Marked on legibility, neatness, and general appearance	20
5. Copying from plain copy: Four or five printed lines to be copied in applicant's handwriting	20
	100

Adjusters and reviewers, mint and assay service.
Annealer, mint and assay service.
Apprentice, departmental service.
Assistant dam tender, engineer service.
Assistant engineers, mint and assay service.
Assistant in acid room, mint and assay service.
Assistant melter, mint and assay service.
Assistant torpedo-station keeper.
Attendant, customs service.
Attendant, Government Hospital for the Insane.
Blacksmith.
Boatman.
Bookbinder.
Bullion sampler.
Captain of the watch, mint and assay service.
Carpenters, mint and assay service.
Classified laborer, customs service.
Classified laborer, subtreasury service.
Classified workmen, mint and assay service.
Cleaner, mint and assay service.
Conductors, mint and assay service.
Counter, Government Printing Office.
Custodian, engineer service.
Cutter, mint and assay service.
Electrotype molder, Government Printing Office.
Elevator conductor, departmental service.
Elevator conductor, engineer service. No educational test required.
Employees in sweep cellar, mint and assay service.
Engineer, in subtreasury.
Engineers, mint and assay service.
Dam tender, engineer service.
Deposit melter, mint and assay service.
Detectives, subtreasury service.

Feeder, Government Printing Office.
Fine-gold melter, mint service.
Fireman, mint service.
Fireman, ordnance service. No test required.
Folder, Government Printing Office.
Foreman, customs service.
Fort keeper, engineer service.
Gas fitter, mint.
Gate keeper, mint.
Gold boiler, mint.
Gold melter, mint.
Laboratory helper, mint.
Light keeper, engineer service.
Knife grinder. No educational test required. Age, between 25 and 45.
Janitor, customs service.
Janitor, subtreasury.
Inspectress, customs service.
Machinist, mint and assay service.
Marine engineer, Marine-Hospital Service.
Messenger, customs service. Excepted from this formula.
Messenger, departmental service.
Messenger, internal-revenue service. Must understand elementary physics.
Trackman, engineer service.
Valve tender, engineer service.
Watchman, customs service.
Watchman, departmental service.
Vitrioler, Ordnance Department. Must be free from physical defects; no test.
Watchman, engineer service. No educational test required.
Watchman, subtreasury service.
Helper, assayer's department.
Helper, Government Printing Office.
Stereotyper, Government Printing Office.
Superintendent of building, subtreasury service.
Roller, mint and assay service.
Silver reducer, mint and assay service.
Skilled laborer, departmental service.
Skilled workman, assayer's department.
Messenger boy, Ordnance Department. Absence of physical defect gives rating of 100 per cent; a perfect anatomy is required.
Messenger boy, departmental service.
Messenger-janitor, engineer service.
Messenger, mint and assay service.
Messenger, subtreasury service.
Millwright, mint and assay service.
Millwright, Ordnance Department. No educational test; perfect anatomy required.
Night inspector, customs service.
Numberer, Government Printing Office.
Oiler, mint and assay service.
Opener and packer, customs service.
Painter, engineer service. No educational test; perfect anatomy required.
Painter, mint and assay service.
Overseer receiving $900 or less, engineer service. Perfect anatomy is required (discount for defects, such as wens and warts, I suppose).
Plumber, mint and assay service.
Plumber, Ordnance Department. No educational test; perfect anatomy required.
Porter, customs service.
Pressman, Government Printing Office.
Printer, Ordnance Department. No educational test; must bank on his anatomy.
Printer's assistant, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Prover, mint and assay service.

They always tell us that they are laboring to perpetuate this system in order to help the poor farmer boy on the hillside. I know all about the poor farmer boy on the hillside, for I was one. I was poor then, and have held my own admirably in that respect ever since. I could sympathize with all that if there was anything in it. Now, in these examinations there is one test, the spelling of twenty simple words in ordinary use around the farm. Are they such words as "man," "hen," "dog," "cat," "cow?" No, they are not so hard as that, for there is an inspector in the service under this law at one of the stock yards who, every time he makes his report to the Commissioner of Agriculture spells cow and car with a "k." [Laughter.]

No doubt he is a competent man who can tell when a cow has the horn ail or pleuro-pneumonia, but it shows the shallow humbuggery, the imposition, and the fraud that they attempt to practice upon the American people by this formula of examinations. It embraces simple tests in addition and subtraction. I fancy a man coming up to Mr. Procter, the chairman, to be examined. Mr. Procter says, "How many fingers on that hand?" "Four." "Right." And Mr. Procter's eyes begin to sparkle. Now, he says, "I inclose two of them, how many of them are there left?" "Two." "Correct." Then, turning to his associate commissioners, he says, "Give this man a certificate to go into the Government service for life, as a farrier. He has displayed excellent qualities for shoeing a kicking mule." [Laughter.] There is still another test. He must be able to count United States money.

Well, Mr. Procter lays down a dime and a cart-wheel dollar. He says, "My friend, the Government of the United States has metallic money. One of these pieces is a 10-cent piece and the other is a cart-wheel dollar. Which is the cart-wheel dollar?" The candidate answers correctly, and then Mr. Procter says, "We have paper money, several varieties of it. Here are two samples. I have here now a piece of Continental money and a greenback. Tell me which is the greenback." He tells him, and Mr. Procter says, "Give this gentleman a certificate to go into the service for life as a detective in a subtreasury," which is one of the places for which this examination is made.

Then he is obliged to write "with his own hand." His best girl or his wife can not help him out. After the gentleman applicant writes, Mr. Procter looks at it and says: "Look at the line of beauty in that capital; give this applicant a certificate for dam tender for life," and sends him into the service. Looking over the writing a little further, he says, "He is also competent for knife grinder; certify him for a knife grinder for life. And if the dam gets away he will not be out of a job."

The parrot, educated pig, or 10-year-old boy that can spell twenty simple words, or a part of twenty, can add, subtract, multiply, and divide (a simple test), and can count United States money—mark the last qualification; that is to prevent his mugwump brother from robbing him when he is paid off—a very wise provision which evidences the tender solicitude of the commissioners for the protection of these superior but inexperienced squawmen who never earned or handled any United States money until they became pensioners of the United States under civil-service rules. The ridiculousness of this examination, to pass which gives the candidate a life tenure in office as a superior being, is enough to make a sphinx laugh itself hoarse with hiccoughs. He who was nimble of foot and got where he could endure the crucial test first wins not exactly an immortal crown, but a position for life, to the exclusion of all other Americans, because of his superior qualifications. This is christened by the political eunuch who invented it "the merit system."

What a libel on our 10-year-old schoolboys! What an insult to some thousand colored boys in this District to-day. An outrageous, infamous, hypocritical, deceitful attempt to impose upon the people an aristocracy of officeholders with life tenure, and exclude the bright, active, worthy, and deserving men and women from participating in the administering of the offices of this Government.

The matchless idiocy that presumes that any body of men can prescribe a formulae by which they can examine and judge of a man's fitness for one in every hundred of the places that are filled by appointment is too ridiculous to merit consideration. Every man of average intelligence knows that experience alone tests a man's capacity for any position. There are many educated fools that can spell "cow," that do not know how to milk. [Laughter.]

There are men who can pass the examination I have described for detectives who would steal postage stamps.

There are experienced, gifted men in every avocation of life who are superior in their line who could not account for the spots on the sun any better than they could for the ignorance of the examining board before whom they are being examined on subjects entirely foreign to their line of business. I have heard it said that somewhere in the South a bright colored boy was being examined for a position as letter carrier. The first question asked him was, "How far is it from the earth to the moon?" He exclaimed, "My God, massa, if you are going to put me on that route I will withdraw," took his hat, and left.

Many of the writers on agriculture who know all about the properties of the soil, are familiar with all that is known of chemistry and fertilizers, can tell exactly what constitutes a potato, kernel of corn, a grain of wheat, or a head of cabbage, would perhaps starve if they had only what with their own hands they could raise to feed upon.

One of the best lawyers that I ever met knew so little of human nature that he could seldom win a verdict at the hands of a jury. I fear he would have starved had he been forced to live on the amounts that he won in verdicts.

Let us follow one of these who has credentials for an office for life in his pocket. There are still some thorns in the pathway of this giant intellect of the nineteenth century.

He will enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office which the soul-tearing examination referred to has evidenced his capacity to fill when the hearse takes away from the Department

the remains of one discharged by Providence, in violation of the rules and regulations of the civil service, without preferring charges. [Laughter and applause.]

In his anxiety to become an officeholder, not like spoilsmen are, but under the merit system, he thanks God that Providence is not yet under civil-service regulations. [Laughter.]

But there are some traces of humanity left in him yet; he has been partially born again, but he still hankers after what spoilsmen are willing to secure for those who were loyal to their party and convictions. He has submitted to the examination prescribed by these wise men, who assured him that they were experienced, expert midwives, who had attended professionally nearly 100,000 cases, every one of which was born alive, and their names were to be found in their books born out from among the common herd into the exalted companionship of those who preach the merit system and hold office by appointment. Aided by the experienced accoucheurs, he has made every effort in his power to corkscrew himself out of the womb of politics and away from vile men of the world who are known as politicians and make Administrations and wipe them out when the public weal demands it.

He has been vaccinated with mugwump virus for an office, by appointment, on the merit-system plan; so he sits at the gate with the Lazzaroni in politics, watches for the hearse, and wonders if a mugwump will ever die. [Laughter.]

He waits long, his hopes constantly failing, his faith growing smaller, as he thinks if it be true that death really loves a shining mark that he will never follow the track of a mugwump or squawman in politics. [Laughter.]

If heaven, like earth, abhors monstrosities, what use could death make of such a specimen, unless a single one might be desired to exhibit to Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, and Grant, that they might congratulate themselves that they made their escape from this planet before this species of parasite attached themselves to any political party in the United States?

A party that permits it is doomed in this world. I do not know what may be the fate of such in the next. This I do know: If our Civil Service Commission goes into business over there, and St. Peter should call on them for bookkeepers, gate tenders, detectives of treasury, night watchmen to patrol the golden streets, heaters, and melters, and they presented themselves duly certified as competent for the position, the old saint would exclaim, "My God, I have not seen such a gang as this since the day I was crucified. [Great laughter and applause.] I am not certain but these were there—some of them."

He had once met a eunuch who wanted to be baptized; he had never before been surrounded with such a bevy of eunuchs, each wanting an office, and expecting to obtain it on such credentials as those presented to him. [Laughter.]

These drillmasters of Providence and opponents of spoilsmen methods, when any other than their strikers are candidates for position, evidence to the world most beautifully that they are hypocrites and Pharisees by indorsing and sustaining the action of that matchless spoilsman, Grover Cleveland, who, when nearing the end of his Administration, scorned to make any discrimination between his supporters and gave to every one an office, some 50,000, blanketed them in for life, and went out of office leaving a few, only a few, places unfilled with his henchmen, not because he desired to do so, but for the reason that he had not quite friends enough to go round.

These wet and dry nurses of the merit system [laughter] when they oppose the repeal of a law under which so great an outrage upon the rights of all other American citizens was perpetrated stand before the world with these words emblazoned upon their foreheads, "Hypocrites" and "Pharisees," to be read by all men who see them and known by all men who hear of them.

Who are these pensioners for life upon the Government under what our squaw-men friends are pleased to call the merit system? Are they experts in any business? Are they capable of performing any service?

What have they, or any of them, ever done that endears them, to the exclusion of all other men, to these mugwumps—charlatans? One thing, and that only. They grabbed an office for life, and that commends them to the admiration of these eunuchs in politics, office by appointment and office for life being the only aim and ambition that a half-breed in politics ever had. No one of them was ever elected, or could be, hogreeve on such an issue. The American people have some self-respect.

It is a notorious fact, well known to all men to-day, that under the so-called merit system the Departments are filled, honeycombed, with worthless, useless, inefficient, and good-for-nothing employees, who are an actual hindrance to the proper performance of the public business.

They are absolutely destitute of capacity and ability to render any adequate service to the Government, upon which they have been pensioned for life as superior beings, selected by the test required to be used under the merit system. They have no sympathy with the aims and objects of the present Administration, implacable enemies, open and defiant, ready at all times, by all means, to contribute what they can to make it a failure and odious to the people. The presence of such in any bureau or department of the Government to-day is an injustice to the millions of men who made this Administration and are of right entitled to these positions.

To such proportions has this matchless fraud obtained that those who are responsible in some degree to the people for results in their Department have spoken, and already there has come to us through the public press, from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the proposition or suggestion that we eliminate from those relied upon for actual service sixty or seventy of these good-for-nothing, useless, and other superannuated fossils by pensioning them at $900 per year each for life, and thereby make room for men who can and will render some service to the Government.

It will cost $63,000 a year to support these now on hand, first invoice under the merit system, in one Department of the Government, who are so useless and worthless in the service that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury suggested this method of getting rid of them as a matter of economy, I suppose, notwithstanding the great burden that will be imposed upon us by so doing. He thinks it better, and I presume cheaper, than existing conditions. His suggestion was most timely, and called the attention of the country to the fruits which the so-called merit system has already borne.

It is the logical and inevitable result of such a practice, and was advocated by George W. Curtis in his communication to General Grant on the subject of civil service, and is the bed-rock position of all honest advocates of a genuine civil-service system, and obtains wherever that system is practiced. It is the creature of monarchical and despotic government, devised and designed to keep official position out of the hands and control of the people. It is the most dangerous foe that has ever yet threatened our democratic form of government, and unless it is destroyed will insidiously rob this people of the liberty they have heretofore possessed and the power to select and elect their officials and rulers.

In a short time, if we continue to increase the number of those having life tenure in office, as has been done the past two years, there will be a vast army of 200,000 or more drawing annually many millions from the Treasury of our country, beyond the reach of our people in power to remove, who will dictate to or defeat legislators and rule over those who are rulers to-day. I warn my countrymen, and especially those of my party, that if you consent to the encroachment upon and curtailment of the rights our people enjoy we shall be torn and scattered by a cyclone of public indignation, born of justice and love of liberty.

These appointees have a life tenure, and are subject to removal only after charges are preferred and a hearing is had. Neither sickness nor old age constitute an offense or crime, and therefore are not a cause for removal. It must be remembered that there are seven other Departments of the Government stuffed and padded with similar incompetent employees, who render no beneficial service, and are a hindrance rather than help.

So we must multiply $63,000 by 7, and we have nearly half a million dollars as the amount required annually to pension off and get rid of worthless and incompetent employees now in the Departments under the deceitful name of merit system.

That is not all, the gentlemen who are running the incubator that hatches such worthless ducks [laughter], known in the vernacular of squawmen as the Civil Service Commission, wants about $100,000 more to keep the machine in gear for the next year, making some $600,000 that we should appropriate for the current year, not to make more efficient the service that we are to have, but to care for the hatchery and support the worthless beats, barnacles, and fossils [laughter] who render no adequate service for the money they receive, that the so-called merit system has already burdened us with. [Laughter and applause.]

I believe it has debauched the public service; that there is not a Department of the Government in this city to-day that is as efficient, as intelligent, or has the capacity to render three-fourths as much intelligent service as was obtained under the system practiced under Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, and Grant.

I believe the Departments, some of them at least, are hives in which drones are housed and fed—large colonies of drones.

Competent, intelligent, and faithful employees during Cleveland's last Administration were singled out and discharged, or were reduced and obliged to resign, and incompetent persons, ward strikers, political tricksters, and heelers pensioned on the Government for life under the merit system.

I believe I am stating facts, and those who have had experience under both systems know my statements are true.

These are the penalties we are paying because we abandoned the wise and patriotic policy that obtained from Washington to Grant, inclusive, and followed some jack-o'-lantern statesmen, no one of whom ever yet has given a reason why this theory would

work in practice half as substantial as Cotton Mather gave some years ago in Massachusetts for hanging one woman because another called her a witch. [Laughter.]

I am not certain but that the mugwump descended from Mather. I think there are a few specimens in Massachusetts now.

From $72 to $144 per year is regarded as a liberal pension by mugwump editors and statesmen to soldiers who slept on the ground in storms and mud, in snow and rain, were roasted and frozen, lived on salt hog or horse, and in prisons on dogs, cats, and rats, were shot and sabered until health and comfort in life were forever destroyed.

They received $13 per month for being shot at. But to the persons who sit in a Department of the Government never more than eight hours a day for not more than two-thirds of the days in a year and received on an average $1,500 a year—they are to be pensioned at $900. [Applause.]

You pension the old soldier at from $6 to $12 per month; the worthless mugwump at never less than $75, as now suggested.

I said that under the "merit system" during Cleveland's last Administration the worthy and best were discharged from the service, or their salaries reduced, and they obliged to resign, and their places filled with his strikers. Following is a list of removals and resignations and the number appointed during the time covered by the reports of his Secretaries:

Under Mr. GROSVENOR'S resolutions, ex-Secretary Carlisle reported to the House January 11, 1897, that from March 3, 1893, to October 31, 1896, he had removed 1,123 persons in the Treasury Department, had reduced 418, that 669 had resigned, that 1,615 had been promoted, and 1,870 appointed. Among those removed were 169 ex-Union soldiers. That is about as good a record as would have been made under the "spoils" system.

The ex-Secretary of the Interior reported to the House January 9, 1897, that between March 4, 1893, and the date of his report there had been in his Department 415 removals, 541 resignations, 668 reductions, 1,029 appointments, and 1,567 promotions. Here we have 956 resignations and removals, and there were only 325 reinstatements, leaving net 631 removed or forced to resign. Of the removals and resignations 305 were ex-Union soldiers. (See House Document 167, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.)

Mr. Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, under date of February 8, 1897, reported to the House of Representatives that during his term of office, March 5, 1893, to January 15, 1897, he removed 1,116 persons; that he reduced 189 employees and promoted 1,059; that of ex-Union soldiers he removed 117, reduced 36. (See House Document 275, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, page 86.)

The ex-Secretary of War reported to the House January 11, 1897, that between March 4, 1893, and the date of his report he had removed 303 persons, reduced 267, appointed 187, resigned 115, reduced 270, and promoted 315; of those removed (outside of Record and Pension Office) 46 were ex-Union soldiers.

Ex-Postmaster-General Wilson reported to the House January 11, 1897, that between March 4, 1893, and June 5, 1896, he had removed 89 persons; reduced 62; that 81 had resigned, 24 of the removals having been ex-Union soldiers.

The ex-Secretary of the Navy reported January 8,1897, that between March 4, 1893, and the date of his report there were removed 4, with 20 reductions, 13 resignations, 39 appointments, and 45 promotions. Eight of the reductions and all 4 of the removals were ex-Union soldiers.

Were 4,375 people removed and forced to resign found efficient by one man and inefficient by his successor?

It that a record to go to the country on to prove the efficiency of civil-service appointees? What other inference can be drawn? Only this, that they were gotten out of the way for political reasons! If either proposition is true, it calls for the repeal of this law. It is a confessed fraud, a sham, and a delusion; to us a snare.

It will be seen that 709 of those forced out of the service were Union soldiers.

Let us turn from this state of facts, loathsome to every American who has any self-respect, in which there stand out conspicuously imbecility, hypocrisy, and successful debauchery of the civil service of the Government to an extent never before supposed to be possible, filling the offices and positions with worthless beats, unfortunate for the Government, not yet dead, facts which ought to mantle the cheeks of 70,000,000 people with the crimson tint of shame, that with Congress in session a law which tolerates such shameful abuses and taxes the people to support those who would be tramps but for the salaries they draw from the Government can remain for one hour unrepealed.

I said, "Let us turn from this condition of things which has grown up in a short time, and is the logical and inevitable result of this bastard called the merit system [laughter], to the true and only merit system—that which commended itself to the wisdom of the fathers, their patriotic sons and grandsons, from Washington to Grant.

That system required every employee in the Government service, when night came, to point to some labor performed, some service rendered which was an adequate consideration for the compensation that he or she received. He must exhibit fruits and results, or get, and give place to one ready to produce such.

He was dependent; the creature of this bastard merit system is absolutely independent.

He has won a position for life by spelling dog and cat. He has evidenced his mathematical superiority over the rest of mankind by counting the four fingers on one hand. He has satisfied the Civil Service Commission that if two were cut off he would still have two left. [Laughter.]

He has copied "with his own hand" several words. He has evidenced his familiarity with United States money by telling which was a dime and which a cart-wheel dollar in silver; and when asked to look at some Continental money and a greenback and tell which the greenback was, he pointed to the greenback and was complimented by the commissioners for his matchless sagacity. [Laughter.]

He has a certainty. Administrations may come and go, parties may rise and fall, floods, earthquakes, pestilence, and famine may scourge mankind; he is still there. [Laughter.]

He adjusts his anatomy to an easy-chair, places his feet upon the desk, takes a chew of fine-cut tobacco, and thanks God for the Civil Service Commission and that he is not like other men. To him the future is secure.

Who are they who have clamored the loudest for the application of civil-service regulations, or the merit system, as they are pleased to call it for deceitful and hypocritical purposes? Are they not the enemies of the Republican party, and, in fact, of all parties? They, prating their own virtues, denounce Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, and Grant as spoilsmen. Why? Because, when elevated to the highest position in governmental affairs by the votes of men who believed as they did, their sense of honor, of duty, and decency impelled them to act with loyalty toward those who placed them in the exalted position which they occupied, instead of excluding them from employment in the Government service and filling the positions with their political foes, thereby giving aid and comfort to their enemies.

Loyalty and fidelity, gratitude, honorable and decent conduct toward those who are true to convictions are offenses in the eye and understanding of these eunuchs and Ishmaelites in politics that should be prohibited by statute. [Laughter.]

Their patron saint is Benedict Arnold. Their code of morals must have been copied from an epilogue in Captain Kidd's log book, and the ancestors of some of them may have been captured by General Stark at Bennington. [Laughter.]

They, immediately after the inauguration of McKinley, with appalling presumption, amazing audacity, matchless impudence, and paralyzing arrogance, hovered round the heads of Departments and proposed that they be allowed to dictate to their victorious political foes how they should manage in selecting laborers, employees, and officials; who should or not be promoted or discharged, and especially that our enemies, defeated, routed, should continue to retain positions of honor and emolument and Republicans be excluded therefrom.

And this came, and continues to come, from a little band of defeated guerrillas whose only object in life and means of subsistence is political plunder.

If they had been treated as the Cuban patriots recently did one who entered their lines to induce whoever he might to betray their associates, there would have not been any great boom in the undertakers' business, but a few less Hessians.

I hope for the immediate independence of Cuba and its annexation to the United States, if for no other reason, that we may have a few men under our flag who are not afraid of that corpse known as the Spanish Government, that has existed only in imagination as one of the powers of the earth for the last half century, and will not become her ally on land or sea in perpetrating crimes against a weak but brave people whose only offense consists in defending themselves against Spanish barbarities, the blackest, most infamous and fiendish that ever disgraced man, shocked heaven, or could be conceived in hell. [Laughter.]

I have stated that I am a spoilsman, and as such have desired and still desire to obtain positions for constituents of mine who need no certificate from a mugwump commission to evidence their capacity to fill any Government position, from that of President down, with as much ability as they are ordinarily filled, and in saying this I mean no discourtesy or disparagement to any, and I in no wise exaggerate the capacity and ability of those for whom I speak. As men and women in all avocations and walks of life they have demonstrated that they are the peers of any in the Govment in peace and war. I go to a Department and ask that the widow of a Union soldier be given a clerkship; she is competent, a correct accountant and excellent penwoman. I am refused; there is no place for this lady, under civil service, in the employ of the Government. But the widow of General Pickett, who led the charge against the Union forces at Gettysburg in resisting which my constituent's husband fell mortally wounded, is an employee

in that Department, blanketed in for life under civil-service rules. I go to a Department to solicit a position for the daughter of a Union soldier whose father died in his boots at Spottsylvania, shot through the body while upholding our flag. There is no place for her, but two daughters, or sisters, I am not certain which, of Jackson, who killed Colonel Ellsworth, are in that Department, on the pay roll for life.

During Cleveland's Administration one Colonel Williams, Auditor for the Interior Department, one day called up sixteen Union soldiers and asked them how they voted. They told him as they fought, for the Union, the Republican ticket. He said, "Gentlemen, you can not expect us to keep you; we must care for our own." They were discharged, and, as I am informed, Confederate soldiers took their places, or the places of most of them. They are still there, pensioners for life on the bounty of a Government they fought to destroy.

The Pension Bureau to-day is honeycombed, crowded with men, adjusting the claims of Union soldiers for pensions, who are hostile, some of whom served in the Confederate army and shot off the arms and legs of the claimants and caused the disabilities for which the Government is asked to allow them a pension.

These same Confederates and Bryanites are the judges of widows' claims whose husbands they killed, or who died of disease contracted from exposure in resisting their efforts to shoot this Government out of existence; these are blanketed in office for life under the merit system and Union soldiers walk the streets of this capital begging for employment and at times for bread.

You who will may support, sustain, and apologize for and excuse the outrages perpetrated under this system. I for one am for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the law, regardless of who favors it or the position they occupy.

We have plenty of men in this country who fought under the flag that floats over the Pension Office, competent to do all that need be done there by men, and it is both an insult and outrage to exclude them and employ those who brought all the misery, anguish, and woe upon those who have been and are suffering, and burdened the nation with a tax of $140,000,000 annually for pensions, which is not more than two-thirds of what it really ought to be and that justice demands that it should be.

There are enough widows and daughters of Union soldiers whose husbands and fathers were slain in resisting that hell-born crusade against liberty and humanity, to perform all the duties for women to do in that Bureau, without the aid of Mrs. General Pickett, Miss Jackson, and other female Confederates.

A Republican Congress that has it in its power to wipe out a statute that in effect pensions Confederate soldiers and the wives and daughters of Confederate soldiers for services in obstructing and rejecting the claims of Union soldiers, their widows and dependent, helpless orphans, for a pension, will find a long list of those lost in action when the roll is called next November, if it fails to do it.

I am for the Union soldiers, their widows and orphans, when on dress parade, but no more so than when on duty in this House. I am not a mugwump; I vote as I believe to be right and take orders from no one. [Applause.]

I may be in error, but it is my opinion that if the Pension Bureau was purged, as it should be, of good-for-nothing, worthless employees, and those who are hostile to pension claimants, who were educated under Cleveland to reject claims that could not longer be held up by reason of pressure for a decision, and who were promoted for the number they rejected rather than for an honest, just, and equitable determination under the law, at least 25 per cent of those now employed would be discharged and at least 25 per cent more accomplished than is being done to-day. It is notorious to all who have any experience in these matters in that Bureau that when a claimant, after waiting years, having furnished all the evidence required by the rules of the Bureau, asks why his or her claim is not adjudicated, he or she will receive in reply a call for evidence which is then on file and has been for years, which will be again furnished, and when in perhaps six months or a year the claimant again asks the cause of delay, the same evidence is again called for. I think I have known this call made as many as five times in a single case and the evidence furnished as many times. This held up the claim for years, deprived the needy and suffering claimant of what was his or her due under the law, and, what was of no little consequence to the clerk, did not lessen his chance to keep his job.

Often it happens that when a claim has been pending for years and evidence furnished upon which it should have been adjudicated, in response to an inquiry by the claimant for cause of delay, he will be informed that there is no such claim on file. These are the leeches who are pensioned onto the Government for life under the operation of the civil-service law, called the "merit system." There is no reason or excuse for the delay in adjudicating claims in that office, such as exist to-day, unless it be that the force is worthless. An immediate change and more rapid adjudication are demanded by a patriotic people in behalf of needy and long-suffering claimants.

I have spoken more particularly of the Pension Bureau for the reason that I believe it is an insult to every loyal man or woman in this country to place the interests of Union soldiers and their widows in the hands of their enemies for adjudication.

But every department of the Government is full of Confederates and Bryanites. In the Government Printing Office there are 2,000 enemies of the Republican party and about 500 of its friends.

As a rule, when you find a Union soldier in the service, he was reduced under Cleveland to a very low salary, and to-day he is under a Confederate who is chief of a division, auditor, or something of that kind, and the Union soldier takes orders from one whom he never took orders from on fields where blood ran, and was not then and is not now his inferior.

That condition of things exists in the Departments of the Government in this city to-day. Confederates almost invariably have the places that pay the best, and this in the teeth of the platform of every national convention of the Republican party ever since 1864, in defiance of the law which gives preference to Union soldiers. I went to a Department a few days since in behalf of an old soldier whose salary had been reduced, under Cleveland, by a Confederate.

This old hero, wounded in the service, who is by statute law entitled to a preference, had been recommended by the chief official in that office and the chief of his division for restoration to his former salary, and I was refused, with the suggestion that he would not be able to pass the civil-service examination. Think of it! A man who has been in the Department for years, an expert in his line, recommended by the chief official having charge of work in his line, also by the chief of his division; this man who from Bull Run to Appomattox had faced the enemies of his country in deadly combat, one whom the civil-service law declares shall have a preference, turned down, refused restoration to the position he formerly occupied, in the matter of salary, for the alleged reason that he would not be able to crawl through the meshes of the Civil Service Commission's examination in the precise manner those wet nurses might suggest as the test of his capacity to do the work he is now and for years has been doing to the perfect satisfaction of those having charge of that work and who are responsible for results.

By the side of this old soldier, who is an expert in his line, in the same office is a man from the South who came in as a laborer. No examination was required of him, he has been ranked up to $1,600 annually, and the old soldier, wearing the scars of saber cuts received in battle, his body disfigured with wounds made by bullets which sped from rifles held in the hands of some Confederate, it may not be the man who works beside him, has been reduced to the lowest possible figure above starvation rate and refused restoration.

These are the results that come from worshiping that queen of harlots, the boss prostitute in American politics, that has done and is doing more to-day to debauch our politics and destroy the efficiency of those in the civil service of the Government than all other influences combined since the organization of the Government—the so-called merit system.

To you gentlemen on the other side of the House I say, if in the chapter of accidents you ever again control this Government, I want you to have a clean deck and men of your own choice to manage what will then soon be a wreck, as it always has been when you were in power.

But when the Republican party is in power, none of you, who attempted to destroy the Union of States, the would-be wreckers of our financial system and the national honor, should be on duty in any Department of the Government and Union soldiers excluded.

To my friends on this side of the House I desire to suggest that in supporting this commission you are false to principles you have in every platform in our national conventions declared to be sacred, from 1864 to 1896.

You repudiate declarations, made to the people, of your purpose to give preference to soldiers of the Union Army for places in the employ of the Government.

In your haste to embrace this prostitute in politics called the merit system you strike down the Union soldiers, their widows and children; hold them out of positions they once held and were driven from to make places for Confederates; you ratify the acts of an Administration elected by Confederates that reduced the few now remaining in the service to almost starvation rates, hoping thereby to humiliate and cause them to resign, and placed over them by promotion men whose only claim to the position to which they were appointed came from the fact that during the four years that the fate of the nation hung trembling in the balance the blood of Union soldiers was dripping from every finger on their hands.

Gentlemen, the American people are intensely loyal to those

who defended this Government against its enemies with arms in their hands from '61 to '65. Their gratitude to them, their widows and orphans, is deep seated, well grounded, and can not be eradicated by any men or party for the next quarter of a century. The men or party who attempt to withhold from them what a grateful and patriotic people are eager to give in pensions and position, under existing laws and others that are certain ere long to be enacted, to the honor of those who are enjoying the benefits and blessings purchased by their sacrifices and sufferings, and for the benefit of those who sacrificed, will be rebuked as was Cleveland and his officials. There was not enough left of them to be dignified to the importance of a corps.

If we walk in their footprints, follow in their wake, we shall indeed have economy in one direction: There will be no use for hacks, a hearse, or even a wheelbarrow at our funeral; the remains can be carried to the place of interment in a peck basket, and it will not be half full.

I have no sympathy with those who seem to be hostile to those who have accumulated property; I rejoice that they have it, and will go as far as anyone in supporting legislation to protect their property and them in the enjoyment of it. I believe it should be done, by men with arms in their hands if necessary. That is one of the things for which government among men was instituted. And on the other hand I will insist that they who preserved the Government when traitors with shot and shell assailed it, who gave to its bonds every penny in value they possess to-day—that the pittance they are entitled to under the law shall in no wise be withheld or their rights in that direction be abridged one iota.

We are not poor, but the wealthiest nation of earth. To listen to some speeches made on this floor one from a far-off country would think he had found a convention of tramps, assembled as a committee of ways and means to fix on a location where they could camp out for the night. [Laughter.]

Outside of the beneficiaries who are holding office under this nuisance act, the odds and ends, flood-wood and Hessians, who occasionally vote our ticket that thrift may follow fawning [laughter], I do not believe there can be found 1,000 Republicans who understand the workings and operations of this demoralizing and expensive method of doing Government business who favor it. There are innocent theorists who have no knowledge of the practical workings and increased expense to the Government that may incline toward its support. I have never yet looked one in the eye on the floor of this House who practiced it.

No matter how emphatically or often in public places, like the ancient Pharisee, he thanks God he is not like other men, and mankind almost universally thank God they are not what he is, yet when he selects his private secretary he does not consult the Civil Service Commission. He does not appoint a Democrat; he does not select a man who is opposed to his renomination and who will vote against him and for a Democrat or Populist, if he is nominated, and against the party to which he belongs.

Show me one of these new-born eunuchs in the political arena, no matter whether it be in this House or the Senate end of the Capitol, and I will show you invariably a man who has pursued the President and the heads of Departments crying "give me patronage for my friends," with all the energy and persistency that a sleuthhound follows his game. [Laughter.]

I am a spoilsman. I have been there and tried to get something for my constituents who are qualified, merit, and deserve recognition at the hands of a Republican Administration which they contributed their full share to create. I never got there so early or stayed so late that I could not see around me these great reformers, with a merry twinkle in their eyes and a hungry look upon their faces as they approached the President and heads of Departments and eloquently, and sometimes as piteously as a tramp asks for bread, explain how necessary and important it was that their strikers be appointed to almost every position from minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain down through the whole list to charwoman in every Department of the Government. [Laughter.]

If we could have printed the recommendations of those who declaim the most vociferously for civil service in the Senate and in the House, it would be found that the paper on which their solicitations were made would paper the walls of each Chamber, and if they could be read as clearly as Belshazzar read the writing on the wall, their knees might not tremble as he did, but their voices would be as silent as the tomb, and I have no doubt that some of them have traveled a distance greater than that across the continent from Maine to California searching, begging, and beseeching the President and heads of Departments to appoint their friends to office.

Gentlemen, you must have observed that most of them look tired, and especially so since the discussion of this subject commenced. [Laughter.]

A photograph of the President, taken almost any day since he entered the White House from 10 a. m. to 12 m., surrounded by applicants for the appointment of their friends to positions would exhibit the faces of more hypocrites than Christ had about him when he felt constrained to expose them in the following unambiguous language:

> Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation.
>
> Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves.
>
> Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel.
>
> Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess.
>
> Even so ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity.
>
> Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?

Gratitude, fidelity, and loyalty to those who are true to you are as old and just as God. He rewards His friends and excludes His enemies from all positions in His government.

David, with an inspired hand, wrote: "Thou shalt not plow with the ox and ass yoked together." No mugwumpism in that, but an absolute prohibition of their pet method of doing business. David, looking down through the ages to come, beheld the mugwump, as God beholds the proud afar off, and warned mankind against his teaching and practices.

Paul, the grandest old Roman of the New Dispensation, wrote to Timothy, who was afflicted in his surroundings with Pharisees and hypocrites: "But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel."

I say to the gentleman from Indiana who talks about platforms: That is our platform. We ask no more; God willing, we will take no less. [Laughter and applause.] If the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BARRETT] had been present when Timothy read that letter, they would have repaired to some public place and denounced Paul as a "spoilsman." [Great laughter.] The truth is that these men, while clamoring and asking why the Government should not do its business as business men do theirs, are attempting to inaugurate a method that no individual, partnership, or corporation ever attempted, ever can or will attempt so long as reason guides them.

How long would a merchant do business with his clerks advising his customers to go elsewhere to make their purchases?

How long would an insurance company employ men for soliciting agents who at all times and to everybody were recommending some other company as more beneficial to the insured than the one they represented?

How long would the directors and managing men in a railroad corporation continue to hold their positions if they were continually seeking to influence the patrons of their road to do their business over some other line?

No party can live in this country that turns its back on its friends and gives the patronage at its disposal to its political foes. It ought not to, and the good sense of the American people will see to it that any party which attempts it dies young in the practice, and, like the young widow, with her brow craped in mourning, as she looked down upon the remains of her husband in the casket, will exclaim, "How beautiful in death!" [Laughter.]

I am a party man, a partisan. I was elected as such. I stand here to-day to represent and not to betray or turn my back on the men who elected me. My convictions are the same here as when on dress parade soliciting votes for the candidates of the Republican party from President to overseer of the poor. I am for Republicans for each and every position and for the exclusion of Bryanites.

My constituents need no certificate that they are qualified for any position signed by a commission of mugwumps. They object to being taxed to pay the expense of such a commission—$200,000 annually to keep their enemies in office and fence them out.

"The voluntary tribute of a persistent fool is the legitimate harvest of a wise man." I do not want my party to be that fool or its opponents to reap the harvest.

I have not forgotten October, 1896, when I canvassed my district for the Republican ticket. Our meetings in that latitude at that season of the year are usually held in the evening—that means in the night. I remember well the efforts of the young men at those meetings, marching with kerosene torches above their heads, mud sometimes ankle deep, in the procession, sometimes only a few companies, at others miles of them. They made the welkin ring with cheers for McKinley, protection, and sound money. They quickened with gladness the pulsations of my heart, and sent the blood to the extremities of my slight frame with increased velocity. [Applause.]

There was not a mugwump in the ranks. They were partisans, politicians, patriots. These men saved this nation from everlasting disgrace. I say to you here to-day that had I the power, and one of those boys applied to me for a place that he was competent to fill—and he would not ask for one that he could not fill—I would kick out of office the best-looking mugwump God ever made, and give him the place. [Laughter and applause.]

My position is that he who will turn his back on those who by their votes elected him to an office to represent them evidences to my mind the total depravity of man, and would lead me to hope for what I never yet believed, that there ought to be a hell. [Laughter.]

I have intimated, rather delicately perhaps, that the fruit this civil service bears is a worthless, good-for-nothing article; that the commission is an unnecessary luxury not desired by our people, and if we have got them on hand to support, I will suggest that we had better ship them to Cuba, tender them to Blanco with the suggestion that he send them to Gomez to solicit submission on the plan of autonomy proposed by Spain, and the further suggestion that if autonomy fails and they do not return, we will not seek to know what became of their anatomies.

Ambition, desire to excel, to earn more, stimulates mankind to press on to the front rank in every calling or avocation in life.

The moment you take away the opportunity to get there, hope no longer stimulates.

That is exactly what civil service, as practiced, does to the employee in the Government service.

The life tenure makes each individual a stationary machine, fixed like a knot hole in a board, and nearly as useful, with no fear of falling out, dropping behind, or hope of getting ahead.

This system not only destroys hope and ambition, but it is very injurious to the health of those who endure the mental anguish incident to such an examination by the commissioners as I have described.

I wish to incorporate here a statement which I believe to be correct, which proves this system to be more injurious to health than any parasite ever heretofore discovered. Of the 15,000 subordinate places in the Departments in Washington 13,734 are under civil service. Of that number 5,276 had sick leave with pay last year.

There was lost to the Government 79,140 days' work from sickness; 275 days constitute an average year's work in the Departments; the total loss was 287 years' work, and as an average year's work costs about $1,500, the total loss to Uncle Sam was nearly $430,500 during the last year.

My God! what sacrifices are being made on the altar of the merit system! Who can think of the mountains of physical and mental anguish and woe that this abomination has already inflicted upon some 13,000 employees in the Departments in this city and doubt that martyrs are among us.

The history of the wars of earth will fail to describe a conflict so destructive to health where so few were employed for so short a time.

Humanity, with her eyes bedewed with tears, holds out her hands beseeching us to come to their rescue.

Let the noble souls who are filled with righteous indignation at the barbarities of the Turks and brutalities of the Spaniards turn their eyes upon these hospitals and behold what misery the merit system has already wrought. These skeletons, ghosts, and horrid relics are all that is left of what were perfect anatomies when a few months ago they entered these jaws of death through the excruciating test of the merit system.

Gentlemen, we must call a halt; this nation can not afford to sacrifice so many great intellects and perfect anatomies. Let us go back to the system of the fathers, the method in practice under Washington and Lincoln. We shall then have good health and a good day's work for fair pay. If we fail to do this, I fear we shall not, in the future, constitute that great host which John saw, that no man could number, which I always supposed was the Republican party. We have certainly come up through tribulation. [Laughter.]

Now, gentlemen, I am for that kind of civil service that the Republican party declared for when it went into its first national campaign with that morning-glory of the Republican party, John C. Frémont, for its standard bearer. I am for that kind of civil service we find described in the platform upon which Lincoln was nominated. My civil-service friends have forgotten one of the particular schools that ought to be held. Lincoln was a rail splitter. Have you made any provision for the examination of a rail splitter in these rules? Lincoln! the grandest and noblest man who ever sat in that Presidential chair or ever will, the preservation and perpetuation of whose memory will be ever dear to the American people; to whose grave pilgrims will come from every land and clime and plant flowers around the spot where his ashes rest, and will moisten them with tears of gratitude long years after mankind shall have forgotten where the last mugwump was buried! [Laughter and loud applause on the Republican side.]

During the delivery of the above remarks the time of Mr. SULLOWAY twice expired, and at the request of Mr. BROWN and Mr. BARNEY was extended.

Mr. LOW. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the fact that the hour is late. I am tired, and I know that the members are tired also. In addressing the House at this time I certainly labor under the disadvantages referred to.

Before discussing the question of civil-service reform, I desire to state that I believe the original advocates of civil-service reform, likewise all converts to the system, have been and are absolutely honest in their convictions. I will also state at this time that I do not advocate the repeal of the civil-service law in its entirety; but when a person criticises civil-service reform or any part thereof, the civil-service reformers jump to their feet and vehemently cry "Spoils system!" "Corrupt patronage!" etc.

Now, Mr. Chairman, such implications have never sent me into spasms. I stand on a higher plane than patronage while advocating some check upon the present civil-service system, particularly the method which has been adopted by the civil-service board in determining an applicant's ability to serve the Government in one of its offices.

In supporting a measure to amend, to correct, or to modify the present civil-service law I have one specific object in view, and that is the rights and privileges of American citizens, be they university graduates or whether they are making the battle of life with a limited instruction received by the fireside of some humble home, as against any law which makes it possible to create a preferred class of citizens in this land of ours.

The civil-service laws have been on the statute books since January, 1883; hence the system has been on trial during a period of fifteen years, and it seems to me that it would be an exhibition of wisdom on the part of Congress to call a halt and note the effect of this system, and also consider what the probability of its future action would be upon the institutions of our country if continued in force on its present lines.

The people have been studying this problem and are ready to challenge the question whether or not it is wise to keep on the statute books the present laws governing the civil service of our Government. Since the adoption of the present civil-service system, its arbitrary bands, boa constrictor-like, have been coiling, coiling, coiling around all Federal Departments until it is impossible for the Assistant Secretaries of the different Departments to appoint their own private secretaries, or for any of the officials, from a Cabinet officer down, to order an office wastebasket to be emptied, unless the employee has a passport countersigned by the Civil Service Commission.

It has been a question in my mind whether or not the civil-service law has ever been an absolute benefit to the country, and grave doubts exist in the minds of many of our most intelligent people whether the Government is getting any better service than it did before the present system was adopted, which has many objectionable features. In the first place, it creates a life tenure in office, which means establishing a preferred class of citizens. Excepting judgeships, this is contrary to the laws of a republican form of government like ours and should not have been transplanted from monarchical soil. Remember under our republican form of government all citizens are eligible to enter Government employ in some capacity.

A man with a limited education, who never went beyond the multiplication table in mathematics, would make just as good a messenger or a watchman for Uncle Sam as the most competent citizen could discharge the duties of a Cabinet officer. Both are American citizens and both would measure up to the requirements of their respective offices. But civil-service reform makes invidious distinctions between citizens, particularly against the man with a mediocre education, to which I shall refer later.

How does the present law affect the Government Departments? Every civil employee of the Government, excepting mechanics and laborers, are under the classified service, with a life tenure of office. What is the result? While Republicans are in power the Democratic employees leave their politics behind and go over to camp on Republican soil and discuss employees' joint interests in the service of the Government.

Under a Democratic Administration the Republicans in the Departments will leave their politics behind, enter the Democratic camp, and harmonize all their differences, and there will be a unification in the efforts of all employees for the purpose of making their positions under the Government more secure, if possible. This keeps up until the employees become a set of political nondescripts, caring nothing for party or Administration. They combine together for self-protection, and in some districts they have been known to dictate nominations. Now, these employees can not be disciplined, for they belong to no party; besides, their stations are protected by the armor plate of life tenure; the nation's preferred class of citizens, made so by civil-service reform. Do you wonder that the people criticise and object to the present administration of the civil-service laws?

I said a few moments ago that civil service made invidious distinctions between citizens. I will illustrate: Take the method of qualifying an applicant for the eligible list. We will say that a $1,200 clerkship in the Government service is to be filled. The Civil Service Board holds an examination, and we will say that 100 young men present themselves for examination. The majority of them will be men who have had experience in that line of

employment, some of whom are very competent, have families, and are seeking employment on account of honorable reasons for their enforced idleness. There will also be quite a number of academic students, and in the contingent there will be many university graduates. Who receives the highest percentage nine times out of ten at such an examination? The university graduate or the academic scholar. They number among the first to be appointed, while the very ones who are the best equipped by experience and most efficient for clerical duties are rejected. Why? Because the major part of the scholastic test was absolutely irrelevant and transcending the scope of a clerk's duty. Is such a system fair? Is it just? Have people with limited educations in classics and sciences no rights? None according to civil-service-reform ethics.

Right here let me relate an incident which came under my observation, which will clearly measure the value between theoretical knowledge and practical experience. A few years ago the proprietor of a large shipbuilding plant invited a half dozen gentlemen, including myself, to witness the trial of a new engine and boiler designed and built for the special work of hoisting heavy timber and weighty objects common in a large shipbuilding yard.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. BRUMM. Mr. Chairman, I move that the time of the gentleman be extended ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the time of the gentleman from New York be extended ten minutes. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. LOW. It was an upright boiler with an engine attached. The gentleman who designed and built it was a graduate of one of the best scientific schools in the country. He was the superintendent of a large boiler and engine works. At the time appointed the guests were present, the engineer of the yard, who had run the old engine, was there and had fired up the new boiler. The designer was there also and took the engineer's place, the better to prove, as he thought, the theory of the new improvements. He turned on the steam and the engine started, but its motion was jerky and unsatisfactory. The designer made several efforts to correct the running of the engine, but failed. The old engineer, who had been watching him, stepped up and whispered something.

The designer said "Yes, yes," and he made some changes in the delicate part of the machinery, and then the engine ran smoothly for the first time. Then the designer looked at the steam gauge and found the pressure was increasing rapidly. He immediately tried the water cocks of the boiler and found the water was getting low. He examined the feed pump, found it was working, but it was not feeding the boiler. The situation was a serious one. Something had to be done immediately, but with all his theories he failed to make the feed pump force the water in the boiler. The old engineer said, "I will fix that," and he took a tin cup, dipped it into a bucket of water which stood by, and dashed the contents on the valve bulb, or joint of the feed pump. Instantly the water began to run into the boiler. Now the hoisting test of the engine came. The end of the derrick hoisting rope was attached to the drum of the engine. The other end, which led from the derrick head to the ground, was attached to a heavy piece of timber, and the engine commenced to hoist. It worked beautifully. After it had been hoisted high enough to demonstrate the power of the engine, the designer wanted to stop the engine, but found he could not without the timber falling.

An accident was imminent, and the people commenced to run. The old engineer took in the situation at once. He did not stop to apologize, but shoved the designer to one side and took charge of the engine. He immediately stopped it and lowered the timber to the ground, and hoisted and lowered it several times to show the perfect working of the engine. It was like a toy in his hands. I will ask any civil-service reformer present which of the two men was the better engineer? Were two such men to compete for an engineer's position to-day before a civil-service board, the designer would get 100 per cent plus, while the old engineer, who never met with an accident and who had a thorough knowledge of running an engine, would not get over 65 per cent. This illustrates the manner in which our civil-service examinations are held and their methods of measuring up an applicant's fitness. [Applause.]

Do you wonder that the people of this country are finding fault with the civil-service laws? By such methods the present system makes invidious distinctions, and the mediocre man in a scholastic point of view is absolutely proscribed.

Now, there is objection to another feature that has become part and parcel of civil-service reform, and in debating the system it is one of the heaviest pieces of artillery used by civil-service reformers, and that is the merit system. It is a beautiful word, catching, and attractive to the ear. It sounds so fair and just; but when we come to examine it from an impartial standpoint it becomes a misnomer.

Civil-service reformers will unblushingly tell you that politics do not affect an employee's rank, station, or pay in the Government service; that the merit system will protect him at all times. I shall controvert that statement and prove conclusively that the merit system does not give an employee immunity from persecution. If the merit system was introduced for the purpose of multiplying fraud, deceit, and legalizing favoritism on the one side, and punishing enemies on the other, it has certainly proved to be a marvelous success. It is a chariot carrying favored ones to success on the one hand, and the guillotine on the other for those who may have political views at variance with the powers that be. Is this right? Is this fair? Is it just? Do you wonder that the people find fault with this modern boasted structure over which flies some Republican and some Democratic bunting of approval?

I will cite a case that came under my own observation about a year ago. An old soldier, who had been employed in the Treasury Department, came to me and said that he had been discharged. I asked him what for. He said, "They have been after my place for some time and have finally put me out." I took quite an interest in him. He was a veteran, a man about 55 years old, uncommonly intelligent—in fact, a bright man in every way. I saw the chief of his bureau and asked him why this man had been discharged, and if he had any fault to find with his ability as a clerk. He said, "Far from it; he is one of the ablest clerks in my bureau; runs his desk all right; but the man keeps a gambling place and he does not pay his debts. You can look at the book where we keep the record for efficiency." I asked him if he meant the merit system, and he said "Yes." I volunteered the remark at the time that it would make a very great difference who kept that record. Hence I could not place much value upon the record as shown in their book.

I saw this clerk and told him what the charges were, and he replied, in a very straightforward manner, that he was totally deaf and could not take any pleasures in social life, and, outside of reading, the only thing that he could enjoy was a game of cards, and that it had been his custom, once a week, to have three or four up in his room to play a game of poker. He said, "One night I had a party there and there was some cheating going on and I lost a sum of money, not very large, but still I refused to settle on the ground that I had been cheated." Now, one of the party who was there that night did not like the decision of this deaf clerk and went to the Treasury Department the next day, where the deaf clerk was employed, and informed the chief that this man was running a gambling place; furthermore, he did not pay his debts.

That information was just what they wanted. Down it went on this record book, which is a part of the merit system, "Keeps a gambling place; does not pay his debts." That was enough. The next day he was dismissed, and the Government lost one of its most efficient clerks. I would like to know if at that time every officer, from the highest to the lowest, in that Department had been discharged because he played a little game of draw poker, how many would there have been left to run that great Department of the nation? This is part of the merit system. [Applause.]

Now, let me give you another side of this merit system. I will show you the chariot side now. During the last year of the Cleveland Administration (the latter part of February) Logan Carlisle, at the urgent request of politicians, transferred a young man, who was at that time a private secretary to one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, to an $1,800 vacancy in his office, because this man would have lost his place as private secretary had he remained in that position until the present Administration assumed the reins of Government. Now, this was a nice young man, no doubt; but his position was an exception to the rule, and he had nothing to do as private secretary—it was an absolute sinecure. He was transferred to the chief clerk's office over the heads of other clerks in the office who had rendered faithful and efficient service in the office for years. He was not willing to be transferred to a low-grade clerkship and work his way up like the rest, but wanted $1,800 or nothing, and he got it through political influence.

I will give Mr. Logan Carlisle credit here. He said it was unfair to the other clerks and he regretted the action, but the pressure was so great that it could not be resisted. Now, this was done contrary to all the rules and regulations of civil-service reform, and I desire to ask any civil-service reformer to tell me why, right under the noses of the Civil Service Commissioners, such a violation of the merit system was permitted? I will not answer that question, but will say that the three Civil Service Commissioners were then and are to-day divided in politics as follows: Two and one-half were Democrats and the other half was Republican—that is, two Democrats to one mugwump, a condition which should set the people thinking.

Now, then, I will cite another case coming under this merit system: A custom-house officer, who had served as such for sixteen years in the city of New York, was discharged. Not a scintilla of evidence could be found against him affecting his ability in the discharge of his duties, but they wanted his place and the spy system was resorted to. A letter was sent to this custom-house

officer requesting him to meet a party in a café on Wall street on the following day at such an hour. This officer went down there, saw the man, and shook hands with him. They drank together. Other custom-house officials were there and were drinking. In a few minutes they all left; but the next day this custom-house officer whom I referred to was called before the collector of the port charged with being in a saloon and drinking while there. He said, "Yes, I was there and took a drink." He was then told by the collector that no officer in his department was permitted to go into a saloon, that it was a violation of orders, and this man was dismissed.

From a strictly temperate point of view, no doubt many would say that was just, but there is another side of this story, while discussing the merit system. Now, this custom-house officer had a certain district in New York to cover, and, like all districts, it had two custom-house officers, who are called partners. Now, this man's partner was a man who had only been on the force about a year, and he knew nothing about the duties. In fact, when he came into the district and talked with his old custom-house officer, he said, "I know nothing about this business, and don't care to know, as I have other business to attend to. You run it yourself." And the officer did run it. He kept all the work up unaided and alone.

Now, while this veteran custom-house officer attended strictly to his business, bearing the burden of his partner's work also, and was discharged because he visited a saloon, his partner—who never visited the district, but drew his money regularly every month—was attending to the duties as collector for four or five breweries and visited during the day probably twenty-five or thirty saloons. He was retained for merit. Where does the merit system come in in this case? This is another reason why the people are fighting civil-service reform. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. McCLEARY. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed two minutes more.

There was no objection.

Mr. LOW. In closing, I desire to say a few words in behalf of a Cabinet official who has been criticised for the action taken by him in regard to old employees. I refer to the Secretary of the Treasury. After hearing the criticisms on this floor, I made some personal inquiries about this whole matter. I did not go to a Republican clerk, nor a Northern one, but found a man from the South who is a clerk in the Department. I asked him about the transfer of old and feeble clerks to the lowest grades in the Department. He informed me that it was one of the most just and honorable actions that had ever been done in the Department toward its employees.

I then went to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Vanderlip, about it. He told me that this was done because the men had been there so long and were not able to keep up with the work required of a clerk in the high grades, and rather than discharge them it was concluded to put them in the lowest grade and promote younger men up to the high grades. I asked him further if this would cause an additional expense to the Government. He said, "Most assuredly not." The work will be performed just as well as ever, and I think that the Secretary of the Treasury's action in this case should be commended. It proves that the Secretary is a business man, and has a kindness of heart that does not cost the Government one penny. His action in this instance is truly commendable, and should merit the unqualified approval of the severest critic. [Applause.]

On motion of Mr. MOODY, the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PAYNE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration House bill No. 4751, the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, and had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin, for one week, on account of important business.

PROPOSED LIMITATION OF CIVIL-SERVICE DEBATE.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to give notice to the House that after the reading of the Journal to-morrow, pending the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, I shall submit a motion to the House for the closing of general debate upon that paragraph of the appropriation bill which has been debated during the past week.

Mr. BAILEY. I should like to ask the gentleman if he means that he will propose to close debate immediately upon the House resolving itself into Committee of the Whole?

Mr. MOODY. Oh, no, not until the end of the day, but I shall make the motion immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. QUIGG. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if he does not know——

Mr. BAILEY. Then it is the purpose of the gentleman from Massachusetts to endeavor to take a vote on the bill before the House adjourns to-morrow?

Mr. MOODY. To endeavor to obtain a vote upon the bill before the House adjourns to-morrow.

Mr. QUIGG. Mr. Speaker, I think there are a great many others on the list who desire to speak. Of course the gentleman simply gives notice that he is going to move something, and that is all there is of it.

Mr. MOODY. Of course it will be for the House to take such action as it desires when the motion is made.

Mr. QUIGG. I hope the gentleman has looked at the list.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I hope the gentleman will not press the matter. There are a great many who want to speak. Time has been extended to members by unanimous consent, and that has naturally shut off those who were a little modest about coming forward at an early date and putting their names on the list.

Mr. MOODY. I trust the gentleman from Kansas has not been shut off on that account.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. The vote will not be taken in Ohio anyhow until Wednesday.

Mr. FLEMING. I should like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that very few arguments in favor of sustaining the civil-service law, if any at all, have been presented on this side of the Chamber. I know there are some members of the Democratic party who are in favor of sustaining the civil-service law in its integrity. I am one of them, and I should be very glad to have an opportunity to present my argument to the House and to my fellow-Democrats on that line.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] will allow me, the committee over which I have the honor to preside will on to-morrow report an immediate deficiency bill. It is my purpose to call that bill up for consideration on Wednesday. It carries many items that are necessary for the public service. There has been almost a week's discussion upon this bill, and every member of this House upon both sides of it understands that under the rules of this House there can be no possible legislation upon the bill. I hope the gentleman from Massachusetts will adhere to the notice that he has given, that after the reading of the Journal to-morrow he will move to limit debate, because this bill should be passed or laid upon the table before the House adjourns to-morrow, in my judgment.

Mr. McRAE. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I will say that I have given this notice after a great deal of deliberation and discussion, after a failure to obtain a cessation of debate in any other way. I propose to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the Journal, if I am recognized by the Chair for that purpose, to test the sense of the House upon the closing of debate at 5 o'clock to-morrow. I trust there will be a full attendance here.

REPRINT OF A BILL.

Mr. EVANS. I desire to ask unanimous consent for a reprint of a bill—H. R. 5854. There has been a great demand for it, and the supply is exhausted.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent for the reprint of the bill H. R. 5854. Is there objection?

Mr. McRAE. What is the title of the bill?

Mr. EVANS. It is the civil-service bill that has been introduced, a bill for the modification of the civil-service law. There has been great demand for it. Many members have desired copies, and the supply is exhausted. That is the only reason why I make the motion.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request?

There was no objection.

And then, on motion of Mr. MOODY (at 5 o'clock p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Auditor for the Interior Department upon the subject of liabilities of registers and receivers on their bonds for the proceeds arising from the sale of Indian lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the draft of a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to collect the amount of certain nonpaying State stocks and bonds now belonging to the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting copies of correspondence in regard to the claim of William Klyver, a Danish subject, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2910) for the relief of A. T. Hensley, survivor of Fulton & Hensley, doing business under the name of the Lavaca Wharf Company, and the same was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BODINE: A bill (H. R. 6152) for the erection of a public building at Chillicothe, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 6153) authorizing William W. Campbell and Susan F. Lynch to construct a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Webbers Falls, Ind. T.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 6154) for improving the mouth of the Brazos River, Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 6155) to create a new Federal judicial district in Pennsylvania, to be called the middle district, and providing for a circuit and district court of the United States to be held therein—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAILEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 6156) to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway Company for the purpose of constructing a railway, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 6157) to provide for the examination and classification of certain lands in the State of California—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 6158) granting the use of certain grazing lands in the Territory of Oklahoma to said Territory for school purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 6159) to amend the national banking laws prohibiting officers of national banks to act as executors, etc.—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 6160) to amend section 4746 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6161) for the protection of fish in the District of Columbia, for the maintenance of a permanent spawning ground in the Potmac River in said District, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 6248) to provide for the disposition of assessment certificates of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. OGDEN: A bill (H. R. 6249) authorizing the Shreveport and Red River Valley Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Loggy Bayou, in Louisiana—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 6250) in regard to the employment of ex-Union soldiers, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. DOVENER: Joint resolution (H. Res. 114) authorizing the Secretary of War to make a preliminary survey of the South Fork River, West Virginia, and prepare estimates of the cost thereof—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BERRY: Joint resolution (H. Res. 115) for the improvement of Big Sandy River and tributaries in Kentucky and West Virginia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GRAFF: Resolution (House Res. No. 155) to pay the heirs of James F. Wilson, late messenger on the soldiers' roll of the House, a sum equal to six months' salary and funeral expenses—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 6162) removing the charge of desertion from the record of Robert V. Hancock—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6163) removing the charge of desertion from the record of W. T. Hyde—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6164) granting a pension to George J. Coler, of Dell, Vernon County, Wis.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BODINE: A bill (H. R. 6165) for the relief of John H. Phelps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOZE: A bill (H. R. 6166) to pension Maitha Currey, widow of Dr. James H. Currey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6167) to pension George L. Benner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6168) to pension John W. Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6169) to pension Ferdinand Keller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWN: A bill (H. R. 6170) for the relief of Lewis Powers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6171) granting a pension to Martha Edgington, widow of Brice V. Edgington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6172) granting a pension to Minerva E. Sweny, widow of Frank H. Sweny—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6173) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jesse P. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6174) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Julius Shelley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6175) for the relief of James A. McElroy, guardian of Nora Wilson, an insane member of Company H, One hundred and eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6176) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of A. D. Patton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6177) for the relief of Warner R. Hancock—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 6178) for the relief of James Vandergriff—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6179) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of William Irwin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6180) for the relief of W. R. Sentell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6181) for the relief of Louisa Harwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6182) for the relief of Joseph Fawbush—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6183) for the relief of John Wells—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6184) for the relief of J. J. Starnes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6185) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of William Wallace, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRUMM: A bill (H. R. 6186) for the relief of Thomas Hopkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6187) for relief of the owners or legal representatives of canal boats *Swan* and *Lewis and Butler*—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 6188) to amend the naval record of Lieut. Commander William L. Stone—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 6189) for the relief of Edward Kolb—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHICKERING: A bill (H. R. 6190) granting an honorable discharge to Charles King, late of Company C, Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6191) granting a pension to Mary Danahay, invalid sister of Daniel Danahay, late a private in Company H, Eighteenth New York Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6192) to restore Ellen R. Klock, mother of Gleason R. Wellington, late of Company A, Twelfth New York Volunteer Cavalry, to the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6193) granting a rating to Benton C. Barnes, late of Company C, Twenty-fourth New York, and Company C, One hundred and forty-sixth New York Infantry, for wounds received in the service—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6194) for the relief of Eliza E. S. Malcom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 6195) for the relief of William Burke—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DE VRIES. A bill (H. R. 6196) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge from the United States Army to James H. Treanor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6197) to grant the successors in interest to certain land claims in California lien certificates therefor—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6198) for the relief of the legal representatives of Patrick Elliott, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6199) to grant a pension to Catherine Doan, widow of Wallace Doan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6200) to grant a pension to Felix Spurgeon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6201) to grant a pension to Susan Yeates, widow of Richard Yeates—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6202) to grant a pension to Sarah Charles, widow of Henry Charles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FENTON: A bill (H. R. 6203) for the relief of Robert W. Caldwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FISCHER: A bill (H. R. 6204) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Michael Foley, alias Michael McNulty—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 6205) giving military record to James Grooms—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6206) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pension Alfred Little at the rate of $30 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6207) removing charge of desertion from the military record of John Russell, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 6208) to pension Harvey Grant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6209) to pension William Stephenson Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREENE: A bill (H. R. 6210) granting a pension to John Brown, of Lexington, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 6211) granting a pension to Isabella G. Daniels, widow of Milton T. Daniels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6212) for the relief of W. B. Morrow—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6213) granting a pension to Celestia R. Barry—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOPKINS: A bill (H. R. 6214) to amend the military record of Henry Keeler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6215) to correct the military record of Benjamin F. Herrington, late a private of Company H, Fourth Michigan Infantry, and a corporal of Company D, Eleventh Michigan Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6216) for the relief of John A. Bates—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 6217) for the relief of the heirs of the late Col. Israel C. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JETT: A bill (H. R. 6218) for relief of Louisa M. Keppler—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6219) for relief of Isaac N. Enloe—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 6220) for the correction of the record of Michael Reahel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTAUER: A bill (H. R. 6221) to remove charge of desertion from the record of Charles Sandfordt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 6222) for the relief of Thomas Caldwell, of Bradley County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6223) for the relief of Cumberland Female College, of McMinnville, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6224) for relief of Thomas Robert Harris, of Marion County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6225) for relief of Sampson D. Bridgeman, of Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6226) for relief of William Capehart, of Warren County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6227) to complete the military record of Daniel Cook, deceased, and for an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6228) for the relief of Charles W. Wiseman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6229) for the relief of James Nipper, of Cleveland, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ODELL: A bill (H. R. 6230) for the relief of Nancy Rose, light-house keeper—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 6231) for the relief of the heirs of Margaretta E. Fenn, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 6232) for the relief of William Allen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6233) for the relief of James N. Robinson and Sallie B. McComb—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 6234) granting a pension to Charles E. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 6235) for the relief of Mrs. Catherine O'Dea, of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6236) for the relief of A. T. Sands—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SETTLE: A bill (H. R. 6237) for the relief of Oldham County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6238) for the relief of W. A. Bohannon, of Smithfield, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 6239) granting a pension to Sergt. William H. Carney, for extraordinary and distinguished services rendered in the Fifty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry during the late war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 6240) for the relief of the heirs of James Goodloe, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6241) for the relief of C. W. Reid and Sam Daube—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 6242) to restore the name of Dr. J. C. Kinkle to the pension roll—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE: A bill (H. R. 6243) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas Conelly—to the Co mmittee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 6244) for the relief of Catharine R. Brown, widow of Joseph B. Brown, late a colonel and surgeon in the United States Army—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARNER: A bill (H. R. 6245) to pension Harriette F. Hovey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: A bill (H. R. 6246) granting a pension to Havilah Flint Libby—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6247) for the relief of Anderson Malone—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY: Petition of members of the bar of Collin County, Tex., for relief in the matter of the judgeship of the northern district of Texas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: Resolutions of the executive committee of the Grand Council of the State of Illinois, Order of the United Commercial Travelers of America, condemning House bill No. 30, forbidding railroad ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Petition of William B. Hodges, administrator of Jacob E. Hodges, deceased, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURKE: Petition of the attorneys of Bosque County, Tex., for the relief of the northern judicial district of Texas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANNON: Papers to accompany House bill No. 6111, to correct the military record of William T. Pratt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CATCHINGS: Resolutions of a mass meeting at Biloxi, Miss., and protest of A. S. Bullis, of Gulfport, Miss., against the removal of the quarantine station from Ship Island—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the board of supervisors of Jackson County, Miss., asking that the Gulf quarantine station be fixed at Petit Bois Island—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the board of supervisors of Jackson County, Miss., favoring a national quarantine system—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CONNELL: Resolution of the St. Joseph Society of Scranton, Pa., in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CORLISS: Petition of J. W. Hawke and others, F. W. Parsons and others, and W. H. Gibson and others, citizens of Detroit, Mich., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DALZELL: Resolutions of the Young Men's Republican Club of Chester, Pa., against the civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, protests of the Diocesan League of Pittsburg and the Charles Literary and Dramatic Society of Pittsburg, Pa., in opposition to further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DE VRIES: Papers to accompany House bill No. 5691, for the relief of Mrs. Rosa G. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 5692, for the relief of George N. McMurry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DORR: Petition of John Rogers, of Fayette County, W. Va., praying that his war claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of George A. Darlington, of Fayette County, W. Va., praying that his war claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Petition of George F. Metzger, of West Bethlehem, Pa., protesting against the free distribution of seeds by the Government—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Mellor & Rittenhouse Company and Shoemaker & Busch, of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the Torrey bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EVANS: Petition of certain citizens of Louisville, Ky., asking that immigration to the United States be not further restricted—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FISCHER: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Michael Foley, alias Michael McNulty—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Papers bearing upon the claim of James Grooms—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLETCHER: Resolutions of the Lincoln Republican Club, of St. Paul, Minn., in relation to civil service and opposing a civil pension list—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. HENDERSON: Resolutions of the St. Francis Congregation, of Dyersville, Iowa, protesting against the passage of the Lodge Immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of the Waterloo Board of Trade, of Iowa, in opposition to the passage of Senate bill No. 1035, to create a uniform bankruptcy law throughout the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: Papers relating to the claim of Martha L. Dixon, of Hinds County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, memorial of numerous citizens of the counties of Franklin, Adams, Amite, and Wilkinson, Miss., for the improvement of the Homochitto River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HOPKINS: Petition of Benjamin F. Herrington, late a private of Company H, Fourth Michigan Infantry (reorganized), for correction of his military record and an honorable discharge; also sundry affidavits in relation thereto—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: Resolution of the St. Paul's Society, of Bloomer, Wis., in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. JOY: Petition of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to substitute voluntary arbitration for railway strikes—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the publication of pictures and descriptions of suicides, except in scientific journals or on judicial order for identification—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation excluding illiterate immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., asking for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection to 18 years in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., favoring the passage of a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of liquors in Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., for the passage of a bill to forbid interstate transmission of lottery and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., urging the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KNOX: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Michael Raehel, of Togus, Me.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANHAM: Petitions of attorneys of the counties of Hood and Runnells, Tex., for relief in the matter of the judgeship of the northern district of Texas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LITTLE: Petition of Jacob Miller and 40 other citizens of Malvern, Ark., opposing the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lancaster, Mo., for the passage of a bill to protect State anticigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MADDOX: Petition of the heirs of Henry S. Carlton, deceased, late of Paulding County, Ga., requesting reference of his claim to the Court of Claims under act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Wyatt Lee, administrator of Hartwell Lee, deceased, late of Paulding County, Ga., asking reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Jonathan D. Vaughn, of Paulding County, Ga., asking reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of the heirs of J. P. Maxwell, deceased, late of Bartow County, Ga., asking reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of the heir of Frederick Thompson, deceased, late of Paulding County, Ga., asking reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of the heirs of Daniel Zuber, deceased, late of Floyd County, Ga., asking reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McCLEARY: Petition of W. H. Rowe and other veterans living at Springfield, Minn., favoring the passage of an act granting a reasonable service pension to every honorably discharged soldier and sailor of our late war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCORMICK: Papers to accompany House bill No. 4274, for the relief of James S. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4266, for the relief of Simeon Metz, Nathaniel Robbins, and William J. Sloan—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOON: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of W. H. Copehart—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Charles W. Wiseman—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PERKINS: Resolution of the St. Boniface Society, of Sioux City, Iowa, in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: Petition of certain citizens of Colorado, in favor of postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petitions of the West Side Turnverein and St. Peter's German Society, of St. Paul, Minn., and St. Joseph Society, of Stillwater, Minn., in opposition to further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of Lincoln Club, St. Paul, Minn., in favor of the modification of the civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petition of H. H. Hart, secretary of the National Board of Correction and Charities, in favor of the passage of a bill to abolish railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Griggs Bros., of St. Paul, Minn., against free distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE: Petitions of W. E. Schuler, W. H. Beech, John Fawst, and other citizens of Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa., in favor of a per diem or graded service pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UPDEGRAFF: Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Waterloo, Iowa, in opposition to the proposed bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Herman Ihm and 39 other citizens of Clayton County, Gustav Dietsch and 17 others of Postville, and St. Joseph Society of Stacyville, Iowa, in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: Petition of W. C. Jennison and 21 other citizens of Natick, Mass., protesting against the free distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Havilah Flint Libby—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. YOST: Petition of Alexander Fultz and other citizens of

Staunton, Va.; also petition of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 133, of Richmond, Va., protesting against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZENOR: Paper to accompany House bill No. 2956, for the relief of William H. Pfrimmer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 3120, for the relief of Capt. N. N. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 3121, for the relief of Lieut. Philip H. Odell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 3551, for the relief of John Stephens—to the Committee on Pensions.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *January 11, 1898.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California," and recommending its favorable consideration; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM KLYVER.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting copies of correspondence in regard to the claim of William Klyver, a Danish subject, for $206.70 on account of the destruction of a trunk and its contents by fire on the 14th of June last at Ellis Island, while in the custody of the United States customs officers there, and recommending the matter to the favorable consideration of Congress; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of sundry railroad employees of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the adoption of the Lee car coupler; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the petition of C. S. Hebenthall and 25 other citizens of Stauffer, Mount Pleasant, and Connellsville, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorial of J. J. Sharpe and 20 other citizens of Titusville, Pa., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry Methodist clergymen of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to limit absolute divorce in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the Young Men's Republican Club of the Twentieth Ward of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the further enforcement of the present civil-service law, and praying for its speedy repeal; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a petition of the Pennsylvania State Legislature Board of Railroad Employees, praying for the enactment of legislation relative to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt, and also for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HALE presented the memorial of Charles F. Scales and 40 other citizens of Guilford, Me., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. SEWELL presented the petitions of Ellsworth Jacobus and 52 other citizens of Boonton, Dover, Harrison, and Wyoming; of William Hobrough and 48 other citizens of Little Silver, Oceanport, Fairhaven, and Redbank; of Alfred Linden and 45 other citizens of Madison; of Robert S. Brown and 78 other citizens of Vincentown, Mount Holly, and Tabernacle, and of Bell Yanzer and 31 other citizens of Hamburg, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the congregation of the Congregational Church of Hollis, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. WELLINGTON presented the petitions of C. M. Rawlings and other citizens of Glyndon and Reisterstown; of M. A. Hogan and 75 other citizens of Oella, Ellicott City, and Ilchester; of Emanuel Pierce and 41 other citizens of Wetherdsville; of W. Ernest Sanders and other citizens of Kennedyville, Centerville, Locust Grove, and Chestertown; of Theodore Gritzan and 23 other citizens of Baltimore, and of William Bauman and 24 other citizens of Baltimore, all in the State of Maryland, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Shelter Island, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented the petitions of W. Brown and 25 other citizens of Brooklyn; of Lewis A. Newton and 108 other citizens of Middletown; of A. Bellinger and 78 other citizens of Syracuse, and of E. Lockwood and 146 other citizens of Corning, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation which shall more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes into the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Shelter Island, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of pictures or descriptions of prize fights; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Shelter Island, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate gambling by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Shelter Island, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Shelter Island, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit traffic and public sports in the District of Columbia on the first day of the week; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Shelter Island, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories and the interstate transportation of such brutalizing shows; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WETMORE presented a petition of the Business Men's Association of East Providence, R. I., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. GORMAN presented the memorials of W. Walter Smith and 20 other citizens, of P. H. Moritz and 20 other citizens, and of the Armstrong Cator Company and sundry citizens, all of Baltimore, Md., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petitions of Joseph Marugg and 102 other citizens of Pueblo, Denver, Rockvale, and Colorado Springs, in the State of Colorado; of Ella M. Thurlow and 77 other citizens of Denver, Colo.; of E. A. Kilts and 120 other citizens of Hannibal and Sedalia, Mo.; and of Lee B. Wilson and 129 other citizens of Jackson, Spring Creek, Claybrook, and Pinson, in the State of Tennessee, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ELKINS presented the memorials of S. M. Anderson and 19 other citizens; of I. N. Beeson and 19 other citizens; of W. B. Freeborn and 15 other citizens, and of A. Paul and 49 other citizens, all in the State of West Virginia, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were refered to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. GRAY presented a petition of 100 members of Union Veteran Legion No. 45, of Butler, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation granting a per diem or graded service pension to every honorably discharged soldier, sailor, marine, or their widows; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FORAKER presented the petitions of Augusta L. Logan

and 21 other citizens of Middletown; of George H. Baker and 70 other citizens of Elyria, and of S. J. Beard and 40 other citizens of West Lodi, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TILLMAN. I present a petition sent to me by citizens of Pennsylvania, the petitioners praying Congress to increase the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Leonard, N. Dak., and a petition of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Lisbon, N. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. QUAY presented petitions of sundry citizens of Rogers, Craigsville, and McKees, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. LODGE presented the petitions of C. A. Pinkham and 115 other citizens of Haverhill; of A. S. Haynes and 130 other citizens of Haverhill and Bradford; of E. C. Williams and 26 other citizens of Haverhill, and of Fred. P. Shanon and 56 other citizens of Newburyport, Haverhill, and Bradford, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FAULKNER presented the petitions of W. E. Bennett and 232 other citizens of Buckhannon, Beens Mill, Middlefork, and Salem; of R. Post and 209 other citizens of Buckhannon, Centerville, Kingwood, and Charleston; of John Varner, secretary of Benwood Council, No. 152, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Benwood; of R. M. Carter and 50 other citizens of Cherry Camp, Morgansville, and Sedalia; of M. D. Walter and 175 other citizens of Elm Grove, Whitefield, and Wheeling; of Emma F. Dinsmore and 25 other citizens of Marblehead; of Ira Stemple and 52 other citizens of Mount Zion, Creston, Grantsville, and Sycamore, all in the State of West Virginia; of E. A. Coote and 49 other citizens of Coote Store, Hoover, and Fulks Run, all in the State of Virginia; of Charles H. Kasten and 54 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., and of Silas Grable and 137 other citizens of Ilwaco, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

NAVAL ACADEMY BUILDINGS.

Mr. HALE. I present a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, relating to certain buildings of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and transmitting certain letters and reports. I move that the communication and accompanying papers be printed and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. KYLE, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1542) granting an increase of pension to John A. Worswick, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SHOUP, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 127) granting an increase of pension to William Hamley, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2101) granting a pension to John C. Emery, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 509) granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Tebbetts, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 193) for the relief of Wells C. McCool, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 237) for the relief of J. E. Gillingwaters, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2152) granting an increase of pension to Don A. Daniels, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2768) to grant lands to the State of Alabama for the use of the Industrial School for Girls of Alabama and of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

MARGARET BUTLER MEADE AND HENRIETTA MEADE.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1746) granting a pension to Margaret Butler Meade and Henrietta Meade, daughters of the late Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade, United States Army, to submit an adverse report thereon, and to recommend its indefinite postponement.

Mr. ALLEN. I can not be accused very often of insisting that the daughters of distinguished officers shall be pensioned, but it strikes me that a bill of this importance ought to have some explanation before it is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will state to the Senator from Nebraska that it is an adverse report, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. ALLEN. So I understand.

Mr. GALLINGER. The bill proposes to pension two daughters of Major-General Meade at the rate of $100 per month each. The Committee on Pensions are not in favor of pensioning under any circumstances daughters of soldiers. Congress has pensioned a very few daughters of soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and I think one or two of the war of 1812; and the Committee on Pensions are about ready to conclude that they will go no further in that direction. Congress has pensioned only children of soldiers of the late war who from birth have been physically or mentally incapacited. A few such pensions have been granted. The committee in considering this bill felt that they could not enter upon the experiment of pensioning the daughters of General Meade, because if they did, of course the daughters of every other soldier would have a right to ask for a pension by special act. So the bill has been adversely reported.

Mr. ALLEN. I hope the bill will not be indefinitely postponed, but that it will go to the Calendar, so that we can have an opportunity to investigate it and possibly debate it.

Mr. GALLINGER. Of course it can go to the Calendar, Mr. President.

Mr. ALLEN. I wish to say in reply to the Senator from New Hampshire that——

Mr. HAWLEY. It is utterly impossible to hear the Senator. We should like to hear him.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. ALLEN. I have a very distinct recollection that bills granting pensions to the daughters of many soldiers have been passed by the Senate since I have been a member of this body. I call the Senator's attention to one that comes to my mind at this moment, the daughter of the late General Kearny. A bill passed here granting her a pension.

I can not be accused of being in favor of high pensions for the daughters or sons or widows of distinguished officers. I reiterate my adherence to the doctrine of absolute equality among soldiers, regardless of their rank, who performed their duty to the Government at the proper time, and their widows and their orphans, and I want the American people, so far as they may be concerned, to understand my position in that respect. But here is a soldier who performed remarkable services. It is very questionable whether, if General Meade had not been at Gettysburg at the time of that great battle, we would have had a united Government to-day. I do not believe it is good policy, and I do not believe it is sound wisdom, when applicants like these come to Congress for recognition in consequence of the services of their father, that their claim should be investigated by a committee, which is a star-chamber affair at the best, and reported adversely and whistled down the wind without the Senate having an opportunity to investigate the evidence and pass upon the merits of their claim.

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly I have no objection to the bill going to the Calendar, and of course I have not the least objection to the Senator from Nebraska making a speech on the subject at any time. But I wish to say to the Senate and to the country that if Congress enters upon the matter of pensioning the daughters of the soldiers of the late war, billions and not millions will be required to meet the obligations of the Government, so far as pensions are concerned.

Mr. ALLEN. We had better do that than throw away millions of dollars a year in creeks and mill ponds under river and harbor appropriations, for which the people never receive any benefit in return.

Mr. GALLINGER. That matter does not come before the Committee on Pensions.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar with the adverse report of the committee.

TICKET BROKERAGE.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. CULLOM on the 7th instant, reported

it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That in considering Senate bill No. 1575, entitled "A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,'" the Committee on Interstate Commerce shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to examine witnesses, under oath, touching the matters which they are hereby empowered to investigate, and may employ a stenographer; and the necessary and proper expenses incurred in the execution of this order shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee.

ISSUE OF DUPLICATE CHECK.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I am directed by the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (S. 2739) directing the issue of a check in lieu of a lost check drawn by Bernard R. Green in favor of Frederick MacMonnies, to report it favorably without amendment.

I will simply state, in asking for present consideration, that a check was drawn by Bernard R. Green, the superintendent of the Library building, in payment for the brass doors, and it has been lost. We have a statute which authorizes the issue of duplicate checks when the originals are lost, but limits the amount to $2,500. The object of the bill is simply to allow a duplicate check to be issued as duplicate checks are issued when the amount is under $2,500. I ask for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 3107) to set apart a portion of the Arlington estate for experimental agricultural purposes, and to place said portion under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and his successors in office; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WETMORE introduced a bill (S. 3108) to restore Lieut. Samuel Howard to his proper rank; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 3109) to amend section 4136, Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SHOUP introduced a bill (S. 3110) granting a pension to Patrick Breen; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FORAKER introduced a bill (S. 3111) granting a pension to Cornelia M. Mason; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 3112) for the relief of Kate Winter; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 3113) to remove the charge of desertion now existing on the records of the War Department against John Keys; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3114) to remove the charge of desertion now existing on the records of the War Department against John Brininger; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3115) to remove the bar of the statute of limitation and give the right of appeal in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 3116) granting an increase of pension to Barbara Miller; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3117) to increase the pension of Robert Wilkinson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3118) granting a pension to Dortha E. Kennoch; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 3119) for the relief of Mary A. Swift; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 3120) to incorporate the Wesley Heights Railway Company, of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3121) to authorize the Washington and Glen Echo Railroad Company to obtain a right of way and construct tracks into the District of Columbia 600 feet; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 3122) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Hobbie, widow of Charles A. Hobbie, late captain Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 3123) granting a pension to James C. Whitehill; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3124) granting a pension to J. B. Dennis; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3125) granting a pension to George W. Frasher; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3126) granting a pension to Charles Leathem; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DANIEL (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3127) for the relief of John J. Shipman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MASON (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3128) for the relief of Augustus E. Gans; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3129) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Anderson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 3130) to amend an act entitled "An act declaring a certain bridge across the Tallahatchie River, in Tallahatchie County, State of Mississippi, a lawful structure, and for other purposes," approved May 28, 1896; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 82) providing for the printing of the report of the governor of Alaska, 1897; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Printing.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, the amendment providing for the establishment of cattle trails and highways across the Indian reservations; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. TELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McBRIDE submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. WELLINGTON. I submit a resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate 5,000 copies of the Hoyt Memorial on the Establishment of the University of the United States (Senate Miscellaneous Document 222, first session Fifty-second Congress).

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Unanimous consent is asked for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. HALE. Let it go to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WELLINGTON. The cost will be less than $500. It is understood that it will not be necessary to have it referred to the committee. However, if it is desired that it shall go to the committee, I have no objection.

Mr. HALE. I think the resolution had better go to the committee.

Mr. WELLINGTON. Very well; I am perfectly satisfied with that course.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

VENEZUELA AND BRITISH GUIANA BOUNDARY LINE.

Mr. ALLEN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested, if not deemed incompatible with the public service, to inform the Senate if the commission heretofore appointed to determine the true boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana has reported or not, and if it has, that he furnish the Senate a copy of the same; also, if there are any clerks or other employees now drawing a salary or compensation from the sum appropriated for the use of said commission, what services, if any, they are performing, and what necessity there is for their continuance, and what sum of the $100,000 voted for the use of said commission has been expended.

CASH ENTRIES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. BERRY. I sought yesterday morning to have a bill passed, to which the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] objected. I am very anxious to have it pass the Senate, and I ask unanimous consent now to call up the bill (H. R. 4221) to confirm certain cash entries of public lands.

Mr. HALE. After this bill has been disposed of, as the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS] is not here to move to go into executive session, I will ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the Calendar for unobjected cases for one hour. If we can do that each morning, we shall very soon go through with it, as it is

not a large Calendar, and Senators who are interested in bills will secure their passage.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arkansas asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4221) to confirm certain cash entries of public lands. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill; which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all entries of the public lands made under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," approved August 4, 1854, which are illegal and invalid because of the failure of the registers and receivers to previously collect from the settler the full price of the lands covered thereby, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, if, upon examination by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the same are found to be otherwise regular and in compliance with said act and the acts supplemental thereto.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I wish to make an inquiry of the Senator who reported the bill. It confirms patents which have been issued where it is supposed there is some defect. The object of it, I imagine, is very proper. But I notice the bill provides that they shall be confirmed if the Commissioner of the General Land Office finds that they are in all respects, except the informalities spoken of, correct. Now, how is that fact to be ascertained? To make the confirmation valid and effectual the fact that the Commissioner of the General Land Office finds that in other respects the patents were all right must be in some way ascertained. There is no provision for its ascertainment in the bill. I call the attention of the Senator from Arkansas to it. I do not myself know much about such things.

Mr. BERRY. I will state to the Senator from Connecticut that prior to the war, under the graduation act, it was provided that all lands that had been on the market for a certain number of years should be sold at a dollar an acre; that those which had been on the market for a longer period of years should be sold at 75 cents an acre, and down to 50 cents an acre. Under that act the registers and receivers made some mistakes in the classification of the lands, placing some lands at 50 cents an acre when probably they should have been placed at 75 cents an acre. The final receipt was issued, but when the cases came to the Land Office the patent was never issued by the Government.

The Senator from Connecticut is mistaken about the bill confirming patents. The intention is that it shall authorize the issuance of patents which have not been issued. The Secretary of the Interior, in writing about it and approving the bill, states that there were about 6,000 of these entries at the close of the war, and they have since adjusted in the office about 4,000, leaving only about 2,000 of them. Those lands have changed hands in the last twenty-five or thirty years. Probably few who were the original purchasers own them to-day. But they were paid for in good faith at the price fixed by the Land Office, and the parties have since transferred them in most cases; and the Secretary of the Interior and the House committee and the House of Representatives held that it was better to adjust the matter and have it finally settled.

In regard to the provision spoken of by the Senator from Connecticut, it simply means to apply where there are no conflicting titles; that is to say, that in this respect the entries shall be confirmed provided there were not outstanding equities or other reasons to prevent him from doing it.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I understand that the patents have not been issued.

Mr. BERRY. They have not been issued.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. And if this bill passes and the Commissioner finds that the entries were regular in other respects except those mentioned, he will then issue the patents?

Mr. BERRY. That is the proposed law.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. That answers the question I asked.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HALE. I learn that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. FAIRBANKS] is desirous to address the Senate this morning upon the immigration bill, and has given notice to that effect. Therefore I withdraw my request that we shall go to the Calendar.

DAVID O. BURLEIGH.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to consider the bill (S. 473) for the relief of David O. Burleigh. It will take but a moment.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It provides that David O. Burleigh shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a captain of Company I, Fourth New Hampshire Infantry Volunteers, on the 4th day of June, 1864, and directs the Secretary of War to revoke the order cashiering Burleigh and to issue to him a certificate of honorable discharge as of that date.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BIMETALLIC NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I desire to give notice that, on Monday next, at the close of the morning business of the Senate, I shall ask permission to address the Senate on some matters connected with the recent bimetallic negotiations.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. CAFFERY. I desire to announce that on Thursday next, after the morning hour, I will address the Senate on the immigration bill.

UINTAH INDIAN RESERVATION LANDS.

Mr. RAWLINS. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 1883) for the appointment of a commission to make allotments of lands in severalty to Indians upon the Uintah Reservation in Utah, and to obtain the cession to the United States of all lands within said reservation not so allotted.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I ought to know about the bill, as it was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, of which I am a member, but it was considered and reported at some time when I was not present. I therefore wish to inquire whether it has been usual to appoint a commission by Congress to make allotments of land? I have the impression that it has been the custom heretofore to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make such allotments. This seems to be rather an unusual provision. I am not sure about it, and I should like to hear from the Senator from Utah on the point I suggest.

Mr. RAWLINS. The object of the bill is to enable the proper officers to carry into effect existing legislation. The act of 1894 authorized the appointment of a commission with similar duties imposed upon them. The appropriation provided in that act has been exhausted, and at the last session Congress passed a law providing for the opening of the Uncompahgre Reservation, to take effect the 1st of April next. The object of the bill is to enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the Uncompahgre Indians who may not be able to obtain allotments upon their reservation allotments on the Uintah Reservation, with the consent of the Indians on that reservation. The bill is in line with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, and I do not think there can be any ground of objection to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill was passed.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I ask that the regular order may be laid before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the bill (S. 112) to amend the immigration laws of the United States.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I ask that the bill may be read in full.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read at length.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, in amendment of the immigration and contract-labor acts, be, and hereby is, amended by adding to the classes of aliens thereby excluded from admission to the United States the following:

"All persons physically capable and over 16 years of age who can not read and write the English language or some other language; but a person not so able to read and write who is over 50 years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over 21 years of age and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent may accompany such immigrant, or such a parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild over 21 years of age similarly qualified and capable, and a wife or minor child not so able to read and write may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent similarly qualified and capable."

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of testing the ability of the immigrant to read and write, as required by the foregoing section, the inspection officers shall be furnished with copies of the Constitution of the United States, printed on numbered uniform pasteboard slips, each containing not less than 20 nor more than 25 words of said Constitution printed in the various languages of the immigrants in double small pica type. These slips shall be kept in boxes made for that purpose, and so constructed as to conceal the slip from view, each box to contain slips of but one language, and the immigrant may designate the language in which he prefers the test shall be made. Each immigrant shall be required to draw one of said slips from the box and read, and afterwards write out, in full view of the immigration officers, the words printed thereon. Each slip shall be returned to the box immediately after the test is finished, and the contents of the box shall be shaken up by an inspection officer before another drawing is made. No immigrant failing to read and write out the slip thus drawn by him shall be admitted, but he shall be returned to the country from which he came at the expense of the steamship or railroad company which brought him, as now provided by law. The inspection officers shall keep in each box at all times a full number of said printed pasteboard slips, and in the case of each excluded immigrant shall keep a certified memorandum of the number of the slip which the said immigrant failed to read or copy out in writing. If in any case, from any unavoidable cause, the foregoing slips are not at hand for use, the inspection officers shall carefully and thoroughly test the ability of the immigrant to read and write, using the most appropriate and available means at their command, and shall state fully in writing the reasons why the slips are lacking, and describe the substitute method adopted for testing the ability of the immigrant.

SEC. 3. That this act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port or place in the Island of Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there who have heretofore been inhabitants of that island.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect three months after its passage.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Mr. President, no more important question can engage our attention, and none should receive more earnest and thoughtful consideration, than one which seeks to guard and preserve the high standard of our population and citizenship. No policy, however venerable, no mere sentimental considerations should dissuade us from dealing with an evil which menaces our civilization, and in a manner compatible with the best interests of the country and all its people.

The pending bill, sir, throws an additional safeguard about our population and citizenship by imposing a moderate and reasonable educational test upon all immigrants over 16 years of age and physically capable. The immigrant must be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in some language before admission. An exception is made, however, in the case of a person over 50 years of age, the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant above 21 years of age and who is capable of supporting such parent or grandparent. Although illiterate, such relatives may accompany or be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild over 21 years of age, qualified and capable. A wife or minor child, though unable to read and write, may likewise accompany or be sent for to join the husband or parent who is qualified and capable. The closest and strongest ties of kinship thus remain unbroken.

This measure does not prevent the immigration of the intelligent people of every land who wish to make their homes here, and who will become worthy and desirable citizens of the Republic. It is not racial in its discriminating purpose; it does not forbid the coming of any race; it proscribes no nationality; it is proscriptive of ignorance, and of that only. It is founded upon the broad and patriotic theory that to further augment illiteracy in this country is unwise, and that illiteracy is an unstable and undesirable foundation upon which to rest this mighty fabric of government.

We are not unmindful of the immeasurable contribution which our foreign-born population has made to the upbuilding of the Republic. Its work and influence have been felt throughout the country, and much of all that is great and splendid about us is the fruit of its genius and industry. But those who have aided most were those who quickly blended with the great mass of our native-born population and most readily renounced allegiance to their own countries and assumed the duties of loyal citizens, taking an interest and pride in sustaining and strengthening the institutions of the country of their adoption. Sir, I am pleased to say that the native and foreign born of Indiana have wrought together in raising that splendid State to her present exalted position. They have been zealous co-workers; sharing alike in all the labors, anxieties, and rewards incident to carving out of the wilderness that majestic Commonwealth. Search her muster rolls, and there you will find thousands, born beneath distant skies, who dared all in the defense of the honor and integrity of their chosen land. They shared in the arduous deeds of heroes on many fields and their patriotic devotion is a part of the imperishable glory of the State.

The absorptive power of our nation has been great, and in the main the aliens and the natives have easily fused into a homogeneous people. The rapid admixture of foreign bloods here without the impairment of our national character has challenged the wonder and admiration of the civilized world. James Bryce, a thoughtful foreign student of our institutions and a luminous writer, observes that—

> What strikes the traveler, and what the Americans themselves delight to point out to him, is the amazing solvent power which American institutions, habits, and ideas exercise on newcomers of all races. The children of Irishmen, Germans, and Scandinavians are far more like native Americans than prevalent views of heredity would lead us to expect. Nor is it without interest to observe that nature has here repeated on the Western Continent that process of mixing Celtic with Germanic and Norse blood which began in Britain more than a thousand years ago.

Until recent years immigration was invited and stimulated by liberal homestead laws and by colonization agencies which offered alluring inducements. All who sought our shores were accepted without question or discrimination. The educated, moral, and patriotic were welcome. The culprit fleeing from outraged justice found a refuge here. The physically, mentally, and morally disordered were permitted to become residents and citizens and share with us, as though unto the manor born, the privileges bequeathed to us by our fathers. Our broad, rich, unoccupied domain and expanding industries invited numbers, and no heed was taken of their quality; and it is remarkable, and indeed the subject of congratulation, that we suffered so little from the undesirable and positively objectionable while our gates stood unprotected.

The encouragement of immigration has taken the form of law but once, that was in 1864, and was in the nature of a war measure. It became necessary to supply the places of the Army which had been drawn from the fields of productiveness and sent into the South. This could be done by promoting immigration; hence, the law mentioned. Under the stimulus it afforded, immigration was materially increased. At the close of the war the Army reentered the avocations of peace, and the necessity for the act having ceased, it was repealed four years after its enactment.

Prior to 1875 there were no restrictive laws except those prohibiting cooly-trade. In that year more drastic measures were enacted to suppress this reprehensible traffic, and convicts and women imported for immoral purposes were excluded. Subsequently acts were passed (not including acts restricting Chinese immigration) barring idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons liable to become a public charge; persons with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists; assisted immigrants (unless it is satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that they do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes), and contract laborers.

The presence of these restrictive acts upon the statute books has been beneficial, though the number who presented themselves at our ports and were excluded is comparatively small. Exclusive of the Chinese, there have been debarred and deported during the last six years only 14,156 out of a total of 2,137,659. The unseen benefits arising from these first measures of exclusion, however, are perhaps greater than those which are disclosed by the statistical tables, for many have been deterred from coming by knowledge of the laws and the fear of their enforcement.

It has been observed during recent years that those interdicted under existing laws are not the only persons whose coming is undesirable, and that there has been a decided increase in the influx of people whose presence is injurious. These new and unwelcome accessions are from countries which contributed but little to the earlier immigration. They differ from the former in race and quality. The very large per cent of the immigration, until quite recently, came from the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. It was in the main intelligent, industrious, frugal, law respecting, and liberty loving. It readily assimilated with us and merged into the American with marvelous facility. It contributed to our statesmanship, to our literature, to our commerce, to our agriculture, and to all other avenues of industry. Beginning with the last decade, a change occurred in both the nationality and quality of our immigration. Those who were chiefly of the Slavonic countries began to come in great and increasing numbers. Among them were many very desirable acquisitions; many from the better portions of Italy, Austria-Hungary and other eastern and southern countries were educated, enterprising, and brave, but the larger per cent was ill fitted to become a part of our population or to assume the privileges and responsibilities of American citizens. They possessed a low order of intelligence and an inferior standard of life, and had no adequate conception of the marvelous significance of our institutions. This fact has awakened the people to the necessity of some protective measure.

If it be said that in further restricting immigration we are departing from the traditional policy of our Government, we answer that conditions have changed, and with new conditions the policy of the Government must change to meet them. No policy should stand against the best interests of our countrymen, native and foreign born alike.

It will be instructive to observe the number of immigrants and aliens arriving since the close of the Revolutionary war. There are no statistics prior to 1820, but it is estimated by generally accepted authority that the number between the close of the war of the Revolution and 1820 was 250,000. Since 1820 the arrivals by decennial periods was:

Decade ending with—	
1830, aliens	143,439
1840, aliens	599,125
1850, aliens	1,713,251
1860, aliens to 1855; immigrants 1856 to 1860	2,598,214
1870, immigrants	2,314,824
1880, immigrants	2,812,191
1890, immigrants	5,246,613
1891 to 1897 (seven years)	2,741,399
Total immigrants and aliens	18,169,056

The foregoing came chiefly from the countries and in the numbers following:

Germany	4,967,776
Ireland	3,781,043
England	2,636,596
Norway and Sweden	1,182,788
Austria-Hungary	813,259
Italy	804,789
Russia and Poland	714,938
France	393,536
Scotland	367,041
Switzerland	199,246
Denmark	185,654

The radical change which began in 1880 in the nativity of the principal arrivals, may be conveniently observed by forming two principal groups—one embodying the western and northern and the other the eastern and southern parts of Europe. The per cent

of immigration from these groups to the total immigration was as follows:

Year.	From United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Scandinavia.	From Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Russia.
1880	64.5	8.5
1890	57.7	34
1895	51.4	39.7
1896	37.9	52.1
1897	36.7	51.7

A rise in the ratio of immigration from eastern and southern Europe from 8.5 to 51.7 per cent in seventeen years, and a fall in the ratio from the western and northern countries from 64.5 to 36.7 per cent in the same period, may well lead us to pause and inquire whether the change is in the national interest.

One of the most noticeable incidents in this remarkable change in the source and nativity of the immigrants is the marked addition to our illiterate population. The decrease in immigration has been from countries which have hitherto sent us but a small per cent of illiterates, and the increase is from countries where the ignorance is greatest. Thirty-nine and nine-tenths per cent of those above 14 years of age coming from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Russia last year could neither read nor write, while only 3.6 per cent of those from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Scandinavia were illiterate. When we witness this increase in the illiterate accessions to our population we may well recall the warning of George William Curtis, "Let us beware how we water our lifeblood." Let us not unduly tax our assimilative powers.

No one can view this great invasion of illiteracy without grave concern. We should address to ourselves the question: What will be its effect if it continues to flow with increasing ratio? The countries which supply the greater number of illiterates furnished less than 1 per cent of the immigration in 1869, 8.5 per cent in 1880, and 51.7 per cent in 1897. The undesirable were deterred less by panic than the desirable immigrants.

Mr. Bryce, with rare felicity, observes the evil which has given rise to the pending bill:

> The most conspicuous evidence of American prosperity—
>
> Says he—
>
> has been hitherto seen in the high standard of living to which the native working classes of the North have risen, in the abundance of their food and the quality of their clothing, in the neatness and comforts of their homes, in the decent orderliness of their lives, and the fondness for reading of their women. The settlers of the last half century, though at first far behind the native Americans in all these respects, have tended to rise to their level, and except in a few of the larger cities, have, after fifteen or twenty years, practically adopted American standards of comfort. But with the last decade new swarms of European immigrants have invaded America, drawn from their homes in the eastern part of central Europe by the constant cheapening of ocean transit and by that more thorough drainage, so to speak, of the inland regions of Europe which is due to the extension of railways. These immigrants, largely of the Slavonic race, come from a lower strata of civilization than the German immigrants of the past, and, since they speak foreign tongues, are less amenable to American influences. * * * There seems to be a danger that if they continue to come in large numbers they may retain their own low standard of decency and comfort and menace the continuance among the working class generally of that far higher standard which has hitherto prevailed in all but a few spots in this country. Already the United States, which twenty years ago rejoiced in immigration, begins to regard it with disquiet.

A study of the last census leads to the conclusion that our foreign population contributes a large number to our almshouses, penitentiaries, insane asylums, and reformatories which would be excluded under the provisions of the pending bill. There were in the almshouses, in 1890, 73,045 paupers, of whom 27,648 were foreign-born and 36,656 were native whites. The nationality of 2,274 whites was undisclosed; the residue were colored. It is thus seen that the foreign-born whites constituted 43 per cent and the native whites 57 per cent of the white pauper element whose parentage was known. The full significance of this is realized when we bear in mind the disparity in the respective numbers of our native and foreign population.

Dr. Wines, in his bulletin upon Convicts in Penitentiaries in the United States at the Eleventh Census, says that—

> The foreign population of this country contributes, directly or indirectly, in the persons of the foreign-born or of their immediate descendants, very nearly three-fifths of all the paupers supported in almshouses. This disproportion between the two elements in respect of the burden of pauperism is even greater than that in respect of crime.

The exhibit with respect to the criminal calendar is equally important. There were 57,310 white criminals, 28.25 per cent of whom were foreign-born and 71.75 per cent were native. But those who were of foreign birth or foreign parentage it appears committed 57.56 per cent of the crime.

We may pursue the record further as to juvenile offenders and the insane with substantially similar results. The foreign element is shown to have contributed an undue proportion to each class.

The educational test will have a very direct effect in reducing the number of contributions to the foregoing unfortunate and objectionable classes. It appears that 20.56 per cent of the foreign-born criminals and 30.11 per cent of the foreign-born white paupers were illiterate. A large number of these could not have secured admission to this country under the provisions of the pending bill, and to that extent we would have been relieved of the burden which their coming imposed.

The gravitation of undesirable immigrants into the large cities and their reenforcement of the slum districts is one of the pronounced evils. These slum districts make their ample contribution to the police courts, the workhouses, and the penitentiaries, and are a burdensome tax upon the benevolence and thrift of the community. They are the hotbeds of vice, where American customs and institutions are foreign, and where in many instances the banner of the Republic is not the emblem most honored.

In Baltimore 77 per cent of the total slum population is of foreign birth or parentage; in Chicago, 90 per cent; in New York, 95 per cent, and in Philadelphia, 91 per cent.

It will be seen that the nationalities which constitute the larger per cent of the slum elements are those from which our least desirable foreign population has been drawn recently with increasing ratio; much the greater per cent of it is from the eastern and southern European countries, which contribute most liberally to foreign illiterates. Twenty-three and one-tenth per cent of the illiterates in the slums of the cities named were of Scandinavia, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Ireland, while more than twice that number, or 53.6 per cent, were of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Poland, and Italy. In striking contrast with this is the fact that only 7.4 per cent was composed of native Americans.

The more recent immigration is less devoted to home building than the former. There is a disproportion in the number of the males and females which is noticeable. The arrivals from the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Scotland have been composed of substantially an equal number of males and females, while the equilibrium between the sexes from other countries is not observed. They send us 58 per cent of males and only 42 per cent of females. It may be stated as axiomatic that home builders are good citizens, for the government which rests upon the home will the better resist the shock of foreign invasion or domestic tumult. The American home is indeed the cradle of liberty—it is the unit of the Republic's strength. There are taught the lessons which endure. That immigration which does not seek to build homes among us is the most objectionable, and its exclusion will be no loss.

The decline in arrivals since 1892 is readily accounted for and may be regarded as but temporary. The history of immigration discloses the fact that its lines are parallel with those marking our commercial experience—that they rise and fall together. The recent panic checked the foreign currents, but had less effect upon the undesirable than upon the desirable elements. With the complete resumption of our industrial activities we shall see history repeated in the increase of the number of immigrants. With a larger and growing demand for workmen, the newly landed foreigners will rapidly increase to share in the competition.

A patriotic regard for those to whose interests we owe first allegiance requires us to see that the persons who present themselves in this new competition shall not be the most ignorant pauper laborers from abroad. The poorer classes of foreign illiterates are used to conditions with which, happily, our workmen are unfamiliar. Their standard of living and wages is such that they will readily accept lower compensation and harder conditions than our own workmen could or should accept. The natural and inevitable result of their coming will be to depress the wages of labor. A low wage scale is not consistent with the most wholesome development of the country and of its people. The consideration of the pending measure, as Mr. Blaine said of the Chinese exclusion act, "connects itself intimately and inseparably with the labor question."

No statistics are subtle enough to measure the extent of the depression of wages by the increase of the number of wage earners in an already redundant labor market, but that the direct effect is injurious is established by common experience and by numerous specific instances. The fact that wages have been higher during periods of greatest prosperity and largest immigration does not prove that increased immigration did not injuriously affect them. How much higher would they have risen without the added foreign supply and how much longer would the final collapse have been delayed are questions which only can be asked. The special immigration investigating commission of 1895 found that wages have been lower in localities where there has been congestion of migratory Italians, Hungarians, and Slavs, without trade union affiliations, brought in to supplant native labor in Pennsylvania mines. The introduction of machinery enabled the unskilled alien to readily displace native labor. It is estimated that since 1885, 45,000 to 50,000 immigrants were given employment in and about the mines of Pennsylvania, thereby supplanting domestic

miners and laborers, who were unable to support home and family on the low wages established by the newcomers. The wages of miners and laborers have suffered as a consequence not only in Pennsylvania, but in Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Other trades, notably the shoe and clothing trades, have been similarly invaded.

The padroni of New York stand ready and anxious to supply foreign labor for many kinds of work, in various sections of the country, at reduced wages.

It was the opinion of the special commission that immigration was not responsible for the depression of 1893–94—

> except in so far as the arrival of immigrants just before it and during its continuance swelled considerably the number of its victims. Certainly the industrial state just then did not warrant an increase in population, and that immigrants should have come even in decreased numbers was unfortunate alike for them and for the native poor, of whose scanty relief they had in common humanity to be given a share.

Not the least of the beneficial effects of this measure will be the curtailment of the number of migratory laborers or "birds of passage." They come and go without any intention of gaining a permanent residence. They seek work for a season, or a limited period, live in the meantime in the rudest manner, contribute absolutely nothing to the support of the Government, and take their earnings to spend abroad. They are a continual drain upon the country, and are unfair and unwelcome competitors in the labor markets. The pending measure will exclude a large per cent of these very objectionable elements. Not all will be rejected, as they should be, but any reduction in the number will be a gain in the interest of our own countrymen who are subject to their unfair, temporary invasions.

The evils of immigration have been augmented by improper methods and influences employed abroad. Many unworthy and totally unfit immigrants have been sent or persuaded to come here who would not have come of their own volition. At the present moment the Italian Government is offering exceptional inducements to its subjects to emigrate to America. On the 24th of last October Il Messaggero, a daily newspaper published in Rome, contained this announcement:

> The minister of the interior, having learned that difficulties are encountered in the concession of the discount of 30 per cent upon the railway fares to emigrants, has given instructions that the rules governing the above-mentioned concession shall be observed, notifying, however, that the concession relates only to emigrants for America who embark in the ports of Civitavecchia, Genoa, and Naples.

The means and methods adopted for increasing Oriental immigration are repugnant to our best interests. The slavery which is practiced among the poor Orientals degrades and debauches the immigration system. A systematic attempt is made to evade the sharp scrutiny of the officers at our ports and render abortive existing laws. Paupers once deported have been assisted by Syrian shopkeepers to return and enter upon lives of abject slavery. They have not desired to become naturalized; their stay is but temporary. After improving their fortunes they return whence they came. In the meantime many of them are cared for as charity cases in our hospitals and almshouses. Harriet M. Conner, an intelligent and experienced Syrian missionary, at Pittsburg, writing under recent date, says:

> The really greatest evil, I believe, lies beyond the seas, where interested persons, Mohammedans, Syrians, Armenians, and Greeks, as well as the European agents, are trafficking in this worst kind of slavery. * * * Numbers of these agents, we are told, are Moslems, and are making fortunes by inducing these poor people to leave their own land for America, Brazil, Spanish ports, and elsewhere. They charge them exorbitant rates, accept bribes, keep second-hand clothes shops to sell or exchange Oriental for European clothing, keep restaurants and lodging houses, etc., and the wretched immigrants are impoverished from their very starting point. These evils are so common and so great that volumes might be written of the abuses practiced upon them.

One of our distinguished foreign-born countrymen, whose affections are deeply rooted in his adopted country, says that "foreign criminals, and even destitute and dependent children, are also shipped to the United States and Canada every year by benevolent individuals and associations in Europe." Such unnatural immigration, such forced contribution to our population, is a fraud upon our liberality, degrading to American citizenship, and a menace to our institutions. Immigration which is encouraged by foreign governments, or stimulated by the mercenary agencies which have infested foreign centers of degraded population, is the most undesirable, and we fail in our supreme duty if we do not enact some measure which shall search it out and exclude it.

The advocates of a nonrestrictive policy direct attention to the amount of money annually brought into the country by immigrants and which, inferentially, would be lost to us by further exclusion. The discussion of this important subject should proceed upon a much higher plane than this. Whether a diminution of undesirable immigration will reduce our money supply from abroad is a matter which should receive scant consideration in the presence of the far greater question involving the intelligence and morality of our population and citizenship. But from the standpoint of our merely commercial interests, there will be no material loss, if there is not, indeed, an actual gain.

The money exhibited by immigrants last year at our ports of entry exceeded $3,500,000. How much of it was immediately returned to aid other immigrants is not known, but that a part was returned and used again for similar purposes there is undoubted proof. Against this apparent gain to our currency from abroad should be set the amount which is annually sent and taken to other countries by our foreign population—sent to bring other impecunious immigrants, or to be invested or spent abroad. The amount can be but roughly approximated. It is estimated, however, that there is annually sent to Italy, through Italian bankers in New York alone, between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. If we are to take into account the money which the immigrant brings, we must, in fairness, also observe the amount he withdraws from us.

The unequal distribution of immigration serves to increase the perils and intensify the demand for some wholesome restrictive measures. During recent years the great mass of the immigration has been but little attracted to the South and West, while it has an increasing tendency to concentrate in the Eastern States and cities. The "birds of passage" can the more cheaply and readily invade the Eastern centers and return. The impecunious and the least enterprising seek the nearest and most available points to the ports of entry. During the last year three out of every four immigrants settled in the East, or, to be more precise, 75.23 per cent located in the North Atlantic States; 3.33 per cent in the South Atlantic; 15.16 per cent in the North Central; 2.45 per cent in the Southern Central, and 3.83 per cent in the Western States. The five States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania alone received 169,202, or about 73 per cent of the aggregate immigration. It has been conclusively demonstrated that much the larger per cent of the undesirable immigrants is deposited on the Atlantic Seaboard. This makes assimilation more difficult and aggravates the dangers to the present population. A general and equitable distribution of the immigration throughout the various sections of the country would materially tend to minimize the evils which are bred by massing the nationalities together.

The bill before the Senate offers a partial cure for the evils incident to the present immigration system; it is one which is simple and just, and, honestly administered, will go far toward removing the disquiet prevalent throughout the country. The new classification which it makes will result in debarring a large per cent of the most objectionable elements which now have unrestricted admission. It is not claimed that it will discriminate with absolute justice and that only the worthy will be admitted and the unworthy excluded. Some of those who will be denied entrance, though illiterate, would make acceptable additions to our population, but much the larger number would not. Very few of them possess the qualities which would enable them to develop into desirable citizens.

The enforcement of the educational test the past year would have excluded, it is roughly estimated, upward of 37,000 who were admitted. There is no record except of the illiterates above 14 years of age, and these numbered 44,580. There would have been debarred less than 3.6 in every 100 from the United Kingdom, Germany, and Scandinavia; and less than 39.9 in every 100 from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Russia. Nearly 99 Germans in each 100 would have been admitted and about 49 Italians; 96 English and 72 Russians; 94 Irish and 61 Poles. It is therefore apparent that the effect of the law would have been inconsiderable upon the immigration from countries whence has been drawn our great stock of desirable immigrants, while it would have excluded a very large number from the countries supplying the most undesirable.

It is urged that this bill does not exclude the most objectionable elements—the anarchists, the agitators, and enemies of social order. Unfortunately this charge is too well founded. Too frequently those who are enemies of the law and seek the subversion of government would be able to comply with an educational test; but should we ignore and make no provision against a lesser evil because, forsooth, we are unable to abate the greater? Not all of those whose tenets are at war with established society are of the educated classes. Some of the most violent ultra-socialists are found among the illiterate industrial laborers in the worst portions of Austria-Hungary, and many of them would be debarred by the requirements of the pending measure.

What could be more in harmony with our institutions than an educational test, for the enduring basis upon which the Republic rests is intelligence? The schoolroom is more potential in our preservation than steel-armored fleets; more essential to our defense than the strongest fortress. A general knowledge among the people of the rudimentary branches of an education is regarded as essential to the safety of our free institutions and necessary for the enjoyment of American citizenship. It is in recognition of these facts that private beneficence has endowed schools and that many States have enacted compulsory education laws and that the people have voluntarily laid upon themselves the burden

of instructing the youth of the land. In many of the States the truant officer has become a familiar arm of the law. May we not demand of those without seeking our shores that rudimentary education which we require of our own countrymen within?

Mr. President, the present bill has heretofore received the approval of the Senate. It is born of neither a want of hospitality nor of a nativistic spirit, but of a profound conviction that the illiterate elements which do not make for national betterment should be excluded, and that we should admit only those able to read and write our Constitution and who are enamored of our country and its institutions. Sir, let us exalt American citizenship, the richest legacy which in the divine economy may be bequeathed to the children of men, and preserve undiminished the moral and intellectual grandeur of the Republic.

I submit some statistical tables to be appended to my remarks.

The tables referred to are as follows:

TABLE No. 1.—*Arrivals of immigrants and other aliens in the United States from foreign countries since 1820, by decennial periods.*

Decade.	Class.	Number.
Decade ending with—		
1830	Aliens	143,439
1840	do	599,125
1850	do	1,713,251
1860	Aliens to 1885, inclusive; immigrants, 1856 to 1860.	2,598,214
1870	Immigrants	2,314,824
1880	do	2,812,191
1890	do	5,246,613
Seven years, 1891 to 1897	do	2,741,309
Total	Immigrants and other aliens	18,169,056

NOTE.—It is estimated that 15 to 20 per cent of the immigrants sooner or later return to their homes.

TABLE No. 2.—*Arrivals of immigrants in the United States, 1856 to 1897.*

Period.	Immigrants.	Period.	Immigrants.
Year ending Dec. 31—		Year ending June 30—	
1856	195,857	1881	669,431
1857	246,945	1882	788,992
1858	119,501	1883	603,322
1859	118,616	1884	518,592
1860	150,237	1885	395,346
1861	89,724	1886	334,203
1862	89,007	1887	490,109
1863	174,524	1888	546,889
1864	193,195	1889	444,427
1865	247,453	1890	455,302
1866	314,917	1891	560,319
1867	310,965	1892*	623,084
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1868	138,840	1893	439,730
Year ending June 30—		1894	285,631
1869	352,768	1895	258,536
1870	387,203	1896	343,267
1871	321,350	1897	230,832
1872	404,806		
1873	459,803	Total immigration, 1856 to 1897, both inclusive	13,929,955
1874	313,339		
1875	227,498	Total aliens, 1820 to 1855, inclusive	4,239,101
1876	169,986		
1877	141,857	Grand total	18,169,056
1878	138,469		
1879	177,826		
1880	457,257		

*Prior to 1893 the table includes first-class cabin passengers.

NOTE.—Prior to 1856 it is estimated that about 98 per cent of the total aliens arrived were immigrants.

TABLE No. 3.—*Race changes in the immigration to the United States.*

Year.	Immigrants from United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Scandinavia.		Immigrants from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Russia.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
1869	280,063	73.8	3,515	0.9
1880	292,903	64.5	36,812	8.5
1886	240,770	----------	71,734	----------
1887	352,748	----------	124,781	----------
1890	262,749	57.7	154,873	34
1891	292,059	52.1	222,020	39.6
1892	312,502	53.9	259,967	44.8
1893*	212,169	48.2	188,149	42.7
1894†	137,217	48	120,281	42.1
1895	132,880	51.4	102,850	39.7
1896	120,198	37.6	178,991	52.1
1897	84,792	36.7	119,377	51.7

*Cholera year. †Panic year.

TABLE No. 4.—*Arrivals of immigrants and other aliens in the United States from foreign countries since 1820, by nationality.*

Nativity.	1820 to 1892, inclusive.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Total.
Austria-Hungary	585,606	57,420	38,638	33,401	65,103	33,031	813,259
Belgium	51,333	3,324	1,709	1,058	1,261	760	59,445
Denmark	163,769	7,720	5,003	3,910	3,167	2,085	185,654
France	379,637	3,621	3,080	2,628	2,463	2,107	393,536
Germany	4,748,440	78,756	53,989	32,173	31,885	22,533	4,967,776
Italy	536,749	72,145	42,977	35,427	68,060	59,431	804,789
Netherlands	113,340	6,199	1,820	1,388	1,583	890	125,220
Norway and Sweden	1,032,188	51,225	27,397	22,942	30,032	19,004	1,182,788
Russia and Poland	517,507	52,000	38,666	34,022	45,828	26,915	714,938
Spain and Portugal	49,266	4,790	3,121	1,953	3,117	2,322	64,569
Switzerland	185,488	4,744	2,905	2,259	2,304	1,506	199,246
England	2,594,955	27,931	18,748	25,045	21,073	10,844	2,698,596
Scotland	347,900	6,215	3,772	3,788	3,483	1,883	367,041
Ireland	3,592,247	43,578	30,231	46,304	40,262	28,421	3,781,043
Other countries in Europe	16,548	9,424	4,906	4,064	9,446	4,605	49,083
Total Europe	14,845,033	429,092	277,052	250,342	329,067	216,307	16,346,983
British North American Possessions	1,046,875	-------	194	239	273	290	1,047,871
Mexico	27,231	-------	109	116	150	91	27,697
Central America	2,310	-------	32	21	17	6	2,386
South America	12,162	-------	39	36	35	49	12,321
West Indies	98,038	2,593	3,177	3,096	7,828	4,101	118,833
Total America	1,186,616	2,593	3,551	3,508	8,303	4,537	1,209,108
Other countries	579,411	8,045	5,028	4,686	5,897	9,898	612,965
Grand total	16,611,060	439,730	285,631	258,536	345,267	230,832	18,169,056

No official records were made of the influx of foreign population to this country prior to 1820, although it is estimated by good authorities at 250,000 from the close of the Revolutionary war up to 1820.

TABLE No. 5.—*Destination of immigrants arrived in the United States, 1892 to 1897.*

[No data prior to 1892.]

States and Territories.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Total.
Alabama	400	320	148	122	219	123	1,341
Alaska	4	3	-------	-------	-------	1	8
Arizona	225	94	49	45	92	76	581
Arkansas	442	415	125	118	654	521	2,275
California	10,936	7,638	7,382	4,341	4,914	4,825	40,036
Colorado	2,018	2,327	1,073	875	1,473	1,015	8,781
Connecticut	8,642	9,512	5,834	7,242	11,175	6,585	48,990
Delaware	754	647	245	275	454	250	2,625
District of Columbia	861	616	360	424	386	273	2,920
Florida	4,829	2,765	3,746	3,429	7,159	4,212	26,140
Georgia	390	272	142	189	472	254	1,719
Idaho	343	221	59	83	118	130	954
Illinois	46,012	45,686	22,783	16,708	22,003	12,067	165,439
Indiana	3,407	2,755	1,816	1,402	1,944	1,058	12,382
Indian Territory	314	260	-------	-------	-------	86	660
Iowa	8,066	6,389	6,191	3,242	3,029	2,234	29,131
Kansas	3,552	3,225	1,670	886	690	491	10,514
Kentucky	1,046	710	455	348	330	205	3,094
Louisiana	4,062	3,409	1,669	2,452	1,516	2,321	15,429
Maine	1,111	1,095	785	708	764	662	5,125
Maryland	7,286	4,736	3,651	3,138	3,494	2,111	24,416
Massachusetts	39,987	35,531	25,955	30,027	36,561	24,581	192,642
Michigan	14,630	10,569	5,454	3,429	6,013	3,334	43,429
Minnesota	12,740	11,687	7,855	4,433	5,974	4,487	47,176
Mississippi	349	205	71	23	85	50	783
Missouri	5,554	4,378	3,188	2,479	2,485	1,777	19,851
Montana	1,244	1,068	520	561	920	678	4,991
Nebraska	2,768	3,974	3,361	1,442	1,043	746	16,334
Nevada	626	320	94	95	107	122	1,364
New Hampshire	1,215	1,152	656	795	873	606	5,297
New Jersey	16,665	15,150	10,106	11,820	15,506	10,248	79,495
New Mexico	340	237	107	90	98	155	1,027
New York	242,068	161,047	96,806	95,814	127,082	94,263	817,680
North Carolina	331	239	204	23	87	59	993
North Dakota	2,525	2,336	4,812	743	1,080	1,090	12,586
Ohio	15,040	12,127	7,619	5,210	8,047	4,593	52,636
Oklahoma	6	2	60	35	38	21	162
Oregon	1,192	1,002	1,484	563	678	815	5,734
Pennsylvania	83,414	57,083	42,893	42,274	61,007	33,525	320,196
Rhode Island	4,385	4,931	3,365	3,876	5,623	2,913	25,093
South Carolina	241	221	83	65	69	36	715
South Dakota	1,666	2,533	-------	575	613	650	6,037
Tennessee	551	423	263	223	140	449	2,049
Texas	3,097	2,574	2,449	1,459	1,345	1,872	12,796
Utah	611	415	200	216	206	187	1,835
Vermont	759	646	397	421	436	340	2,999
Virginia	502	583	282	371	356	167	2,193
Washington	1,236	816	811	582	605	665	4,715
West Virginia	985	967	351	252	437	311	3,303
Wisconsin	16,066	12,034	7,939	4,318	4,572	2,472	47,401
Wyoming	571	405	133	142	226	180	1,657
Not stated	-------	1,930	-------	-------	-------	-------	1,930
Total	579,663	439,730	285,631	258,536	343,267	230,832	2,137,659

TABLE No. 6.—*Destination of immigrants during the last five years.*

States.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
North Atlantic States	65.36	65.40	74.06	75.46	75.23
South Atlantic States	2.54	3.15	3.16	3.76	3.33
North Central States	26.88	25.45	17.39	16.77	15.16
South Central States	1.84	1.83	1.85	1.26	2.45
Western States	3.38	4.17	2.94	2.75	3.83
Total United States	100	100	100	100	100
New York	36.79	33.89	37.06	37.02	40.84
Pennsylvania	13.03	15.02	16.34	17.78	14.52
Massachusetts	8.12	9.08	11.61	10.05	10.05
New Jersey	3.46	3.53	4.57	4.53	4.44
Illinois	10.44	7.97	6.50	6.44	5.23
Total for 5 States	71.84	69.49	76.08	76.41	75.08

TABLE No. 7.—*Percentage of illiterates among European immigrants 14 years of age and over, by nationalities, for the years ending June 30, 1895, 1896, and 1897.*

Nationality.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Bohemia and Moravia	9.45	11.45	45.27
Galicia and Bukowina	47.99	60.37	44.22
Other Austria	33.67	36.38	19.72
Hungary	38.65	46.51	31.79
Belgium	15.35	14.46	14.71
Denmark	.59	.95	.48
France (including Corsica)	3.56	4.88	4.26
Germany	2.73	2.96	1.78
Greece	25.37	26.21	12.81
Italy	52.98	54.59	50.94
Netherlands	3.78	4.17	2.36
Norway	1.61	1.19	1.27
Portugal	69.78	77.69	57.35
Roumania	45.36	21.03	19.02
Russia proper	39.10	41.15	27.99
Finland	10.48	11.82	8.17
Poland	41.05	47.78	39.47
Spain	12.20	15.81	7.08
Sweden	1.38	1.16	.87
Switzerland	.66	.79	1.07
Turkey in Europe	16.84	31.43	6.25
England	3.94	5.44	4.27
Ireland	8.62	7	6.41
Scotland	4.07	5.70	2.64
Wales	11.55	12.54	8.57
Not specified	19.05	----------	8.70
Average	20.37	23.68	23.43

TABLE No. 8.—*Taking European illiterates as a whole—43,143 in 1895, 80,019 in 1896, and 42,154 in 1897—the following table shows, by groups, the proportion coming from the countries that furnish the bulk of our immigrants.*

[Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Immigration.]

Country.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Italy	36.05	30.24	57.66
Austria-Hungary	24.08	32.12	18.52
Russia, proper	21.92	18.10	10.91
Poland	.55	.31	3.14
Total for group	82.20	80.77	90.23
France	.19	.13	.19
Norway and Sweden	.67	.39	.41
Germany	1.65	.94	.78
United Kingdom	10.57	4.72	5.15
Total for group	13.08	6.18	6.53

TABLE No. 9.—*Foreign-born males 21 years of age and over residing in the slum districts of Baltimore, Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia April 1, 1893.*

[Compiled from the Seventh Special Report of the United States Department of Labor.]

Place of birth.	Foreign-born males 21 years of age and over born in each country.	Foreign-born males 21 years of age and over who are aliens.	Foreign-born males 21 years of age and over who are illiterates.	Illiterate foreign-born males 21 years of age and over who are aliens.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Austria-Hungary	5.96	38.55	11.05	63.38
British America	.48	28.13	7.29	28.57
China	1.17	99.14	17.17	97.50
France	.24	48.94	6.38	66.67
Germany	13.38	34.85	17.12	63.50
Great Britain	1.20	21.34	4.18	10
Ireland	7.00	10.74	21.21	11.25
Italy	47.32	78.91	61.44	84.19
Netherlands	.12	26.09	8.70	50
Norway and Sweden	.32	17.19	7.81	40
Poland	8.61	66.06	33.94	79.33
Russia	0.54	66.54	29.18	75.41
All other foreign	4.04	54.86	36.78	77.63
Total for all four cities	100	61.11	41.27	78.56

NOTE.—Alien includes all males of foreign birth 21 years of age and over who have not been naturalized. The main purpose of this table is to show the citizenship and illiteracy of the adult male population of the "slum districts." In 1890, of the total foreign-born adult population 32.9 per cent were aliens, and of the foreign-born male paupers 21 years of age and over 47.64 per cent were aliens.

TABLE No. 10.

Group 1.—Percentage of native and foreign born persons of the total population, by decades, 1850 to 1890.

[Compiled from reports of the Eleventh Census.]

Decade.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
1850	90.32	9.68
1860	86.84	13.16
1870	85.56	14.44
1880	86.68	13.32
1890	85.23	14.77

Group 2.—Percentage of increase of the total native and foreign born population, by decades, 1850–1890.

Elements.	Increase.			
	1850 to 1860.	1860 to 1870.	1870 to 1880.	1880 to 1890.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Total population	35.58	22.63	30.08	24.86
Native-born	30.35	20.83	31.78	22.76
Foreign-born	84.38	34.52	19.09	38.47

Group 3.—Percentage of native and foreign born criminals and paupers, by decades, 1850–1890.

[Compiled from reports of the Eleventh Census.]

Decade.	Criminals.		Paupers.	
	Native born.	Foreign born.	Native born.	Foreign born.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1850	64.21	35.79	73.31	26.69
1860	53.14	46.86	60.87	39.13
1870	73.47	26.53	70.29	29.71
1880	78.15	21.85	65.31	34.69
1890	79.91	20.09	61.09	38.91

Group 4.—Percentage of increase of the total native and foreign born criminals and paupers, decades 1850–1890.

Class.	Increase.			
	1850 to 1860.	1860 to 1870.	1870 to 1880.	1880 to 1890.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Total criminals	183.30	72.38	78.14	40.47
Native-born	134.47	138.32	89.48	43.65
Foreign-born	270.92	*2.40	46.73	29.12
Total paupers	64.72	*7.48	*13.73	10.33
Native-born	30.75	6.85	*19.84	3.21
Foreign-born	141.56	*29.76	.74	23.74

*Decrease due to the war period. Immigration fell off about 11 per cent during this period.

Group 5.—Percentage of white native and foreign criminals, paupers, and juvenile offenders, 1890.

[Compiled from reports of the Eleventh Census.]

Class.	Native born.	Foreign born.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Total white criminals	71.75	28.25
Total white paupers	57.00	43.00
Total white juvenile offenders	88.70	11.30

Percentage of white native and foreign born criminals, paupers, and juvenile offenders, by parentage, 1890.

Class.	Both parents native born.	Both parents foreign born.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Total white criminals	42.44	57.56
Total white paupers	40.80	59.20
Total white juvenile offenders	37.70	62.30

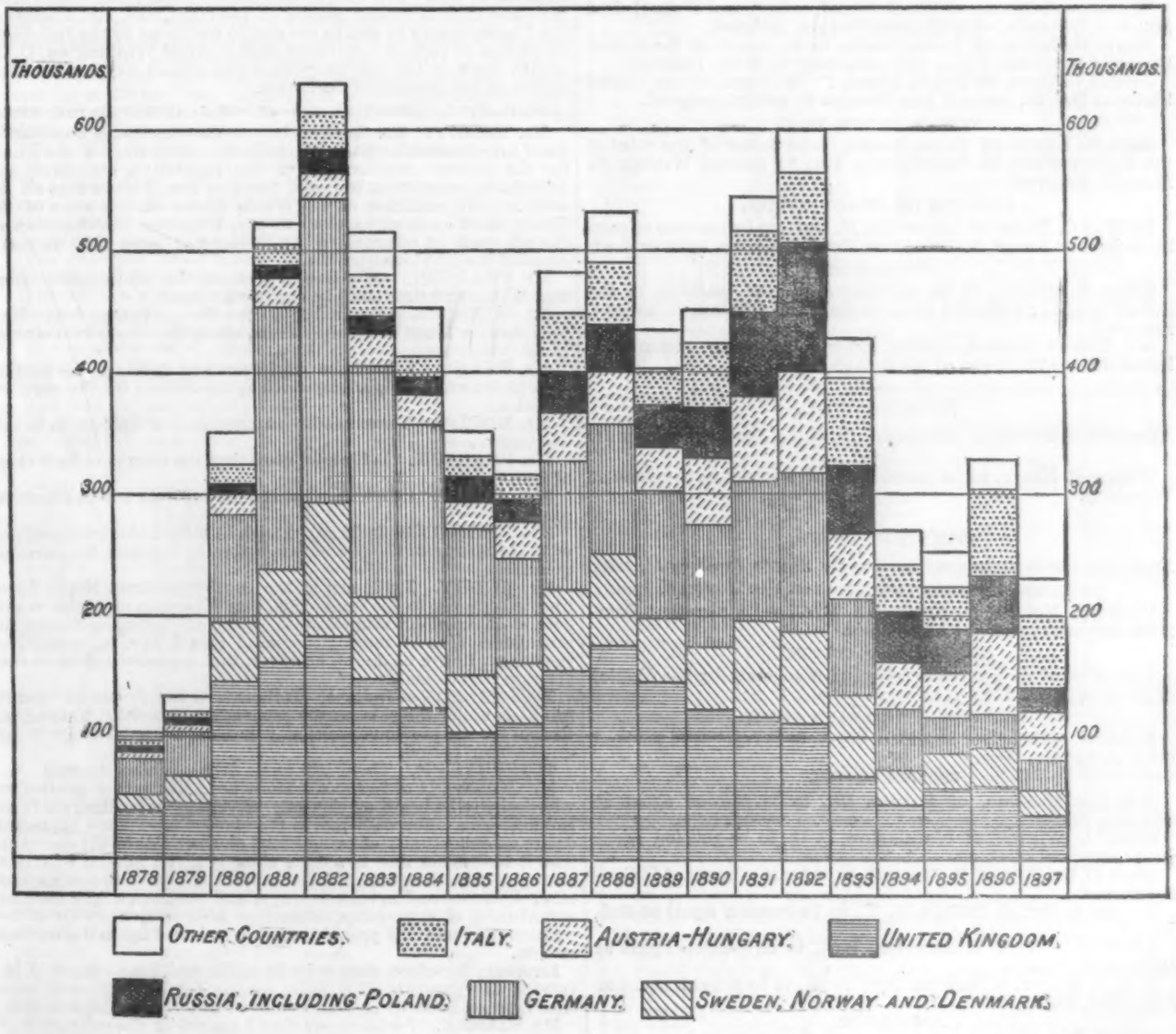
Group 6.—Percentage of illiterates among white criminals and paupers, by nativity and parentage, 1890.

[Compiled from the reports of the Eleventh Census.]

Class.	Illiterate.
CRIMINALS.	*Per cent.*
Total criminals	27.82
Total white criminals	13.42
Total native-born white criminals	10.31
Total foreign-born white criminals	20.56
PAUPERS.	
Total paupers	37.08
Total white paupers	33.09
Total native-born white paupers	34.50
Total foreign-born white paupers	30.11
CRIMINALS AND PAUPERS BY PARENTAGE.	
Total white criminals having both parents native born	38.75
Total white criminals having both parents foreign born	61.25
Total white paupers having both parents native born	44.69
Total white paupers having both parents foreign born	55.31

In this, as in group 5, when we trace the parentage of each class, the responsibility shifts from the native to the foreign born element.

IMMIGRATION BY NATIONALITIES, 1878–1897.



EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. DAVIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After two hours and five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 12, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 11, 1898.

JUDGE OF THE POLICE COURT.

Ivory G. Kimball, of the District of Columbia, to be judge of the police court of the District of Columbia, his term having expired January 10, 1898.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Thomas M. Alderson, of Virginia, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Virginia, vice A. J. Montague, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

S. Brown Allen, of Virginia, to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Virginia, vice George W. Levi, whose term expired October 24, 1897.

UNITED STATES CONSULS.

W. Maxwell Greene, of Rhode Island, to be consul of the United States at Bermuda, vice Marshall Hanger, resigned.

Henry D. Saylor, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Matanzas, Cuba, vice Alexander C. Brice, resigned.

Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island, to be consul of the United States at Dublin, Ireland, vice Newton B. Ashby, resigned.

COINER OF THE MINT.

John H. Landis, of Pennsylvania, to be coiner of the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., to succeed William E. Morgan, removed.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

De Witt C. Tufts, of Argusville, N. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Fargo, N. Dak., vice Terence Martin, term expired.

POSTMASTER.

Ethan L. Trevitt, to be postmaster at Fort Madison, in the county of Lee and State of Iowa, in the place of Nelson C. Roberts, removed.

Mr. Trevitt is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate January 11, 1898.

Wilbur P. Keays, to be postmaster at Buffalo, in the State of Wyoming.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 11, 1898.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Frank W. Mondell, of Newcastle, Wyo., to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

John Fox, of Oregon, to be collector of customs for the district of Oregon, in the State of Oregon.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Prince A. Gatchell, of Sheridan, Wyo., to be register of the land office at Buffalo, Wyo.

PENSION AGENTS.

Jonathan Merriam, of Atlanta, Ill., to be pension agent at Chicago, Ill.

Sidney L. Willson, of Washington, D. C., to be pension agent at Washington, D. C.

Jacob D. Leighty, of St. Joe, Ind., to be pension agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

Charles A. Orr, of Buffalo, N. Y., to be pension agent at Buffalo, N. Y.

Edwin D. Coe, of Whitewater, Wis., to be pension agent at Milwaukee, Wis.

John T. Wilder, of Johnson City, Tenn., to be pension agent at Knoxville, Tenn.

POSTMASTER.

T. Hull Page, to be postmaster at Hydepark, in the county of Lamoille and State of Vermont.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January 11, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill (H. R. 6251) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to give notice to the House that my purpose is, to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the Journal, to ask the House to take up and consider this bill in Committee of the Whole.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 151. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Walton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1081. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to quitclaim and release unto Francis Hall and Juriah Hall and their heirs and assigns all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the east 20 feet front by the full depth of 100 feet of lot 2, in square 493, in the city of Washington, D. C., as laid down on the original plan or plat of said city—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; and pending that, I move that all debate in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union shall cease at 5 o'clock to-day, when the consideration of the bill shall be resumed in the House; and upon that motion I demand the previous question.

Mr. PEARSON. Of course I presume the gentleman's intention is that this time shall be equally divided?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I hope the gentleman from Massachusetts will not be precipitate in demanding the previous question.

Mr. EVANS. I think the gentleman will facilitate his motion by withdrawing, temporarily at least, the demand for the previous question.

Mr. MOODY. There has been a great deal of time given to this discussion——

Mr. PEARSON. Is it understood that the time is to be divided equally?

Mr. MOODY. Of course that is a matter over which I have no control.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I wish to make a single suggestion, with the consent of the gentleman, before he demands the previous question.

Mr. MOODY. I will say to the gentleman from North Carolina, in response to his suggestion, that I have no objection whatever to an equal division of time. But I can not agree to such an arrangement, as he must understand that I have no control of the time. I have no doubt, however, that a proper and equitable division will be made.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. If there is to be a debate for twenty minutes, under the rule, on the proposition submitted by the gentleman for the previous question, I shall defer what I desire to say until a later period.

The SPEAKER. There will be no debate, under the rule.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. There are a number of gentlemen who desire to be heard on this bill. Several of my colleagues from Indiana who differ with me in the views that I have expressed desire an opportunity of being heard on their side of the question. And it strikes me that if a little time is given now, it will be a saving of time hereafter. This subject is bound to come up on other occasions and in various ways; and gentlemen who have an opportunity of expressing themselves with reference to it at the present time will not probably care to be heard again during this session.

I repeat, therefore, that a little additional time—possibly involving the question of a night session for to-night—will save time later on and will be found more satisfactory to the members.

Mr. STEELE. I wish to say that I am one of the colleagues of my friend from Indiana who has just spoken who desires to talk to "the bill," but I have no desire to consume time in discussing

a matter now that can be of no possible result whatever in connection with the subject.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I did not have my colleague who has just spoken in mind at the time I made the remark I did, but another gentleman, of considerable ability, who is not at present on the floor and who desires time to be heard.

Mr. STEELE. Well, of course we all admire the ability of our colleague who has spoken, but we will try to take care of ourselves.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana (continuing). I am trying to provide time for gentlemen who may not be so well able to take care of themselves as my colleague.

Mr. STEELE. Well, we will all try to take care of ourselves somehow.

Mr. EVANS. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EVANS. Do I understand that there will be no debate allowed on the proposition for the previous question?

The SPEAKER. There can be none, under the circumstances.

Mr. EVANS. Then I only wish to make a single suggestion or observation—not now in order, I know, but to facilitate an agreement, with the consent of my friend from Massachusetts.

Mr. STEELE. I have no doubt the gentleman from Massachusetts will yield for that purpose.

Mr. MOODY. Certainly.

Mr. EVANS. There are many of us who do not quite agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts on the subject of the civil-service law, and we have had a good many conferences. It is not desired that there shall be longer debate than to-day on the pending bill. Those who desire to speak more directly to the question itself prefer that the debate should cease now and the question come up at a later date. I am one of those who have given much attention to this subject. My views differ from those of some who have spoken here and somewhat agree with others.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Regular order, Mr. Speaker!

Mr. EVANS. But I think——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON] demands the regular order, and of course this motion is not debatable except by unanimous consent. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] asks for the previous question.

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. LIVINGSTON) there were—ayes 87, noes 28.

The SPEAKER. The previous question is ordered. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY], closing debate at 5 o'clock.

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. LIVINGSTON) there were—ayes 92, noes 85.

Mr. LIVINGSTON demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 126, nays 125, not voting 106; as follows:

YEAS—126.

Adams,	Curtis, Kans.	Hooker,	Quigg,
Alexander,	Dalzell,	Howe,	Ray, N. Y.
Arnold,	Danford,	Hull,	Reeves,
Barham,	Davenport,	Jenkins,	Royse,
Barney,	Davidson, Wis.	Johnson, N. Dak.	Shattuc,
Barrows,	Davison, Ky.	Joy,	Shelden,
Bartholdt,	Dingley,	Kirkpatrick,	Showalter,
Belford,	Dolliver,	Knox,	Simpkins,
Bennett,	Dovener,	Kulp,	Smith, Ill.
Berry,	Ellis,	Lacey,	Smith, S. W.
Bingham,	Evans,	Lawrence,	Snover,
Bishop,	Fischer,	Littauer,	Spalding,
Boutelle, Me.	Fletcher,	Loud,	Sperry,
Boutell, Ill.	Foss,	Loudenslager,	Sprague,
Broderick,	Fowler, N. J.	Lovering,	Steele,
Brosius,	Gardner,	Low,	Stevens, Minn.
Bull,	Gibson,	McCall,	Stone, C. W.
Burleigh,	Gillet, N. Y.	Marsh,	Stone, W. A.
Butler,	Gillett, Mass.	Mercer,	Strode, Nebr.
Cannon,	Graff,	Mesick,	Wadsworth,
Capron,	Griffin, Wis.	Minor,	Walker, Mass.
Chickering,	Grout,	Mitchell,	Walker, Va.
Clark, Iowa	Hager,	Moody,	Wanger,
Clarke, N. H.	Hamilton,	Morris,	Ward,
Cochrane, N. Y.	Hawley,	Olmsted,	Weymouth,
Codding,	Hemenway,	Otjen,	White, Ill.
Connell,	Henderson,	Overstreet,	White, N. C.
Cooper, Wis.	Henry, Conn.	Packer, Pa.	Williams, Pa.
Corliss,	Henry, Ind.	Payne,	Yost,
Cousins,	Hicks,	Perkins,	The Speaker.
Crump,	Hill,	Powers,	
Curtis, Iowa	Hitt,	Pugh,	

NAYS—125.

Adamson,	Benton,	Burke,	Cox,
Allen,	Bland,	Campbell,	Crumpacker,
Bailey,	Bodine,	Catchings,	Cummings,
Baird,	Brenner, Ohio	Clardy,	Davey,
Baker, Ill.	Brewer,	Clark, Mo.	Davis,
Ball,	Brown,	Clayton,	Dayton,
Bankhead,	Brownlow,	Colson,	De Armond,
Barlow,	Brucker,	Cooney,	De Graffenreid,
Bartlett,	Brumm,	Cooper, Tex.	De Vries,
Bell,	Brundidge,	Cowherd,	Dinsmore,
Dorr,	Jones, Va.	Mahany,	Stark,
Driggs,	Jones, Wash.	Maxwell,	Stephens, Tex.
Eddy,	Kelley,	Meyer, La.	Stokes,
Elliott,	Kitchin,	Miers, Ind.	Strait,
Faris,	Kleberg,	Miller,	Strowd, N. C.
Fenton,	Knowles,	Moon,	Sullivan,
Fitzpatrick,	Lamb,	Norton, S. C.	Sulloway,
Fleming,	Landis,	Ogden,	Sulzer,
Fowler, N. C.	Lanham,	Osborne,	Talbert,
Fox,	Lester,	Otey,	Taylor, Ala.
Greene,	Lewis, Ga.	Plowman,	Terry,
Griffith, Ind.	Lewis, Wash.	Prince,	Todd,
Griggs,	Little,	Rixey,	Tongue,
Gunn,	Livingston,	Robb,	Underwood,
Hartman,	Love,	Robinson, Ind.	Vandiver,
Hay,	McClellan,	Sayers,	Vehslage,
Henry, Miss.	McCormick,	Settle,	Vincent,
Henry, Tex.	McCulloch,	Shafroth,	Wheeler, Ky.
Hinrichsen,	McDowell,	Simpson,	Zenor.
Howard, Ga.	McRae,	Sims,	
Hunter,	Maddox,	Slayden,	
Johnson, Ind.	Maguire,	Smith, Ky.	

NOT VOTING—106.

Acheson,	Gaines,	McMillin,	Shuford,
Babcock,	Grosvenor,	Mahon,	Skinner,
Baker, Md.	Grow,	Mann,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Barber,	Handy,	Marshall,	Southard,
Barrett,	Harmer,	Martin,	Southwick,
Beach,	Heatwole,	Meekison,	Sparkman,
Belden,	Hepburn,	Mills,	Stallings,
Belknap,	Hilborn,	Mudd,	Stewart, N. J.
Benner, Pa.	Hopkins,	Newlands,	Stewart, Wis.
Booze,	Howard, Ala.	Northway,	Sturtevant,
Botkin,	Howell,	Norton, Ohio.	Sutherland,
Bradley,	Hurley,	Odell,	Swanson,
Brantley,	Jett,	Parker, N. J.	Tate,
Brewster,	Kerr,	Pearce, Mo.	Tawney,
Bromwell,	Ketcham,	Pearson,	Tayler, Ohio
Broussard,	King,	Peters,	Updegraff,
Burton,	Latimer,	Pierce, Tenn.	Van Voorhis,
Carmack,	Lentz,	Pitney,	Warner,
Castle,	Linney,	Rhea, Ky.	Weaver,
Cochran, Mo.	Lloyd,	Richardson,	Wheeler, Ala.
Connolly,	Lorimer,	Ridgely,	Wilber,
Cranford,	Lybrand,	Robbins,	Williams, Miss.
Dockery,	McAleer,	Robertson, La.	Wilson, S. C.
Epes,	McCleary,	Russell,	Young, Pa.
Ermentrout,	McDonald,	Sauerhering,	Young, Va.
Fitzgerald,	McEwan,	Shannon,	
Foote,	McIntire,	Sherman,	

So the motion to limit debate was agreed to.

At the conclusion of the roll call the following occurred:

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. TATE, is detained at home by the sickness of his daughter. I therefore desire to ask leave of absence for him on that account. If present, he would vote "no" on this question.

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote.

The SPEAKER. On what ground?

Mr. TALBERT. I was in the Hall of the House, and did not hear my name called.

The SPEAKER. That does not qualify the gentleman. That does not bring the gentleman within the rule.

Mr. TALBERT. What is the rule, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman listening at the time when his name should have been called?

Mr. TALBERT. Yes.

The SPEAKER. And he did not hear it?

Mr. TALBERT. I did not hear it.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman say he was listening at the time when his name should have been called?

Mr. TALBERT. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the name of the gentleman from South Carolina.

The Clerk called Mr. TALBERT'S name, and he voted.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. Speaker, I was paired with the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. LINNEY. I heard my name called and failed to vote, but I understand the gentleman from North Carolina would vote "no" if he were here, and so I desire to vote.

Mr. MOODY. I would like to ask what the gentleman's authority for that statement is.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not see how that can be done.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, I was absent when the roll was called, and desire now to vote.

The SPEAKER. Under the gentleman's statement, the rule does not allow that.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I did not hear my name called.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman listening at the time when his name should have been called, and did he fail to hear it?

Mr. HUNTER. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires the House to understand the point of the rule in this matter. The only exception to the rule is in a case where a gentleman was listening at the time when his name should have been called and did not hear it, the presumption being then that by some accident it was not called; but if he was paying no attention, he is within the rule which does not permit him to vote.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, do I understand that if paired the gentleman can not vote if he finds how the gentleman with whom he is paired would vote?

The SPEAKER. Precisely; that is the rule of the House.

Mr. HUNTER. Does it follow, Mr. Speaker, that I am under the rule? I failed to hear my name called, and I was listening.

The SPEAKER. That is within the rule. The Clerk will call the gentleman's name.

The name of Mr. HUNTER was called, and he voted "nay."

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. YOUNG, is absent, ill at his home in Pennsylvania, and I ask that he be excused.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The following pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania with Mr. BENTON.
Mr. MANN with Mr. JETT.
Mr. LINNEY with Mr. SWANSON.
Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH with Mr. MEEKISON.
Mr. ROBBINS with Mr. GAINES.
Mr. GROSVENOR with Mr. NORTON of Ohio.
Mr. HARMER with Mr. MCMILLIN.
Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin with Mr. RHEA of Kentucky.
Mr. MAHON with Mr. LENTZ.

For this day:

Mr. RUSSELL of Connecticut with Mr. CRANFORD.
Mr. KETCHAM with Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri.
Mr. HURLEY with Mr. BRADLEY.
Mr. WEAVER with Mr. CARMACK.
Mr. BARRETT with Mr. HANDY.
Mr. BURTON with Mr. BROUSSARD.
Mr. PEARCE of Missouri with Mr. SULZER.
Mr. BABCOCK with Mr. WHEELER of Alabama.
Mr. BAKER of Maryland with Mr. WILSON.
Mr. NORTHWAY with Mr. YOUNG of Virginia.
Mr. VAN VOORHIS with Mr. LATIMER.
Mr. BROMWELL with Mr. LLOYD.
Mr. SOUTHARD with Mr. EPES.
Mr. KERR with Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana.
Mr. BULL with Mr. MARSHALL.
Mr. LYBRAND with Mr. FITZGERALD.
Mr. TAYLER of Ohio with Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi.
Mr. HEATWOLE with Mr. STALLINGS.
Mr. CONNOLLY with Mr. ERMENTROUT.
Mr. ACHESON with Mr. RICHARDSON, until to-morrow at 2 p. m.
Mr. ODELL with Mr. TATE, for this vote.

Mr. JETT. Mr. Speaker, I voted "nay." I see I am paired with my colleague, Mr. MANN; and therefore I ask that my name be marked as "present."

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, at the proper time I desire to ask for a recapitulation of the vote. I do not know whether this is the proper time.

The SPEAKER. The vote will be recapitulated.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I ask for order; we can not hear.

The Clerk proceeded with the recapitulation of the vote.

During the recapitulation,

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. When there is an error made in the recapitulation, should the attention of the Chair be called to it at the time or after it is over?

The SPEAKER. After it is over.

The recapitulation was continued and concluded.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to change my vote from "nay" to "yea."

The name of Mr. POWERS was called, and he voted "yea."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to change my vote from "nay" to "yea."

The name of Mr. WHITE was called, and he voted "yea."

Mr. CODDING. Mr. Speaker, I am still recorded as having voted in the negative, notwithstanding the change made a few minutes since.

The SPEAKER. It is changed on the roll.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to change my vote from "nay" to "yea."

The name of Mr. GIBSON was called, and he voted "yea."

Mr. LIVINGSTON. May I ask for an announcement of the vote?

The SPEAKER. On this question the yeas are 125 and the nays are 125; and the Chair votes in the affirmative, and the motion is carried. [Laughter on the Democratic side and applause on the Republican side.]

The question is now on the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BAILEY. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. My understanding is that the Chair voted on the roll call. Is that true?

The SPEAKER. No; it is not true.

Mr. BAILEY. My attention was called to it by gentlemen on this side.

The SPEAKER. The Chair did not vote.

The question was taken on the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and it was agreed to.

DEBATE ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. PAYNE in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4751, and all debate has been ordered by the House closed at 5 o'clock. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. QUIGG. Mr. Chairman, I think there ought to be an understanding as to the time that is to be consumed in the debate, and there ought to be an understanding that it should be divided equally for and against the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will endeavor to divide the time impartially.

Mr. PEARSON. That was the understanding.

Mr. QUIGG. We did not succeed in reaching an understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will endeavor to award the time impartially.

Mr. PEARSON. I should have been obliged to vote against the proposition if I had thought that there was any doubt about an equal division of the time.

Mr. QUIGG. Mr. Chairman, there ought to be some understanding as to the length of time that is going to be taken in these speeches. There are, as I understand, twenty-five or twenty-six names still on the list of those who desire to speak, and if two or three gentlemen are going to occupy an hour apiece, the rest of us will be at a considerable disadvantage.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from New York that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS] was appointed Chairman of this committee, and was called away yesterday morning, but he left a memorandum here that he had made arrangements that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BROSIUS], who is chairman of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, should be recognized for an hour at any time during the debate, and in carrying out that understanding the Chair proposes to recognize the gentleman from Pennsylvania for an hour. The Chair has also made an arrangement with other parties who desire a shorter time that they shall be recognized for a shorter time.

Mr. QUIGG. I have no motion to make; I simply desire to call the attention of the committee to the arrangement.

Mr. BROSIUS. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that nothing but a sense of duty arising from the position I happen to occupy as chairman of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service would overcome my reluctance to ask the attention of the House upon a question which has been so exhaustively debated. We have advanced far enough in the debate to have a fair view of the line of battle and the character of the forces employed. I desire now, as briefly as I can, to look over the field and see the relative strength of the forces on the respective sides. Nothing was ever clearer than that great differences of opinion exist upon the question of our civil service. The confusion of tongues in the United States on this question has but one parallel as far as I have read, and that is the lingual curse of Babel.

The pendulum of opinion now swings over a very long arc. At one extremity of the arc are those who believe that all the offices in the Government should be filled by recommendations made by statesmen, Congressmen, Senators, and leading politicians, and at the other extremity are those who think that all the offices ought to be filled by what is known as the competitive system in our civil service. These extremes represent two types of men. One imagines that they are making no headway at all unless the boiler is ready to burst; the other that there is no safety in proceeding as long as there is a drop of water in the boiler. But there is, happily, a type and a middle ground whereon it can stand—a rock of reconciliation whereon men of sweet reasonableness can meet and embrace.

While there has been a very earnest and enthusiastic debate upon the question, I trust that in the end the members of this House will come to stand by my side on this middle ground. Those who advocate the competitive system in our civil service are sometimes called civil-service reformers, a title which to some minds carries honor, to others odium. I am indifferent to-day which interpretation prevails, for my views are based upon quite different and quite other considerations. I think all men ought to be reformers, and every man of sense and virtue is to some extent. Macauley was quite right when he said that men were reformers in proportion to their capacity and their courage. But reformers must observe limitations What is very good within, may be very bad beyond certain limits.

I am in favor of the competitive system in our civil service as far as it can be successfully applied, and no farther. I will not uphold any institution merely out of veneration for its name when it ceases to work out the results for which it was established. The boundaries of the system must be fixed by its benefits. It is neither to be commended nor condemned without discrimination. It is not an end in itself, but the means to an end, and the means must be subservient to the end, and not the end to the means. What Mr. Bagehot says of political economy is true of the competitive system:

It is not a questionable thing of unlimited extent, but a most certain and useful thing to a limited extent.

The limits of its usefulness are what we are trying to find and mark out, and in doing this we must not omit to consider any of the circumstances connected with its practical administration. We do not need to be informed by so great a man as Burk that circumstances give to every political institution its distinguishing color and discriminating effect. Circumstances render every political and civil scheme beneficial or noxious. Liberty must surely hold high rank among the blessings of mankind. Yet no man in a lucid interval would felicitate a madman upon his escape from the wholesome restraint of a madhouse, nor would we congratulate a robber on his escape from prison and the recovery of his natural liberty.

Accordingly, in considering the extent to which the system is beneficial, and therefore desirable, we must not limit our view to its isolated defects. We must look to the totality of effect and not turn a blind eye to excellences.

EVILS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE WHICH THE LAW WAS DESIGNED TO CORRECT.

In reply to the assertion many times made in this debate that the condition of our civil service prior to the passage of the act of 1883 was satisfactory, I propose, as the best evidence the subject will admit of, to read to the committee from the report of the Senate committee at the time the act of 1883 was under consideration.

The evils were so crying that Presidents, Cabinet officers, and the common voice of the people, without distinction of party, with united acclaim, called for remedial legislation.

That report says:

Political considerations have come to play the most important part in the distribution of the vast patronage. It has come to pass that the work of paying political debts and discharging political obligations, of rewarding personal friends and punishing personal foes, is the first to confront each President. * * * He is compelled to give daily audience to those who personally seek place or to the army of those who back them. * * * Instead of the study of great questions of statesmanship, of broad and comprehensive administration policy, * * * or the relations of this great nation to the other nations of the earth, he must devote himself to the petty business of weighing in the balance the political considerations that shall determine the claim of this friend or of that political supporter. The office of Chief Magistrate has undergone in practice a radical change.

* * * * * * *

There has grown up such a perversion of the duties of that high office, such a prostitution of it to ends unworthy the great idea of its creation, * * * that a change has already come in the character of the Government itself, which if not corrected will be permanent and disastrous. * * * The Chief Magistrate of this nation wears out his term and his life in the petty services of party. He gives daily audience to beggars for place and sits in judgment upon the party claims of contestants. * * * The Executive Mansion is besieged, if not sacked. * * * Every Chief Magistrate, since the evil has grown to its present proportions, has cried out for deliverance. * * * The malign influence of political domination in appointments to office is widespread and reaches out from the President himself to all possible means of approach to the appointing power. It poisons the very air we breathe. No Congressman in accord with the dispenser of power can wholly escape it. * * *

When he awakes in the morning it is at his door, and when he retires at night it haunts his chamber. It goes before him, it follows him, and it meets him on the way. It levies contributions on all the relationships of a Congressman's life; summons kinship, friendship, and interest to its aid, and imposes upon him a work which is never finished and from which there is no release. Time is consumed, strength is exhausted, the mind is absorbed, and the vital forces of the legislator, mental as well as physical, are spent in the never-ending struggle for office. It has come to be a widespread belief that the public service is a charitable institution, furnishing employment to the needy and a home to those adrift. * * * The number of those who thus crowd all avenues of approach to places in the public service is constantly on the increase and is daily becoming more importunate. The late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom, is reported to have said that five-sixths of the applicants for office, while he administered the Treasury based their demands not on merit or fitness or character, but on their poverty and incapacity otherwise to obtain a livelihood.

I now read an extract from report (1874) of Civil Service Commission appointed under President Grant's Administration:

When, for example, in 1868 Congress sought information of the abuses in the Departments, a member declared in a speech in the House that "nothing impressed me more with the rottenness and corruption of our present want of system than the tears of those old and faithful servants, who begged that they might not be placed on record as witnesses of the faithlessness of their associates, and that it might not be known that they had been called as witnesses. Nothing but the assurance of secrecy could procure us evidence of how the people were being plundered."

* * * * * * *

And to the facilities afforded for foisting upon the civil service so many broken-down knights of politics, so many servile favorites of great politicians, so many fortunate objects of official sympathy are due the disgraceful facts that, by many at least, the civil service of the nation was regarded more as an asylum for imbeciles and a playground for favorites than as an honorable field of duty and ambition.

* * * * * * *

Outside the great Departments and offices want of integrity might have been the more general evil, but within them the Administration suffered much more from want of capacity. It would have been too disreputable to commend a person known to be dishonest; but persons of influence sytematically foisted their incompetent and unfortunate relatives and favorites upon the public service. Pressure, menace, selfish influence, and sympathy were used to overcome the scruples of a reluctant officer and to gain a Government salary for an unsuccessful cousin or an unemployed friend. It needs but little experience in official circles to learn how many people tremble at the bare suggestion of an economical measure for weeding out incompetents.

* * * * * * *

Large as was the majority of persons of intelligence and capacity in the clerical service, there can be no doubt that the spoils system was tending more and more to convert the Departments into something like asylums for incompetents. Overwhelming evidence might be quoted, but a few sentences from the mass must suffice. A report of a committee of the Thirty-ninth Congress says that "of the officers employed in the New York custom-house, it is believed a majority of them have no special qualifications for their places." In 1867 the chairman of an investigating committee declared in the House, as the result of his inquiry, that, "as a general rule those who for some defect or incorrect habit in mind or character have been unable to succeed in the open competition of business have been forced by their relatives or political friends upon the public service."

In the Fourth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission, made June 9, 1888, it is stated——

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. What year?

Mr. BROSIUS. Eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

Before the enactment of the civil-service act the condition of the executive civil service in the Departments at Washington and in the customs and postal services was deplorable. In the Department of the Treasury 3,400 persons were at one time employed, less than 1,000 of them under authority of law. Of these 3,400 employees, 1,700 were put on and off the rolls at the pleasure of the Secretary, who paid them out of funds that had not by law been appropriated for the payment of such employees. At that time, of a force of 958 persons employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 539, with annual salaries amounting to $390,000, were, upon an investigation of that Bureau, found to be superfluous. For years the force in some branches of that Bureau had been twice and even three times as great as the work required.

Mr. PEARSON. Will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. BROSIUS. When I have concluded this reading.

In one division there was a sort of platform, built underneath the iron roof, about 7 feet above the floor, to accommodate superfluous employees. In another division 20 messengers were employed to do the work of 1. The committee that made this investigation reported that "patronage"—what is now known as the "spoils system"—was responsible for this condition, and declared that this system had cost the people millions of dollars in that branch of the service alone. So great was the importunity for place under the old system of appointments that when $1,000 and $1,800 places became vacant, the salaries thereof would be allowed to lapse, to accumulate, so that these accumulations might be divided among the applicants for place, on whose behalf patronage-mongers were incessant in importunity. In place of one $1,800 clerk three would be employed at $600 each; would be employed, according to the peculiarly expressive language of the patronage purveyors, "on the lapse."

"In one case," said a person of reliability and of accurate information, testifying before the Senate Committee on Civil-Service Reform and Retrenchment, "thirty-five persons were put on the lapse fund of the Treasurer's office for eight days at the end of a fiscal year to sop up some money which was in danger of being saved and returned to the Treasury." Unnecessary employes abounded in every Department, in every customs office, and in almost every post-office. Dismissals were made for no other purpose than to supply with places the proteges of importunate solicitors for spoils. One collector at the port of New York removed on an average one of his employes every third day to make a vacancy to be filled by some member of the same party who had 'worked to a purpose,' not against the common political enemy, but for his patron, who had succeeded in being appointed over some other member of his own party. Another collector at that port, the successor of the one above referred to, removed 830 of his 903 subordinates at the average rate of 3 in every four days.

Mr. FARIS. May I ask the gentleman from what book or document he reads?

Mr. BROSIUS. I am reading from the annual report of the Civil Service Commission for 1888, data taken from the report of the Senate committee upon the subject at the time the civil-service law was passed.

Mr. FARIS. May I ask the gentleman if that is not the usual adhesion with which this Civil Service Commission binds itself to this system, and always has done so?

Mr. BROSIUS. Not at all.

Mr. PEARSON. I understand the gentleman will yield to me for a question in a moment.

Mr. BROSIUS. When I have concluded reading.

The successor of this collector removed, within eighteen months, 510 of his 892 subordinates, and his successor made removals at the rate of 3 every five days. In its first report the commission said:

It was the expectation of such spoils which gave each candidate for collector the party strength which secured his confirmation. Thus, during a period of five years in succession, collectors, all belonging to one party, for the purpose of patronage, made removals at a single office of members of their own party more frequently than at the rate of 1 every day. In 1,565 secular days 1,678 such removals were made.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. And all from members of the same party.

Mr. BROSIUS. Thus by the most indubitable evidence is it established that crying evils existed in the civil service which demanded remedial legislation.

Senator Pendleton, in the debate on the bill before the Senate, closed his review of the situation in 1882 in these words:

I repeat, Mr. President, that the civil service is inefficient, expensive, and extravagant, and that it is in many instances corrupt. Is it necessary for me to prove facts which are so patent that even the blind must see and the deaf must hear?

* * * * * * *

Mr. President, how can you expect purity, economy, efficiency to be found anywhere in the service of the Government if the report made by this committee to the Senate has even the semblance of truth? If the civil service

of the country is to be filled up with superfluous persons, if salaries are to be increased in order that assessments may be paid, if members of Congress having friends or partisan supporters are to be able to make places for them in public employment, how can you expect Senators and Representatives to be economical and careful in the administration of the public money?

Mr. PEARSON. Now, if the gentleman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield?

Mr. BROSIUS. I yield with great pleasure to a question relating to this matter.

Mr. PEARSON. Only to this point. If that superfluous number of employees was cut off at that time, how is it that under your system they have nearly doubled since 1883 under the operations of this benign law?

Mr. BROSIUS. Now, let me answer your question, which is a perfectly fair question, as my friend's questions always are when he is at his best. My friend from North Carolina has made that statement so often that he has come honestly to believe it to be true.

Mr. PEARSON. These are the words of the commission, and I tender them to the gentleman now.

Mr. BROSIUS. Will the gentleman let me make my answer in full? It is not suitable to cut it into fragments. It looks better as a whole.

Mr. PEARSON. Oh, it must.

Mr. BROSIUS. The fact is that the mode of ascertaining the growth of the service my friend adopted is not a correct one, because it does not distinguish between the classified and the unclassified service.

Mr. PEARSON. I beg your pardon.

Mr. BROSIUS. One moment.

Mr. PEARSON. As a matter of fact, I confined my remarks exclusively to the classified service and to the four classes of the service as provided for in section 163 of the Revised Statutes. Let us be specific in our statements, and then if they are not well founded they can be specifically refuted.

Mr. BROSIUS. Well, I am glad the gentleman wants to be specific, because those who are on his side mostly prefer to say, Let us not be too accurate.

Mr. PEARSON. Oh, no.

Mr. BROSIUS. I want to settle this question right now. It has been stated repeatedly that, taking the number in the classified service, the number of clerks in the different departmental service in 1883, and the number in the same service in 1896, there was found to be a falling off of about 3 per cent; but taking the unclassified service and making the same computation for the same period of time and it had increased numerically some 66 per cent. The only way that you can arrive at any other conclusion is by confounding the classified and the unclassified service.

Now, I want to read just a paragraph from the forthcoming report of the commission:

The number of those in the seven Executive Departments in 1883, including some not classified until 1883, was 5,513; the number in the eight Executive Departments in 1896 was 5,312—a decrease of 201 clerkships in the last thirteen years. On the other hand, the number in 1873 was 3,318, showing an increase during the ten years from 1873, under what was called the spoils system, of 2,195, or about 66 per cent, while during the thirteen years of the merit system, from 1883 to 1896, there was a decrease of 3 per cent.

Mr. PEARSON. Will not the gentleman accept the last report of the commission, which shows, on page 98, that in these same classes there are 9,810 now employed as against 5,650 in 1883?

Mr. BROSIUS. I do not think so.

Mr. PEARSON. You will not accept the last report of the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. BROSIUS. I do not accept anything that is not correct.

Mr. BUTLER. Will my colleague allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. BROSIUS. I will with pleasure yield to my colleague.

Mr. BUTLER. What did you read from?

Mr. BROSIUS. I read from the statement of the president of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. BUTLER. And he refers to those who at all differ with that system as "spoilsmen?" You said that he calls it the "spoils system."

Mr. BROSIUS. I read his statement to show the increase in the service under the spoils system and the decrease in the numerical strength of the service under the competitive system.

Mr. BUTLER. But does he refer to it as the "spoils system?"

Mr. BROSIUS. Well, my friend——

Mr. BUTLER. Will you answer my question?

Mr. BROSIUS. My friend, that is a matter of opinion. Did you hear the word "spoils" as I read?

Mr. BUTLER. Yes, sir. I did not know whether he referred to it in that way.

Mr. BROSIUS. Yes, he referred to it as the "spoils system." I will be obliged if I may be permitted to proceed. I am always delighted to answer questions that have some relevance to the matter and that will tend to elucidate the matter. I do not mean to be discourteous to my friend.

Mr. BUTLER. I did not suppose that the president of the Civil Service Commission would have used that expression, which seems to be rather a distasteful one.

Mr. BROSIUS. Yes; it is distasteful to a great many of our friends who oppose the civil service. There seems to be a sensitiveness on the part of honorable members about the word "spoils." Still, I think that if a man accepts the principles of the system, he ought to be willing to accept the designation by which the system is known throughout the whole world. The name "spoils" was given the old patronage system by the patron saint of that system. It was baptized in that name. It was thus christened at the baptismal font, and any man who accepts the principles so named ought not to be ashamed of the title by which they are known throughout the world. [Applause.]

Mr. BUTLER. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him another question?

Mr. BROSIUS. Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER. Does the gentleman include the Republican party of Pennsylvania as thus belonging to the party of spoilsmen?

Mr. BROSIUS. I do not.

Mr. BUTLER. Does the gentleman remember the platform passed by the last Republican convention of Pennsylvania?

Mr. BROSIUS. That is a matter that does not have any relevancy to the present discussion. I should be glad to yield to questions generally if I had the time.

Mr. BUTLER. We will give it to you.

Mr. BROSIUS. Nothing more rejoices me than to yield to questions when I have the time.

Mr. BRUMM. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. BROSIUS. Wait a moment.

Mr. BRUMM. I want to say right here——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. BROSIUS. No; I do not, until I have an understanding.

Mr. BRUMM. That is what I want to get at—an understanding. I do not think there will be any disposition to curtail the time of the gentleman, who is chairman of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and I think he ought to have all the time he wants. I think questions of this kind ought to be settled, and I think it will be a saving of time if we should have them disposed of now.

Mr. BROSIUS. If you will have the kindness to let me proceed with the discussion until I have not only my friend's cordial assurance that my time may be extended, but also that of the committee——

Mr. BRUMM. I think there will be no objection to your time being continued.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I move that the gentleman's time be extended until he finishes his speech.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time will expire in about seven minutes. At the end of that time the Chair will entertain the request.

Mr. BROSIUS. I will proceed with the discussion of the question for that seven minutes.

THE LAW AND PRINCIPLES OF THE MERIT SYSTEM.

In the legislation looking to an improvement in the civil service and in the rules promulgated from time to time for the same purpose Congress and the Presidents have united in declaring certain fundamental principles which are believed to be necessary to an efficient civil service. These principles are nowhere better stated than by Dorman B. Eaton in the Second Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission and in substance reproduced in the Third Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission. I quote from the latter report:

1. That public office is a public trust, which allows no discretion in the appointing power to disregard either the interests of the people or the merits of applicants.

2. That the claim of every citizen for an appointment is strong not in proportion to the influence behind him or to the anxiety of others to get a place for him, but in the measure of the capacity and good character which he tenders in his own person for the salary offered by the Government.

3. That a party is an organization for the convenient expression of the interests and wishes of those who adhere to it. By electing the President and the majority of the members of Congress a party may at once control all legislation and all national policy, a power great and inspiring enough for all worthy ambition and all useful activity. It should rest its appeal to the people for support on the soundness of its principles and the merits of its candidates. It has no right to use official authority merely for its own ends; and consequently, neither the party in power nor a party seeking power nor any public officer whatever can rightfully use the power of appointment, promotion, or removal to reward adherents, to punish opponents, or to control votes.

4. That the political or religious opinions of officials holding places within the classified civil service or any other part of the executive service to which the examinations may be extended are not to be regarded as material; and selections to fill such places should be made solely on the basis of character and capacity for doing the public business, from which it follows that neither work for a party nor servility to its leaders or to great officers can be accepted as good reasons for making appointments to such places, the duties of which should be performed in the same nonpartisan and businesslike manner, whatever party may be in power or whatever may be the politics or religion of the public servant.

5. That the system so long accepted, under which mere recommendations, official favoritism, and political and social influence, not infrequently united with intrigue and corruption, have been efficient for securing appointments, should give place to a system based on character, capacity, and justice, irrespective of political or religious opinions.

6. That recommendations for office, however numerous and from whatever source, have proved to be not only utterly unreliable and unsafe, but in many ways pernicious.

7. And that as a consequence there should be free public examinations for testing character and capacity, together with a rigid enforcement of the duty of the appointing officer to fill the vacancies by selecting those whose superior merit has been demonstrated by the examinations, without regard to political or religious opinions.

No words of mine could add anything of value to this comprehensive statement of the principles of the system we advocate.

THE INTENT OF THE LAW AS TO EXTENSIONS.

It has been stoutly asserted in this debate that the authors of the law never intended it to cover so large a portion of the civil service as it now does. But this contention is overthrown by the terms of the law itself. No words could more distinctly express the intention that the system should progressively expand to cover larger and larger portions of the service as experience demonstrated its benefits than those used in the law. But we are not left to divine the intention of the lawmakers from the wording of the law. The matter is made entirely clear by the views expressed at the time by Senators and Members in the debate as well as of other evidences of contemporaneous construction.

Senator HOAR said:

Next, the bill commends itself to my judgment because it proceeds with a statesmanlike caution in making the necessary experiment and proceeding from step to step. It is applicable to only a few of the great public offices in the country besides the seven Departments existing in the city of Washington. It applies, I think, to about thirty offices only out of Washington and to the Departments here, and it permits the President, if he sees fit, to extend gradually, as experience shall warrant, there being full opportunity for the legislative power to amend or supply any defects in this bill hereafter, until finally, if it is found expedient, it shall embrace the entire civil service of the country so far as it can be properly applied.

Senator Dawes said:

It can no longer be that 200,000 officeholders can be appointed in the methods that were fit and proper for the appointment of 1,000. Two hundred thousand in the very near future are to be appointed to administer the offices of this Government from Maine to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, over an area thirty times as great as that for which the system itself was created; for administering a Government the yearly receipts and expenditures of which are $300,000,000, to be collected from points a thousand miles from the eye of appointing power here, when in the beginning it was only to disburse three millions and a half among officeholders in the old thirteen States along the line of the Atlantic coast.

Representative Buckner:

* * * * * * *

I want to say that I am for this bill not so much for what it contains as for its promise of good things in the future. It is but an entering wedge, I hope, to break down the most iniquitous system which has existed in this country for the last forty years, having as its motto "To the victors belong the spoils." The public sentiment is now drifting in the right direction, and I am willing to give my support, and that fairly and fully, to this entering wedge, to this beginning of reform throughout the civil service of this country.

President Grant's message, December 2, 1872:

An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown up in the civil service of the country through the defective method of making appointments to office. Heretofore Federal offices have been regarded too much as the reward of political services.

Committee report accompanying the civil-service act, explaining the scope of the law:

But the subordinates in the Executive Departments, whose duty is the same under every Administration, should be selected with sole reference to their character and their capacity for doing the public work. This latter class includes nearly all the vast number of appointed officials who carry into effect the orders of the Executive or heads of Departments, whether in Washington or elsewhere.

Senator HAWLEY:

* * * * * * *

I propose to show that we have here a reasonable, simple, practical bill, open to no constitutional objection, not in any sense experimental, based upon absolute conclusive experience, capable of being easily and economically executed, that will vastly improve the whole civil service of the country.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CIVIL SERVICE UNDER THE LAW.

Another assertion made with great confidence by honorable members who are seeking the overthrow of the competitive system in our civil service is that there has been no improvement in the service since the passage of the act of 1883. In order that there may be no lack of proof to remove the doubts which may find an asylum in the mind of anyone who has not given attention to this subject, I will read from the utterances of a few of our statesmen and executive officers who have had experience under that law and are conversant with the state of the service.

William Windom, late Secretary of the Treasury, said:

The beneficial influences of the civil-service law in its practical workings are clearly apparent. Having been at the head of the Department both before and after its adoption, I am able to judge by comparison of the two systems, and have no hesitation in pronouncing the present condition of affairs as preferable in all respects. * * * Under the instrumentalities which are now used to secure selections for clerical places, the Department has some assurance of manly capacity and also moral worth, as the character of the candidates is ascertained before examination.

Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, said:

The persons appointed under this system are unquestionably more efficient, as a whole, than those selected under any system of pure patronage.

John W. Noble, ex-Secretary of the Interior, said:

The Department of the Interior, with its 7,500 clerks, could not be run six months without the great body of the employees being under the civil-service rules.

Wilson S. Bissell, ex-Postmaster-General, said:

Another year's experience has served only to strengthen the conviction expressed in my last annual report as to the excellent working of the civil-service law in the Post-Office Department, and my desire to see its operation extended to every branch of the postal service to which such extension is practicable.

The General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, in his report for 1894, states:

The civil-service laws and regulations as applied to the Railway Mail Service accomplish all the most sanguine expected. * * * In the judgment of this office the present efficiency could not have been obtained under any other method.

In referring to the great improvement in the Railway Mail Service since the classification of that service, ex-Postmaster-General Wilson S. Bissell said:

This record is unprecedented in the history of the service and renders comment upon the effect of the civil-service law upon it unnecessary.

It is not possible for any man to have given any study to the history of our civil service for the last fifty years without being profoundly impressed with its improvement in economy and efficiency under the reformed system; but not only has the civil service been improved, but politics and legislation as well. I need add nothing to what I have already said on the subject of the civil service but a word in relation to the improvement in our politics.

Mr. PEARSON. Why does not the gentleman abandon ancient literature, come down to modern times, and read modern history? Does he not know that every member of the present Cabinet, of William McKinley's Cabinet, recommends that changes be made in the rules applying to each of the several Departments, and that the Secretary of the Interior recommends that fifty-four classes or descriptions of employees in that Department be excepted from the operations of the law? [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. BROSIUS. Do not take any of my time by violence. My reply to that inquiry is that the present heads of the bureaus are of the same opinion as the heads of the bureaus under the Administration to which I have referred. There has not been an Administration since this law went into operation that has not with one voice produced the same kind of testimony; and the fact that some of the heads of the Departments now think, as I think, as my honoroble friend from North Carolina thinks, and many of us, that some offices now in the classified service would be better out does not militate against my position at all.

Mr. PEARSON. On the contrary, the gentleman's letter shows that he did not want any change at all.

Mr. BROSIUS. My letter shows nothing of the kind. I am very sorry that my friend from North Carolina, who lives in a community in which there are 300 revenue officers taking charge of distilleries and performing a public service——

Mr. PEARSON. And all acting as a Democratic campaign committee. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROSIUS (continuing.) Three hundred men there performing a public service who he says are not fit for that service, and yet a Republican Administration permits them to remain there.

Mr. PEARSON. And the gentleman says that they ought not to be examined as to their fitness and prove their merit, and others must prove it.

Mr. BROSIUS. They are examined every day as to their fitness; they have been examined every day that they have been in the service, just the same as the lawyers at your bar are examined as ot fitness every day that they practice law. [Applause.] You put the tyro through an examination before you admit him to the bar, but you do not subject the old practicing lawyers to an examination before they are permitted to continue their practice. Examinations are for the purpose of ascertaining prima facie fitness, but if they are in before the system goes into operation, and have demonstrated their fitness, what good would an examination do?

Mr. PEARSON. Does the gentleman think that deputy collectors ought to be included in the service?

Mr. BROSIUS. That question is not before the House.

Mr. BRUMM. Why do you not answer it?

Mr. PEARSON. It is a question that is before the whole world to-day.

Mr. BROSIUS. I am not discussing all the questions before the whole world. [Laughter.] The limits of my time on this occasion forbid any such arduous task.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I move that the gentleman's time be extended indefinitely, until he closes his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been understood that the time should be divided equally between those who wish to speak in criticism

of the law and those who wish to speak in favor of it; but the gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BROSIUS] be extended until he concludes his remarks.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a single suggestion. General debate is to close at 5 o'clock and it is important that each side should have its fair share of the time, and therefore I think that in giving consent there ought to be some limitation. I think my friend will see the appropriateness of that, otherwise there will be a complaint by and by that some men have been crowded out. Personally I should have no objection to the gentleman taking all the time that he wishes.

The CHAIRMAN. There will be one hour remaining for those who want to speak in favor of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I think it ought to be taken into consideration that there have been three speeches made against the civil-service law to one in its favor.

Mr. PEARSON. That is about the proportion of your strength.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. That is to be determined hereafter.

Mr. STEELE. Gentlemen in favor of civil-service reform took up an hour this morning——

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. If the Chair will kindly determine who has the floor——

Mr. STEELE. I have as much right to the floor as my colleague, and shall exercise my right.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The difference between my colleague and myself is that I had been recognized and he had not been. The gentleman seems not to understand the amenities of debate.

Mr. STEELE. I do not understand that the gentleman was recognized, and he has no right to interject his remarks when he has not the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the extension of the time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I want to make an inquiry. When is the vote to be taken on this bill?

The CHAIRMAN. The debate closes at 5 o'clock. Whether the House will then vote or adjourn the Chair is not informed.

Mr. BROSIUS. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am very sensible of the courtesy which the committee has extended to me, and I will try very hard to conclude my remarks as swiftly as I can. Returning from this digression, let us take up the discussion in its logical order.

IMPROVEMENT IN OUR POLITICS.

It is quite within the memory of the youngest member how under the old system the employees of the Government placed in office by the party to which they belonged were subject to assessments to defray party expenses out of their hard earnings, and their contributions were ofttimes wrung from them under the terror of dismissal on failure to respond. I will give you an example of the agencies employed by politicians to secure donations from Government employees. I read a notice once sent to an employee by a prominent politician:

DEAR SIR: Our books show that you have paid no heed to either of the requests of the committee for funds. The time for action is short. I need not say to you that an important canvass like the one now being made requires a great outlay of money, and we look to you as one of the Federal beneficiaries to help bear the burden. Two per cent of your salary is ——. At the close of the campaign we shall place a list of those who have not paid in the hands of the head of the Department you are in.

Yours truly, ——.

If there ever was a practice more reprehensible than that I have not discovered it. The civil-service law put an end to that infamy and stopped the cruelty of stifling the opinions of men and extorting money from them at the peril of losing their places and their bread. Under the old system Senators and Representatives, executive officers, and others high and low were engaged in soliciting funds for party purposes from the clerks and the employees of the Government. The buildings and apartments where the Government work was done, our great Government workshops, were made the rendezvous of those who made these exactions and conducted these inquisitorial agencies for political sinews of war. All this was stopped by the act of 1883, but I have no doubt that were we to return to the old system, as some are inclined to do, all these evils would return also and our Government be again subjected to scandal and reproach.

IMPROVEMENT IN OUR LEGISLATION.

But legislation has also been improved. Members and Senators, not having all their time preempted by seekers for office, have had some time to bestow upon their constitutional duties in the legislation of the country. Dr. Andrew D. White, our present minister to Germany, tells of a member of Congress with whom he conversed on an important measure. This was under the old system. He asked the Congressman why he did not make a great speech, educate the country, and extend his fame. The oppressed statesman, holding out a bundle of letters, replied: "I can not do it, sir. I have not the time. Here are fifty unanswered letters from my constituents asking me to get offices for them."

The burdens of Congressmen are still great enough in this particular, notwithstanding the competitive system has relieved us of so large a part of the strain. It would be better still if the law or public opinion would constrain members from interference with executive functions and require them to attend to their legislative duties, and thus afford the executive officers of the Government an opportunity to discharge their duties unaffected by the constraint of political duress, importunities, and solicitations. If this change could be brought about, our civil service would soon be divested of its political character and the great business plants of the Government would be as free from politics as are the great business and mercantile establishments under individual and corporate management and the régime of spoils, inefficiency, and extravagance in our civil service would end and an era of business management, economy, efficiency, integrity, and honor would ensue.

In holding these views I have the happiness to know that I am in full unity with distinguished members of both sides of this Chamber. No one has given more graceful or forceful expression to them than the honorable member from Texas [Mr. BAILEY]. In the last Congress, in a debate on an appropriation bill, he said:

Patronage is a disadvantage to parties and to individuals. I have been so deeply impressed with this belief that since I have been a member of this House I have proposed more than once to relieve the members of this House from the distribution of patronage, for I believe there is no greater curse upon Congressional service to-day than the constant annoyance to which we are subjected in seeking offices for our friends and constituents.

I believe, sir, that the Constitution makers were wise when they lodged these appointments in the executive department of the Government, subject only to the advice and consent of the Senate. They provided that as to inferior officers Congress might lodge the appointments in the heads of Departments or in the courts of law, but nowhere was there any suggestion that members of Congress might become responsible for their distribution. Appointment to office is purely an executive function, and ought never to be a part of a legislator's duty. It has been the experience of almost every man in this Hall to see the appointment of a fourth-class postmaster more potent in the renomination and reelection of a member than his position upon a great public question.

You gentlemen can calculate that every post-office appointment in every district in this country where the parties are at all closely divided will cost you not less than from five to ten votes. There are fifty or sixty districts where the normal majority is less than a thousand, and in almost every one of those districts the disappointed applicants for office and their friends will be sufficient to reverse the verdict given in your favor at the last election. For the last eight years, at the Congressional election succeeding the election of a President, the party in power has met defeat. You will not escape it next year, and it would be to our advantage to multiply these offices, because the more of them there are the more bitter will be your struggle and disappointment over them. I know that patronage is not to your advantage. On the contrary, I know, and every gentleman who sits within the sound of my voice knows, that it is to your disadvantage. First, it is a disadvantage to you gentlemen in your Congressional primaries, and next, it is a disadvantage to your party in the Congressional elections.

Mr. Speaker, I have never been able to see any reason why members of this House should desire to control these offices. It either breeds a sense of dependence on the part of the Representative toward the Administration, or, if it does not do that, it constantly provokes conflicts, for there is nothing more certain than that whoever has influence with the Administration must permit the Administration to have influence with him. Whenever a self-respecting Representative defies the Administration, he will find in the nature of things the Administration discriminating against his friends. I undertake to say that, with the rare exception of bitter divisions on great public questions, more animosities have been engendered between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government by controversies growing out of the single question of patronage than by all other questions combined.

It was a quarrel over the distribution of patronage that drove from the Senate the most brilliant man who has occupied a seat in that body from the great State of New York in thirty years. It was the heat of that quarrel that inflamed the mind of a madman to shoot down a great President. Members of this body have been alienated from personal friends in their own State delegations by controversies growing out of the question as to who should control appointments. These offices are a very apple of discord, and if we sought party advantage we would multiply these appointments, because we would thus aggravate the divisions among you and render it the more certain that the Democratic party will displace, in the next Congressional election, the Republican majority that now dominates this House.

Some have gone to the length of advocating a law forbidding members soliciting appointments, promotions, or removals, in order to relieve appointing officers. Senator Sherman, in debate, said:

There is another law that I am in favor of. It is said that removals are made without cause. Well, sir, if removals are made without cause, in nine cases out of ten they are made upon the solicitation of members of Congress. I say that without fear of contradiction. Nine out of ten of the removals without cause are made because there is a pressure brought upon members of Congress to induce removals, and demands are made by members of Congress, both Senators and Representatives, upon the President and heads of Departments to appoint men for them to office.

Nor is this confined to one party, either, even in a Republican Administration; that is the fact. Now, if any law will guard against that, it ought to be passed. One law which would be as wise as any other would be to forbid members of the legislative department of the Government from even applying to the Departments for any position or any office.

ECONOMY OF THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM.

The history of our civil service is fruitful in illustrations of the economy of the competitive system. In reply to the impeachment of the figures given by the Civil Service Commission by my friend from North Carolina [Mr. PEARSON], I reproduce the following letter from the president of the Civil Service Commission, to be followed by a statement showing the increases and decreases in

the clerical force of the several Executive Departments in the years named:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1898.

SIR: This commission has the honor to invite your attention to some remarks of the Hon. Mr. PEARSON in the House of Representatives on the 5th instant, as published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date. Mr. PEARSON'S statements were made in commenting on an extract from the last report of this commission relative to the growth of the classified and unclassified branches of the service in the Departments at Washington, in which the commission stated that from statistics compiled it was shown that the positions originally classified in Washington had not increased in number since the enactment of the civil-service law, while the positions not subject to the competitive examinations of the commission had increased 37 per cent in number, and 43 per cent in salaries during the same period.

In commenting upon the extracts which he read from the report of the commission, Mr. PEARSON made the following statements:

1. The only trouble with the declaration of the Civil Service Commission—and I say this deliberately—is that it is not true.

2. Now, as to the question of economy. When the law went into operation there were in this Government, in all of its branches, in the civil service, 110,000 people, an increase, as I stated to the gentleman from Massachusetts, of 66,000 people. The payments in 1883 amounted, approximately, in the civil service, to $68,000,000; to-day they amount to $100,000,000. In the departmental classified service, according to the act of 1883, there are employed 5,650; there are to-day, as the gentleman knows, in the same departmental service 53,100 persons employed.

3. If economy has been your main motive, then your main motive in the passage of this bill has failed.

In reply to the first quoted statement of Mr. PEARSON denying the correctness of the commission's figures, the commission has the honor to state that the positions in Washington originally classified were nearly all clerical positions, although there were some technical and scientific places among them, which, however, were relatively very small in number. In the accompanying table is shown by Departments the number of clerks in 1873; the number in 1883, and the number in 1896. These tables were prepared from the official registers, and must therefore be regarded as substantially correct. It will be observed that from 1873 to 1883, covering a period of ten years of the so-called spoils system, the number of clerks increased from 3,278 to 5,523, which is an increase of 2,245, or 68 per cent; while from 1883 to 1896, or during the thirteen years of the merit system, the number of classified clerks decreased from 5,523 to 5,312, a reduction of 211, or over 3 per cent.

Had the classified clerkships in Washington increased in number during the last thirteen years at the same rate as the clerical positions increased during the preceding ten years, it would require an additional expenditure for salaries of the clerks in this city amounting to over $4,000,000 annually. On the contrary, from 1883 to 1896 there was an actual decrease in the number of classified clerks as well as in the salaries paid, while the unclassified and other positions not subject to competitive examination until within the last two years increased 37.6 per cent in number and 43 per cent in salaries during the same period.

Mr. PEARSON refers to increases which he found in the Patent Office, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Office of the Supervising Architect, Office of the Auditor for the State and other Departments, and General Land Office. It has not been claimed by the commission that there have not been increases in the original classified places in some of the bureaus, but these have been offset by decreases in other bureaus, and the number of places first classified in Washington is substantially the same as it was in 1883. Increases have occurred in some bureaus and offices, according to the actual needs of the service, and are easily explained. The increase in the number of examiners at the Patent Office is the result of the increase in the number of inventions during the last thirteen years. As shown by the Patent Office reports, the work done by that office since 1883 is equal to all of the work done by the office previous to that date. There were, in round numbers, 300,000 patents issued up to 1883. There have been up to date over 600,000 patents issued. It should be stated that the Patent Office has had a system of examinations for the last thirty years, and before the civil-service law was passed the technical positions in that office were not subject to political influence like the clerical and other nontechnical places in the Department.

The force of examiners, as claimed by the Commissioners of Patents, was barely adequate to carry on the work of the office. The Patent Office therefore did not have a surplus of examiners in 1883, and the increases in the force during the last thirteen years have become necessary on account of the increased work arising from the enormous growth of the patent business and the wide field of search required of examiners in handling cases. In this connection it should be stated that as the Patent Office is on a paying basis the increase in the examining work results in an increase in the revenue of the Government.

On the other hand, as showing the little need of increasing the clerical positions when there was a surplus of clerks, it may be stated that there has been a remarkable growth in the postal business since the enactment of the civil-service law, yet the tables show that in 1883 there were 308 clerks employed in the Post-Office Department and 417 in 1896, an increase of only 6 per cent. The work in that Department, therefore, has increased out of all proportion to the increase in the force of clerks. During the ten years preceding the enactment of the civil-service law the force of clerks in that Department increased in number 45 per cent.

The increases in the Supervising Architect's Office were practically all made before the positions in that office were brought within the provisions of the civil-service rules. It may be stated that the office was not classified until 1896.

The increases in the Department of Agriculture have been the result of legislation, that Department having been created since the enactment of the civil-service law, with a field of scientific employment not previously assigned to any of the other Departments, except in a limited way to the former Commissioner of Agriculture.

With respect to the increase of the force in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, one item may be mentioned in explanation of this increase: The work of engraving the postage stamps, previously done by contract, was in July, 1894, assigned to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and in consequence there was a necessary increase of about 200 in the force of that Bureau, but this expense was saved on the work done by contract.

With respect to the statement of Mr. PEARSON relative to the growth of the number of positions in the Government service from 110,000 in 1883 to 178,000 at present, it is difficult to see what bearing this statement has upon the economy and efficiency of the classified service.

During the period mentioned by him the number of postmasters increased from 46,820 to 71,022. A very large proportion of the growth referred to by him therefore was in postmasterships, which are not covered by the civil-service rules. Many of the positions which have increased in number since 1883 were not included in the classified service until May, 1896. Mr. PEARSON states that the classified departmental service has increased from 5,650 in 1883 to 53,100 at present, but he does not mention the fact that the classified departmental service in 1883 referred only to the clerkships in Washington and to a few technical and scientific positions in the Departments in this city, while the classified departmental service to-day comprises the positions in the several Executive Departments, commissions, and offices in the District of Columbia, the Railway Mail Service, the Indian Service, the several pension agencies, Steamboat Inspection Service, Marine-Hospital Service, Light-House Service, Life-Saving Service, the several mints and assay offices, the Revenue-Cutter Service, the force employed under the custodian of public buildings, the several subtreasuries, the Engineer Department at large, and the Ordnance Department at large.

Most of these branches were not classified until May, 1896. The number of positions, therefore, in the departmental service has been increased as the number in the unclassified service has been diminished. The growth of one has been at the expense of the other, but this fact is not brought out in the statement of Mr. PEARSON.

The third quoted statement of Mr. PEARSON is as follows: "If economy has been your main motive, then your main motive in the passage of this law has failed." There is no doubt that economy was one of the motives that impelled the advocates of the civil-service law to have it placed on the statute books, and it is not seen how it can be successfully disputed that the law is not an economical one.

It was never contended by the advocates of the law that it would absolutely stop increases in classified positions, but it was claimed that unnecessary increases in positions would be checked, improved methods would be adopted, and superfluous work would be no longer done. These results have in a large measure been accomplished, as stated in the reports of the various officials of the Departments. For instance, in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, one of the offices referred to by Mr. PEARSON, where an increase of force was noted by him, it may be stated that the Chief of that Bureau remarked in his annual report that the force has increased 11 per cent, while the work has increased 77 per cent. The increase in the work is largely in excess of the increase in the force, which is an evidence that economy and efficiency have resulted from the application of the civil-service rules to that office, which was admitted to be crowded with unnecessary employees before the civil-service law was passed.

The Railway Mail Service furnishes another striking example of the working of the civil-service rules. The report of the General Superintendent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, shows that the number of pieces of mail distributed in 1889, when the civil-service rules were applied, was 7,020,857,130, while in 1897 the number of pieces distributed was 11,571,540,680. During the same period the number of railway mail clerks increased from 5,448 to 7,573. This is an increase of 39 per cent in the clerks and of 77 per cent in the number of pieces of mail matter distributed. The number of errors in distribution in 1889 was 1 in 3,954 pieces of mail distributed, while there has been such a steady improvement in the efficiency of that service under the civil-service rules that the number of errors in 1897 was only 1 in 11,000 pieces of mail distributed.

It will thus be seen that there has been an extraordinary increase in the accuracy with which the work is now being done in that service. It should be stated that the Railway Mail Service has a larger proportion of appointees through the examinations of the commission than any other branch of the public service.

The commission has taken the liberty of dwelling at considerable length on this question of economy and efficiency in the service, as it is satisfied from the data at hand and the reports of officials that the application of the civil-service rules to the public service is resulting in an annual saving of millions of dollars.

Very respectfully, JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

Hon. M. BROSIUS,
Chairman Committee on Reform in the Civil Service,
House of Representatives United States.

Statement showing increases and decreases in the clerical force of the several Executive Departments from 1873 to 1883 and from 1883 to 1896.

	State.	War.	Treasury.	Navy.	Post-Office.	Interior.	Justice.	Agriculture.	Total.
Clerks of class 4:									
1873	6	21	248	8	15	46	11	4	350
1883	11	82	180	9	26	118	7	3	436
1896	11	86	169	11	28	132	9	6	452
Clerks of class 3:									
1873	6	44	362	13	63	95	6	5	594
1883	4	105	293	12	80	171	6	4	682
1896	4	107	270	16	91	173	10	14	685
Clerks of class 2:									
1873	3	120	450	13	50	166	4	6	812
1883	7	194	355	17	65	400	4	7	1,148
1896	8	193	318	18	77	457	11	31	1,113
Clerks of class 1:									
1873	8	172	348	9	75	208	5	7	832
1883	14	670	334	22	112	545	7	12	1,716
1896	15	391	349	30	102	615	10	56	1,568
Clerks of class $1,000:									
1873	0	*125	17	0	0	11	0	0	153
1883	4	161	134	9	31	357	0	20	686
1896	5	143	201	17	68	394	0	48	876
Clerks of class $900:									
1873	0	30	324	0	59	112	0	3	528
1883	10	35	363	5	69	259	0	0	741
1896	8	2	237	10	51	238	0	8	554
Clerks of classes below $720 to $840 and per diem employees:									
1873	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1883	0	7	77	0	6	4	0	20	114
1896	0	0	33	5	0	12	0	14	64
Total:									
1873	23	512	1,749	43	262	638	26	25	3,278
1883	50	1,352	1,726	74	308	1,953	24	66	5,523
1896	51	922	1,577	107	417	2,021	40	177	5,312

*These were "general-service" clerks transferred to the civil list in 1882.

The figures given in the above table were prepared from an examination of the official registers of the United States. There may be some slight variations from these figures by comparison with the registers of the several Executive Departments, but it is not believed that any material discrepancies will be found.

A LATER ILLUSTRATION.

But the most authentic as well as the most recent testimony on the subject is found in the records of this House near the close of the last Congress. On the 20th of February, 1897, in a debate on an appropriation bill, the following dialogue took place, and I cite it to show, what goes without saying, that when we have the chance to make appointments, our friendship, generosity, and benevolence get the better of our duty, and we place a friend where we can, without a scrupulous regard to his qualifications or his necessity to the service. On page 2174 of the RECORD of the last session, Fifty-fourth Congress, I find the following:

Mr. CANNON. In the last Congress, in the Congress before that, in every Congress that I have served in, there have been at least one-third more employees than enough to do all the work. We have not cut them off, we are not going to cut them off, whichever party is in power. The employees are around, they render themselves personally agreeable, and in this House of Representatives we desire to accommodate each other and to accommodate the employees without reference to which party dominates here.

Let me call attention to a few facts. Here in the document room they had enough employees to run the business of that room without Joel Grayson, but they did not do it. He was appointed. You all understand who he is. In sheer self-defense he was employed to work in that room, and he gets, I believe, $1,500 a year.

Again, in this very room where Mr. Stickney was employed, there were enough employees there for one to have been detailed to do this work, but that was not done. Stickney was informed that he could go in there and work and take his chances of being paid. He was out of a job, he was thoroughly competent, and he relied upon the assumed fairness of the House to pay him if he went in and did the work; and he doing work which under proper administration somebody else might have done, the months passed on, and we put this item in the bill, but it is subject to the point of order.

Take another case. The gentleman from Ohio brought in an item of $500 to pay this young man in the file room. He did the work, but why was it necessary for him to do it? On inquiry we found that the employees there wanted three or four months' vacation, and bundled up and went off, and this poor boy, being quite as competent as any of them, went in and did the work and took his chances of being paid. The committee did not feel like turning him down, and the point of order was not made on that item.

Again, take those two boys whose item went out on a point of order. They are laborers who have been attending to two large committee rooms. They have been there for years, and this allowance—$75, I believe—I believe has come to be the yearly provision for each of them. That item went out on a point of order, and rightfully when the point was made. Now, I have stated very frankly why these items were put in the bill, and I trust that if any of them go out, they will all go out.

Mr. MOODY. Whose fault is it that we have this superfluous number of employees?

Mr. CANNON. It results from the desire of members of this Congress and the desire of members of the last Congress and the desire of members of every Congress in which I have served to have their friends appointed on the House force somewhere.

Mr. FLETCHER. By whom were they appointed?

Mr. CANNON. By the Clerk and by the Doorkeeper and the officers generally. It is so now, it always has been so, and I suspect that as long as human nature remains as it is it will continue to be so, at least during the gentleman's lifetime and mine. That is all I have to say about it.

That these abuses were much greater before the inception of the existing law there is no doubt. This is what Senator Sherman said in a speech in the Senate in 1870:

Every man of sense knows that he can go to any of these Departments and cut off one-half of the clerical force, and yet have a sufficient force to perform all the duties. If others do not know it, I, at least, have a very strong conviction on this point. There is scarcely a Department of this Government in which, if conducted by a private individual as he would conduct his private business or the affairs of a private corporation, he would not only reduce the compensation of these employees, but reduce largely the number of the employees. Who does not know that this is so in every one of the Executive Departments?—*Congressional Globe*, 1870, page 3846.

On the 23d day of February, 1897, in the same debate, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALKER] submitted these observations:

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is said that one fact is worth a thousand arguments; and, furthermore, one fact that is within the knowledge of every man of a large assembly like this that I am addressing is doubly valuable. I submit to this House that there are no three men in it who are men of higher integrity, ability, patriotism, and industry, and more self-sacrificing to their country, than the gentleman from Maine, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means [Mr. DINGLEY], the chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON], and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS], chairman of that committee when the Democrats are in power.

I ask this House to call to mind what has been the action of the last two named under the fatal spell of this vile spoils system of officeholding; what is their testimony in their acts? Only last Saturday the chairman and ex-chairman of that great committee had to stand on this floor and tell us that this House was wasting one-fourth of the public money, spent on this House in plain robbery of the people, of their money paid in taxes; I make the point that this money was spent corruptly, because whenever a man is employed unnecessarily, wastefully, in the service, as they said one-fourth of them were, then the members of this House did spend the people's money corruptly. Mr. Speaker, we could better spare any ten men out of this House than either one of those men, and yet they reported a bill here carrying about $25,000 in violation of the law, consciously, deliberately, and doing it to gratify the desire for the spoils of office of us members of Congress under this despicable, nasty, vile spoils system, defended on this floor by honorable men. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I submit this without note or comment.

CHARACTERISTIC ARGUMENTS.

Now, Mr. Chairman, to relieve the gravity of the discussion, let me allude to some of the arguments advanced in favor of the proposal to repeal or modify the civil-service law. It is consoling to hear honorable members, who are insisting upon taking half of the civil service of the country out of the classification, making liberal concessions to the excellence of the competitive system. Their protestations of devotion to merit, taken in connection with their assaults upon the merit system, place them somewhat in the attitude of the Irishman who took a pledge of total abstinence with reservations. He excepted from the obligations of his pledge a dozen different kind of drinks each day, drinks on occasions of weddings and christenings, and whenever the priest would absolve him from his obligation, and drinks wherever they were kept and sold. In other words, his total abstinence was intended to be only between drinks. So our friends, who in one breath praise the merit system and in another decry its administration, desire it to be applied to the service with reservations; that is to say, reserving and excepting about 40,000 places now in the classification.

Some of the arguments advanced, it must be admitted, are more amusing than convincing. In many instances they not only merit criticism but provoke indignation. The grossest exaggeration is employed to make out a case that will arrest somebody's attention. Defects are massed and exhibited in clusters for dramatic effect. Everybody knows that where defects which in their natural distribution are unnoticed, when removed from their settings and massed may arrest some attention, not being counteracted by the body of excellences with which they are mingled in their ordinary state. If a foreigner came to this country and visited only the jails and asylums, he might say that this is a nation of criminals or of defective classes. But we would say he was a fool. That is not the way to arrive at truth. Proportion must be observed. You can not estimate error rightly excepting in relation to the body of truth with which it is related. I heard of a man who made a very delusive draft of his farm by not drawing the parts on the same scale. If you were to make a map of your State with the swamp land drawn on a scale of 1 mile to the inch and the remaining portion 20 miles to the inch, the State would be nearly all swamp.

So to heighten the effect of the presentation a number of instances of alleged wrongdoing and unsuitable operation of the law or the rules, gathered from a wide area and a long period of time, most of which are pure fictions, are recited, and with the aid of rhetorical embellishments are held before the astonished gaze of a credulous, misled, and deluded, but sympathetic public, as Cicero exhibited the rags and the wounds to the jury to excite their abhorrence of a crime that had not been proven against the accused. They bring to the discussion a picturesque collection of epithets as "colossal hypocrisy," "monumental fraud," "stupendous humbug," as if they believed with Napoleon that governments are run by epithets.

JESTING AND RIDICULE.

Occasionally we find an honorable member treating the competitive system as if it was fair game for the jester, classing civil service and the sea serpent in the same category as equally legitimate prey for the limp-minded humorist of the silly season. [Laughter.] A distinguished representative of this class of debaters entertained the committee yesterday afternoon. He made a strenuous effort to overthrow the competitive system by ridicule. This is a weapon suitable and effective in proper cases, but it is a hiltless sword and is quite likely to do more injury to the unskilled hand that wields it than to the adversary against whom it is drawn. It is often used by those to whom, on account of their limitations, a more suitable treatment is unattainable. It is, moreover, a kind of argument that enjoys the obvious advantage of requiring no great brain power to make it, which gives it wide availability. When most effective it suggests the destruction of infants and idiots. A lad with a knife in a picture gallery or a lunatic with a hammer in a hall of statuary could destroy more art in ten minutes than Raphael or Michael Angelo could produce in ten years.

There was another peculiarity about the argument of my honorable friend from the old Granite State, Mr. SULLOWAY. He found a political creed in the Scriptures and undertook to give credit to his assault upon the civil-service system by associating it with the name of St. Paul. It is not the first instance of political creeds being borrowed from the Bible. I well remember how Dennis Kearney tried to sanctify his warfare upon society with a text. When he was agitating the sandlotters he had a subordinate in his service by the name of Parson Wellock, who was slashing the monopolists whom he thought were oppressing the people of California. He founded his creed upon the command of the Lord to Moses, "Take all the heads of the people, and hang them up before the Lord," and he added, "As the Lord is a consuming fire, He must be obeyed."

It is not unlikely that those who have been committing abuses against the civil-service system by the indiscriminate removal of faithful employees found their creed in the Bible also, probably from the eighth verse of Psalm CIX, "Let his days be few; and let another take his office."

I know of another instance. Some time ago I was riding on a street car in this city when I encountered a man who belonged to what is known as the Anti-Civil Service League, and he informed me that they were coming up to the Capitol with rams' horns; that they had been round the Capitol six times; that they were

going round the Jericho of civil service the seventh time, and then the city would tumble to pieces. Well, I always thought there was a ram in this controversy somewhere [laughter], for in all the *ram*-ifications of their debate there seems to be a great deal of fallacy and error, and when you get them into a corner where you can reach their rational faculties and appeal to them they are apt to look a little sheepish. I was struck with the appropriateness of the incident as an illustration of the moral quality of their warfare upon our competitive system, for Joshua was moving on a very low plane when he went with his army on that occasion, because he gave a command to his soldiers to put to the sword all the inhabitants of the country except Rahab the harlot and her family. [Laughter.] And so these people who are making war upon a beneficent system give the command, "Put all this system to the sword—man, woman, and child; spare only the painted courtesan of spoils." [Applause.]

MERIT SYSTEM AMERICAN AND DEMOCRATIC.

I now desire to say a few words about a real argument that is made here. I say "real" because a man may honestly make it, and that is that the competitive system as we have it in this country is un-American and undemocratic. I am glad to be honored with the attention of my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. WALKER] on this point. John Fiske, perhaps one of the greatest of our historians, says that the New England town is the completest democracy that the world has ever seen—the finest exhibition of that form of government which the sainted Lincoln described as "government of the people, for the people, and by the people." And he says that in that New England town all the officers were continued in office as long as they were efficient and would remain. Am I right?

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. They were kept in office frequently forty or fifty years—just as long as they lived. And now in Brookline the chairman of the board of selectmen has occupied that position for twenty or twenty-five years.

Mr. BROSIUS. And Mr. Fiske further says that at that time the fathers never thought of conducting the business of the Government on any other principle than that on which the business of a private individual or corporation is conducted. And he adds that the expression "To the victors belong the spoils" was the most disgraceful remark that was ever recorded in American history.

Now, I think—and I know that most of you gentlemen will agree with me—that this Government was founded in part upon the principle that every man should have a chance to pass at his market value; that lineage or class or favor should not be permitted to elevate one man and bar the way to another; that in the spirit of the man is lodged that nobility whose credentials are not derived from the accident of inheritance or imposed by the hand of favor, but are what he is able to achieve by merit or earn by toil. Is not that democratic and American? I remember that James Russell Lowell gave the best definition of democracy that I ever read. "It is," said he, "a pathway for merit of whatever kind; it is that form of society in which every man has a chance and knows that he has it."

That is democracy. That is Americanism.

Have you forgotten the words of Archbishop Ireland in his address at the opening of the World's Fair in Chicago? He was speaking of democracy, and he used these words:

> What but that deep sense of personal dignity and personal worth that comes to so great an extent from democracy, that is the motive power of action in all lines of American progress, makes every citizen the arbiter of his destiny, and brings talent and industry in the reach of the highest prizes and highest honors, and within the reach of talent and industry, and makes individual worth the condition of success in all competition with one's fellow-men?

That is democracy. That is the true American sentiment.

Now, nothing conceivable could be more democratic than the competitive system, because it recognizes the only rational principle of equality, the only equality possible in this world—the equality of opportunity to become the highest and best we are capable of. It gives all a chance by not subjecting any to the mere choice, favor, or caprice of power. This is American and democratic.

To open the gates of the civil service of the country to the personal worth and merit of every American citizen is an American idea; to make public preferment the prize of merit, rather than of the spoil of political victory, is distinctly American; to make a position in the civil service a trophy to be contended for in honorable rivalry on the basis of qualifications, rather than a possession secured by favor, is in harmony with the highest and truest American sentiment.

Now, it is said that this system has been borrowed from the aristocratic institutions of the Old World. Why, it is distinctly repugnant to the exclusive spirit and class distinctions of an aristocracy. It belongs to a country of free schools and equality of privileges. Why, when they adopted that system there, it was a long step toward the American idea. You know how the lords and the bishops and the aristocratic landholders grimaced when they had to swallow that bitter pill and see their sons competing side by side with the sons of the common people for admission to the civil service of the country.

It was strictly an American idea that Great Britain borrowed when she adopted the competitive system, and she borrowed another idea about the same time, the idea of the free school; and, Mr. Chairman, the two systems go together. One is absolutely necessary to the support of the other. Neither belongs to the monarchic or aristocratic civilization of the Old World, but both were born of the new civilization of America and have been cherished and nourished by the free and equal institutions of the American Republic.

I am not, therefore, able to acquiesce in the suggestion that there is anything un-American or antidemocratic in the idea of our merit system.

SERIOUS REFLECTION UPON REPUBLICANS.

There are those who contend that the spoils of victory are necessary to effective party organization and the loyal allegiance and active work of the rank and file. In my judgment, the man who declares that offices secured by political influence and not by merit are necessary to secure the adhesion of Republicans to their party standards and devotion to the principles of the Republican party insults every Republican in the United States. [Applause.]

Why, I represent an average district. My constituents are perhaps as good Republicans as live within the limits of the Union. Not one out of twenty of them who are most active in the services of the Republican party, and most devoted to its principles, have a thought of a reward or a desire for office. That consideration is not in their minds. I speak now of course of the workers. They are men engaged in business, they could not afford to take an appointment if it was brought to them on a golden platter; they care nothing about it; except now and then an occasional one who is out of business, and who can suitably give his time and attention to the affairs of the Government. But the body of them who render services and give their devotion and time to the maintenance of the principles of the Republican party do so because they believe in those principles and regard them as best for the country. They are not Republicans for revenue. I have no doubt the same is true of the Republican party everywhere. [Applause.]

The thousands of young men whom the gentleman from Ohio says responded nobly to their party call and worked night and day to win success I know do not desire him to advertise them as men who responded for anticipated rewards in party spoils. Those noble young men would spurn such a bribe and hurl back the ungenerous imputation into the teeth of those who make it with the scorn and contempt it deserves. Those noble young men fully understand that not one in ten thousand can ever hope to secure place in the employment of the Government they uphold by their votes and the ardor of their devotion. They know the only chance for modest merit and independent manhood to secure preferment is by a method of selection in which qualification and fitness, and not the partiality of friendship or the favor and affection of men in positions of influence, determine the selection. They know that under the spoils system none dare even aspire to place except somebody's darlings.

No man not a partisan and friend of the Congressman or the Senator need ever look with longing eyes toward the Canaan of official hope, for the system bars him out. The partiality of the man who selects is the passport to place, and without that, though his merit is as shining as the sun, he is as one without hope.

I say, using my own district as an illustration, in which the Republican vote has grown from 52 per cent in 1856 to upward of 70 per centof the entire vote now, that the party has thus grown by annual accretions of the young men—young men of enterprise, of activity, of patriotism and aspiration—coming to the party and remaining with it, not held by the cohesive power of public office, but by a community of interest, sympathy, feeling, patriotism, and aspiration; and that is what has given the Republican party in this country its ascendency wherever it has enjoyed it.

I repel, with the scorn it deserves, the imputation upon the young Republicans of this country that they have their price for service in the ranks of the great Republican party of this country. In concluding this branch of the subject I read you the words of Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, and I make them my own:

"When it is necessary to maintain that party, with all its glories behind it and all its hopes and promises before it, in power by the prostitution of the patronage of this Government to the purpose of controlling free thought with a free ballot in this country, it will cost more than it is worth. And though under the administration of a bill based upon the principle of this bill, that the public service is open to those in this country, without regard to their party affiliation, who can demonstate, under a rigid competitive examination, intelligently conducted and honestly adhered to, their fitness above others to a place, every political friend of mine in the country shall have to give place to those who entertain other principles, there will have been such an advance in the purity of administration in this Government, so much will have

been accomplished, that no man will mourn who loves purity of administration and who desires the best interests of his country."

CRAZY LOGIC.

My friend from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], who is absent, but who is a very generous antagonist, has released me from the limitations which, under other circumstances, his absence would impose. I am at liberty to say anything in his absence that I would say in his presence. Therefore I desire to make some observations upon the speech he made the other day, as well as upon the speech he did not deliver, but published after the adjournment of the last session. Take this in his undelivered speech as an example:

Little did Washington ever dream that the hour would ever come in American history when the President would have been forced by law to yield the appointing power, given him by the terms of the Constitution, to a bureau independent of the President, and whose orders, if he shall violate them, will lay him liable to indictment and impeachment.

If that statement is the product of conscious cerebration it is difficult to understand the mind in which the operation was carried on.

Now, what do honorable members think of that proposition? As if the commission had any power to impose limitations upon the President of the United States! As if the President had not appointed them, and could not at any moment remove them! The commission is the agent of the President; it is the arm of the Executive, and can do nothing it is not bidden to do; and when an honorable member in cold blood writes down the assertion that the commission has power to interfere with the constitutional powers of the President of the United States, I will not say, but Thackeray would say, it is an indelicate exposure of the operation of his mind. I can not contemplate that kind of an argument with composure or consider it with patience.

AN INEXCUSABLE ERROR.

Now, I want to direct the attention of the House to another matter. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] took occasion in this address twice, actually and deliberately, to write down that the chairman of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service had introduced a bill providing for a civil pension for the employees of the Government of the United States. If he had said that in the heat of controversy, I could have excused it, but when he wrote it down with deliberation, with premeditation, with malice prepense, and sent it broadcast throughout this country, without knowing that it was true, it was a wrong to me. But he was not content with stating it once, he stated it twice. I disavow any such sentiment. I disclaim ever having entertained such a sentiment. I am distinctly opposed to such an idea. I believe that a civil-service pension is incompatible with American institutions and ideas and would not be suffered for a moment in this country, and when my honorable friend from Ohio makes a deliberate statement of that kind he violates one of the canons of controversy which forbids that one adversary shall impute to another opinions he does not entertain. When I think of this serious infraction of the truth, I would, if he were here, indulge in a little pleasantry.

Several MEMBERS. Go on.

Mr. BROSIUS. Well, I do not know but I will do it anyway, as long as he has given me license. A Quaker said to his friend, "I never use hard names, William, but if the mayor of this city should come to me and say, 'Josiah, I want thee to bring to me the biggest romancer in the city,' I would come to thee, and I would put my hand on thy shoulder and say, 'William, the mayor wants to see thee.'" [Laughter.]

Now, I would not apply that to my distinguished friend from Ohio, because I have no doubt the error was an inadvertence. It was a mistake, but it suggests a recklessness of statement which honorable gentlemen ought to guard themselves against. I was very much amused at the honorable member's assault upon Carl Schurz and George William Curtis. Mr. Curtis is in his grave and can not answer for himself. Carl Schurz can take care of himself, and I have no doubt that when he read the remarks of my friend from Ohio he simply disposed of it by the remark that Carlyle made when an anabaptist used some scurrilous language about Cromwell. Carlyle's remark was, "Well, another foul chimney has caught fire."

Now, as to George William Curtis. I note one distinction between Mr. Curtis and my honorable and highly esteemed friend from Ohio. When George William Curtis wanted to retire from the Republican party, when he was not in accord with the party principles, he simply retired. He did not claim to be a Republican or a Democrat when he was not in accord with their principles. He has never in his life, nor has Carl Schurz, so far as I know, ever denied his master and still claimed discipleship. I think that my friend from Ohio has justly laid himself under the imputation of denying his master in that he denies a part of the platform of the Republican party while he still claims discipleship.

Mr. BUTLER rose.

Mr. BROSIUS. I yield to my colleague with pleasure.

Mr. BUTLER. Is it a denial of our political "master" in Pennsylvania to be in favor of a modification of this law?

A MEMBER. Read the platform.

Mr. BUTLER. Let the gentleman who interjects that remark take care of the party in his own State. The gentleman now on the floor [Mr. BROSIUS] and myself come from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BROSIUS. And we hope to live there a long time.

Mr. BUTLER. We polled nearly 40,000 majority for McKinley in our two districts.

Mr. BROSIUS. Has the gentleman propounded his question?

Mr. BUTLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROSIUS. The gentleman asks, Is it a denial of the master——

Mr. BUTLER. To advocate a modification of this law by legislation?

Mr. BROSIUS. Well, I do not think so; it depends on the modification.

Mr. BUTLER. Then modification would not necessarily be "a denial of the master."

Mr. BROSIUS. When a man says that he is opposed to the whole law—when he says that he would repeal the whole outfit—I say he denies his master, and if he still claims to be a Republican, he is claiming discipleship at the very moment he is denying his master.

Mr. QUIGG. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania know any Republican who proposes or wishes to repeal this law in its entirety?

Mr. BROSIUS. We have heard enough of them say so on this floor.

Mr. QUIGG. Only as an alternative proposition, I think.

Mr. MAHANY. Is it not a fact that a majority of the Republicans on this floor are in favor of a modification of the law; and has not the whole party read itself out of existence, according to the gentleman's theory?

Mr. BROSIUS. We are not advised how many are in favor of modification.

Mr. BUTLER rose.

Mr. BROSIUS. Is not the question of my colleague sufficiently answered?

Mr. BUTLER. I am not quite certain that it is.

Mr. BROSIUS. How can I improve the answer?

Mr. BUTLER. By allowing me to read the platform of the last Republican convention of the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BROSIUS. Oh, I can not do that.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not want to make any speech. Please allow me to read. I want my constituents to understand my position on this question.

Mr. BROSIUS. I am very glad to have you put yourself right with your constituents.

Mr. BUTLER. In that convention 14 delegates from my colleague's district and 14 from the one I represent voted unanimously for this resolution:

With an earnest desire to sustain the principles of the law and secure an honest, economical, and efficient administration of the affairs of the Government, we demand that the President of the United States by Executive order, and Congress by legislative enactment at the approaching session, shall establish a civil-service system that shall meet the approval of the better judgment and common sense of the American people.

Mr. BROSIUS. Is the gentleman through?

Mr. BUTLER. No, sir. I wish to know whether obedience to that injunction of our party in Pennsylvania would constitute a man a "spoilsman" and put him in conflict with his party organization.

Mr. BROSIUS. I will answer my friend.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not pretend to be a statesman. My colleague has been here longer than I have. He can doubtless instruct me.

Mr. BROSIUS. You will find the situation in a great many States about the same as it is in Pennsylvania. Will my friend have the goodness to state to me in precise terms what command that platform that he has read lays upon him?

Mr. BUTLER. It is the command of the Republican party of Pennsylvania—Republicans who never have to be persuaded to vote the Republican ticket.

Mr. BROSIUS. What does it command you to do?

Mr. BUTLER. To take part in some legislative enactment that will lead to a modification of this law. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I suggest to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that a Democrat might with propriety read from a State platform; but Republicans are in the habit of looking beyond State authority to national authority.

Mr. BROSIUS. I have studied that platform with zealous care, and all that I can derive from it is the command to do in this matter what I think the good of the country demands. There is in it no specific command in explicit terms. There is no statement of what kind of modifications are needed. The whole subject is left

to my judgment to do as I think ought to be done; and that, God helping me, I propose to do.

Now, let me say a word about Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In 1895 the Pennsylvania State Republican convention unanimously declared:

We earnestly insist upon a form of civil service which will prevent the enslavement of public officers and employees * * * and will insure the recognition of ability and fidelity in the public service, keeping service to the country ever foremost when accompanied by ability and fitness. We demand that public office should be for the public benefit, and its term in subordinate positions be during good behavior. No public employee or officer should be permitted to influence primaries or elections, nor upon any pretense to be taxed upon his salary, and all unnecessary positions and salaries should be abolished.

On that platform a State treasurer was elected by 175,000 majority. In pursuance of that declaration a committee of five distinguished Republicans was appointed to prepare suitable bills to carry out the purpose of the people. These bills were approved by the Republican State committee, by the State convention of the Republican party, and by the executive committee of the Civil-Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania.

The Republican State convention of Pennsylvania, in 1896, unanimously adopted the following declaration:

We reaffirm the declarations contained in the State platform of 1895 looking to needed reforms in State and municipal government and the purification of elections and the exercise of the elective franchise. We earnestly recommend to the next legislature the several reform bills promulgated by the Republican State committee and request the Republicans of both houses to give them favorable consideration and support, and such other bills as may be introduced at the next session of the legislature in line with the principles of reform.

On that platform and the national Republican platform of 1896 Pennsylvania polled the largest majority in her history—300,000 majority for William McKinley.

The civil-service bill thus ratified by the Republicans of Pennsylvania was modeled upon the Federal law, and contains all of its provisions and some besides, and it was passed by the senate of Pennsylvania in March last or later. These deliverances of the party in two consecutive years were honored by the approval of good citizens without distinction of party, and were approved by the press and the rank and file of the Republican party. The legislature was elected as a reform body on that reform platform. Some of them, senators and representatives, before their election gave distinct pledges that they would support the proposed civil-service legislation, including some of the members from my own district.

The Republican State convention of Pennsylvania of 1897 declared:

We adhere to and renew again the pledges of the Republican party to maintain a just, reasonable, and equitable system of civil service, but we denounce President Cleveland for his partisan abuses of its powers and his manipulation and unjust extension of its privileges beyond what was originally contemplated by the law or requried in the interest of good government so as to protect the unfit appointees of his own party from threatening nonpartisan competition. * * * With an earnest desire to sustain the principles of the law and secure an honest and economical administration of the affairs of the Government, we demand that the President of the United States by Executive order and Congress by legislative enactment at the approaching session shall establish a civil-service system that shall meet the approval of the better judgment and common sense of the American people.

We again declare ourselves in favor of the needed reforms in State and municipal governments, the purification of elections, and the free exercise of the elective franchise which we advocated in the State platforms of 1895 and 1896.

On that platform we elected a State treasurer by a reduced majority of 130,000. At that State convention the chairman of the Republican State central committee said, in explanation of the failure of the legislature to pass the bills which they had been pledged to pass, that, while the civil-service bill had passed the senate, it met with serious opposition in the house, and after being amended so as to seriously modify its provisions it failed of passage. He said that he had urged the members to support the measure because it was a pledge of the Republican party to do so, but the abuse of the law by the last administration had the effect of stirring up violent opposition. Because of the pledges in the platforms of 1895 and 1896 he adhered to the doctrine of civil service and the redemption of party pledges and earnestly sought the favor of the legislature for the measure. The result was the passage of two of the reform measures in substantial compliance with the pledges of the party, but the civil-service bill failed.

That is the history of the matter in Pennsylvania. Now, on the platform of 1896 and on the St. Louis platform my colleagues and I and the other Republicans of Pennsylvania went to the election, and we gave that civil-service platform and the national platform and Mr. McKinley, who stood upon it, 300,000 majority, the largest majority that was ever given to any Republican in that State.

Mr. MAHANY. Was it not on the money question that it was given?

Mr. BROSIUS. Oh, it was on half a dozen questions.

Mr. BRUMM. On the money and tariff questions, and the gentleman knows it.

Mr. BROSIUS. It was on half a dozen questions. Now, in 1897, what did the Republican convention say?

Mr. PEARSON. One word——

Mr. BROSIUS. One word is too many just now, because I am wrestling with another gentleman. Now, I will read what the platform of 1897 says. My friend [Mr. BUTLER] has read a portion of it. I must reread it:

We adhere to and renew again the pledges of the Republican party to maintain a just, reasonable, and equitable system of civil service, but we denounce President Cleveland.

And so say we all.

Mr. PEARSON. I thought you were indorsing him.

Mr. BROSIUS. Not at all.

Mr. BUTLER. Why, he extended the system by those orders——

Mr. BROSIUS (reading)—

We adhere to and renew again the pledges of the Republican party to maintain a just, reasonable, and equitable system of civil service, but we denounce President Cleveland for his partisan abuse of its powers, and his manipulation and unjust extension of its provisions beyond that which was originally contemplated by the law or required in the interests of good government, so as to protect the unfit appointees of his own party from threatening nonpartisan competition.

Mr. PEARSON. That is exactly right.

Mr. BROSIUS. Why, certainly; and nobody has condemned his abuses more earnestly than I, and I unite with gentlemen who display a zeal that would do honor to the Apostle of the Gentiles in denouncing those abuses, which I have denounced ever since they were committed.

Mr. PEARSON. Let us bring in a bill that wipes those abuses off the statute books of this country. [Applause.]

Mr. BRUMM. No; let us wipe out the whole act.

Mr. BROSIUS (reading):

By his violation of the spirit and intent of the law the offices of the Federal Government have been filled with representatives of a single party; the standard of efficiency has been degraded; veterans of the late war have been dismissed to make places for political favorites without just or reasonable cause; promotions and transfers have been made for partisan reasons, regardless of merit, and in disregard of the spirit of the civil-service law.

Mr. BUTLER. Please read the next paragraph.

Mr. BROSIUS (reading)—

With an earnest desire to sustain the principles of the law and secure an honest and economical administration of the affairs of the Government, we demand that the President of the United States, by Executive order, and Congress, by legislative enactment at the approaching session, shall establish a civil-service system that shall meet the approval of the better judgment and common sense of the American people.

Mr. BUTLER. That is it.

Mr. BROSIUS. Now, as nearly as I can, I will carry out any explicit instructions given to me by the Republicans of Pennsylvania; that is within their right to instruct; but as long as they express their views in general terms and place no specific commands upon me, I am permitted to exercise my own judgment as to what is best for the civil service of this country. Of course on national issues I look for my instructions from the national rather than the State platform.

Mr. BUTLER. Will you please read the preamble to that platform, in which there seems to be an indication of what the modification of the law should be?

Mr. BROSIUS. Why, certainly; there is a vague expression of dissatisfaction with the administration of the law under President Cleveland, and that is shared by all the Republicans in the United States, as far as I know.

Mr. BRUMM. Will my friend allow me just one word, and I will promise not to interrupt him again?

Mr. BROSIUS. I hope my friend will agree and unite with me in making the way clear for the executive department of this Government to make such correction of these abuses as in the judgment of the President will promote the betterment of the civil service of our country.

Mr. BRUMM. If my friend will allow me one word, I will promise not to interrupt him again.

Mr. BROSIUS. The gentleman from the Eighth district is not through with his interrogation.

Mr. BUTLER. I am from the Sixth district, not the Eighth. That is where you were born, and you ought to know.

Mr. BROSIUS. Oh, no; that mistake has been made by a great many gentlemen. I was not born in that district. I had the happiness to be born in the district which I have the honor to represent.

Mr. BUTLER. Will you please read that part of the platform beginning "By his violation," etc., which would seem to indicate the different parts of the statute that we are expected to modify and the remedies we are supposed to bring about leading up to this declaration and beginning with the words "By his violation" I shall be glad to hand it to you.

Mr. BROSIUS. Oh, that is the same thing in substance as what has been read.

Mr. BRUMM. Will my friend allow me to ask him one question?

Mr. BROSIUS. I will.

Mr. BRUMM. Does my friend not think that if the merit system should be adopted, he can find sufficient merit in the Republican party during a Republican Administration, and limit it to it?

Mr. BROSIUS. I do most emphatically believe that.

Mr. BRUMM. Then why do you not advocate it?

Mr. BROSIUS. Not only that, but I can find in my own district Republicans enough who are competent to fill—I was going to say all the places in the gift of the Government, but we are not so numerous as that.

Mr. PEARSON. In the early part of your speech I understood you to say they would not take office if it were tendered on a golden platter.

Mr. BROSIUS. I said something of that kind; but I say we have enough of them who are competent to fill a great number of places. It is needless for any Republican to submit such a question as that to me. That does not reach the issue. The question is whether, in providing for the executive civil service, the true system is to take all of the servants from that party which for the time being is in the ascendency, thus changing them every four years, if there are such changes in the Administration, or whether we should adhere to a system which has been in vogue for fifteen years, the system of nonpartisan service, a system introduced in my district, so far as the selection of cadets at West Point and Annapolis is concerned, by Thaddeus Stevens more than thirty years ago, and has not since been departed from.

Mr. BRUMM. That is what you want—nonpartisan service, not meritorious service.

Mr. BROSIUS. Nonpartisan service is meritorious service. There is nothing left in it after you have gotten rid of the idea of filling all the places with the members of the party in power. There are but two contrasted forms of civil service in this country—one the old patronage system and the other the competitive, nonpartisan system. There is no middle ground. I certainly have not been so unfortunate as to be misunderstood as to my position. I believe in the nonpartisan, competitive, merit system in the civil service of the United States as far as it is suitable, as far as it can be applied with benefit to the Government, and no further; and I recognize a number of places that are not suitable for that system to be applied to, and those places I would not put in the classified service.

Mr. MAHANY. What are they?

Mr. QUIGG. Would you be in favor of a bill which sought to define more strictly and more accurately than the present law does just precisely what places should be in the competitive and classified service and what places should be exempted from competition?

Mr. BROSIUS. I would not, for the reason that I have repeatedly explained. I say that that is not wise legislation. The system of civil service, to be useful, must be flexible.

The idea of enacting a law that declared whether this position or that position should be in the classified service or out of it seems to me to be one that honorable members ought not to entertain. The civil service is executive. It is wholly administrative, and the executive department ought to have some leeway, some flexibility, so that if experience demonstrated that a certain office was improperly in, they could take it out, and if improperly out, they could put it in, and promote all the time the betterment of the service according to their judgment as to what the conditions of good administration require; and the executive department has full scope and liberty to do that, because the fundamental principle on which the whole system rests (and it is so stated in the law) is that everything that is done is subject to the conditions of good service. The Executive Departments themselves are in touch with the service and conversant with its needs.

Mr. QUIGG. Now I want to ask the gentleman this question: He says that he would not vote, if I understand him, for any modification of this law, but leave this matter in the hands of the Executive Departments.

Mr. BROSIUS. I did not say that. I said I would not vote for any modification which takes away from the executive department the privilege of determining what places are to be put in and what are to be taken out of the classified service.

Mr. QUIGG. Then I will ask the gentleman if that does not put him in rebellion against the platform of the Republican party of the State of Pennsylvania—that portion of the platform referring to President Cleveland?

> We adhere to and renew again the pledges of the Republican party to maintain a just, reasonable, and equitable system of civil service; but we denounce President Cleveland for his partisan abuse of its powers and his manipulation and unjust extension of its provisions beyond that which was originally contemplated by the law or required in the interests of good government, so as to protect the unfit appointees of his own party from threatening nonpartisan competition.
>
> By his violation of the spirit and intent of the law the offices of the Federal Government have been filled with representatives of a single party, the standard of efficiency has been degraded, veterans of the late war have been dismissed to make places for political favorites without just or reasonable cause, promotions and transfers have been made for partisan reasons, regardless of merit and in disregard of the spirit of the civil-service law.
>
> With an earnest desire to sustain the principles of the law and secure an honest, economical, and efficient administration of the affairs of the Government, we demand that the President of the United States, by Executive order, and Congress, by legislative enactment at the approaching session, shall establish a civil-service system that shall meet the approval of the better judgment and common sense of the American people.

Now, does not the gentleman think that he is in rebellion against that expression of the platform of his State convention?

Mr. BROSIUS. I can afford to be in rebellion against any law that has been repealed by a later law; and when you read to me the platform of 1892, or 1888, or 1884——

Mr. BUTLER. This is the platform of 1897, sir.

Mr. BROSIUS. We had no national platform in 1897.

Mr. QUIGG. I read from the platform of your own State.

Mr. BROSIUS. That was not my understanding.

Mr. QUIGG. If the gentleman says he can afford to be in rebellion against the platform of his own State, that is a matter for him——

Mr. BROSIUS. Of course I retract that statement when I discover that you are reading the State platform. I thought you were reading from the national platform, because it was in identical language, I think; and therefore I was going to say, as far as that was concerned, it had been repealed by the last national platform.

Mr. QUIGG. This is the platform of the Republican convention of the State of Pennsylvania, and I ask the gentleman if he is not in rebellion against that?

Mr. BROSIUS. I have stated over and over again that there is no command in the State platform directing me what to do.

Mr. QUIGG. It commends legislation to cure this specific thing.

Mr. BROSIUS. It does not explicitly state what modification shall be made, and it clearly implies that necessary modifications may be made by Congress or the Executive, and the latter is what I am contending for.

Mr. PEARSON. It says it must be in the line of common sense. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROSIUS. It leaves the whole subject open; it leaves the entire subject to my judgment; and I will so consider it as to carry out the purposes of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to secure the best, the soundest, and most efficient service that I am capable of.

Mr. BUTLER. I am satisfied that the gentleman will do that.

OCTOPUS.

Mr. BROSIUS. But this interlude about Pennsylvania politics has taken me far afield, and I must return to the subject. I had not quite concluded what I desire to say in reply to my distinguished friend from Ohio, Mr. GROSVENOR. In his undelivered speech he compared the Civil Service Commission to an octopus reaching out for things that were none of its business. If my friend had ever read Victor Hugo's description of an octopus in that wonderful book, The Toilers of the Sea, he would not have made this comparison. An octopus has great reaching capacity, but this commission has no arms. It can not reach. It can only take the food that is put into its mouth. He exclaims with great agitation, "Halt the outrages of the commission." That reminds me of Sergeant Buzfuz in the celebrated trial of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick.

When Buzfuz read the letter which contained the allusion to chops and tomato sauce, he exclaimed to the jury with great feeling:

> Great heavens! Chops and tomato sauce! Gentlemen of the jury, is the happiness of a sensitive and confiding female to be trifled with by such shallow artifices?

On that overwhelming suggestion he made a powerful appeal to the jury.

The Civil Service Commission resembles somewhat a police officer without pistol or club and with his hands tied. If you were to complain of him for not stopping burglars and arresting robbers, he might well reply: "I am deprived of all means of attack and defense. My hands are tied. I am appointed to look on and report to the mayor." That is precisely the situation of the Civil Service Commission as far as correcting abuses is concerned. They have the power to investigate and report, but there their power ends.

TAMMANY BATTLE CRIES.

My friend from Ohio rejoices in the statement of Judge Van Wyck, recently elected mayor of New York, that he would put none but Democrats in office, and refers to that declaration as a liberal political education for the young Republicans of America. Well, I will say that that is the kind of opinion for a man to hold who likes that kind of an opinion, but I can not commend it. It was, however, a Tammany battle cry, and Tammany is not stingy with her battle cries. She once had another, a mate to this, "To hell with reform," and the meaning of both was happily illustrated by the declaration of Judge Barnard when on trial for the corrupt use of judicial patronage; he said, "I won this office and its patronage is mine." That is the finest essence, the distilled spirit, the very soul of the spoilsman's creed.

FEALTY TO REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

On another point, also, I must take issue with my distinguished friend from Ohio. He thinks fealty to Republican principles does not require him to sustain the civil-service plank of the Republican national platform; and here a spectacle is exhibited which it is not comforting to contemplate. We see a distinguished statesman, ripe in years and full of honors, a father in Israel, the pride of his State, at least in some respects; an honored Representative of a great Commonwealth, the State of Giddings, Waite, Hayes, Garfield, Sherman, McKinley—we behold this distinguished Representative, our gallant leader, a laggard in reform, behind Hayes, behind Garfield, behind Sherman, behind McKinley, behind Grant, behind Blaine, behind Harrison, behind every one of the great Republican statesmen for a quarter of a century, clinging to the exploded and worn-out methods of the past, resisting the progress of improvement in administrative methods, a lion in the path of wholesome reform, struggling to turn back the hands on the dial of human progress, apostatizing, turning his back upon the principles of his party, becoming a Peter denying his Master, advising his party to become a political Saturn by devouring its own children. Oh, what a spectacle to meet the honest gaze of Republicans who retain a loyal love for the great party, its matchless principles, and its splendid leaders!

That reform in the civil service is one of the tenets of Republican faith and has been for twenty-five years goes without saying. The first attack on the patronage system since the war was made by a Republican Representative on this floor. The first message favoring reform was written by and the first commission was appointed by a Republican President. A Republican President was the first to put the reform into operation as an administrative measure. The first civil-service law was passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President, and the first civil-service plank ever put in a national party platform was put in a Republican national platform a quarter of a century ago, and no Republican national platform has been without it from that day to this. In the last platform, so recent as 1896, is this plank:

The civil-service law was placed on the statute books by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be faithfully and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

And the concluding paragraph of that platform declares:

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people.

That plank, with a pronounced civil-service man standing on it, was upheld by more than 7,000,000 Republican voters in the United States in the last election. Is not my friend from Ohio pledged to stand by that platform and to give force and effect to all its principles? Can he renounce that tenet of his party and still claim loyal devotion to Republican principles? Can he deny his master and still claim discipleship? Do party principles impose no obligation of fidelity? Is voting the party ticket a full discharge of our duty; and having done that, are we at liberty to repudiate its principles and dishonor its pledges?

What is a party? Webster defined a party as—

A number of persons united in opinion and aiming to influence or control the action of the community. Agreement in opinion is the essential thing in party. No lexicographer has yet defined a party to be a union of two hostile factions, each determined by the question which is paramount in the minds of the people.

Burke said:

Party is a body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavors the national interest upon some particular principle in which they are all agreed. For my part I find it impossible to conceive that any one believes in his own politics or thinks them to be of any weight who refuses to adopt the means of having them reduced into practice. It is the business of the speculative philosopher to mark the proper ends of government. It is the business of the politician who is the philosopher in action to find out proper means toward these ends and to employ them with effect.

And Burke adds by way of emphasis that—

If a member of a party does not concur in the general principles on which the party is founded and for which it stands, he ought to choose some other more conformable to his views.

It is a real felicity to know that when the gentleman from Ohio is at his best, enjoying entire immunity from that terrible spoils malady, he enjoys the companionship of Webster and Burke on this question. On the 23d of last February, in some observations on the bill to provide for the representation of the United States by commissioners at any international monetary conference hereafter to be called, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] said:

Mr. Speaker, important declarations in political platforms are never the result of accident, but are always the result of design. They are always born of conditions existing in the constituents of the party that gives the utterance. The Republican convention at St. Louis was a representative body of a great party in the country, and the men who went there and represented their several constituencies understood the conditions at home. They did not go to St. Louis to declare a platitude nor to make a mere declaration that was not demanded by existing conditions and that was not in consonance with the opinions of their constituents. The compromises of the St. Louis convention produced the result that we have before us, and I want to read a single paragraph from the proceedings of that convention, which will show what the understanding of the representatives there present was when this plank was brought in.

I will say, first, that that was a memorable occasion, one that no man who witnessed it will ever misunderstand. It was an occasion that will be a warning to a great many men in this country that they must obey party dictation and follow party standards, or cease to be members of that political party.

Mr. QUIGG. What does the gentleman mean by that?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I mean exactly what I say.

Mr. KNOX. Does the gentleman mean to read anybody out of the party?

Mr. QUIGG. I want to say that I will not accept the voice from Ohio.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Oh, the gentleman will follow his party. He is a good Republican. He is just out on a mistaken notion.

Our friend is only out on a mistaken notion now. He will right himself when this little storm is over and the sun reappears. But more recently, in another lucid interval, the gentleman from Ohio delivered himself of an observation altogether worthy of the best Republicanism. In his address to the Ohio Republican State convention, June 23, 1897, when he took the chair as temporary president, he put in fine array the glorious principles of the St. Louis platform, and emphasized their binding obligation upon the Republicans of the United States. These were his words:

We pledged ourselves to favor legislation that would reopen the possibility of reciprocity of trade with foreign nations. We declared that we were "unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of the country," and we pledged ourselves to secure, if possible, an international agreement upon this vexed question of coinage.

AN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY.

We promised fair treatment to the Union soldier, and pledged ourselves to an American policy in dealing with foreign countries, to reassert the Monroe doctrine, and to the use of the influence of the United States and its good offices to restore peace and give independence to Cuba. We promised to upbuild the Navy, to protect our country from the incursion of foreign immigration deleterious in character, and we said that we would honestly enforce the civil-service law, and there were other suggestions. This is the charter of the Republican party. It stands unrepealed, and no keynote is necessary to enforce its binding obligation upon the Republicans of the United States.

And the platform of principles adopted by that convention with great unanimity declared as follows:

The Republicans of Ohio rejoice in the magnificent victory of last year, whereby the people of the United States overwhelmingly decided in favor of an honest dollar and a chance to earn it, and elected as President that splendid son of Ohio, William McKinley.

The platform upon which that victory was won declares the true principles and policy of the Republican party. To all the declarations of that platform we pledge anew our allegiance and unqualifiedly commend the President and Congress for their wise and statesmanlike execution of its pledges.

More recently than that, within a few days, my honorable friend from Ohio has shown the temper of his mind toward traitors to the Republican party and given us his idea of what constitutes a betrayal of the party. There was published in a Washington paper the other day a letter to one of his constituents, which is pregnant with suggestion on this subject. I reproduce the letter, assuming it to have been written as stated:

DEAR SIR: I will not undertake any employment, professional or otherwise, that will bring me in any way in contact with, or into the presence of, the person who is now exercising the office of governor of Ohio.

C. H. GROSVENOR.

Now, with these repeated utterances called to his recollection, I ask the gentleman from Ohio whether the civil-service plank in our national platform is binding upon the Republicans of the United States? He can answer at his leisure, but however he answers he will find himself convicted out of his own mouth. His dilemma reminds me of a few lines of rustic rhyme written to hit off a similar situation into which a champion of slavery fell on one occasion in a debate with one of the sharp-witted logic choppers in the anti-slavery ranks. The poet put in the mouth of the discomfited champion of slavery these words, which I do not reproduce to give offense, but merely as a pleasantry:

Pray, Lindley, don't vex one
By asking a question
Which answered upsets his own side;
It's very perplexing,
Exceedingly vexing,
For one's self to show he has lied.

There is a fine passage in Macaulay's famous Essay on Bacon which brings graphically into view the contrast between Lord Bacon when pursuing noble and lofty aims and when moved by the low and sordid object of personal aggrandizement. Macaulay says:

The difference between a soaring angel and a creeping snake is but the type of the difference between Bacon the philosopher and Bacon the attorney-general, Bacon seeking for truth and Bacon seeking for the seals.

The contrasted attitudes of the gentleman from Ohio toward the question of Republican allegiance to the principles of the party, as declared in its latest platform, bring into view the difference between the honorable member seeking to hold the party in love and unity, in upholding its declared principles, and the honorable member seeking the spoils of office for his friends.

PLEASANTRIES AND PROPHECIES.

I am sure my distinguished friend from Ohio will not mind these pleasantries, for he is himself addicted to amusement of that

character. On April 22, 1891, he declared in a speech on the subject of civil service:

I will vote not only to strike out this appropriation but I will vote to repeal the whole law.

But in his testimony before the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service of the Fifty-first Congress he said that he had never said he was in favor of the repeal of the law, and that he was not in favor of its repeal, and he insisted that there was no inconsistency between those two statements.

In a speech in the House, in answer to a question of Mr. Clements, of Georgia, as to what the civil service was he favored, he responded:

To turn the Democratic party out of power and to put the Republican party in.

In explanation of that my honorable friend said that he was discussing the subject of the Chicago platform, which declared in favor of the civil-service law, and that it was only a matter of pleasantry which he thought every man who was not too serious in the business would perfectly well understand. This explanation affords great solace to me, for it relieves me of much difficulty in respect to many of his statements in the course of this age-long debate on civil service.

Then I have no doubt his unfulfilled prophecies would find a similar explanation. In a hearing before the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service of the Fifty-first Congress, he said that he had not introduced a resolution to repeal the civil-service law in an Ohio State Republican convention for two reasons: "First," said he, "I don't want to disturb the peace; and second, I don't want to repeal the civil-service law and I never said so; and as I said before and as I say now, any political party that hopes twice to be elected in this country, or if the man who is a candidate for the Presidency in 1892 announces his advocacy of this system and manner of carrying out the civil-service law, he will be beaten 100 electoral votes."

It is gratifying to know that at that time, if not now, the Republicans of Ohio were so thoroughly wedded to the civil-service law that the introduction of a resolution to repeal the law would have produced a breach of the peace. It is gratifying also to know that the prophecy of my learned friend was not fulfilled, for in 1892 Grover Cleveland was elected President of the United States upon a platform containing a distinct pledge of adherence to the civil-service law and in 1896 William McKinley, of Ohio, was elected to the Presidency of the United States upon a platform which contained an equally distinct pledge of adhesion to that law. But an easy explanation of all these things is at hand now. They were the pleasantries of my honorable friend from Ohio.

CONSISTENCY.

The gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CLARKE] and some other members who entertain identical views with him think that a practical civil service is desirable, but hold that the advocates of the merit system are not consistent. He suggests that consistency is a jewel that is not found in the silken casket of the mugwump, whatever that may mean, but when I hear them condemning the wickedness of the Civil Service Commission and its abuses in the matter of examinations and certifications, and at the same time advocating the perpetuation of that wicked system as to that part of the service which they admit ought to remain in the classified service, I can not well avoid the reflection that reason and logic, attributes which distinguish the best devoloped men, are not always found in the opalescent capital that surmounts the anatomical column of the advocates of a legislative repeal or modification of the civil-service law.

My honored friend from New Hampshire wants a change, but he says he does not know what the law ought to be, but it ought to be something different from what it is, and he told a parrot story to illustrate his argument. He seemed to be in the position of the Frenchman who did not know what he wanted, nor why he wanted it, but he wanted it right away.

THE BENT GUN.

The address of my honorable colleague on the committee [Mr. LANDIS] was a notable production and made a deep impression upon his auditors. It was rhetorical and forceful. It was the strongest arraignment of the spoils system heard in the debate. His eloquent recital of the abuses committed in the Public Printing department prior to its coming into the classified service must have convinced many of the desirability of keeping that branch of the service under the competitive system. I congratulate my friend on the success of his speech, though it was in a direction opposite that intended, and reminded me of the bent gun which a boy fired round a haystack. The shot circled the stack and lodged in the body of the unfortunate gunner. Or, in other words, it was the gun

That, aimed at duck and plover,
Bore wide and kicked its owner over.

UNFAIR.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], who is usually candid and dispassionate as he is strong and convincing, did not do himself justice in his discussion of this subject. There is room for the suspicion that he was seeking the trophies of conquest rather than those of truth. I will give one illustration. He presented a picture of the Civil Service Commissioners, none of whom are lawyers, examining an applicant for assistant attorney of the Interior Department. My friend should have known that the Civil Service Commissioners personally examine no one. They are the heads of the commission, and regulate and coordinate the agencies and instrumentalities employed in the conduct of the work. The questions used in examinations are prepared and the examination papers are examined in every case requiring professional or expert knowledge by the ablest men in their respective lines in the service of the Government. In fact, the heads of Departments to a large extent direct the character of the examinations with reference to the needs of the particular service. In many instances the Departments require a higher grade of tests than the commission think necessary. So that everything relating to the examinations has in view the most suitable tests for the kind of work required, and my friend's dramatic picture by which he sought to ridicule the system was only an airy fiction of his imagination.

TAMMANY TIGER.

It was an agreeable interlude in the weariness of debate when my distinguished friend from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS] rallied to the defense of Tammany. He referred to Senator Conkling's bitter taunt, "The dreary drivel of the snivel-service reformer," but he omitted to allude to Professor Huxley's observation on Conkling's defense of the spoils system. Some years ago, at a dinner in New York, Professor Huxley asked Senator Conkling what he thought of the civil-service reform. The Senator launched into an eloquent defense of the spoils system. Huxley was asked what he thought of it. He replied that it was the most eloquent defense he had ever heard of a perfectly indefensible thing. But the gentleman's defense of Tammany was refreshing. It stirred the stagnant air, filled the atmosphere with ozone, and quickened the circulation of every member of the committee. We saw beauty in the blast and grandeur in the gale of his spirited and eloquent defense. No criticism can be made upon that performance. It was complete in every particular; but it did remind me of the lines in a favorite opera which was much in vogue a few years ago:

There is beauty in the bellow of the blast,
There is grandeur in the growling of the gale,
There is eloquence outpouring when the lion is a roaring
And the [Tammany] tiger is a lashing of his tail.

FLAPDOODLE.

We have heard it said in debate, "Repeal the law and give every man and woman in the land an equal right with every other man and woman to hold office." Such an observation is a grave reflection upon the intelligence of those to whom it is addressed. I can not dignify such argument by any nobler title than "flapdoodle," which somewhere in our literature is defined as "food for fools." Why, every man whose intellectual eyes are open knows that that equality of right is precisely what the competitive system secures to every man and woman in the land, while the patronage system denies it to all except a selected class who stand in the sunshine of somebody's favor, the friends of those in power; somebody's darling or somebody's servile slave or obsequious sycophant.

No independent man with courage enough to have an opinion different from that held by the dispenser of places would have any more chance to get an office than a camel has to get through the eye of a needle. When a member of Congress selects the recipients of official favor, he excludes first all but members of his own party; then all of his own party who do not belong to his faction; then all of his own faction except the few whom he most favors for personal, social, or political reasons. This is the mode of sifting which results in the exclusion of the American people from the public service on the ground of considerations and principles which have no relation to the good of the service. So when you put forward this pretense of a claim, "an equal chance for all," you mean all your friends, all who helped to elect you, all who are agreeable to you and execute your wishes. These may all be candidates for your favor, and the few who occupy the sunniest places in the great mansion of your capacious affection will win, and all beside are barred from the benefits of the public service.

So that, alluring as the proposition is, it has no corresponding reality. Patriotic enough in sound, but entirely impracticable in practice. George Eliot somewhere says:

Some arrangements have a patriotic sound, but looked at more closely they seem like arrangements among certain wolves to drive away all other wolves and then see which among themselves can snatch the largest share of the prey.

Under the old patronage system certain politicians or statesmen,

namely, those of the particular party in power, agreed among themselves to drive away all other politicians and statesmen and then they compete among themselves for the largest possible share of the prey, and the rivalry, instead of being on the basis of merit among the applicants for places, is altogether between the politicians and statesmen as to the extent of their pull with appointing officers.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

On the other hand, if you take your recommendation from a fair and impartial examination you are certain to secure better results. John Fisk, the greatest American historian now living, says in his book on Civil Government in the United States:

Where there are so many servants to appoint, the appointing officer can not know much about the qualifications or character of applicants and must act from advice from some one, and the advice of an examining board is sure to be much better than the advice of politicians or members of Congress who look out for their friends.

I have been struck with the force of Lord Macaulay's observations on this subject in his speech in Parliament on the civil service in India. He insisted that the Government was entitled to the best talents England could spare.

There is no excuse—

He said—

for employing an average man when you can obtain a superior man, and the way to find superior men is by an examination.

When it was suggested that an academic examination was not an unfailing test, he admitted it, but insisted that they were nevertheless tests, and he demonstrated it by illustrations from every walk of life—in Parliament, at the bar, the bench, and the church—and showed how much more likely to succeed in every position were those whose educations were liberal. Then he contended that the objection proved too much even for those who use it. It would prove there was no use in education and general intelligence.

Education, he said, would be a mere useless torture if at two and twenty a man who had neglected his education was on a par with the man who acquired an education and as likely to perform all the offices of public life with credit to himself and advantage to the Government. You are sure to secure, to start with, a suitable degree of general intelligence, with the chances in favor of the practical qualifications required. Of course it would not hold out in every instance. Nothing does. The president of a university in Amsterdam demonstrated that a man could succeed in high educational walks without Greek. He said:

You see me. I never learned Greek and I never found I missed it. I have had a doctor's cap and gown without Greek; I have 10,000 a year without Greek; I eat heartily without Greek; in short, I don't know Greek, and I do not believe there is anything in it.

Still our college lads study Greek with great profit, and it is not likely to be dropped from the college curriculums in this country.

No one will question the propriety of examinations for promotion in the Army, and yet I recall an instance in which an examination afforded no security whatever for fitness. During the war there was a vacancy in the office of colonel to be filled. An Irish captain was examined for the place. He was asked a number of scholastic and technical questions, all of which he failed to answer. Then, as a mere joke, they asked him this question:

Supposing you were in command of a regiment of infantry and you were attacked by a detachment of cavalry, what would you do?

He replied:

I would form a hollow square and knock hell out of every mother's son of them.

The result of the examination was submitted to the President, who, after examining the papers, ordered the Irish captain to be promoted. He made a brilliant military career during the war. I never heard that on that account they ceased holding examinations for promotion in the Army. Instances prove nothing. It is the totality of effect in every matter of importance which is the criterion. There is, however, a strong presumption in favor of the fitness of those who show the greatest general intelligence. In any event this can only be definitely determined by a practical test, and this is provided by the probation period under the rules. Moreover, the competitive system enjoys a distinct advantage in case the final test discloses a lack of qualifications, for the situation is relieved of restraint or embarrassment. Not having been appointed by political influence, the applicants will not seek political influence to retain them in the service when their unfitness is demonstrated, and they will be dismissed promptly for the good of the service.

ABUSES.

In the same category is the argument based on alleged abuses in administration. Assuming the existence of some abuses and an occasional instance of maladministration which worked injustice to individuals, they insist that the whole system should be uprooted that justice may be done. They do not stop to reflect that inconveniences and abuses are incident to all human institutions. The most strenuous exertions of man are not equal to the task of devising rules for the regulation of affairs that will work with entire satisfaction. Experience teaches us that it is better to tolerate some abuses lest in trying to correct them we make them worse. Because we have not arrived at perfection in the administration of our civil-service law and the rules under it is a very unreasonable reason for abolishing the system.

On such a principle no human institution would survive an hour. Because some noxious poppies grow shall all wholesome plants be exterminated? Shall we cease dispensing justice because in some instances it is dispensed with by our courts? Shall we abolish the great transportation companies because they sometimes discriminate in violation of law and right? Shall we abolish the Christian church because the wicked still flourish? Shall we decry wisdom because fools still abound? Shall education be abandoned because there are still men to make indelic te exposures of their intelligence by the kind of arguments we hear against the competitive system in our civil service? Because some people have made hogs of themselves in the administration of the civil-service system shall we all be denied wholesome bacon? Such a mode of reasoning ought to be filtered through a bed of intellectual charcoal before it is fit for the contemplation of an honest mind.

EXECUTIVE CONTROL.

Every feature of our civil-service system on which criticisms, sometimes wise and sometimes quite otherwise, have been made is an administrative feature. Excepting a few general directions and mandatory provisions as a groundwork for the system, it is all administrative and absolutely under Executive control. All the means for its extension are brought into operation by Executive agency. All modifications are made by Executive order through rules promulgated for the purpose. Those who projected the system were wise in constructing a house to be furnished by those who were to live in it.

The nature of the subject did not admit of different treatment. An administrative system for our civil service can not be built like a railroad or constructed like a watch. It must grow like a plant or a tree that can be pruned and trimmed to the taste of the gardener. It was made flexible that it might be useful. It was intended to grow in extent as it advanced in the respect and confidence of the people. When it grows too fast, the Executive pruning knife lops its branches. If it needs a more luxuriant growth, cultivation brings it out. If it is desirable to extend it to other portions of the garden, the Executive gardener sets out cuttings. In short, it is altogether under the control of those charged with the administration of the executive civil service. It can not be doubted that if the system is a suitable one to any extent, that is the best situation for it to be in, and I hope we may all see the wisdom of allowing it to remain in that situation.

I am reluctant to believe that either ignorance or prejudice would carry anyone to the length of denying the present Administration the right to maintain the existing system if it is convinced that the good of the service requires it, or to deny it the right to so modify existing rules as to correct errors into which the preceding Administration fell in making extensions of the system. No member of this House could justify his presence in this legislative body if he opposed what is necessary to an efficient and economical administration of our civil service, and he pays a doubtful compliment to the Executive Departments of the Government when he submits a proposal to deny them the right to judge for themselves of the requirements of the best service in their several Departments.

The President has given us his word that he will guard the civil service and make such modifications as he thinks the good of the service requires. These are the words of his message:

CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

The important branch of our Government known as the civil service, the practical improvement of which has long been a subject of earnest discussion, has of late years received increased legislative and Executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstatement in deserving cases has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examinations for admittance to the service enlarged and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical; and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials in any of the Departments.

This order has been made to give to the accused his right to be heard, but without in any way impairing the power of removal, which should always be exercised in cases of inefficiency and incompetency, and which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil-service reform system, preventing stagnation and deadwood and keeping every employee keenly alive to the fact that the security of his tenure depends not on favor, but on his own tested and carefully watched record of service.

Much of course still remains to be accomplished before the system can be made reasonably perfect for our needs. There are places now in the classified service which ought to be exempted, and others not classified may properly be included. I shall not hesitate to exempt cases which I think have been improperly included in the classified service or include those which in my judgment will best promote the public service. The system has the approval of the people, and it will be my endeavor to uphold and extend it.

Can we not trust the President? He has sent us no message requesting our intervention for the improvement of the civil service. He is not asking that his power be curtailed or that his hands be tied lest he may do violence to the public service. He is content to enjoy the liberty of deciding what will promote the success

of his Administration and advance efficiency and economy in the civil service within the limits of discretion, which the existing law gives him. I would not like to be beforehand in putting such restrictions upon him. We know he does not desire this legislation. We know it is against his judgment. I have implicit confidence in his ability, his integrity, and his honor. I can trust him with the administration of our civil-service system, with the authority which the law gives him to direct and control it with a view to its highest efficiency.

No head of a Department has petitioned this body for the proposed legislation. Nor need they do so even if they desired it, for the end is attainable without legislation if it is desirable. This legislation not only produces results that may be desired, but it imposes results not desired by those charged with the administration and who are most competent to judge what is required.

No inquiry has been made or investigation had as to the wisdom of removing a large number of places from the classified service or as to the effect it will have upon the efficiency and economy of that branch of the civil service. It is a leap in the dark without even the justification of revealed defects in the present arrangement to the detriment of the service. It is prompted by considerations wholly outside the service and for the attainment of ends unconnected with the good of the service.

THE FATHERS ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Some sporadic attempts have been made to show that the fathers of the Republic were believers in the patronage system. Such an attempt is an insult to the memory of the great men who "laid our keel and wrought our ribs of steel," who modeled our institutions and set a wholesome pace in their administration before the "devil of spoils" entered the garden of our civil service to corrupt and pervert.

During the Administration of the first six Presidents those who were charged with the duty of making appointments in the civil service performed their duty with a conscientious regard for the public interests, regarding the appointing power as a public trust to be exercised with a scrupulous care for the public welfare. Political opinions or religious affiliations or private motives were not considered in Executive appointments. The elevation of mind and lofty patriotism which characterized the statesmen of that period finds striking illustration in their public utterances on the subject of political patronage.

In a letter to a friend, President Washington said:

My friend —— I receive with cordial welcome to my house and welcome to my heart; but with all his good qualities he is not a man of business. His opponent, with all his politics so hostile to me, is a man of business. My private feelings have nothing to do with the case. As George Washington, I would do this man any kindness in my power. As President of the United States, I can do nothing.

Mr. Blaine, in his Twenty Years in Congress, says:

When the Federal Government was originally organized, the President and Vice-President, Senators and Representatives were specifically limited in their tenure of service. The Federal judges were appointed for life. All other officers were appointed without any limit as to time, but according to the decision of Congress were removable at pleasure by the Executive. For twelve years there were practically no removals. There was some party spirit developed in the contest in 1800.

Jefferson's views were well known to be as conservative as those of his predecessors, but he was beset for place in an extraordinary manner by eager applicants who claimed to have contributed to his triumph over John Adams and demanded their reward. Jefferson yielded to their solicitation, and began to make removals on the plea that it was not fair that all the offices should be held by Federalists. There was a great outcry against this course by conservative men who were averse to the removal of competent men and faithful public servants. Jefferson only intended to remove enough to give his own supporters a fair proportion of places. In a short time the office-holders who had not been politicians came to the conclusion that they could effect the equalization more readily by declaring their allegiance to Jefferson's party. Between the clamor of those opposed to removals and the ready transfer of political allegiance on the part of those in the service, Jefferson was convinced of the error and abandoned the policy of removal after he had displaced forty-seven officers, and thereafter removals were only for cause until 1829.

Jefferson's own statement of the situation to which Mr. Blaine refers is as follows:

Of the thousands of officers, therefore, in the United States a very few individuals only, probably not twenty, will be removed, and those only for doing what they ought not to have done. I know that in stopping thus short in the career of removal I will give great offense to many of my friends. That torrent has been pressing me heavily and will require all my force to bear up against, but my maxim is fiat justitia, ruat cælum.

In 1801, in closing a letter on the subject of appointments, he said:

The only question concerning a candidate shall be, Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?

Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams shared with their predecessors these elevated views of public duty with respect to the civil service. All removals from office in those six Administrations were for cause. Washington made 9 removals, John Adams 9, Jefferson 39, Madison 5, Monroe 9, John Quincy Adams 2. These were offices of higher grade which were filled by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate But the number of removals in the inferior grades were correspondingly small, and in all cases for cause. Political influence and personal favor or disfavor are not believed to have had an agency in a single removal or in the selections to fill vacancies.

The passage of the tenure of office act in 1820 called forth many expressions of disapproval from the leading statesmen of the day. Mr. Calhoun said:

The act is one of the most dangerous ever passed and it will work a revolution.

Jefferson said:

The late mischievous law, vacating every four years nearly all the executive offices of the Government, saps the Constitution and salutary functions of the President and introduces a system of intrigue and corruption which will soon leaven the mass not only of Senators but of citizens.

Clay, speaking of the same law, said:

The tendency has been to revive the Dark Ages of feudalism and to render an office a feudatory.

Mr. Webster said of it:

I am for staying the further contagion of this plague. Men in office have begun to think themselves mere agents and servants of the appointing power.

Later on, describing the condition of the civil service under the Jacksonian spoils régime, Mr. Webster said:

As far as I know, there is no civilized country on the earth in which, on a change of rulers, there is such an inquisition for spoils as we have witnessed in this free Republic. * * * The same party selfishness which drives good men out of office will push bad men in. Political proscription leads necessarily to the filling of offices with incompetent persons, and to a consequent malexecution of official duties.

Still later he said:

It may well alarm the lovers of free institutions when all the offices in these several Departments are spoken of in high places as being "spoils of victory," to be enjoyed by those who are successful in contest, in which they profess this grasping of the spoils to have been the object of their efforts.

Albert Gallatin said:

So far as respects subordinate offices, talent and integrity are to be the only qualifications.

Thomas H. Benton said:

The very men who advocate the spoils system for public business would call a man a fool if he proposed the same system for private business.

LATER VIEWS.

In later days equally pronounced views have been expressed by representative men. Representative John J. Kleiner, in 1886, said:

The greatest reform we could bring about would be to free Senators and Representatives of all responsibility as to the distribution of offices.

John Sherman, in his memoirs, advocates an imperative provision of law forbidding any member of Congress applying for the appointment of any person to an executive office. He says:

Such a mandatory provision would not only break up the spoils system, but would relieve the President and heads of Departments, as well as members of Congress, from much friction that often disturbs them in the discharge of their separate duties

Later he said:

There is the power to select by favoritism, and that power ought to be checked and guarded.

I therefore will vote for any law which will enable any man, rich or poor, whatever may be his condition, wherever he may live, to go at the proper time before proper officers and be examined. In other words, the English rule, which has been adopted there only within a few years, has worked wonderfully well, so that any person there can go before the proper officers and be examined, and he may be appointed if he proves himself to be more meritorious than anyone else. I am in favor of any law that will accomplish that.

Mr. Blaine said:

The settled judgment of discreet men in both political parties is adverse to the custom of changing nonpolitical offices on merely political grounds. They believe it impairs the efficiency of the service, lowers the standard of political contests, and brings reproach upon the Government and the people. So decided is this opinion among the great majority of Republicans and among a very considerable number of Democrats that the former methods of appointment will always meet with protest, and can not be permanently reestablished. (See Blaine in 1873, 1, 43, 681.)

As early as 1870 Garfield said in Congress:

We press appointments upon the Departments, we crowd the doors. * * * Senators and Representatives throng the offices and bureaus until the public business is obstructed. * * * And men are appointed, not because they are fit for their positions, but because we ask it. * * * This, Mr. Chairman, in my judgment, is the true field for retrenchment and reform. In this direction is the true line of statesmanship.

Some years later, in an article published in the Atlantic Monthly, Mr. Garfield said:

One-third of the working hours of members is hardly sufficient to meet the demands upon them in reference to appointment. The present system impairs the efficiency of the legislators; it degrades the civil service; it repels from the service those high and manly qualities which are so essential to a pure and efficient administration, and finally it debauches the public mind by holding up public office as the reward of mere party zeal.

In the same article this statement is found:

It is sometimes urged against civil-service reform that the head of each Department and bureau ought to have the selection of his own subordinates; but under the patronage system he has no such selection at all. The men selected are chosen not on account of a knowledge of their fitness possessed by the appointing officer, but because they are recommended by a certain Representative or Senator. The head of the Department or bureau feels little responsibility for their acts. It often happens that he is not at liberty to discharge an inefficient man lest he may offend the Congressman whose influence secured the appointment of that man. The Congressman, on the other hand, does not feel the responsibility for these appointments,

for he is not nominally nor legally the appointing officer. In many cases it is not known on whose recommendation the appointment is made. This system "invades the independence of the Executive and makes him less responsible for the character of his appointments. It impairs the efficiency of the legislator by diverting him from his proper sphere of duties and involving him in the intrigues of the aspirants for office."

Abraham Lincoln said:

I am opposed to removals to make places for our friends.

[Congressional Record, House, page 3803, April 24, 1890.]

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I want to indorse every word that my honored colleague [Mr. McKinley] has said in this behalf. The civil-service system which is assailed is not of recent origin. It is the result of a healthy evolution. It has come to stay and grow.

Mr. BIGGS. It will not stay long.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Yes, it will stay. Let us see what is proposed by this amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee. Let me state the proposition. It is, not to repeal the law—not even to stop the salaries of the commissioners. You can not do that in this way. It is not to stop appointments; it is in effect in some measure to stop the administration of the several Departments of this Government, because you can not make a single appointment except from the "eligible" list furnished by this commission. If, then, this motion should prevail, what does it do? It does not repeal the law; it does not even mangle it; it does not stop the salary of the commissioners, but it does prevent them from executing a duty which the law you helped to enact devolved upon them.

Sir, the campaign of 1882 was won by the Democracy because it was charged, and it was believed, that we were filling the offices, not with free and intelligent men, but with mere political retainers. "Monarchical!" There is nothing that smacks of monarchical forms so much as the spoils system, under which a man stands here, not the representative of the people, but the especial representative of retainers who go at his beck and nod, political "bummers," who become stronger than the free intelligent citizens who stand by his side. In other words, we expect to return to our places, not upheld by the virtue and intelligence of the constituents we represent, but by gathering together retainers and packing the conventions, with all that implies.

Senator Dawes said:

* * * * * * * *

Institute an open competitive examination. Let it, by some machinery which shall be determined the best, be carried out as perfectly as you can, and then he who enters upon the public service will not depend for his place either on the political bias or the desire of him who appoints him, but on his personal knowledge and acquaintance with the details of the office that he fills and of the qualities of him who is to enter it. Secure this, and you will have reached to a considerable extent this demand as well as the other; but it is the omnipotent public opinion, created by what we have seen within the last few months, that demands at our hands that we shall respond by such legislation as shall forever make the repetition of the evil impossible.

Horace Porter, now minister to France, in his great oration on Grant on the occasion of the dedication of the Riverside Park mausoleum, recited as one of the glories of that distinguished American his devotion to civil-service reform. These were his words:

For the first time in our history he brought about a genuine reform in our civil service, and in the face of the most persistent opposition organized the first civil-service board.

EQUALITY OF PARTIES IN THE SERVICE.

Much earnest comment has been made upon the last order of Mr. Cleveland, covering in a large number of places. The truth about that makes it bad enough and exaggeration is uncalled for. Many irresponsible statements have been made in newspapers and other publications that forty or fifty thousand Republicans were turned out and their places filled with Democrats and then the blanket order spread over them for their protection. Nothing could be further from the truth than this. The celebrated order of May 6, 1896, covered 31,372 places. Of this number, 5,063 were in the navy-yards and had been placed under a civil-service régime by Secretary Tracy in the Harrison Administration. As many as 12,000, or nearly so, were nonpolitical places in branches of the service in which politics had been little known for years, so that from fifteen to twenty thousand places included in the order were nonpolitical at the time the order was issued. In the remaining places covered by the order there were, of course, many Republicans, but the number I am unable to ascertain.

To show the growth of the classified service and the agency had in it by the successive Administrations since the act of 1883 was passed, I will here append a statement, which shows that after deducting the nonpolitical places embraced in the order of May 6, 1896, and deducting from the calculation entirely the Railway Mail Service, which we may fairly assume had in it about an equal number of both parties after the Harrison Administration reissued the Cleveland order that had been suspended, it appears that the Republican and Democratic Administrations, covering a period from 1883 to 1897, covered in by Executive order about the same number of places, about 27,500 places each. I speak in round numbers. I am quite well satisfied from the best investigation I have been able to make that there are as many if not more Republicans in the civil service than Democrats. It is not possible to be accurate, for the information can not be obtained.

The Auditor for the Post-Office Department testified that the total number of his subordinates was 487—216 of whom were Democrats and 271 Republicans. Four hundred and forty-nine were in the classified service, of whom 191 were Democrats and 258 Republicans. When Cleveland was inaugurated the second time the Public Printer and a majority of his subordinates were Republicans. It is in testimony that when the present Public Printer entered upon his duties under his present appointment 70 per cent of the force in his bureau were there when he surrendered the office to Mr. Benedict in May, 1894.

In the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency three-fourths of the clerks are Republicans. In the Pension Bureau on March 20, 1897, the Commissioner of Pensions informed me that as nearly as it could be ascertained, 418 Democrats and 886 Republicans held clerical positions. The medical examiners stood 24 Democrats and 18 Republicans. These instances, as far as they go, tend to correct the error into which many people have fallen in assuming that the civil service of the country is disproportionately filled with Democrats.

So, too, a misapprehension exists as to the board of pension surgeons. It is currently believed that over 4,000 pension surgeons are in the classified service and, therefore, removed from political influence, whereas in fact only 14 per cent of the pension surgeons are in the classified service, as the following letter from the Commissioner of Pensions shows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, January 3, 1898.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 22d ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that there are in the United States 1,389 boards of examining surgeons for this Bureau, of three members each, and 255 single surgeons.

Of this number, 205 boards are within the classified service, having been so placed by the Executive order dated May 6, 1896.

Very respectfully,

H. CLAY EVANS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. M. BROSIUS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Growth of the classified service.

	Republican.			Democratic.		
	1883 to 1885.	1889 to 1893.	Total.	1885 to 1889.	1893 to 1897.	Total.
Executive action	13,924	8,690	22,614	7,259	41,768	49,027
Natural growth	1,649	6,908	8,557	4,498	2,412	6,910
Total	15,573	15,598	31,171	11,757	44,180	55,937

RECAPITULATION.

Executive action	71,641
Natural growth	15,467
Grand total	87,108

BY EXECUTIVE ACTION.

Republican.		*Democratic.*	
1883-1885:		1885-1889:	
Original classification	13,924	Civil Service Commission, March 1, 1888	8
1889-1893:		Revision of departmental classification, June 29, 1888	1,931
Indian school service and physicians, April 13, 1891	626	Railway Mail Service, December 31, 1888	5,320
Fish Commission, May 5, 1892	140	1893-1897:	
Weather Bureau, January 5, 1893	314	Miscellaneous positions to March 20, 1893	4,243
548 free-delivery post-offices, January 5, 1893	7,610	Internal-Revenue Service at large, December 12, 1894	2,939
		Government Printing Office, June 13, 1895	2,709
		Pension agencies, July 15, 1895	505
		Revision of the rules of May 6, 1896	31,372
Total	22,614	Total	49,027

Grand total, 71,641.

BY EXECUTIVE ACTION, ACCORDING TO DATES OF ACTUAL APPLICATION.

Republican.		*Democratic.*		
1883-1885:		1885-1889:		
Original classification	13,924	Extensions of President Cleveland, less Railway Mail Service	1,930	
1889-1893:		1893-1897:		
Extensions of President Harrison	8,690	Extensions of President Cleveland, less navy-yard employees	36,705	
Railway Mail Service (application suspended to May 1, 1889)	5,320			38,644
Navy-yard employees placed under rules by Secretary Tracy	5,063	Less nonpolitical branches:		
	32,987	Treasury bureaus previously under examination systems	5,536	
Deduct Railway Mail Service	5,320	Employees of the engineers and others in War Department	5,216	
				10,752
Total	27,667	Total		27,892

RECAPITULATION.

Under Republican Administrations	32,987
Under Democratic Administrations	27,892
Nonpolitical	10,752
Grand total	71,641

A belief in these exaggerated statements about the ratio of the two parties in the civil service has had much to do with producing the widespread dissatisfaction which exists. Of course this would be no excuse for cutting down the classified service and opening those fair fields again to the ravages of the spoils system. Some of us have our indignation so kindled at abuses which work injustice and outrage upon our friends by their removal or reduction in the service that we are guilty of gross sins against logic and sense by holding the law responsible for wrongs with which it has no connection, forgetting in the frenzy of our sympathy for the injured that but for the law the wrongs would be ten times more numerous and outrageous. The trouble we inveigh against is the spoils system, which, driven from the outside by our system of examinations, has found an asylum on the inside and works its deviltry in the very shadow of the altar.

To advocate the repeal of the law or its material modification removing any considerable portion of the service from classification would be to compound the greater sin of universal spoils to save our souls from being harrowed by the lesser one which survives in the remnant of spoils that remains within the service. The correction of abuses within the service in the way of improper promotions or reductions or removals lies in the hands of the President of the United States. He has already gone far to correct that difficulty by his order requiring charges to be placed on record before removals are made. That, as far as it goes, seems to dispense with the necessity of legislation looking to its correction. In the last Congress I introduced a bill, which was reported favorably from the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service and placed upon the Calendar, making it a penal offense for any appointing officer to remove or reduce an employee for political reasons.

If the existing orders are faithfully executed, there will be no necessity for such legislation. We require a good deal of patience and forbearance in the treatment of this subject in order to get our competitive system fully established, because there is no mode of making extensions to previously uncovered branches of the service, excepting at times when we would naturally expect the places affected to be filled with an undue proportion of the party in power at the time the extension is made. This has been so under all Administrations. I think we may all profit by the example of Secretary Herbert's generous and magnanimous treatment of the navy-yards when he came into office as Secretary of the Navy under the last Cleveland Administration. He realized the necessity of starting somewhere to treat the service upon a nonpartisan basis, and though he found that branch of the service to a large extent filled with Republicans, he did not remove them except for cause, and in his annual report he sets forth the reasons, which must commend themselves to every fair mind.

SECRETARY HERBERT'S VIEWS.

I find in the judicious and patriotic treatment of the situation by Secretary Herbert, of the Navy, an example worthy of all commendation. His last report contains these highly sensible observations:

> When your Administration began there was in operation a system of civil-service rules for the employment of labor at navy-yards which was working smoothly. These rules had been devised by my predecessor, Secretary Tracy, and when they went into operation the places were largely filled by the adherents of the party then in power. This consideration was earnestly and repeatedly pressed upon me as a reason why I should disregard the rules until the representation of political parties should be equalized.
>
> I did not fail to see the force of this argument, but, on the other hand, it was to be considered that if such a system was ever to be in force it must have a beginning, and that if the first Secretary coming in after the adoption of the rules, against which the only objection was the present inequality of political representation, should attempt equalization from this standpoint, every succeeding Secretary would have excuse for taking his bite at the cheese, and so the prospect would be that the whole system would be eventually nibbled away to nothing. It was therefore determined that for the good of the Government the system should be adhered to, and this course has been pursued faithfully.

THE MIDDLE GROUND.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I stated earlier in the discussion that I stood on middle ground, and I invited the members of the committee to stand with me on that ground. I want now to state more specifically what that ground is.

The public good is the supreme law. Public office is a public trust, to be administered in advancement of the public good. The civil service of the United States does not belong to any party or faction, but to the whole people. They are to have the best and most efficient service attainable.

There is no excuse for putting on the Government an average servant when it can just as well obtain a superior one. To obtain the best servants the suitable way is to select them with reference to their fitness to serve. This requires an examination of some kind to ascertain their qualifications. When examined, those best qualified, as tested by the examination, must go on an eligible list and be certified in the order of their percentages when vacancies occur.

This system, as a matter of course, excludes all political or partisan considerations. That system has been in operation in a large part of our civil service for many years. It has given great satisfaction and greatly improved the efficiency and economy of service.

Since the last extension of the classified service by President Cleveland a new question has arisen. It being admitted that some places in the service are suitable to the system I have described, and that some are not, the question arises, Who shall determine what places are suitable and what are not suitable for classification? There never has been in the fifteen years that this law has been in operation any discussion of that question. It arises now from a desire on the part of some Representatives to legislate out of the classification those persons who were covered in by the order of President Cleveland.

The question having been raised, it is necessary to decide it. Believing, as I do, that some places have been covered into the classified service that ought to remain out, it follows that in some way they now should be taken out. The chief difference between myself and those who advocate legislative interference at this point with the civil service is that they think the places should be taken out of classification by legislative enactment, whereas I believe it more suitable and more conformable to the best interests of the service to have any needful modifications made by the executive branch of the Government.

NOT A LEGISLATIVE FUNCTION.

The principle of legislative interference either to place in or to take out of the classified service particular places involves the seeming absurdity of passing a law whenever it is discovered that one or another place has by mistake got into the classification when it ought to be out. It seems to me that this is not a legislative function. The executive department of the Government is responsible for the executive service. The law and the Constitution confer upon it power to regulate the discipline of the service and the extent of classification on its own view of what will best promote the betterment of the service.

Members of Congress are not as capable of judging of the propriety of putting a particular place in or out of the classification as are the Executive Departments, who are constantly in touch with the service and are conversant with its needs.

It therefore seems to me obvious that the better view in the premises is to relegate the duty of making modifications in the classified service to the executive branch of the Government and for Congress to keep its hands off. This view, which I call the middle ground, whereon I hope the members of the House will in the end come to stand with me, has received the favor of all parties for the last fifteen years, for no one until now has ever proposed an act of Congress to place restrictions upon the executive branch of the Government in respect to either enlarging or curtailing the classified service.

It has been generally recognized by everybody since the act of 1871, which clothed the President with full power to regulate the executive service so as to make it as efficient and economical as possible, that the duty of modifying or changing classification should be performed by the President rather than by the legislative branch of the Government. This was the evident intention of the act of 1883, known as the civil-service act.

Now, I regard this as a conservative position—a middle ground, upon which I should think honorable members ought to be able to stand, and especially when we have the assurance of the President of the United States, who knows that he possesses the power to make any modification which the betterment of the service may require and has given you his pledge that he is willing to do so and will do so as soon as he discovers what modifications ought to be made. It does seem to me that that ought to satisfy the judgment of those who have no other motive than the betterment of the service; and I hope, as I said in the outset, that on further and more mature reflection we shall all come to see that, while these modifications to a greater or less extent may be desirable (and I do not pretend to put a limit to the extent), the boundaries of the system must be fixed by its benefits; and there is nothing else that can impose a just limitation.

Mr. BRUMM. Will my colleague permit a question?

Mr. BROSIUS. With great pleasure.

Mr. BRUMM. If at any time the President chooses to violate this law, is there any way by which you can prevent him from doing so?

Mr. BROSIUS. Is that your question?

Mr. BRUMM. That is my question.

Mr. BROSIUS. I do not know of any way of punishing the President of the United States for any infraction of any law except by impeachment.

Mr. BRUMM. Very well. Then does my friend mean to say that the President would be liable to impeachment for making appointments as he is authorized to make them under the Constitution, notwithstanding the existence of this law?

Mr. BROSIUS. Why, Mr. Chairman, that is a most remarkable question. The gentleman sets up in contrast the constitutional power of the President over against his power under this

act. It is impossible—and the gentleman, as a lawyer of the Pennsylvania bar, ought to know it—it is impossible that there can exist any conflict between the constitutional power of the President of the United States and his power under any statute. No statute can impose upon the President any duty or confer on him any authority in contravention of his constitutional power. The Constitution is the supreme law of this land, and no enactment can take away from the President of the United States, or anybody else, any constitutional power.

Mr. BRUMM. It being, then, the fact that the statute can not take from him his constitutional power, what is the use of the existence of the statute at all? In other words, under any circumstances, can not the President do just as he pleases with reference to this matter?

Mr. BROSIUS. I hope my colleague will not make his questions too long.

Mr. BRUMM. Well, that is a plain, simple question. Let me put it in another way.

Mr. BROSIUS. Oh, do not repeat it; I have caught the purport of the question.

Mr. BRUMM. Let me put it in a shorter way. In other words, is it not true that this act is unconstitutional? That is putting the question as squarely as it can be put.

Mr. BROSIUS. Now, before answering my friend, I want to make a comment. The lawyers of the House will see the character of the question. The gentleman has a right to formulate his own questions. But let me illustrate what I have observed all around me in this debate.

There was once an old lawyer who counseled his son who was about to enter upon the practice of the law. He said, "My son, when the law is against you, impress upon the jury the importance of doing justice without regard to the law. When justice is against you, you go to the jury and sound it in their ears that the law must be obeyed without regard to justice." But the boy said, "Father, what shall I do when both law and justice are dead against me?" "Oh, my son, in that case talk round it, my boy, talk round it." [Laughter.]

Mr. BRUMM. Are you not doing that now? [Laughter.]

Mr. BROSIUS. Now, let me illustrate the character of that question. The gentleman says, "What is the use of the law, if it has not diminished anybody's constitutional power?" Well, I thank my friend from Pennsylvania, and I trust he will understand that nothing I say of him shall be construed into evidence of discourtesy or unkind feeling. He knows that.

Mr. BRUMM. That is all right.

Mr. BROSIUS. But I think he ought to read the Constitution of his country on this subject before he ventures into the arena of debate. For when he comes to read that novel book, which he seems not to have found leisure to take up, when he comes to the section of the Constitution in question, he will find that it confers upon the President of the United States certain power; and I need hardly tell him, even if he has not read the Constitution, that no statute can abridge a power which the Constitution confers. But in that same instrument, when he reads it, he will find that Congress may lodge the power of appointment in certain subordinate officers.

Mr. BRUMM. And it names them. Do not forget that.

Mr. BROSIUS. And so will I, for I shall not depart from the Constitution. It confers the power of appointment upon the President, heads of Departments, or courts of justice.

Mr. BRUMM. That is correct. But it does not confer power upon commissions.

Mr. BROSIUS. My friend even acquiesces in the correctness of my statement.

Mr. BRUMM. Are you surprised that anybody should for once intimate your correctness?

Mr. BROSIUS. Oh, no. [Laughter.]

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. But this is not debating the question.

Mr. BROSIUS. I want to say to my friend that a very bright retort neither shows that a man is sound in his judgment on a question nor even that he is sane. My friend will excuse me for being reminded of the reflection made by old Polonius, I think it was, when he was looking at Hamlet, as I am looking at my honest friend. Hamlet had made quite an apt retort, and Polonius replied:

> How pregnant sometimes his replies are! a happiness that often madness hits on, which reason and sanity could not so prosperously be delivered of.

[Laughter.]

Now, I want to say that the Constitution having conferred upon Congress the power to authorize the appointment of certain subordinate officers by heads of Departments, the Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision which my friend has probably never seen—the case of The United States *vs.* Perkins—answers most effectually my friend from Pennsylvania. I will read the answer.

Mr. BRUMM. Give us the citation, please.

Mr. BROSIUS. Why, certainly, I will give you the citation. It is the case of the United States against Perkins, in 116 United States Reports, page 483. It is a very short decision by Justice Matthews:

> We have no doubt when Congress by law vests the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of the Departments it may limit and restrict the power of removal as it deems best for the public interest. Constitutional authority in Congress to thus vest the appointment implies authority to limit, restrict, and regulate removal by such laws as Congress may enact in relation to the officers so appointed. The head of a Department has no constitutional prerogative of appointment to offices independently of the legislation of Congress, and by such legislation he must be governed, not only in making appointments but in all that is incident thereto.

Now, in another case——

Mr. BRUMM. Now, Mr. Chairman, one moment. Let us be fair.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROSIUS. Oh, yes; I yield for anything in relation to this matter.

Mr. BRUMM. Certainly, because this is an important matter. In that very case, which proves the correctness of my position, the learned judge says heads of Departments can not have the power of removal or appointment except as delegated to them by Congress; but, sir, by your bill——

Mr. BROSIUS. Oh, do not make a speech.

Mr. BRUMM. I want to show you how poorly you understand the law.

Mr. BROSIUS. Well, do you not know that you can not——

Mr. BRUMM. Your time is unlimited.

Mr. BROSIUS. I know, but I must be fair to the committee.

Mr. BRUMM. You ought to be fair to me, then, too.

Mr. BROSIUS. I can not let you make a speech.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. BROSIUS. I do not decline to yield for a question, but I decline to yield for a speech.

Mr. BRUMM. It is but one word.

Mr. BROSIUS. Then make it one word.

Mr. BRUMM. And that is, that you want to give the power to a commission, and that is not implied in that decision.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. The commission do not appoint.

Mr. BROSIUS. Now, my colleague says I want to give the power to a commission. What is the matter with my colleague's mind? I am reminded again of poor Hamlet. [Laughter.] If my colleague were Hamlet, and Ophelia were here and heard that statement, she would express herself in those pathetic words:

> Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
> Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh.

[Laughter.]

Mr. BRUMM. And in your case she would see no reason at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROSIUS. How can I help animadverting upon a question like that? The gentleman asks me, Why give the commission power? I have heard something like that before in this debate. Well, I think it would be well for gentlemen, before they begin to debate this question, to take the pains to inform themselves to a limited extent upon the matters involved in the debate. Why, the commission has no power to make any appointments. They have never made appointments since they were born.

Mr. MAHANY. It is the same thing, is it not?

Mr. BROSIUS. Not at all the same thing, any more than it would be the same thing if you were to appoint them, and God knows that would be quite different from the heads of Departments.

Mr. MAHANY. Well, I think I could appoint a few friends anyway. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROSIUS. Why do gentlemen seem not to understand the functions of the commission? It is in every respect, save two or three, as powerless and helpless as an unborn babe.

Mr. PEARSON. Or as the Spanish Inquisition.

Mr. BROSIUS. They have very limited powers under the law of their creation. They can do two or three things, and everything else they do is done by the sufferance or at the command of the President of the United States, and when you send your javelins after that commission, they all pass over their heads and flesh themselves in the flanks of the President of the United States. I have felt many pains when I have heard assertions made here about that commission which reflected seriously upon the President of the United States and the heads of Departments, but I feel the acutest pangs when I hear my own honored colleague from Pennsylvania betray a total ignorance of the powers of that commission and of the nature of their functions.

Mr. MAHANY. That is proverbial civil-service courtesy.

Mr. QUIGG. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. BROSIUS. If it relates to the subject.

Mr. QUIGG. It certainly does. I would like to ask the gentleman whether, as a matter of fact and practice, under the rules, the commission does not have the power to limit the selection of any head of Department to one person of the three named to him by the commissioners?

Mr. BROSIUS. It has no such power; and there it is again, Mr. Chairman. [Laughter.] There is the distinguished gentleman from New York——

Mr. BRUMM. Another idiot! [Great laughter.]

Mr. BROSIUS. There is the distinguished gentleman from New York——

Mr. QUIGG. Now, I hope the gentleman will answer my question instead of abusing me.

Mr. BROSIUS. I was not abusing the gentleman from New York.

Mr. QUIGG. Just answer the question.

Mr. BROSIUS. I say the commission has no such power. This subject is regulated entirely by rules promulgated by the President of the United States, and the commission has no more power over it than the honorable member from New York.

Mr. QUIGG. I asked the gentleman this question, which he has not answered—whether under the law and the rules this commission does not have the power to limit selection on the part of any head of a Department to one of three persons named to him by the commission? And the gentleman knows that is right. [Applause.]

Mr. BROSIUS. You are applauded a little too soon that time.

Mr. QUIGG. I did not think the fact of the applause had anything to do with the question.

Mr. BROSIUS. The rules provide how the certificates shall be issued. The rules are promulgated by the President, and the commission obey the rule, and they can do nothing else.

Mr. QUIGG. The commission certifies, does it not, as a matter of fact, in making this appointment, to the head of a Department three names, and the commission makes the rule which the President of the United States gives effect to by his signature?

Mr. BROSIUS. They do not.

Mr. QUIGG. And under that rule the head of a Department is required to select one of the three certified for the appointment. Is not that the fact?

Mr. BROSIUS. It is, if properly stated, but not the fact as you stated it inadvertently; you got it wrong. I will state it as I understand it, and everybody else who has looked at it will so understand it. The President promulgates the rules requiring these names to be put onto the list. The law regulates the means by which in regular progress the names go on the list. That is all in pursuance of law, and when a vacancy exists and an appointment is to be made, the rule requires the commission to certify the three highest on the list, and in doing so they are exercising precisely the power the gentleman's clerk exercises when he commands him to bring him a parcel or a package.

Mr. QUIGG. And the head of a Department must select one of three persons who have been certified?

Mr. BROSIUS. Certainly; because the rule promulgated requires it, with certain exceptions.

Mr. QUIGG. That is just what I said a while ago.

Mr. BROSIUS. You were so unhappy in your method of stating it or I so unfortunate in apprehending you that our minds did not get together. [Laughter.]

I want to say now that I will not abuse the courtesy of the House any longer. [Cries of "Go on!"] Somebody else desires to speak. There are a great many things I should have liked to say [cries of "Go on!"], but I shall not abuse the courtesy of the House and consume more time.

Mr. PEARSON. We have interrupted the gentleman, and I hope that full compensation will be made.

Mr. BROSIUS. Having made myself fairly clear as to what I regard the safe middle-ground on which we are to stand in this exigency, I want to say that whatever other honorable members may think—and they are all perfectly sincere, I have no manner of doubt, however much they may disagree with me—I do not think less of them. I have the highest esteem for them all, and especially for my friend from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], who is not in his seat, for he knows how high he stands in my esteem and affection. But I say now, in conclusion, as I stated in the beginning, the only proper system for our executive civil service is one whose boundaries must be fixed by its benefits, and I want those boundaries to be fixed by the executive department of the Government, who are in touch with the service and are conversant with its needs.

They have indicated a number of instances of individual places which ought to be removed from the classified service. I know the President, after having conferred with the heads of Departments, can arrive at a just conclusion as to what will promote the betterment of the service. I do not question the power of Congress to legislate upon this subject. I never did question the power, but I am questioning the wisdom of any legislation in that direction. God Himself can only exercise His omnipotence within the limits imposed by His omniscience. We ought to have wisdom enough to know when to exercise our power to its limit and when to stay our hand.

Now, I want us to be wise upon this matter and uphold the arms of this Administration. You all remember—my friend from New York [Mr. MAHANY], I know remembers—how Israel prospered when Aaron and Hur held up the arms of Moses. Let the Republican party rally around this Administration and help it to honor its own party pledges.

CONCLUSION.

I have said enough. I stand on the impregnable rock of seven consecutive platforms of the Republican party of the United States, covering twenty-six years; sanctioned and upheld by six Republican Administrations, together with what I believe to be the preponderating sentiment of my own constituents as I can ascertain it from the editorial expression of the leading Republican papers published in the capital city of my district. If I can not safely stand on that platform thus fortified and supported, I am sure I do not know where I can safely place my feet.

But whether safe or unsafe, my position has the sanction of my judgment and my conscience. I remember the shipmaster in the story and it gives me courage to be steadfast in my convictions. The shipmaster prayed to Neptune: "O, god, thou canst save me if thou wilt, or destroy me, but however it be, I will hold my rudder true." It was Washington's sage reflection that the standard to which the wise and honest will repair is also the standard to which the whole people will rally at last if it but be held long and steadily enough on high to be seen by all. So I ask the members on the Republican side of this Chamber to rally round the Republican banner and stand with me on this conservative middle-ground.

Let us uphold the arms of the President in his efforts to redeem his own and his party's pledges, and let it not go forth to the world by his act or declaration or that of a Republican Congress that the pledges of the Republican party are as false as dicers' oaths. I hear yet the clarion tones of President McKinley declaring:

> The pledge of the Republican national convention that the civil-service law shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable is in keeping with the position of the Republican party for the past twenty-four years, and it shall be faithfully observed. The Republican party will take no step backward upon this question.

That was the last utterance of the Republican party of the United States. As a Republican who indorsed that declaration and voted for the candidate who declared it, I feel that I am under an obligation of fidelity to it. I shall not be found among those Republicans who vote "aye" on a resolution of want of confidence in the President that I helped to elect, nor will I be found among those who solicit him as one of his first official acts to dishonor his own and his party's pledge and "tear the rose from the fair forehead of an honest promise and set a blister there." I shall stand by the platform and find my battlefield wherever I find its foe, until the principle of the competitive system is enthroned in the hearts of all our people and the merit system triumphant in the civil service of the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I ask for liberty to incorporate in my printed remarks some further statements and figures illustrating more fully my position.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks to incorporate into his remarks some additional statements and figures. Is there objection?

Mr. BINGHAM. I would ask unanimous consent that for the next ten days members be allowed to print remarks covering this paragraph of the bill. Quite a number of us desired to speak on the bill, and we have not been able to get the time.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Chairman, I call for the regular order.

Mr. BELL obtained the floor.

Mr. BROSIUS. Mr. Chairman, I did not understand whether the permission I asked, to incorporate certain matter in my remarks, was granted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. STEELE] called for the regular order.

Mr. STEELE. I understood that the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BROSIUS] was put to the committee and granted without objection. So far as that is concerned, I withdraw my call for the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asked unanimous consent to incorporate some additional matter in his remarks. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, this discussion seems to have taken a very broad range. However, when we come to consider whether the American people want to abandon a civil-service or "merit system," it is my opinion we shall find at least three-fourths of the people of the United States standing for some kind of qualification, for some kind of merit, beyond working at the polls on election day. But it seems to me that the thing which has militated against the general recognition of the benefits of this law is not the act itself under which we are operating, but it is the abuse of the law and the hypocrisy that has been practiced by every Executive Department since this law has been in force.

It also seems to me well that members of Congress should consider the position they occupy when they assail the present

statute, because, I venture to say, there is not a body of men in the United States that have done more to keep the commissioners from executing this law than the members of this House and Senators at the other end of the Capitol. It has been hurled in our teeth from the head of every Department that it was impossible to carry out this law in its true spirit, because of the interference of the members of this body and the members at the other end of the Capitol.

Taking the law as it is, I admit that I am opposed to many features of it, some of which have not been mentioned in my presence, though I have heard but little of this debate. One of these is the life tenure in office. There have grown up in this Government certain positions that are offices for life. I think this is the worst blemish that has ever been put on our American statutes. I think it is the most unjust principle that has ever been sanctioned in this or any other body. I think that every article of the Constitution, every section of the statutes of the United States, that gives a preference to anyone in office over the toiling millions is an insult thrown into the faces of the men who have made this country great.

I want to call attention to the fact that we have a judiciary in this Government that has a life tenure. I want to say that there has never been a man appointed on the bench that the majority of the American people did not believe that there were a thousand more just as deserving, just as able, just as much entitled to the place. But they had not what is known in legislative parlance as "the pull." They had not the influence. In the interest of the official class that has brought on this discussion, you say a man shall sit on the judicial bench in this Capitol, shall be furnished all the tools with which he may work, shall be furnished shelter and office furniture, shall be allowed to fix his own time for labor, and shall draw $10,000 a year salary.

And when he has served up to the age of 70 years, this House, in the interest of this official class, has said that such incumbents may retire from active duty. Without pay? No; his pay must go on; but you have said that every old farmer, every man who has worked at the mill, every man who pays a nickel's worth of taxes, shall be taxed till death in order to support this retired judicial officer from the age of 70 years until he dies of old age. This must be done in order to provide a salary for this man who, during his years of active service, has been drawing an immense salary, while these other men who have by taxation paid that salary have lived a life of poverty.

I say that is a disgrace to this House. I say that whenever a man is put into an office of this Government for life, or when it is provided that after a certain term of service in time of peace he shall be put on the retired list, it is an insult to the system of Government under which we exist.

To illustrate the unwarranted favors shown to this class over other citizens, I call your attention to the judge of the northern district of Texas, appointed for life. He served a few years, was taken sick, and, as I understand, has not held a term of court for three years, and never will be able to sit upon the bench again. However, he is drawing $6,000 a year salary, and will so draw it to his death, though he has not served ten years nor reached the age of 70. The people naturally say, "Why does he not resign?" The answer is, he wants the salary that the law gives him. There is no power less than an amendment of the Federal Constitution that can authorize his discharge or demand his resignation.

Were he a janitor of the courtroom, a wood hauler, or any ordinary employee of the Government and should be disabled, he would be immediately discharged and his salary stopped.

There is appropriated this year $50,000 for the payment of retired judges who have served this Government ten years or more, and who are now drawing their salaries in idleness. This is done under the following statute:

> When any judge of any court of the United States resigns his office, after having held his commission as such at least ten years and having attained the age of 70 years, he shall, during the residue of his natural life, receive the same salary which was by law payable to him at the time of his resignation.

Why this civil pension list?

Why not pension the farmer, the mechanic, the miner, or the general laborers who have worked in and out of season to make this country great and have never received any favors from the Government? Why not pension them when they have reached the age of 70 years? Why pick out for a pension the men whom the Government has favored most during their working years?

There can be but two answers to this question. One is that, being under the law officers with a life tenure, it is necessary to pay their salaries to them in idleness in order to secure their resignation at the age of 70 years, when they are presumed to be beyond the age of good service. The other is a maudlin sentiment that has gained a foothold in this country for the maintenance of a civil pension roll, or, in other words, the building up of an American official class.

Let us see how this works out in practical application. There is one judge of the Supreme Court who goes on the retired list this year after serving more than thirty years on the bench. At a salary of $10,000 a year his service in thirty years would net him $300,000. One hundred thousand dollars of this would maintain him in comfort, becoming the position, leaving him $200,000 to maintain him after the age of 70 years. Is not that quite enough?

Why pick out the man who can, with ordinary frugality, have such an abundance, when he reaches the age of 70 years, as a pensioner? Why make the farmer, miner, mechanic, and laborer, after he has reached the age of 70 years in poverty and distress, labor on to the grave paying taxes to keep up the pension of this favored class?

Such a principle should be beneath an American statesman.

Is it not strange how the people hang on to these remnants of the favored official classes of the aristocracy of the Old World?

Is not it passing strange that the great body of the people yet tolerate and uphold the great disproportion between the pay and general consideration and deference shown by the Government between the favored few and themselves?

Is it not about time there was a leveling up of men more in accordance with their real worth than with these old vestiges of the ancient aristocracy?

The policy of this Government is to take from the least favored and give to the most favored in all of its civil pension lists and high office favoritisms.

The judiciary life tenure is the beacon light followed by all of the anxious hosts that are now seeking pensions in the different departments of the Government.

We heard it stated in this Capitol the other day by the Commissioner of Pensions that he has in his employ men who can barely get to the office, and who are in the way when they get there, whose services are absolutely worthless, but he has got to keep them on the pay roll. Why? Congressional pull, Congressional influence. When the friends of good government rewrite these laws, for consistency's sake let them put in them a condition that the different branches of this Government shall be again separated; let it be provided that no member of Congress shall go to any of the Departments and try to prevent the enforcement of the laws he has helped to make. If you go to the Commissioners of the Civil Service, they will tell you privately that members of Congress are the persons who have tried hardest to keep them from executing the law.

They will tell you that you have given them the chief trouble. Go to the Departments, and to every Department, and ask why they can not execute this law. They will tell you that you are the obstruction in the way. I know there is truth in that.

How is it that the spoilsmen with the patronage of this Government have blotted out the public conscience and rendered political morality a mere memory? Is this growing influence wielded only by the ward politician? No. It has its source with the very highest officers of the Government. During President Cleveland's Administration the gold-standard papers generally, without regard to party, heralded the information to the public that the President would withhold his patronage until a special session of Congress repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act—that is, that he would put every office expectant on certain members of Congress, impelling them to act against their consciences and better judgments and to support the private will of the President, not for the public good, but for the reward of official positions for their friends.

Before the special session of the McKinley Administration the party press generally announced to the world that the President would not distribute the patronage of the Government until the members of Congress did the will of the President—that is, that the members should be induced by this high officer to avoid their duties and sell their consciences for official positions for their friends.

The last two Administrations have, through the corrupting influence of patronage, blotted out the constitutional separation of the different departments of the Government. What can be expected of the men in the ordinary walks of life when the highest officials of the nation, with impunity and openly, set the example of public bribery and purchase through patronage and spoils? The Republican press proclaimed to the world in general that in the State of Ohio the President was withholding sixty important official positions until the members of the legislature chose a United States Senator.

Why this withholding? It was to put every expectant of these sixty places onto the backs of certain Representatives to coerce their votes against their consciences and best judgment, and to put those places into the hands of his favored candidate to trade for political influence. These newspapers doubtless spoke by authority, if not by request, as their prophecies were always verified by subsequent events.

Not only this, but the public Treasury is now open to the most flagrant looting for political purposes.

The Republican press proclaimed to the world some ten or fifteen days before the Senatorial contest in the State of Ohio that

Senator HANNA had called upon the appointees of the Government from the State of Ohio, the number of which probably ran into the thousands, whether operating in the State or out, to come to Columbus and there remain until the close of the Senatorial contest. Why was this? It was to put this great horde of office-holders on the backs of certain members of the legislature to coerce them to vote, not according to their consciences, but according to the dictates of the President of the United States and of the chairman of the national Republican committee. No one can estimate the enormous sum these men cost the Government during their idleness there, their salaries going on, causing either a great neglect of the public service or an increase of the force subsequently to do the work that they were neglecting.

The people of the United States acclaimed with great pride the beauty and simplicity of a pure republic manifested by Thomas Jefferson, and especially when he came to Washington, took the oath of office, delivered his inaugural address, and sat down to his desk and began the duties of his office without expense to the Government and without any great dress parade.

How has it been in recent years? I venture to say, if it could be estimated, that the induction of a modern President into office costs not less than a quarter of a million dollars. When the present Administration was to be inducted into office, the chairman of the committee asked for the use of the great Pension Building for a grand ball after the inauguration. The Government granted the privilege. Then they requested possession of the building ten days before the ball, in order that it might be decorated in a becoming manner for this great event. This was granted, and the thousands of employees were let out for ten days, their salaries running and the old soldier waiting for his pension, that there might be a great exhibition of splendor in this great building. When it was over, the Commissioner of Pensions, in an interview in a Washington paper, stated that the salaries of the employees while idle cost this Government $70,000.

By whose authority were these great expenditures made? There is no legal authority for it. It is but in keeping with the general abuses of power that have grown up in the greatest country of the world. Why was this useless expense made? It was not at the request of the incoming President. It is to the interest of the people of the District of Columbia to make this event of the induction of a President into office a great affair in order to create business for the local people, and the office expectants vie with them to put the President under greater obligations to them for showing their appreciation of his greatness. It is the possibility of the people to excel in spite of enormous expenditures and reckless extravagance that makes this country the most fruitful field for bad laws, political knavery, gross usurpation of power, and flagrant extravagance on the face of the globe.

A few weeks ago the Commissioner of Pensions, before one of the committees of Congress, stated that he could discharge 100 of his employees and not affect in the least the efficiency of the service in his Department. He stated boldly that he had employees so worthless that they could hardly reach the Pension Office without assistance, and when once there were of no possible use. When asked why he did not retire such worthless members of his force, he said it was his inability to withstand the pressure of Congressional influence. The Secretary of the Treasury recently showed that he had been required to transfer his broken-down and worn-out force to positions different from those they had occupied for years because they were superannuated. Why is this? It is this great influence of patronage. It is social and political influence. It is this indirect life tenure of office.

Why have we had such disgraceful scenes in Philadelphia, New York, Ohio, Maryland, in Delaware, and in other places in the United States? It is the outgrowth of the spoils system. The purchase of the public conscience has taken the place of conviction in recent years. It has invaded every realm in political, business, and educational life. If the educators in the great universities proclaim their convictions, and if they are thought to be in the interest of the great masses and against the moneyed class, the endowments of the wealthy are withheld.

We lately observed, through the press, that the mere statement of Professor Andrews, of Brown University, that he believed the free coinage of silver would tend to the greatest good to the greatest number of the American people was sufficient to call down upon him the anathema of the directors, because they believed that it would stop the inflow of aid from the great moneyed class of the country. It is said that because a professor in the great Chicago University proclaimed that in his opinion the mere free coinage of silver would not necessarily bring disaster upon the people, it was sufficient to secure his discharge through the influence of the money element that is endowing the university. And when one of the wealthiest men of the nation, a few days ago, made an endowment to that university, the gold press of the country congratulated the university upon its wisdom in supporting those who supported it.

Our modern methods are a stench in the nostrils of all thoughtful and liberty-loving citizens without regard to party. Those who have observed recent events must acknowledge that the old salutary rule that those in high places should govern for the "greatest good to the greatest and most deserving number" has degenerated until the motto now is to govern for the greatest contributors to corrupting campaign funds. This is not a calamity howl. You can hear from the college professor, political economist, and historian, if at liberty to express his opinion without the hazard of losing his place, the admonition much stronger than I can put it. You can read the laments of the thoughtful scholar in almost every country and his deprecation that "this is an age without a statesman." You can get the private view of every man of thought in public life, and he will express his alarm at the growing tendency of the corrupting influence of money and patronage in the governmental régime. With the acknowledgment of these evils by thoughtful men everywhere, why do they exist? It is the wielding of the dependent by the independent for selfish purposes.

Recently Hon. John Wanamaker, late United States Postmaster-General under Harrison, in discussing these corruptions in his State, said:

> The foes America has to fear are not the sullen, savage Turks, nor the insurrectionists of Cuba, nor the territory-grasping British, but our own patient and heart-tired people, our own suffering and much-promised people, who, betrayed and disheartened, no longer have faith in their party, and will turn to any leadership that offers promise of better times, believing that worse times can never come than those now existing.

Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, another high official in the Republican party, recently said:

> In almost every municipality and State legislature there is an organized banditti that demands tribute and sells legislation. We know this to be so. We do not guess at it. You know it in Philadelphia. And it must stop or it will stop the wheels of this Republic. * * * There are too many men who would scorn dishonesty in private affairs who encourage it in politics. Half of the world is going to the devil because no one will shout out loud.

United States Senator QUAY recently said:

> There must be less business and more principle in our politics, else the Republican party and the country will go to wreck. The business issues are making our politics sordid and corrupt. The tremendous sums of money furnished by business men, reluctantly in most instances, are polluting the wellsprings of our national being.

Ex-United States Senator J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, said:

> The single gold standard seems to us to be working a ruin with a violence that nothing can withstand. If its influence is to continue for the future at the rate of its action during the twenty years since the gold standard took possession of the world, some generation not very remote will show in the broad continent of America one-half a dozen overgrown cities keeping guard over a mass of capital and lending it out to a population of dependent laborers on mortgage on their growing crops and unfinished handiwork. Such scenes have been common enough in the world's history, and against it we all rebel, rich and poor alike, Republicans, Democrats, and Populists, labor and capital, churches and colleges alike, and all in good, solid faith shrink from such a future as this.

You may talk privately with any high officer in the Departments of the Government, and he will tell you that he would be glad to take a contract to perform the public service in his Department at one-half the cost that the Government pays; that through this corrupt favoritism and what is called "political pull," the great masses of the people, the toilers and laborers, keep an army of drones sucking their lifeblood. This must be corrected before we will have a government either by or for the people. To do this, Senators and judicial officers must be elected by the people. All officers should be elected or appointed for a fixed term of years, that the people may be the inspectors to examine their conduct and hold them to an accountability should they wish to succeed themselves.

There must be a fixed term for all officers of the Government, that they may not become superannuated and worthless upon the hands of the Government and that these officers may not become segregated from the people into an official class for life. The moment a judge is appointed to the supreme bench he is taken from the people and placed at the capital of the nation, away from them. He begins to read only the metropolitan newspapers of the nation, meets in social intercourse only the celebrities of the land, and soon loses all contact with the people. When one loses contact with the people, he loses sympathy with their aims and aspirations. There must be more than the mere change or shortening of the term of office, however. The corrupting influence of money must be curtailed, and the trading in offices stopped, or a republican form of government will be an insipid byword in the land.

The masses of all parties have heretofore had a vein of general honesty running through them, but the leadership of these parties usually ignore all principles of honesty and act upon the false doctrine "that everything is fair or justifiable in politics." While such false doctrines prevail there is no hope for the people and no hope for a better system of government. The great fault lies in the failure of the people at large, who are accustomed to honest methods and maintain as strict honesty in politics as in business, to lead their own political parties. They are too trustful, and are constantly at the mercy of the designing politician.

The boasted freeman's vote of an American citizen is but a historic memory. Coercion of the dependent by the independent

and corrupt purchases by cash or political patronage have become so prevalent that political immorality pervades all classes of society.

Some time ago the Washington Post said:

The investigation of the elections in Delaware shows that all classes of society are pervaded by political corruption. Rings have ruled so long and corrupt practices have been tolerated for so many years that the public conscience has become blunted. Demoralization is almost universal. In some cases we are assured that pastors of churches are hired to go out and work for the tickets. That even the churches have been politically debauched, so that some of them have been accustomed to receive considerable sums of money for the votes of their members.

As long as the highest offices in the gift of the people make the trading in the spoils of office the dominant principle of their administration this degeneracy will naturally pervade every form of society, even the churches.

[Mr. MAGUIRE addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. WHITE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I hope that in the remarks I am about to make I shall not be regarded as a pessimist nor as one holding to traditions that are in the way of a more enlightened civilization. But there are certain tendencies, there are certain innovations, not only upon the statutes of this great Republic of ours, but upon the unwritten law, the universal customs that have existed from the very organization of this Government, that challenge a halt.

I have been somewhat amused—and yet the question is too serious to be made a matter of jest—over remarks of certain gentlemen here, taking the position that those who dare to question the present administration of this civil-service law are "spoilsmen" and are violating one of the cardinal principles of our platform. If gentlemen have never learned it within the pale of the Republican party, they certainly ought to have learned it before now from our Democratic friends, that party platforms are like the platforms of a railroad car—they are made to get in on rather than to stand on. [Laughter and applause.] If we are going to stick closely in letter and spirit to one part of our platform, why not stand upon the whole concern? If it is a violation of a party platform to stand upon the floor of this House and advocate the modification of a law that has been more abused than any other law, I venture to say, that has ever been upon the statute books, then why not stand upon that other plank in which we declared that we would extend aid to Cuban sufferers? [Applause.]

For years we have been receiving the accounts of outrage after outrage on that island; we have heard of the sufferings of those people from gaunt hunger; for years there has been coming over to us the cry, "Help us! Relieve our distress!" But instead of relieving those poor sufferers, every little barge that has started across the sea to take them provisions or shotguns or a round of cartridges has been run down by the revenue cutters of our Government. Those struggling people have received from us virtually no support. [Applause.] I would ask gentlemen who stand up here and herald in their places that we are in rebellion against the platform of our party, are you not, by your very silence, in rebellion against another plank of that platform? [Applause.] Let us be consistent. Let us, as representatives of 70,000,000 human beings, have the manhood to stand up here and take this incubus by the throat, modify it if we can, and if we can not modify it on our own side of the House, I say I will join hands with my Democratic friends to put it out of existence entirely. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The CHAIRMAN. Visitors in the galleries will refrain from demonstrations of approval or disapproval. [Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!"] It is the duty of the Chair to preserve order whether members of the Committee of the Whole approve it or not.

Mr. WHITE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, frequent reference has been made to the constitutionality of this law. I make no profession to be a great constitutional lawyer, but I think that the great character of Charles Dickens, "The Artful Dodger," if he had been present during the debate in this House and had heard the evasive arguments that have been put forth with regard to the constitutionality of this law, would have been driven away in shame because of his inability to cope with these gentlemen.

Who has the appointing power? The President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the heads of Departments, to whom, with respect to certain officers, the appointing power may be delegated. Where is the letter of the law, where is the construction that can be put upon the law, that will give to three gentlemen, known as the Civil Service Commissioners, the authority to make these appointments? But I suppose that gentlemen's arguments and consciences, in dealing with this civil-service law, are as elastic as the law itself, which is so rubberlike that it seems they can pull it about to make it fit anything they desire.

But, gentlemen, my opinion is that the appointing power rests only where the Constitution has vested it—where it has resided during all these years, and where it should rest to-day. The only trouble is that we have never been able to get this law into court. I believe the President himself is the only one who has the power to secure a judicial test of it, and he has never done it. Its elasticity is such as to make it a supple tool in the hands of any partisan. Talk about "merit;" talk about "spoilsmen." If there ever was anything that might be forcibly designated as a "spoils system," it is the present administration of the civil-service law in the United States. [Applause.] A law that at one fell swoop, without regard to merit, without regard to fitness, pulls its ample india-rubber folds over 43,000 men and women in one day is a bad thing for any republican form of government.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would be glad to see the law modified, if possible. My views in reference to the commission remind me of a little incident which occurred when I was a boy down in my native Southland. It so freely and forcibly illustrates the point as to the commission itself that I will tell it, with your permission. One Sunday I went to church. It was a little slab church in an oak thicket. I got in and I heard the preacher praying. He prayed honestly and fervently. He broke forth in all the eloquence of his soul, "O Lord, have mercy upon sinners. O Lord, wilt Thou curtail the devil in his mad career." A good old deacon over in the corner said: "Yes, good Lord, cut his tail clean off." [Laughter.]

If I had my way with this commission, I would modify the law so as to establish a bureau in every Department for the purpose of examining into the fitness of each applicant for office, because the head of a Department knows better than the commission can know the character of the work done in the Department. Yes, I would do as the good old preacher said—I would not only cut off the tail of this commission completely, but I would cut it off close behind its ears. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, it is needless for me to undertake to enter into any individual instances of the abuses of this law. They have been so elaborately explained that it would be folly to attempt, in the few moments accorded to me, to enter into an extended discussion as to that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WHITE of North Carolina. I should like about seven minutes more.

Mr. MAHANY. I ask that his time be extended.

Mr. PEARSON. I trust that the committee will grant this request, and I ask that the gentleman's time be extended ten minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE of North Carolina. I have heard gentlemen claiming to represent the "merit system" twit us, refer to us in derision as "spoilsmen," and say that we would bolster up our chances for a return to Congress by giving out the patronage of this great Government of ours to a hungry horde of office seekers. I imagine the gentlemen felt a little hungry themselves, as evidenced by their presence on this floor. I imagine, also, that if they lived in the district of North Carolina that I have the honor to represent here, if they continued to hold the views which they now express and to say that when we have won an honest victory their friends are not entitled to the emoluments that naturally ought to follow—if they should express such views as these in the Second district of North Carolina, after next November they would have the opportunity of joining John Howard Payne in singing "Home, Sweet Home," for the places that know them here now would know them no more forever. [Laughter.]

But these gentlemen are like Hudibras—

> And prove their doctrines orthodox
> By apostolic blows and knocks.
>
> * * * *
>
> Compound for sins they are inclined to
> By damning those they have no mind to.

They say the very facts that we instance as reasons why this law should be modified or amended simply show that the law is all right, but that the practices which have grown up under it are the only things that are wrong. Well, a law that permits of such pernicious practices as we have seen certainly needs some attention.

I want to say to gentlemen here, as I have but little time, that unless, in my opinion, you join with those who are here as true civil-service reformers and aid us in throwing proper safeguards around this law, so that it may subserve the interest of this great American people of ours, the next Congress that convenes here will do that piece of work for you, and you will stay at home. I do not honestly believe there is 1 per cent of the voting population of North Carolina that approves of the law as it stands and as it is administered to-day. Then we must choose between these evils. Here is a choice left to you. I urge you to join hands with us, because we are the true reformers.

We are the ones who would perpetuate some form of civil service. We are the ones who believe in merit, but we also believe, or I do at least, and I proclaim it as my doctrine, that to the victors belong the spoils; or, in language a little more primitive, if

you please, the ox that pulls the plow ought to have a chance to eat the fodder. [Laughter.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, I insist that this law should be modified, and modified radically, but if we can not get all that we desire, we are willing to suppress some of our wishes, we are willing to meet you halfway, and we ask you, gentlemen, if you would have this law extended, if you would have it continued, if you would have it operative, if you would have this reform go on, if you would live up to the principles of your party platform that you have spoken of, then join hands with us who are here advocating that proper safeguards be thrown around it and the end will be accomplished. Refuse to do it, and the other side will do it for you in a very short time.

Mr. Chairman, I have in mind two instances that occurred this week under my own observation. There was a young man who was famous for ballot-box stuffing down in the Second district of North Carolina, who came up to Washington under the last Administration, under the extension of the merit system, if you please, and applied to the Interior Department for a place. He was put in, and the record was written after his name, "Poor; a Democrat," and under the civil service. There was no examination; the civil service was pulled over him after he got in. I found he was salaried at $660 per annum.

I went down there yesterday, and I said to one of the officials: "I desire this place. It is not under the civil service. My man can sweep the floors and clean the cuspidors as nicely as this fellow. My friends have never been guilty of violation of law. They have never stuffed ballot boxes. They have never suppressed the votes of American citizens. I want this place." I was shown the record, and informed that it was under the civil service, and the appointment clerk of the Interior Department being a Democrat, I could not get my friend into this place, and that, too, under a Republican Administration. This man is there drawing $660 a year, cleaning cuspidors, cleaning floors, and dusting desks under the civil service.

I suppose the examination was something like that described by my friend from New Hampshire [Mr. SULLOWAY] yesterday. I suppose he belonged to that class of gentlemen who have to undergo these great scholastic tests. I suppose he belongs to that class of gentlemen who have to be 25 years of age before they can get in, and who can not get in after becoming 45 years of age, in order to grind a knife on a whetstone.

I have in mind another instance, of a young man employed in this House some few years ago. He went down and made application for a position under the "merit system," underwent an examination and utterly failed. Afterwards he was put on the rolls at $600 per annum and was subsequently promoted from one grade to another, from one place to another, until under the last Administration he was made chief of a bureau, and is to-day examining papers for the poor fellows who are applying over here for positions.

Now, in the short time that I have had I have said nothing in regard to the matter of expense. The opponents of our theory say there is a curtailing of expenses. They say it is a saving to the Government, that it is purely a "merit system." Oh, yes, "a merit system!" Yet this appropriation bill, I believe, carries $90,000, and by the time you get through with the detailed clerks from the various Departments who do the work of this gigantic reform institution the aggregate will be at least $120,000 per annum. Yes, and within twenty years these gentlemen will be knocking at the doors of this great Government of ours and demanding a place in the Cabinet of the President of the United States. Why, like the slimy boa constrictor, they are coiling themselves around everything in sight, and by the momentum of their gigantic proportions they are seizing upon everything. Like Alexander who, when he had conquered the world, wept when he could find no more worlds to conquer, in a little while we shall find them with crocodile tears in their eyes because there is nothing else to reform.

In the light of past events, it is difficult for the thoughtful man not to be more or less alarmed at the continual drifting from the strong moorings to which our ship of state has been so honorably attached. A condition of servitude to a portion of our inhabitants was permitted to remain for nearly two hundred and forty years in the face of the specific letter in our declaration of rights that "all men are born free and equal, endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

This living lie remained there for nearly a century, being constantly and vociferously applauded, until this festering cancer was cut away with a lance of fratricidal war of four years' duration, which left the body politic well-nigh dead. Again, under our amended Constitution, Article XIV, section 1, we have:

> All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

And while Congressmen are distributed among the several Congressional districts, presumably in proportion to the electors in each and their respective population, still we see Representatives upon the floor of this Chamber from Mississippi, South Carolina, and other Southern States where the aggregate vote cast in 1896 ranges all the way from 5,000 to 11,000; while other districts in the North, East, West, and some few of the Southern States had an aggregate vote cast anywhere from 30,000 to 50,000.

How long, Mr. Chairman, will this increased representation, brought about by the disfranchisement of certain American citizens, be permitted to go on unrebuked? Will the American Congress sit supinely by and declare its inability to interfere and cantingly say that these things are delegated to the respective States, while our organic law, the Constitution of the United States, is being openly violated?

Once more: We have the sickening spectacle of a few serious and very religious "missionaries" (?) and a horde of Shylock merchants visiting the Hawaiian Islands, presumably to civilize and Christianize the inhabitants there of.

But instead of these pious missionaries—these canting prelates—and the honest international commerce between the United States and this small Government, what do we behold? The ruling power overthrown, the Queen banished in exile in a foreign land, her property confiscated, the natives overawed, and in many instances murdered, and all this done by American citizens, and this great Government of ours standing by seeming to say "amen." It reminds me very much of the hypocritical merchant who directed his clerk to sand the sugar, to pebble the coffee, and water the whisky, then gravely said, "Come into the house and let's pray." Last, but not least, we have this commission, about which we have had such a lengthy discussion, created by a statute of the United States Congress, but, in my opinion, in open violation to our Constitution, daubed with the misnomer of "civil service," and later matriculated as the "merit system," which, if permitted to go on in its mad career with the same ratio it has in the last few years, will revolutionize the internal workings of our entire system.

I am loath to believe that it was ever intended by the formers of this great Government that we should ever be besmirched by anything that would have the smack of life tenure, inheritance, or any other way of acquiring an office except through and by the people, who constitute the Government. If watchmen, drivers, messengers, clerks, heads of divisions, and every species of officials now under the ample folds of this rubber-blanket concern, "the merit system," if you please, can be protected by the seemingly innocent little statute of 1883, how long will it be before this happy trio will discover that this "horde of spoilsmen" have not sufficient sense to elect the President of the United States and our American Congress, and take the whole shout within its loving embrace? Mr. Chairman, I think the time has come for us to call a halt, and if we have not the manliness to stand up and destroy this measure before it ruins our body politic, the electors of these United States will on the 8th day of November next rise in their might and in their wrath, and send men here who will do their bidding. Mark the prediction, and be goverened accordingly. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. EDDY] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. EDDY. Mr. Chairman, I had hoped to address the House at some length on this question, but certainly anyone who knows anything about it can well understand that it is useless to undertake to make a speech on any particular branch of this subject in the brief space of time that is now allotted to me. I will only say, then, by way of notice to the House, however unwelcome the information may be, that I shall at some time during this session of Congress take the opportunity to express my views on this law. I now yield back the balance of my time to the Chairman.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and the Speaker having taken the chair, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 4221) to confirm certain cash entries of public lands.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. SHATTUC. Mr. Chairman, I would that some one tell me what there is in the civil-service law so sacred and holy that an intimation on the part of anyone that he thought the law could be improved should throw a certain class of good people into convulsions.

You may propose to change the primary election laws; you may suggest that United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people; you may be in favor of a change in the immigration laws; you may insist on annexing Hawaii; you may agree or disagree with the Secretary of the Treasury as to financial

theories; you may be for or against the recognition of belligerent rights for the Cubans; you may differ in all of these great national questions and still be recognized as a worthy citizen of this great country; but mention an amendment to the civil-service law and the whole set of impracticables exclaim:

Unclean!!!

Unclean!!!

Unclean!!!

But there are others. So, Mr. Chairman, I will, with the indulgence of this House, state that "civil service" seems to be a very catching word. On the name of the law alone thousands uphold the law and denounce anyone who does not do so. Few of the most pronounced advocates of the law have ever read it, and know less of its use and misuse. Why, sir, at the meeting of the National Board of Trade, which was held in this city last month, a resolution was passed approving of the civil-service law. After they had adjourned I met a number of the members, and the conversation drifted to this subject, and of course I was interviewed concerning the question. I found that not one of the gentlemen I talked with had ever read the law; not one of them knew anything at all as to the extension of the service by Executive orders, and they never dreamed that there was now in the service anyone who had not been placed there by a competitive examination.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I submit that it is not creditable for any body of men to vote on such an important resolution as that was, approving such an important measure, without having read the law and without any knowledge at all as to the use and misuse of it.

Should you ask me if my constituents approve of the way the civil-service law has been manipulated, I should answer, "A large majority of them are heartily disgusted and unqualifiedly condemn what has been accomplished under the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission." In this I speak advisedly, first, because our State convention, at its meeting in Toledo last June, without a dissenting vote and in positive and unmistakable language, condemned the misuse of the law. I am violating no secrets of that committee room when I say that a majority of the committee on resolutions would have reported, had it been thought advisable, a resolution even condemning the law itself. No one who is conversant with the sentiments of that body doubts, had such a resolution been presented to the convention, it would have been adopted by a large majority. A gentleman who posed in the last Ohio State senate as the representative of the Civil Service Bureau presented a resolution to our committee at the Toledo convention committing our party of the State to the merit system as applying to employees of the different State and county offices, and his resolution was tabled by an almost unanimous vote of the committee. Had such a resolution been presented to that convention, it would no doubt have been tabled by a two-thirds vote.

I have further evidence as to the views of my constituency on this subject in that one of our Cincinnati papers, the Post, a paper having as large a circulation as any in the State, submitted to a vote the question for repeal of the civil-service law, and when the contest closed it was shown that over nine out of every ten who voted were in favor of absolute repeal of the law.

One of the Representatives from Indiana recently, in a debate on this floor, seemed to be fearful that Congressmen from Ohio (particularly Mr. BROWN) were not in accord with our party in that State on this great question, and quoted the Cincinnati Daily Commercial-Tribune in justification of what he had said. I will quote the Times-Star, a Cincinnati paper, owned and published by my predecessor, Hon. C. P. Taft. In its issue of December 29 it says, under the head of "BROWN indorsed:"

The Sixth district Republican Congressional committee met in this city Tuesday evening. The committee indorsed the action taken by their Congressman, SETH W. BROWN, in favor of repealing the civil-service law, and pledged Mr. BROWN a renomination.

Now, I hope our Indiana friend may rest his soul in peace as to how well we are representing the views of our constituency, and, as he has made the Commercial-Tribune his witness, I hope he will not consider it out of place if I, too, refer to this paper for some information on this subject.

In its issue of December 16 it has editorially:

If our lawmakers at Washington act upon the question in any manner, they should further improve and strengthen the service, in order that its possible imperfections may be eliminated.

Now, I do not see anything in that editorial with which I am not fully in accord. I heartily approve the sentiments as expressed, and will work and vote to "eliminate" all "imperfections" I discover in the use and application of the law, and I trust the Indiana gentleman will no longer characterize Congressmen from Ohio who differ from him, when we are following the same guide he selected.

In this same paper and the same editorial we find the following:

Reading the platform of the national Republican party as reported by a distinguished Senator from Ohio, and adopted in St. Louis, June 18, 1896, he will find the following embodied in that declaration of principles, viz: "The civil-service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and heartily and honestly enforced."

And the editor adds for himself that "that political creed suits the Commercial-Tribune," and I presume it suits every Ohio Congressman who believes in reform in the civil-service law as used and misused, and that, too, without any reservation, except that it is not a fact that the civil-service law was a Republican measure or in any true sense placed on the statute book by the Republican party.

The law should be thoroughly and heartily and honestly enforced while it is a law. It is not being honestly enforced. I am not so much complaining of the law itself; I am not so much in opposition as to what was its original intent; but I am and always shall be opposed to what has been done and accomplished in the name of civil service. The records show that this bill would never have become a law had any one of its advocates at that time intimated what could and would be done under the sanction of the law.

Mr. Chairman, I feel myself like writing an editorial on the party platform. I would have it read as follows:

Reading the platform of the national Republican party as reported by a distinguished Senator from Ohio and adopted in St. Louis on June 18, 1896, he will find the following embodied in that declaration of principles: "We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our hopes go out for the full success of their determined conquests for liberty. The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the lives or property of American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should use its active influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island."

That political creed suits, and we stand squarely upon it. How stands our editorial friend as to that declaration of principles? I know how our editorial friends stood the day after the distinguished Senator from Ohio, referred to as having reported our platform at St. Louis, had delivered in the United States Senate that famous patriotic Cuban speech advocating that belligerent rights be accorded to the Cubans, that speech which electrified the nation and gave hope to the Cuban patriots. I know how they stood then; but I may say a new light appears to have come over the vision of our editorial friends, so that little, if anything, has since been said about the distinguished Ohio Senator's patriotic speech or in favor of carrying out the sacred pledge made by our party as to suffering, prostrate, and bleeding Cuba.

We should stand by the whole platform in order that we may be consistent in demanding that any particular part be carried out. It is possible that conditions have so changed since this resolution was made a part of our party platform that the party is not now bound to execute the promises made.

For my part, I can not discover that Spain has recovered control of Cuba. I am not informed that Spain is now able to protect the lives of resident American citizens. I have no information that Spain is able to comply with its treaty obligations, and therefore I "watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots, and our hopes still go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty;" and I trust the Government of the United States will actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

If the conditions have changed in relation to Cuba in the essential parts mentioned in our party platform, I trust our friends who quote our party platform so fluently will make it clear, for the country is asking the question.

I feel like congratulating the Administration for the opportunity it has given our charitably disposed people to contribute of their abundance toward the relief of the hungry, suffering noncombatants of the Island of Cuba. I have no doubt that the country will respond liberally, and while comfort and hope will follow this tangible evidence of our friendship to the particular class, how 70,000,000 people would rejoice if some encouraging message could be sent to the patriots we were "watching with a deep and abiding interest" in June, 1896.

Mr. Chairman, I received a message a few days since from one of my constituents, in which he said he thought "the Government of the United States should use its active influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the Island of Cuba;" and my constituent added that if Spain meddled with any of our citizens in Cuba, to drive them off the island, and if they undertook to search our ships or otherwise make trouble, to "swipe" them off the face of the earth.

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I must say that I was amazed at the almost unanimous sentiment of our press and many of our public men, as expressed by the press, in condemning in unmeasured terms the Cuban patriots for executing Ruiz (by Auranguren), the agent of the greatest tyrant that has existed for ages; the emissary of a corrupt Government, with a dishonorable proposition, with gold as an inducement, and promises for future betterment as the price for the Cuban patriot's betrayal of his cause and honor. Had he a flag of truce? What of that? A flag of truce does not and should never protect a man bearing a dishonorable proposition. Those who were horrified should read the history of our own country and the actions of our own generals in a similar case before condemning the acts of the Cuban patriot.

I would like those editors who indorse the whole civil-service

business as it now stands to indicate that they would, under any circumstances, be willing to have their editorial or news departments filled from a civil-service list or by any civil-service examination that could be proposed.

Not one man in twenty would know a good item of news if it was furnished through and by the approval of the Civil Service Commission. The instinct for news is not developed in colleges or schools and can not be discovered by any system of civil-service examination to any greater extent than one's fitness to serve as an employee can be determined by the regulation competitive examination.

Gentlemen need not make light of a civil-service pension list. They should examine the record and see what was promised and protested when the civil-service law was under consideration in the Senate in 1883. Examine the records of that time and you will find that the advocates of the law claimed then that it could never be applied to more than a few thousand employees, and the law was passed and placed on the statute book with that understanding.

We now find that instead of a few thousand that 90,000 have been covered by the classified list, and out of the 90,000 employees classified and given a life tenure of office that about 72,000 of them were never examined at all; that is, the Presidents have, by Executive orders, placed about 72,000 officeholders in life positions without civil-service examinations. All these 72,000 employees were originally appointed under what is now termed the "spoils system," and they are continued in a life position by Executive order in just the position they were when first appointed.

From the present status of the civil service to civil pensions is as but a step is to a mile compared to what was the original intent of the civil-service law to its present application. A civil pension is, in my opinion, sure to follow life tenure of office.

Gentlemen may protest and disclaim such results; they did that as to the extension of the classified list when the civil-service law was pending; and we have found their words not true, not justified by results.

Mr. Chairman, there are thousands in my district who, like myself, left colleges and schools, with education unfinished, in answer to the call of our country, and went to the field in defense of our homes and in defense of the very life of the nation.

On our returning home, many of us, for various reasons, were unable to resume our studies. Our opportunity in that direction was sacrificed and lost.

The years we were absent in the field were the years that should and would have been spent in securing for ourselves such an education as would have enabled many of us to compete on any terms for official favors.

Now you take advantage of the situation and make an educational test in determining who shall fill official places in the gift of the Government. Instead of making the test one of fitness, you make it one of education.

You would absolutely bar us from any chance to secure a fair share of the gifts of the very Government for which we sacrificed so much.

A spoilsman, am I, for wishing to recommend some of these worthy men for official preferment?

A spoilsman, am I, for wishing to recommend some of the worthy sons of these patriotic men for office? Then I am a spoilsman!

These sons in thousands of instances have also suffered in consequence of the time sacrificed by their fathers while in the field.

I would never ask an old soldier to vote for me for any office if I sanctioned the conditions you approve of here for selecting the clerical staff.

Mr. Chairman, I hope it will not be considered out of place for me to say to my friends here who profess that it is dishonorable for anyone to seek a public office that I was nominated for Congress while absent from home and that I absolutely did not have an intimation that I was to receive the nomination.

I was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate in my district for any office.

I came here uncommitted and unpledged. Now, can the gentlemen on the other side who characterize those who differ from them on this subject say as much?

Yet, Mr. Chairman, I am not unmindful of the compliment paid me. I am grateful for it.

I never asked a person to vote for me, yet I am glad I do not forget the fact that thousands of our worthy young men spent much of their time and did efficient work for the party and for myself.

Am I a spoilsman because I would like to select a few of these patriotic young men to share with me the fruits of the victory? If so, then I am a spoilsman.

I believe myself more competent to make selections for official favors from among my constituents than is any Civil Service Commission.

This country survived for many years without any kind of a kid-gloved gentry having control of all the Government patronage for the United States.

One would think, after hearing the other side on this question, that without this Civil Service Commission the Government would cease to exist.

Civil-service pension bills have already been introduced in Congress placing the old employees on a pension, and it becomes a very serious question whether this life tenure of office should not be abrogated.

The civil-service specialists declare they will never cease agitating the question until the whole 180,000 employees of the Government are placed under civil-service rules, and that, too, without any previous examination.

These officeholders are the most persistent, energetic class of individuals in this country. A good portion of the time of many Congressmen is spent now in trying to help these people who are under the civil-service rules in securing promotions or transfers in order to better their condition.

The majority of these employees are not of that passive, retiring, receptive class one would expect to find in the classified list with a life position assured them.

One would suppose that beneficiaries of the civil-service law would be living in sublime confidence that the workings of that law would insure to them absolute justice and protection, but many of them are living witnesses to the fact that a "pull" from and to the right direction is of great benefit in securing desired results.

These employees might have their organizations, compact and energetic, with leaders well versed in the science of politics as well as statesmanship, so I am sure it is not problematical what influence 180,000 of these people might exert in securing for themselves a civil pension list.

Life tenure of office is the most enervating system that could be adopted. Under such system there is little incentive to economize or to provide for old age, and an investigation will show that a very few of those under such system are making any provision at all for self-support in the future.

He is expected to be a machine, to be run by rule, and when he asks for promotion must be examined as to what he knows instead of as to what he has accomplished or done.

His adaptation for his special calling and willingness to accomplish all that is possible go for nothing.

Examinations as at present conducted are educational tests and have very little application as to one's fitness to fill the particular position to which he aspires. If any doubt this statement, I would suggest that inquiry be made of the many thousands who have been examined as to the correctness of my statement.

Those desiring positions should be qualified by experience or otherwise to fill that position. He should not be deprived of securing such a place because some one else is more proficient in geography, grammar, mathematics, or the English language than he, and that is just what is being accomplished every day through these civil-service examinations. It is the basis on which all positions are secured—and lost, too.

I do not believe in a competitive oral or written examination, for no oral or written competitive examination can be so framed as to deal fairly between competitors.

I am not influenced in my opinion from any partisan motives. I state what I believe and what the record will show to be true without any regard to party advantages.

As to the original intent and scope of the civil-service law, see what Senator Pendleton, the author of the bill, said on the Senate floor when the bill was on its passage in 1883, viz:

> There has been great misapprehension as to the methods and scope of this bill. The bill simply applies to the Executive Departments of the Government here in Washington, and to those offices throughout the country, post-offices and custom-houses which employ more than fifty persons—thirty-five offices—and applies to not more than 10,000 employees.

It is not necessary to quote further from the Senate record, to show what was then understood to be the maximum scope and the intent of the law.

In the House of Representatives, Tuesday, December 14, 1897, while the House was considering the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill (Mr. BINGHAM, chairman), the civil-service appropriation was under consideration, a member quoted the names of members of the present House who voted for and against the civil-service law in 1883, and, among others, named the following: Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. CANNON, Mr. BRUMM, and Mr. MARSH.

Mr. BINGHAM, chairman subcommittee on Appropriations, said:

> That bill was brought into the House by Mr. Kasson, then a member from Iowa, * * * and he at once called the previous question upon it, * * * and therefore there was literally no debate upon it. The civil-service debate was exclusively in the Senate, and during that debate not once, on the part of Mr. Pendleton in charge of it and Mr. HAWLEY, but frequently, was the declaration made all through the entire discussion that the effect of the legislation then proposed was to cover only about 10,000 subordinate employees of the Government. * * * As the gentleman from Massachusetts has stated, it has not been changed from that day to this. * * *
>
> It was stated at that time it embraced only about 10,000 subordinate officers of the Government, with 40 or 50 officials. I wish to say that if that policy had been carried out as originally intended there would have been no criticism of the extension of that service as the result of the order of the President of the United States in 1897, and there would have been no occasion for

provoking the debate on the part of the House that will follow in connection with the appropriation for that Bureau. * * * I voted for the act in 1883, covering, as it was supposed to cover, 10,000 subordinate officers, but if there had been an idea * * * that this would have been extended by Executive order to embrace some 87,000 subordinate officers, I for one would have voted against it.

On this same day, Mr. CANNON, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, stated as follows:

My recollection is that I did vote for it, and, Mr. Chairman, I want to say further * * * in that connection, at that time I was in favor of a civil-service law, as I am now, covering real civil-service reform. I did not dream then that by orders of the Executive the civil service would become, in many respects, uncivil service. * * * Where administrative functions are exercised involving the use and discretion, then the administrator charged with the conduct of affairs and responsible to the people should be at perfect liberty to have his administrative officeholders in harmony with its policy.

Mr. BRUMM. If the gentleman from Massachusetts will allow me, I think I also was one of those who voted against the bill at that time, together with the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BARRETT. I omitted to use the gentleman's name in that connection. * * *

Mr. BRUMM. I am very proud to be included with them on that vote.

Mr. MARSH. If the gentleman from Massachusetts will allow me to decorate his speech with my name, as one gentleman who voted against that bill, I would be glad to have the opportunity of so expressing myself.

Mr. BARRETT. I should be very glad indeed to have the name of the gentleman from Illinois included.

Mr. MARSH. And allow me to say in the presence of this House * * * that no vote has given me more satisfaction and gratification than my vote on that occasion.

Mr. Chairman, any amount of evidence from the record could be produced to show that the law has not been honestly applied; that in the name of civil-service reform, one of the greatest bunko games ever perpetrated on a confiding public has been worked by these professional agitators through the manipulation of designing departmental officials and others, with the approval of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the executive, advisory, and administrative class, which, under the direction and supervision of the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries, include the chief clerks of the Departments, the bureaus of the Departments whose duties are of an executive, advisory, and administrative character, should be exempt from the operations of any civil-service law.

I would give a tenure of office of from four to six years to the clerical class, which should include all employees whose duties are altogether executory and clerical and dependent upon the direction and supervision of that class of officials first mentioned. I would apportion the clerical offices or positions of the Government to the several States in proportion to their voting population, and to the several Congressional districts in like manner. I would have rotation in office by making the tenure of office as stated, with a provision that worthy employees might be retained after their term had expired, at the discretion of the head of the Department or bureau.

I have the privilege of making the following extract from an official letter from a disbursing officer of the Government who disburses annually several millions of dollars. I submit the extract without comment, as it speaks for itself:

I find my position here a very embarrassing one in this respect, namely, that the entire force is made up of people who are utter strangers. * * * I feel that I am entirely out of touch with the office. While all seem worthy people, there is not one who has any personal interest in the personal success of my administration. There is not one to whom I would intrust the writing or the perusal of a letter pertaining to the affairs of the office, except of the most unimportant and ordinary business character. I feel that this is not a resonable or a proper relation. I ought to have at least two personal representatives in the more responsible positions. The proper administration of the office and my own safety certainly require it. If I had full authority, I should not make wholesale removals, but it seems to me that the good of the service requires that I be represented in the personnel of the force. I believe that you would be glad to have this done if you could bring it about, and I hope you may be enabled to do so.

I submit that there is not a successful business man in the country who would not approve of the sentiments expressed in this letter. I doubt the sincerity of any successful business man who says that one who is held responsible for any business or department has not the right to call to his aid such a staff as he knows from personal knowledge are interested in his success and the success of such policies as he might represent.

In conclusion, I wish leave to print with this some extracts from the testimony of Hon. H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions, before the present Senate Civil Service Investigating Committee, some time during the last month.

The testimony speaks for itself. Comment is unnecessary.

Q. Do you think it would be a good thing to abolish the civil-service system as to clerks?

A. No, sir; I do not. I think it would be a good thing to limit it. I was a civil-service reformer, so called. But it is a good deal like free trade to me; it does not work out. * * *

Q. What is the present arrangement in regard to the medical boards?

A. The last Administration put all * * * medical examiners, that is, the members of the local boards, * * * in the classified service.

Q. I refer to the medical boards.

A. Those are the medical examiners, the local boards. All the individual members earning over $900 are put within the classified service. That puts some whole boards under the classified service, or two members possibly under the classified service and one out, or one member within the classified service and two out. * * *

Q. How are they paid?

A. They are paid by fees. There is no doubt in my opinion that many boards were appointed during the last Administration because they were "soldier haters." You know what that meant during the war, and what it has meant since. Ex soldiers complain of it; they will not go before those boards. * * * There is a very peculiar condition as to those boards.

I hear * * * that the most experienced men, of long years of experience, men possibly who have served in the Army and were accustomed to amputations on the field of battle and know the result of such amputations, and so on, will not go before the civil-service examining boards, because with the young man who is just out of college, or is up to date, and in up-to-date terms they do not like to compete. This is the story they tell me. In consequence it deprives the Bureau of the opportunity of employing surgeons of long experience. * * *

Q. There is, then, an absolute lack of uniformity in the way those medical examining boards stand to-day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Some are classified and some are not classified?

A. Yes, sir. There is no qualification that puts them under the civil service except their earnings, the fees.

Q. Those who are not classified are expected to do the same grade of work as those who are classified, are they not?

A. Exactly. * * *

Q. To come back now to the general system, that is, as to the great body of clerks in your office, are there many clerks who could be dropped from the rolls without impairing the efficiency of the service?

A. There are quite a number who could be dropped without impairing the efficiency of the service at all.

Q. Why are they not dropped?

A. I have dropped some along. I almost always get into more or less trouble over it. And now I could not well drop anybody without a court-martial. They would appeal to the Civil Service Commission and bring them down on me. They do not want to be dropped.

* * * * * * *

Q. It has been stated lately, as, of course, you are aware, that in a great many of the Departments here in Washington there is a considerable number of clerks who are practically useless, who are superannuated, or from some cause or other have become inefficient, but who remain in the offices, drawing the same rate of pay and really doing no work; that if the places were abolished it would be done without any view of filling them, and that there could be a very large saving made.

A. * * * Senators or Members will complain probably to the Civil Service Commission that some man has been reduced or has been dropped, and it ought not to have been done. Then the Civil Service Commission writes letters to know the reason why. * * * If I drop him for inefficiency, he will claim that he is one of the best clerks in the Bureau and will generally bring Senators and Members to prove it, and they get me tangled up then with the Civil Service Commission.

Q. I do not see exactly how the Civil Service Commission can interfere.

A. Oh, he complains to the Civil Service Commission that he has been removed unjustly, and they want us to explain.

Q. Suppose you were let alone, * * * could you not reduce that force and yet retain the same efficiency?

A. I have agreed to reduce it, and I have submitted an estimate to reduce it 95.

* * * * * * *

Q. Certainly. I am now speaking of the great mass of clerical positions, not the medical boards. * * *

A. * * * If you want a suggestion from me, I believe you ought to have a tenure of office, and there ought to be about 10 per cent of new blood introduced each year. That would do away very largely with the suggestion made a few minutes ago about men staying in so long. Senator, they stay in so long that they get into ruts. They do not do themselves justice. * * * They do not do the Department justice. * * * New blood with new ideas, coming in contact with the experience and workings of the Department to rub up against, always helps.

Q. All are indirectly pensioned who are kept in clerkships when they have ceased to do work?

A. Yes, sir; if the man knew he had a tenure of office, instead of living as a Cabinet officer or a Senator, he would possibly save some of his earnings.

Q. Now, there is one other point I want to understand. For filling vacancies and for appointments, is it not better to have an eligible list to draw from rather than to have the places filled by outside influence?

A. There are some grades that can be filled that way. It can be done so far as copyists and those who perform the ordinary work are concerned, but I would just as soon try to make a fortune through the Louisiana lottery as to secure * * * efficiency through the civil service. I like to look a man in the face when I employ him to do work, as you do when you employ a man about your private office. A person may pass a splendid civil-service examination, away up, and when you put him down to a desk he may be impracticable, inefficient, and the impracticable and inefficient are the fellows, many of them, who pass the very highest examinations. * * *

In my Bureau there was a very large number of ex-Union soldiers dropped out in the past four years, and I have reinstated many of them. There are either 105 or 107 that I have reinstated in my work. I have endeavored to pick out those who are most competent, whose records were good, and who were sober, industrious men.

* * * * * * *

Q. If you took all the recommendation of outsiders, why would not that same pressure, more or less, be brought to bear upon every appointment to be made?

A. * * * There is a very large element, and always has been, that are not disturbed. They were not disturbed during the so-called spoils system. They are men who hold their position just like they hold a position in business, because they are useful and make themselves useful. That is not only the case, I think, in my Bureau, but when I was in the Post-Office Department it was the same way there. Nobody tries to disturb them.

Q. The clerks who can no longer perform their duties are mostly old men who have been there a good while?

A. Mostly, yes; old men and ladies who have been there a good while, * * * and if I could have gotten rid of them it would have improved the efficiency of the service. There are many ways, Mr. Senator, by which a clerk who may be competent is an absolute nuisance among other people. They are quarrelsome, stirring up strife and trouble. * * *

Senator LODGE. It seems to me, from what you have said, * * * that the great difficulty in making the civil service as efficient as possible and getting rid of inefficient clerks arises from the fact that the head of a Department is trammeled in making removals.

Commissioner EVANS. There is a good deal in that.

The CHAIRMAN. Are special examiners classified?

Commissioner EVANS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Should they be classified, in your judgment?

Commissioner EVANS. I think not. * * *

The CHAIRMAN. What are your reasons for thinking they should not be classified?

Commissioner EVANS. They should be men adapted to the peculiar service. You can not tell by an examination what a man is adapted to. We try to pick out efficient men for that place, and we have been mostly promoting men to it. * * *

The CHAIRMAN. How should the chiefs of division be treated? Should they be classified or not?

Commissioner EVANS. I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you think not?

Commissioner EVANS. A man occupying a responsible position likes to call about him men in whom he has personal confidence. You never knew General Grant * * * to select his chief of staff from the enemy. * * * So far as politics is concerned here in these bureaus, there is nothing in it. The employees can change quicker than the Administration can change, and you do not know who belongs to one party and who belongs to the other. A man likes to have men about him in whom he has a little personal confidence. * * * I believe that the chief of a division ought not to be in the classified service. I would go to the other end and begin. To state my idea about it plainly, if I wanted to establish a civil service I would protect the charwoman, and I would protect the laborer. I would protect the employee up to $1,400, and when they get above that I would let them take their chances.

Senator LODGE. I understand, then, that you would not abolish the civil-service system, but you think it should be modified and limited in certain directions?

Commissioner EVANS. No; I would not abolish the civil service, but I would limit it. I would reorganize it. That is just my suggestion. I would protect the poor charwoman, if there is any protection in the civil service. I would protect the laborer, if there is any protection in it, but I would not examine him in astronomy or anything of that kind for the position of laborer.

Senator LODGE. The unskilled laborer is not now under civil service.

Commissioner EVANS. No; but I say I would protect him.

The CHAIRMAN. The law expressly provides that it shall not apply to laborers.

Commissioner EVANS. I know it does.

Mr. PROCTER. It does not provide that it shall not apply, but that it shall not be required to be applied to them.

The CHAIRMAN. It is prescribed that they shall not be included in the classified service.

Commissioner EVANS. Substantially. The man who gets above $1,400, in my opinion, is competent to take his chances in the world; he does not need any protection. In that way you would have a better service. In the long years you have been here you know that men have been in the Departments here and they are never disturbed. They were not disturbed under the so-called spoils system.

Senator LODGE. A good many were thrown out during the last four years.

Commissioner EVANS. There is no doubt about that, but they were thrown out before the offices were classified and to get others in.

Mr. PROCTER. How many clerks have you in the Pension Office?

Commissioner EVANS. The appropriation act allows 1,835. They are not all clerks, but it embraces all classes of employees, as you know.

Mr. PROCTER. I understood you to say that persons who came in through examination have more pressure behind them than those who came in through what you termed the spoils system?

Commissioner EVANS. As I said, the best men I have in my employ are men who came in through the so-called spoils system.

Senator LODGE. Prior to 1883?

Commissioner EVANS. Yes; and they have come in in various ways since, before the whole thing was locked and the key thrown away, as you know. There are various ways by which they were put in.

Mr. PROCTER. Do you not think it a bad system that would place all the chiefs of divisions in a large bureau like that in one political party?

Commissioner EVANS. No, sir; I do not. On the contrary, I think it is just what ought to be done. I believe if the people have elected the Democratic party to power, they expect them to carry out their policies. The last Administration, no doubt, had a policy with reference to pensions, and the Administration selected the men and put them in power to carry out that policy. They were, no doubt, friends of the Administration, and they were selected, no doubt, with that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give us your idea as to the number of years they should be permitted to serve, because that is the practical question connected with this investigation.

Commissioner EVANS. I should say eight years, and not to exceed ten. I look on this thing as divorcing the Government from the people. The rising generation feel that they have no interest in this Government.

Mr. PROCTER. As a general thing, young men are better clerks than old men, are they not?

Commissioner EVANS. Yes, sir. * * * I know that I could not pass a civil-service examination.

Mr. PROCTER. Was not the law of 1883 enacted for the very purpose that all citizens should compete for public service regardless of their political belief?

Commissioner EVANS. That is all true; but you may take two churches, and while they both claim to be Christian, they may differ as to the particular road by which to get to heaven. The political parties differ on political lines, and they differ on policies. So I say I believe in having those about me upon whom I may depend to carry out my will and wishes. I believe in having friends about me, and I believe the other party should have the same. I believe the Constitution of the United States was framed on those lines.

* * * * * * *

Mr. BAKER. You spoke of agency clerks a little while ago, and stated that they are under the civil-service rules. Is not the pension agent responsible for all the errors in his office by those clerks?

Commissioner EVANS. The law so holds him responsible for all errors.

Mr. BAKER. Under his official bond?

Commissioner EVANS. Yes, sir. * * * In the last Administration they turned out people in any way. They turned out almost anybody and they filled their places. I do not know how they got them in.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, we are about to witness the closing scenes of this farce that has been continued before this audience for six days. I have been making an earnest endeavor to find out what all this discussion was about, anyway. I am informed that under the rules it will be impossible to get a vote on this measure now pending either to amend or repeal the law that these gentlemen complain of, and so it strikes me that there must have been some other motive or motives behind those that permitted this discussion to go on. I think, perhaps, in the first place, that there was a fear on the part of the political bosses who are managing affairs and controlling the Government now that if Congress were left to itself it might appropriate too much money and there might be a deficit, and they thought that it was safer for Congress to talk than to expend money.

Mr. QUIGG. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I only have five minutes.

Mr. QUIGG. Your time will be extended.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. If you will get the extension, I will answer the question after I get the extension. [Laughter.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, there is another reason. There is a great army of office seekers knocking at the door for admission. Their Representatives here, to whom they look to secure office for them, must satisfy them in some way. So these speeches are made solely and entirely for home consumption and nothing else. [Laughter.] We witnessed here at the first opening of Congress after the holidays the very sudden appearance of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] upon the scene. The track was cleared, everything was side-tracked, and he was given the right of way and two hours to make a speech to use in the interest of Mr. HANNA out in Ohio.

A MEMBER. And he won out.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. That was the understanding. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] no doubt told the boys who worked in the Hanna trenches that this law was to be repealed and the door would be opened to them; and now, after the vote has been taken, and Mr. HANNA'S election is secure, I suppose we will be permitted to take a vote this evening. [Laughter.] I heard my honorable friend from New Hampshire, Mr. Salivator or Mr. SULLOWAY [laughter], yesterday make the charge that everyone who stood for civil-service reform was either a coward or a demagogue. Now, I have been looking into this matter a little, and I have taken up the case. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] is a very eminent example to us as to who is the coward and who is the demagogue.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] here in this House claimed the right to differ from his party and his party's platform when a great principle is at stake. Then he goes out to Ohio and denounces everybody who makes an attempt to justify themselves when they differ from their party platform. You see it makes a difference where you are at. Now, we have this example of demagogism pure and simple; so if there are demagogues—there are some—on the other side of this question, certainly they have a monopoly or a majority on that question.

Now, I am for civil-service reform; for a more stringent law even than we have. I do not believe it would be safe in this country of ours to turn political parties loose with the reward of office as a bribe for political following. Should you do that, gentlemen, all principles at stake and that are advocated by parties will be obscured and the ever-increasing horde of pie hunters, who often hold the balance of power in the country, would go over to the party that would offer the greatest rewards of the spoils of office.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Now I should like to have five minutes to answer the gentleman's question. [Laughter.]

Mr. LACEY. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have five minutes more, on condition that he will read the Populist platform on this question. That was the condition he imposed the other day. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the time of the gentleman be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I have time, and I yield the gentleman ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the gentleman's time be extended five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LACEY. I will ask the gentleman to allow me to read the Populist platform for him.

Mr. QUIGG. I want to ask the gentleman whether I understood him to say that we had not power to get any vote in regard to any proposition with reference to the civil service?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I have been informed that under the rules of this House, so far as this bill under consideration is concerned, no amendment can be offered, and the only vote to be taken will be on the passage of the bill.

Mr. QUIGG. But did the gentleman mean to imply thereby that when this bill is voted and passed upon that we can not have a separate vote on this law?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Oh, no; I presume that the gentlemen have the courage of their convictions, and will bring in a separate bill; and if they can get recognition from the Speaker, or a rule from the Committee on Rules, they could do so; but it entirely rests with the Speaker, as he is the whole thing and runs the House. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] Therefore I take it for granted that no such permission would be given, and these speeches are all for buncombe, to enable the boys to send them out to satisfy the voters at home.

Mr. QUIGG. But will the gentleman undertake to speak for the Speaker without having consulted the Speaker?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Yes, sir; as the Speaker never consults me. [Great laughter and applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I was about to explain my position on this civil-service law. The only fault I have to find with it is that those who are in power do not enforce the law.

It is well understood by gentlemen, and it is no use to try to fool one another. On the contrary, it is well known that there is no difficulty in getting people out under the civil-service law. You can get them out as freely as you want, but the trouble is you can not get the right fellow in. There is the difficulty. You can not get the man in that stood by you in the election; you can not reward and pay your political debts by putting a fellow in that fought for you in the campaign; you can not reward him at the Government's expense, and hence the objections of these gentlemen to the civil-service law. Now, if you can remove that, and the President in some way can remove that objection, you will hear no more fault found with the civil-service law.

Here is a case that came under my observation. Henry A. Robinson, chief of a division in the Agricultural Department, was a Bryan man. He would not bow his knee to the golden god, and he even went so far as to go home before the election and made some speeches for Mr. Bryan, and on election day voted for him. He was given prompt notice, as soon as my Republican friends went into office, that his resignation would be accepted on any day. He thought they meant what they said, and he resigned. On the other hand, a gentleman in the same division, a goldbug Democrat, who wrote the celebrated bulletin or pamphlet No. 3, of which the Republicans distributed 40,000 copies and considered the best argument on the gold side of the question that had been made, he held his place, and is getting $1,800 a year.

A MEMBER. He is worth it.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. He is worth more than that to the goldbugs, no doubt.

If we were in the habit of seriously considering the bearing of all that happens in the administration of national affairs, it would be very difficult to secure from even the majority in this House a vote for an appropriation of money for the continuance of what is known as the Civil Service Commission. I am not a spoilsman, nor do I believe we shall ever return to the old system of spoils-mongering; but it is within the knowledge of every observing member of Congress that the present Administration has more than made a farce of the civil-service rules. There is not a Department under the Government where removals have not been made for merely partisan purposes, and in many cases without even the semblance of regard for the law.

It is an open secret that the political fortunes of a statesman seeking an election to a high position has caused the profligate use of Federal officials for the purpose of advancing the failing fortunes of a Presidential favorite. Nor are we forced to rely for information upon this topic on the statements of political opponents of the aspiring statesman. We hear the complaint from men of his own party and standing with him for the great party of high taxes and low morality.

But there is little in all this that is worthy of comment. It has been so constantly the practice of Republicans in office as to occasion slight attention, even when following the bold declarations of the platform and of the Chief Executive's official utterance. He would be a very simple citizen who would look for the observance of the civil-service rules from a Republican Administration after the experience of the past. But in another direction we see evidences of progress toward an absolute despotism which should awaken every citizen to a sense of impending danger.

For years we have been accustomed so continually to the cry of "anarchy" during the excitements of political campaigns that we have ceased to note the progress being made in this direction by those who have raised this new cry after the old slogan of the bloody shirt lost its force. Nor do I expect that any words of mine will stem the tide or give pause to the men who act upon the assumption that they believe this country should be ruled by the elect and that they are the elect. And yet I want to utter this warning that it may stand of record when the people awake to the fact that their liberties have been destroyed while they slept. And I ask of the defenders of this Administration that they take note of the statements herein made and give such answer as may be possible.

We have in office a Secretary of the Treasury. That he is in some way accounted slightly better than his party is evidenced not only merely by the fact that he is hated by all the old wheelhorses of Republicanism, but also by that other fact that no one can answer for his partisanship nor foretell how long it will be before he will once more give vent to his feelings in the denunciation of "the hideous specter of the McKinley bill," under which terms he not long ago welcomed a gathered host in his chosen city. And, besides being so much better than his present party, Mr. Gage stands preeminently as the champion of the public faith and of "sound money." He is the banker whose wonderful wisdom is to enlighten the world upon finance. He is the great man from out of the West who has lived in so high an atmosphere that the odor of anarchy is not in his garments. Now, I want to call attention to a single action of this prodigy of statesmanship and ask if it be in accordance with law.

It is perfectly well understood that the United States Treasury is as full of barnacles as an old hulk that has never been scraped. It is an open secret that there are many incompetents employed in that Department, filling places that were "made for them" over twenty-five years ago, and that their services are not worth the ink with which their names are signed with wonderful regularity on the pay rolls. It is also well known that many employees of that Department have outlived all ability to render any service of value to the Government. As to that, we have the authority of the Secretary himself and of his subordinates, who have accepted the hints given as to a policy to be pursued regarding these barnacles.

It is openly stated by the Secretary that he proposes to establish a rule under which these useless employees may still hold their places and receive their pay regularly without doing the work required of them in the past and also without observing the plain commands of the statute. The Secretary decides that the pay of these persons shall be slightly reduced and then that they may be in some manner excused from a strict performance of their duties. As it is stated by one of the Treasury officials in an authorized interview, "It will be perfectly understood that if these old and superannuated persons fail of arriving at their stations at the required hour, the timekeepers will make no note of it, and their pay will go on as ever.

Of course the Secretary understands that we have no private pension system in this country, and that his action is clearly contrary to law. He knows there is a special and very stringent statute governing the matter of which he makes such light and that he has no legal right to establish a private pension system contrary to law. He knows that the law says what shall be the hours of labor for Government employees and that it contains no provision under which any Department officer can make exceptions. But this knowledge has no terrors nor deterrent force for the great banker installed as the Secretary of the Treasury. He sees a chance to make a rule that is pleasing in his sight, and pays as little attention to the existing law as if he had always been a Republican and had never denounced McKinleyism and all its works. And in this the Secretary is consistent with the record of most statesmen who have budded of late as the exemplars of devotion to the public faith.

And in view of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, what folly it is to vote large sums of money for the maintenance of a Civil Service Commission. The rule laid down by the Secretary of the Treasury does away entirely with all need for an expensive commission whose members have become so skilled in bowing the pregnant hinges of the knee that they stand as well with Democratic as with Republican spoilsmen. If there be any need of rules for the governance of Government employees, why waste money for a commission when we can apply to the great banker at the Treasury Department and let him tell us what to do and what to leave undone. There is but one term to apply to the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in this regard. It is nothing but dress-coat anarchy, and all the more dangerous and contemptible because of the false pretense of its author. If there had been a law authorizing the thing the Secretary has done, there would have been no necessity for his order in the premises. And if there be a law directly prohibiting the practice initiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, then he should be brought before the bar for his conduct.

And there is another gentleman who has recently laid down his robes of office and stepped from the hidden to the actual service of the national bankers. It is well known that there are certain well-defined statutes regulating the affairs of the national banks. It is also equally well known that upon some points the law leaves the Comptroller of the Currency no discretion. For instance, the law makes certain penalties for the taking of deposits after the bank is known to have been insolvent. The statute makes certain very strict rules regarding the loaning of the funds of the banks to persons acting as officials or on the boards of directors. And yet the late Comptroller of the Currency published over his own signature a statement that he had for many months known of the violation of the statutes by the officials of a national bank, and had screened them because of the fact that an election was at hand, and because he believed that by so doing he might save the consequences of a big bank failure at a critical time.

Now, I do not care to discuss here whether or not the late Comptroller was as great a financier as he believed himself to be. But I do want to call attention to the simple fact that in the case of that Philadelphia bank he annulled a law of Congress and protected criminals in the violation of its clear provisions. It is not a matter for me to consider here whether or not Mr. Eckels,

during his term of office, was able to save one or many banks by exercising a discretion denied to him by the statute. All that needs be attended to now is the simple and uncontradicted fact that he violated the law himself and connived at its violation by others, and of both these statements we have his own boastful confession. And we are forced in this case to a similar conclusion as in the case of the anarchistic Secretary of the Treasury. If Mr. Eckels is to be allowed thus to be a law unto himself, why should we waste time in seeking to frame laws amending our financial system?

We have still a Comptroller of the Currency. He has been anointed, as was Mr. Eckels, by an appointment to office. He has his course to run, and he will probably hold office during some exciting campaigns in which the friends of "sound money" will have to stand together. I want, therefore, to call attention to the fact that in the past the laws have been violated by the Comptroller of the Currency and that gentleman has gone to his haven in the bank parlor of his masters, reaping thereby the regulation reward of the unjust steward. If it was right to send Mr. Fish, of the late firm of Grant & Ward, to Sing Sing prison because of an improper use of the funds of the Marine Bank, then it was criminal for Mr. Singerly to do the same, and it was a piece of gross malfeasance for Mr. Eckels to screen him in the act.

But though all these things be made as clear as the noonday sun, there will be no action taken by the law officers of this Administration, who will carefully husband their powers until they can find some poor wretch who has dared to refuse to work for a railroad wrecker at starvation wages, and then every arm of the law will be outstretched for his punishment. And we shall continue to read the Declaration of Independence and glory over a flag that has been defended by bankers against the assaults of illy clothed anarchists.

There are a good many examples in history where republics have gone down on account of the spoils system. No more striking example, perhaps, than that of the French Republic that grew out of the French Revolution. When Napoleon took charge of the army in Italy, starved, half-clothed, and poorly armed—when they had crossed the Alps and looked down on the valley of Italy, he said to them:

> In that valley lies everything that you need—wealth, fame, honor. It is yours for the taking, and on your return from this expedition every one of you shall have wherewithal to purchase 6 acres of land.

The Republic had rejected all attacks of royalty, and held out its hand to the people. It had extended the knowledge of the rights of man, even as far as Russia, and made despots tremble in their own palaces. Under the watchword of equality and fraternity, they had brought hope to the dethroned humanity the world over. But as soon as these people learned, as they did later on when Napoleon invaded their country, that they were coming not to establish a freer and better government, but to plunder and rob them of the accumulations of their labor, then the reaction set in against the revolution until finally it culminated in the overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo.

We might perhaps draw a parallel with the history of the Republican party coming into power under Lincoln, with a grand motto of human rights inscribed upon its banner. It made great progress in lifting this Republic to a higher plane of civilization by the destruction of chattel slavery. But in a few years it fell a prey to huckstering, trafficking politicians who were willing for the sake of office to barter away the rights of the people. As far back as Grant's second Administration we had the whisky-trust scandal. Garfield fell a victim to the bullet fired by a "pie-hunting" office seeker. Under Harrison the McKinley bill was framed and formulated in a committee room whose doors were always open to the manufacturing interests. Blanks were left lying on the table accessible to those robbers to make out their own schedules, so that the Republican party would have an excuse for "frying the fat" out of them for campaign purposes.

In the last campaign we saw that the unanimous support of the banking interests of the country went solidly to the Republican party because they had assurances that they should dictate the financial policy of the Government, and they are now clamoring through their agent, Mr. Gage, for the fulfillment of the contract.

We saw the railroad corporations of the country carrying a million and a half or two million of political "rooters" to Canton, in many cases free of charge. Of course it was understood that the railroad interests would be protected should McKinley be landed in the White House. And so now the Republican party, in order to fulfill its promises to this horde of office seekers, is seeking to wipe out of existence the last barrier erected between them and the Treasury of the United States.

After having repudiated every other plank in their platform (except that on the tariff) they are now trying to wipe out that on the civil-service reform, and this is the party that after having violated every pledge it has made to the people is now crying out for an honest dollar.

I am not of those, however, that believe that civil service (no matter how rigid) will prevent corruption in politics or in the Government service, or check or limit the mad rush of those struggling to hold a position under the Government.

I believe there is something underlying all this—something that the politicians have not discovered; and if one stops to reason upon the matter, he will readily conclude that it must be caused by the fact that men are denied opportunities to employ themselves—denied opportunities to engage in legitimate employment, and that those opportunities are narrowing every year, and the number of those that are struggling for places and jobs constantly on the increase; and so it must be until we have a race of statesmen who have the wisdom and ability to find out the underlying cause of this evil and apply the remedy by so framing our Government and its laws as to destroy the monopoly of land and other public utilities; and when you have abolished these evils, men will not struggle with one another and hound from morn to night their representatives in Congress and Senate and in the Departments for the privilege of eking out a narrow and precarious and miserable existence in Government employ.

I am a believer, of course, in civil-service reform. I would carry it even further than its application to Federal offices. I believe it ought to be carried into the different States of the Union; that the merit system ought to be put in practice in the States as well as the nation. I believe that out of this spoils system has come the political boss. I believe the country would have been spared the late disgraceful scenes at Columbus, Ohio, if they had had the merit system in that State.

In every State of this Union we are producing the political bosses who get control of the party machinery and are enabled thereby to deal out to the party followers the patronage of the State and pay their political debts out of the taxpayers of the Commonwealth. These are the things that have come to threaten and are threatening the destruction of a republican form of government on this continent, and unless the remedy is applied, and that speedily, we will be face to face with conditions that will border closely on the anarchy that reigned in the early days of the French Revolution.

Of course we do not expect anything along this line to come from the Republican party. I am one of those who believe that its days of usefulness have passed, that it has gone over and is to-day wholly in the control of the selfish interests of the country, the great corporations, those who wish to control its lawmaking power so as to rob the people. It is not the party of Lincoln, Chase, Grant, and Garfield any longer. They are but poor imitators of those great men who direct its course to-day.

Largely they are soulless corporations, hypocrites, who but masquerade in the grave clothes of their illustrious predecessors. A new force politically must be called into being, must get control, and apply these remedies, if the Republic is to be saved.

I want to ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LACEY. I object, unless the gentleman will publish the Populist platform as a part of his remarks.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. The Populist party have never violated their platform as the gentleman has his, twenty times.

Mr. BRUMM. They never had the chance, and they never will have the chance. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. ALLEN was recognized for fifteen minutes.

Mr. ALLEN. I am not a mean, hard-hearted man. I am no brute. It seems to me a man must be hard-hearted and wholly without sympathy who will jump on the Republican party in the straits in which it finds itself here to-day. [Laughter.] I did not get up to taunt you gentlemen on the Republican side with your troubles in this fratricidal strife. I came to tender you my friendly offices as a mediator, as your great and good friend. [Laughter.] I came here to try to help you out of your trouble.

Why, Mr. Chairman, a man who would attempt to take advantage of the Republican party and jump on it and pound it in the condition in which we find it to-day must have a stony heart indeed. With taxes going up and revenue and wages going down [laughter]; with Secretary Gage trying to retire the greenbacks and fasten the gold standard, and with many Republicans under the lead of Senator CHANDLER trying to stop him; with New York and other States going Democratic; with the promises to Cuba unfulfilled and strife and dissension in the Republican party everywhere, a bolt in the legislature of Maryland and a revolt against boss rule in Ohio——

A MEMBER. That is all over, all fixed up.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, I agree it is all fixed, but it is said it took a good deal to fix it, and I wish to remind my friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. BROSIUS], who got after General GROSVENOR to-day, that he has a harder heart than I have. Whatever the provocation was, he should have had more consideration for a man in General GROSVENOR'S situation, who has been busily occupied in jumping between here and Columbus, Ohio, leading a bolt from the Republican party platform in this House on the civil service and coercing back the bolters from HANNA in the Ohio legislature all this time. [Laughter.]

I do not think it is right to jump on a man that has that amount of trouble on his hands. [Laughter.] It is true, I understand, the Ohio matter has been fixed up. I believe they fixed it according to the logic of the darky in Mississippi that a friend was telling me of. He heard a darky impressing upon another this fact: "I tell you," said the darky, "what de trouble is wid de niggah and why he don't prosper like de white man. He don't know how to transfer. Now, de white man knows how to transfer. Now, if I gives my note to a white man to git money to make a crop with, he transfers it to de merchant, and de merchant transfers it to de commission merchant, and de commission merchant transfers it to de bank, and dat bank transfers it to anudder bank, and every one of dem gits money on it, and nobody has to pay it but me." [Laughter.] "De niggah ain't gwine to do nuthin till he can learn how to transfer." It seems that out in Ohio several gentlemen in the legislature of that State have learned how to transfer, and the suspicion is that HANNA has to do all the paying. [Great laughter.]

Mr. WHITE of North Carolina. Will the gentleman let me ask him a question? How did he transfer 145,000 colored men in his district into 8,000?

Mr. ALLEN. I never had anything like 145,000 of them in my district, but in Mississippi we have transferred the voting power from an ignorant, brutal number to intelligent men. [Applause.] Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY] had something to say on this subject the other day. He also said:

> If this system of civil service continues, I will not get 19,000 votes next year; neither will the Republican party in my State present force enough to grease a gimlet to bore the hole to bury ourselves.

Now, I am not going to abuse the Republican party of North Carolina for voting last year for that party on a platform that said this civil-service policy should not only be continued, but should be extended; they are not to blame, and I will tell you why I do not blame them for it. There was not probably one in fifty that could read the platform, and they knew no more about the civil-service plank than they did about the other supposed principles of the Republican party. [Laughter and applause.]

I will tell you what is the solution which, as your great and good friend, I propose to apply to the State of North Carolina. Let us grant to North Carolina in this civil-service matter "autonomy." [Laughter.] I believe that is what the great and good friend of Cuba now in the White House is trying to do to pacify that unfortunate island to which the Republican platform promised aid.

Why, sir, the argument has been made here this evening by Republicans that they ought not to stand by the civil-service plank in their platform because they are not standing by any other plank. Well, that is logical. I agree that is a getting out place for any man who wants to jump his platform in any particular, because you can not hold a man up to any one plank when the rest are all violated; but I did hope, as this is a harmless sort of a plank, that you might leave the President, like the shipwrecked mariner, one plank of the wrecked vessel to which he might cling. [Laughter and applause.] But it seems you are not going to do that.

Now, I want to say a word more as your great and good friend. I have watched the progress of this debate, and I do not want any of you to be misled by this applause that the Chairman has been utterly unable to suppress in the galleries. That feeling has been growing here ever since the 4th day of March.

I recollect, as I came out of the post-office two or three days after the inauguration of Mr. McKinley—two or three days after I had heard those honeyed words about civil-service reform fall from the lips of the President out here on the front portico of the Capitol—I heard two anxious, hungry, sleek-coated fellows who were standing out there in the hall between the post-office and the elevator saying, "There is but one thing that can save the Republican party, and that is the repeal of this d——d civil-service law." [Laughter and applause.]

I have heard such remarks frequently since; and I have noticed here as gentlemen have spoken on this subject—these civil-service repealers and civil-service modifiers—they have heard this applause well up in the galleries, and as the anti-civil-service crowd on the Republican side has gathered strength, it seemed as if their position was taking the country. Gentlemen [pointing to the gallery], that is not the country. [Laughter and applause.]

I will tell you what I can do. If you will upon a given day allow the Departments holiday and let the Department clerks here turn out and attend this debate, the civil-service reformer can get just as much applause from the galleries as you fellows who have attacked that system here. You see you have been talking to the hungry army. The people who are in the offices under civil service are pleased with the system, but they are not in the galleries.

I will tell you what makes the galleries applaud; I will tell you what makes them howl. A friend was telling me the other day about a dog he had that howled and moaned at nights. The dog kept howling and moaning until this gentleman grew very weary of it. He did not want to kill the dog and did not want to give him away. He was talking to an old darky and said to him, "I don't know what to do with that dog; he keeps moaning and howling all night, and I can not stop him. What makes him do it?" He said the old darky laughed and said, "Why, massa, you raised in de country among dogs and don't know what make dat dog howl dat way? Why, when you hear a dog howl and moan dat way, he smells something and can't locate it." [Loud laughter and applause.] Now, my friends, when you hear these howls of applause from these galleries it simply shows that the crowd up there smells the pie, but can not locate it. [Renewed laughter.]

Now, gentlemen, I am not going to take any side on this question. [Laughter.] I am not going to make fun of you. I simply got up to tell my Republican friends that it seems to me, amid all your other troubles—being taunted on every side with your broken promises and with your failures; with the Dingley bill falling short in revenue and the manufacturers reducing the wages of labor; with Cuba betrayed, and Ohio and Maryland in revolt; with disaster, if not dissolution, staring you in the face—instead of this unseemly wrangle about a matter with which you will do nothing, it seems to me you should stay your fratricidal hands and love one another. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, I had hoped to have an opportunity to make an argument on this subject in favor of civil-service reform; but the hour at which this debate is to be closed has about arrived, and I shall not undertake to go into any argument on that subject. I rise merely to ask the House to extend to me the privilege, if I desire to accept it, of presenting my argument in a different form and printing it in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FLEMING] to print remarks in the RECORD? The Chair hears none.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I ask unanimous consent to have my remarks printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD a speech in opposition to civil service.

There was no objection.

Mr. BELL. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

[Mr. HICKS addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. BAILEY.

Mr. BAILEY. May I inquire, Mr. Chairman, how much I am entitled to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has eleven minutes.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to believe in the sincerity of men who in one breath profess to be civil-service reformers and in the next breath demand the practical destruction of the civil-service law. They might as well face this question now as later, for no evasion will enable them to escape it in the end. If the principle of this law is wise, then the law ought to be extended rather than restricted, and every proposition to modify it falls short of the real contest upon the question. The proposition to modify it is simply a subterfuge of the party in power to make place for its own partisans by dismissing men of the opposite party.

I understand the force of the arguments in favor of civil-service reform. There are but two, and everything that has been or will be or can be said in favor of it is reducible to the simple and single proposition that in this way you procure a more efficient public service. I do not assent to this view. It is contrary to the experience of mankind to believe that a man who is secure in the enjoyment of his office during his life will render better service than another man who depends upon his efficient services for his reelection or reappointment at stated intervals. The history of the world falsifies the claim of the advocates of this law that you can make any service better by removing the servants from the control of those whom they are employed to serve.

Direct, positive responsibility is the best possible means of insuring faithful and competent service. It is within the knowledge of every man on this floor that those who hold office under the Constitution for life are the men who most flagrantly disregard all rules of law. Without intending to assail the Federal judiciary, I state what is within the knowledge of every lawyer on this floor when I declare that you can take a judge from the bench of any State, clothe him with the Federal judicial ermine for his life, and instantly he changes his methods.

I have never known a Federal judge to deport himself when commissioned for life in the same manner that he did when he took his commission from the people and realized that he must answer to them every four years or every six, as the case may be. If it be true that you can procure better service by making these offices during the life or good behavior of the occupant, then the whole theory of an election by the people is a false one. If it is true that the clerk will serve you better when he knows he is to serve for his lifetime, it must be true that the members of this House, Senators, and the President would do it, and your civil-service argument subverts the theory of a free republican government. [Applause.]

There are those who say that you should take the offices out of the conflict of politics. I am very frank to admit that the man who only interests himself in politics in the hope of personal advancement could very well be spared from the public service; but I resent the imputation that the men who hold the offices only take an interest in public affairs for the sake of public office. Are you willing to make that accusation against yourselves? Or will you insist that you are moved by patriotic impulses to become candidates for the higher offices, while the men who seek the lower ones are actuated entirely by selfish motives?

You ought not to claim for yourselves a higher patriotism or a loftier purpose than you are willing to concede to your constituents, and I have no hesitation in saying that the men who seek the offices are as patriotic as the men who bestow them. This argument that you ought to take the offices out of politics is a kindred one with that which says you ought not have frequent elections, because elections "disturb the business interests of the country." It is a part and parcel of that ancient and exploded theory that the people become turbulent when they are called upon to chose their magistrates, and the whole of it can be referred to that old distrust of the wisdom and success of popular government.

I challenge the advocates of this law to specify when and where and how the public service suffered when men had not only to answer the Jeffersonian qualifications of honesty and competency, but also had to answer the further and sensible test of how faithful they had been to their party obligations. Edmund Burke never uttered a profounder truth than when he declared that political parties were indispensable in free governments. I believe in party responsibility. I believe that when the people vote a party into power, that party ought to be permitted to choose the instrumentalities with which to administer the government; and then if it fails to administer it honestly and faithfully, it ought not to be heard to offer any excuse at the bar of an enlightened public opinion.

This civil service must be repealed or it must be extended. There is no middle ground. If that law remains upon the statute books, it will ultimately cover every position under the Federal Government. We are opposed to its continuance and in favor of its repeal, not simply because we are spoilsmen, but upon a broader and a higher ground—we are opposed to it because we believe—indeed, we know—that it leads to the establishment of an official class ending in a civil pension list.

We declared against it in our national convention when we asked the people to give us their votes. We are prepared to declare against it by our votes here to-day. We believe that it is contrary to the genius of a free republic for any class to hold office for life, and we are ready to join you in tearing that statute from the books and restoring those offices to the people to whom they rightfully belong. [Applause.] We understand that the repeal of this law will turn some of our Democratic friends out of their places, but we are ready to abide by our declaration, for we do not believe that a Democrat is any better fitted to occupy his office for life than a Republican is.

We say that Republicans, Democrats, Populists, and all men in this country ought to hold their offices for a stated time; and at the expiration of that time they ought to be reappointed or somebody else ought to be commissioned in their place. When the people themselves are permitted to pass upon this question, that is the course they pursue. Nor do they end there. They do not merely ask if a man is honest and competent, but they ask also what is his politics.

And it is not sensible to say that those whom the people choose shall repudiate the course adopted by the people when they are permitted to choose in their primary capacity. You need not expect us to vote to modify this law for the purpose of displacing Democrats with Republicans. But if you will manifest your courage and show that you are sincere by bringing in a bill here to repeal this law, you will find the members on this side ready to join you in that practical and sensible course. [Applause.]

Mr. LOW. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. By order of the House, the time for debate has expired.

Mr. BINGHAM. I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill with amendments favorably to the House.

Mr. HUNTER. I hope the gentleman will withhold that motion for a moment.

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. BINGHAM. I wish to know if the paragraph relating to the Civil Service Commission has been read.

The CHAIRMAN. The present occupant of the chair does not know.

Mr. MOODY. It has been read.

Mr. BINGHAM. It having been read, then I make my motion that the committee do now rise and report the bill with amendments favorably to the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PAYNE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4751) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1899, and had directed him to report the same back with amendments and with the recommendation that as amended it do pass.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments; and pending that, I ask unanimous consent that authority be granted to members to print in the RECORD remarks on the question of the civil service.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent——

Mr. DINGLEY. For how long?

Mr. BINGHAM. For ten days.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that permission be granted to members to print remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the civil service for the next ten days?

Mr. QUIGG. Mr. Speaker, as the subject of the civil-service law is liable to come up later, I object.

Mr. BINGHAM. I beg pardon.

Mr. QUIGG. The subject of the civil-service law will come up later, and those of us who have not had an opportunity to speak will get it later.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. BINGHAM. I move the previous question on the bill and amendments to its passage.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold the demand for the previous question until I can ask unanimous consent on this side?

Mr. BINGHAM. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. BAILEY. Will the gentleman withhold the demand for the previous question until I can ask unanimous consent of the House to consider an amendment that would place the mint at New Orleans in this bill on precisely the same footing as the mint at Carson City?

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the amendment that I send to the desk.

Mr. PAYNE. I trust the amendment will be reported.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to submit to the House the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 56, line 9, strike out all and substitute the following:

"Mint at New Orleans, La.: For superintendent, $3,500; assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, at $2,500 each; cashier and chief clerk, at $2,000 each; assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, at $1,900 each; abstract clerk, bookkeeper, weigh clerk, and assayer's computation clerk, at $1,600 each; register of deposits, warrant clerk, and assistant weigh clerk, at $1,250 each; cashier's clerk, $1,100; in all, $31,950.

"For wages of workmen and adjusters, $74,000.

"For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage of operative officers and loss on sale of sweeps, $25,000.

"And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to transfer from the mint at Philadelphia a part of the silver bullion now on storage at that institution to New Orleans for conversion into standard silver dollars."

Mr. DINGLEY. I desire to reserve the point of order on the amendment until I can hear an explanation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. This amendment simply gives the law as it is now.

Mr. DINGLEY. Was it estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury as a necessary expense for the next fiscal year?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. This is just the salaries and those expenses of the mint that are carried in the existing law to-day.

Mr. MOODY. I should like to ask the gentleman from Louisiana if it is not a fact that the amount provided for in the amendment which he submits to the House is not contained in the estimate of the Department submitted to the committee? If I understand the question aright, this amount was not asked for by the Treasury Department at all.

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana. I will state, Mr. Speaker, that it is in the estimates, but it was not——

Mr. BINGHAM. I would say——

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I do not think the gentleman heard the

statement of the gentleman from Louisiana. It was in the estimates before the committee.

Mr. MOODY. I did not so understand it; but I may be mistaken.

Mr. BINGHAM. Will the gentleman from Georgia allow me to make a statement?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Certainly.

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman from Louisiana has incorporated with the recommendation of the Director of the Mint this additional legislation:

And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to transfer from the mint at Philadelphia a part of the silver bullion now on storage at that institution to New Orleans for conversion into standard silver dollars.

That is entirely new.

Mr. DOCKERY. I understand that the gentleman from Louisiana is entirely willing to strike that out.

Mr. BINGHAM. I am perfectly willing that the gentleman shall submit to the House a request for unanimous consent for the allowances as they are provided for to-day, but not for the introduction of any new legislation.

Mr. DOCKERY. But, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Louisiana consents to strike that part from the amendment.

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana. I have no objection, Mr. Speaker. I ask unanimous consent that that portion of the amendment be stricken out. I do not consider it new legislation, but I am willing to waive it.

Mr. BARRETT. If the Speaker will submit the question for unanimous consent to the House, I think the matter can be disposed of.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request for unanimous consent?

Mr. BARRETT. I object.

Mr. BRUMM. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BRUMM. Would it be proper at this time to move to take a separate vote on the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed that no such vote has been taken in the committee.

Mr. DOCKERY. I will say further that no such proposition was submitted to the committee, notwithstanding the debate that has been had on the subject.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the demand of the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

Mr. BAIRD. Let us have the amendments read.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the amendments should be read.

The Clerk proceeded to read the amendments.

Mr. DOCKERY. Has a separate vote been demanded on any of the amendments?

The SPEAKER. A separate vote has not been demanded on any of the amendments.

Mr. DOCKERY. Then I ask unanimous consent that the question be taken on the adoption of the amendments in gross.

The SPEAKER. Unless a separate vote is demanded, the question will be taken on the amendments in gross.

Mr. BINGHAM. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendments be dispensed with. They were well understood by the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the reading of the amendments be dispensed with? Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question was taken; and the amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PAPER MONEY.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a request for unanimous consent for a reprint of the bill (H. R. 3333) to so change the national-bank act as to secure to the people in all sections of the country an equal opportunity to freely use paper money. The bill had been referred to a subcommittee and by that subcommittee reported to the full committee, and I am instructed to report the bill to the House and ask that it be printed as agreed upon and referred back to the committee. The supply has been exhausted and more will have to be printed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reports from that committee the bill H. R. 3333, and asks unanimous consent that the same be printed and recommitted. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WADSWORTH, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported the bill (H. R. 6351) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOCKERY. I desire to reserve all points of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri reserves all points of order.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. LINNEY for three days, on account of important business.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Speaker, I am informed at the document room that the supply of copies of the bill (H. R. 5359) to amend the postal laws relating to second-class matter, and the report, is entirely exhausted, and I ask for a reprint.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent for a reprint of the bill H. R. 5359 and report. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

And accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, submitting an urgent estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for the "Medical Department, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery"—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War, submitting an estimate of appropriation under the head of "Salaries, Office of Surgeon-General," for one dental pathologist—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with a favorable recommendation, a bill drafted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, entitled "An act for the relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California"—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. DAVEY, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5516) to amend and reenact section 5 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the mayor and city council of Monroe and the police jury of the parish of Ouachita, La., to construct a traffic bridge across the Ouachita River opposite said city," approved February 8, 1897, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 76); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BENNETT, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4929) extending the time for the completion of bridge across St. Lawrence River, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 77); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. COLSON, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1288) for the relief of Samuel McKee, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 78); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MINOR, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1768) for the relief of William H. Crook, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 79); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HENRY of Mississippi, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House H. R. 5716, reported in lieu thereof House Res. No. 158 for the relief of Martha S. Carmichael, of Hinds County, Miss., accompanied by a report (No. 80); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. COOPER of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 677) for the relief of Richmond College, located at Richmond, Va., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 81); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3228) for the relief of the trustees of the Centenary Reformed Church, of Winchester, Va., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 82); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. OTJEN, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6112) for the relief of James R. Wyrick, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 83); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. COOPER of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5151) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Huntsville, Ala., for the use and occupation of said church building for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building and for damages to said building, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 84); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1391) for the relief of the Old School Presbyterian Church, of Helena, Phillips County, Ark., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 85); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2540) for the relief of Stewart College (now the Southwestern Presbyterian University), located at Clarksville, Tenn., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 86); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1763) for the relief of Michael Kries, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 87); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. COOPER of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill H. R. 5799, reported in lieu thereof a resolution (House Res. No. 159) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Ruby, accompanied by a report (No. 88); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3538) authorizing and directing the repayment to Josiah B. Orbison, of Donegal Township, Butler County, Pa., the sum of $300 that he paid to avoid the draft in 1863, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 89); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRENNER of Ohio, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 537) for the relief of the executor of C. M. Shaffer, deceased, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 90); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HENRY of Mississippi, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2933) for the relief of the New Orleans Gas Light Company, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 91); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. COOPER of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1025) for the relief of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Dardanelle, Yell County, Ark., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 92); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. OVERSTREET, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1823) to relieve Alice Utz, heir and legatee of Josua Wiley, and to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction and to remove the bar of statute of limitations, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 93); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HENRY of Mississippi, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4664) for the relief of James Price, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 94); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 712) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Sherwin, deceased, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 95); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House H. R. 2417, reported in lieu thereof H. R. 6264, for the relief of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peters, at Jackson, Miss., accompanied by a report (No. 96); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3717) for the relief of the estate of George W. Lawrence, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 97); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRENNER of Ohio, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 691) for the relief of the administrator of George McAlpin, deceased, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 98); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 231) for the relief of Ezra S. Havens, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 99); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MESICK, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 437) for the relief of the residuary legatees of Mark Davis, deceased, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 100); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. OTJEN, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 355) for the relief of Mathias Pedersen, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 101); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 2177) for the relief of Mrs. Julia A. Humphries, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 102); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DAVISON of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5070) for the relief of the widow of Lieut. John F. Stewart, with accompanying papers, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 103); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HENRY of Mississippi, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4712) for the relief of Mary J. Graham, Belle F. Neill, Caius G. Fennell, and Martha M. Jordan, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 104); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DAYTON, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2307) to correct the naval history of John C. Dull, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 106); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5457) for the relief of Robert Kennish, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 107); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1581) granting a pension to Mary W. C. Burgess, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 110); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1971) to grant a pension to James J. Gibbs, of Knox County, Tenn., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 113); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1890) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Tuck, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 114); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, adverse reports were delivered to the Clerk, and laid on the table, as follows:

Mr. BRENNER of Ohio, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4410) for the relief of James M. Andrews, reported adversely; which said bill and report were laid on the table.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 310) to

increase the pension of Alice De K. Shattuck, reported adversely; which said bill and report were laid on the table.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 88) granting a pension to Joseph Buckle, reported adversely; which said bill and report were laid on the table.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2420) granting a pension to Hester A. Robinson, reported adversely; which said bill and report were laid on the table.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 1944) to grant a pension to Sarah A. Blazer—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6032) for the relief of Joseph F. Travers, guardian of Michael Travers—Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 5993) to increase the pension of Thaddeus M. Joy—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5904) granting a pension to Robert S. Logan—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5641) granting a pension to Mrs. Ann Smith—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 6252) to provide for the construction of public buildings in the Fourth Congressional district of the State of Nebraska—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 6253) granting pensions to soldiers and sailors confined in so-called Confederate prisons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 6254) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Americus, Ga., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6255) for the erection of a public building at the city of Hawkinsville, Ga., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6256) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Fort Valley, in the State of Georgia, and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6257) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Cordele, in the State of Georgia, and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DINGLEY: A bill (H. R. 6258) to authorize the redemption and to limit the right of conversion of refunding certificates issued under authority of the act of February 26, 1879—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BISHOP: A bill (H. R. 6259) to establish wind-signal display stations at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DAVIDSON of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 6260) to incorporate the Maritime Canal of North America, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6261) to provide for a survey of Elk River, in Tennessee and Alabama—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota: A bill (H. R. 6262) for the investigation of leprosy—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 6263) to incorporate the Wesley Heights Railway Company, of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 6265) to make an appropriation for the purchase of certain land in Bexar County, Tex., adjoining the military post of Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, Tex., for military purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 6346) to provide for the enrollment and organization of naval reserve forces—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 6347) to enlarge the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 6348) to amend section 4965, chapter 3, Title LX, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the recording of the title to any map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, etc.—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6349) governing the recognition of agents, attorneys, or other persons representing applicants for patents before the Patent Office—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6350) to amend the statutes relating to patents—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. LOUD: Resolution (House Res. No. 156) to print 500 copies of the matter collected by the Post-Office Department relative to free rural delivery in foreign countries—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. TODD: Resolution (House Res. No. 157) requesting an opinion of the Attorney-General, relative to rights of members of Congress to make transcripts from files in the Pension Department—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 6266) granting an honorable discharge to Abram T. Bloom, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT: A bill (H. R. 6267) removing charge of desertion from record of James Carolan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6268) granting an honorable discharge to Sylvester Merz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6269) for the relief of Capt. John T. Bruen, of the State of New York—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRODERICK: A bill (H. R. 6270) to place on the retired list of the Navy Louis V. Housel, late lieutenant of the Regular Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 6271) for the relief of the Christian Church, of Marshall, Saline County, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 6272) for the relief of Jane Boller—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6273) granting an increase of pension to R. G. Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6274) for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the First Kansas Colored Volunteers, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 6275) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Francis Reilly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIDSON of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 6276) to grant a pension to Mary A. Whitmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6277) to grant a pension to Cora I. Cromwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6278) granting a pension to Laurenz Hegel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6279) to grant a pension to Marion E. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6280) to grant an honorable discharge to C. F. Kruschke—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6281) for the relief of John M. Park—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6282) to grant a pension to Maurice Moriarty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6283) to grant an honorable discharge to Joseph Scharbonaugh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 6284) giving military record to David R. Hill, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6285) giving the same rights and privileges to the Three Forks Battalion of Kentucky State troops as regards all other companies and regiments who rendered service in the Union Army during the late war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6286) giving military record to J. R. Mann—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6287) for the relief of H. W. Jacobs—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6288) for the relief of Mrs. Lucinda Stamper—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6289) giving military record to Thompson Hatfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6290) for the relief of D. B. Harmon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6291) giving military record to Anderson Hatfield, of Pikeville, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6292) giving military record to Harrison Pack—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6293) giving military record to James L. May—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6294) giving military record to James Mitchell, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6295) giving military record to James F. Prewitt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6296) giving military record to Francis H. Lewis, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6297) giving military record to Nimrod Hall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6298) for the relief of Jake T. Patrick, of Salyersville, Ky—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6299) giving military record to James Minnix—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6300) giving military record to William Gent, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6301) pensioning Henry G. Gardner at $50 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6302) giving military record to David D. Branham, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6303) for the benefit of the family of William Byrd, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6304) giving military record to Manfred S. Friend—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6305) giving military record to John Chaney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6306) for the relief of the Sixty-fifth Enrolled Militia of Johnson County, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6307) giving military record to John F. Rudd—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6308) for the relief of John F. Kirtley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6309) for relief of Jesse Turner, of Crocketsville, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6310) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of R. L. Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6311) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of John Waldron, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 6312) granting a pension to John A. Wilson, of Butlerville, Jennings County, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 6313) for the relief of Mary J. Robbins—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOW: A bill (H. R. 6314) for the relief of Andrew J. Demarest, late a member of Company F, Fourth United States Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6315) to grant a pension to Charles R. Van Trees—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6316) to remove charge of desertion against Charles H. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6317) to remove charge of desertion against Alexander McKee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6318) to grant a pension to Mary Arthur—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6319) to grant a pension to Mary G. Edmondson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6320) to grant an increase of pension to Samuel A. Parish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6321) to grant a pension to Mariah E. McCormick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6322) to grant an increase of pension to John W. Burton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6323) to increase pension of Solomon C. Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6324) to grant a pension to Isaac M. Lamb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 6325) for the relief of Allen Greenleaf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6326) for the relief of Preston H. Turly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 6327) appropriating $100 to John M. Turner, of Butler, Pa.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEELE: A bill (H. R. 6328) for the relief of Mary F. Cobb, widow of Lewis Bryant, Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, war of 1812, and daughter of Daniel Gano, captain-lieutenant in Capt. Andrew Moody's company, Second Regiment of Continental Artillery, Revolutionary war—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STROWD of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 6329) for the relief of Bryan Tyson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6330) for the relief of Joseph C. Hogan and sureties, of North Carolina—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 6331) correcting the muster of Charles C. Paige—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. UPDEGRAFF: A bill (H. R. 6332) granting a pension to Col. A. D. Doolittle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6333) for the relief of Jack Burleson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6334) for the relief of William H. Lemaster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 6335) for the relief of Wiley Wolf—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6336) for the relief of Jesse B. Mitchell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6337) for the relief of John Walker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6338) to correct the military record of George W. Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6339) for the relief of William A. Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6340) to correct the military record of Joseph Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6341) to correct the military record of James H. Beal—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6342) for the relief of Ezekiel T. Delph—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6343) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Ann E. Timberlake—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6344) for the relief of William Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 6345) granting an honorable discharge to Charles H. Durning, late of Company A, Sixth New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARLOW: Petitions of C. L. Smith and 52 others; W. C. White and 52 others; W. H. Knight and 52 others; W. Salter and 52 others; H. O. Senecal and 52 others; N. A. Young and 51 others; H. C. Linbrook and 52 others; J. I. Woolley and 50 others; M. L. Starin and 23 others; Sidney Weinsheinn and 48 others, all citizens of the State of California, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARNEY: Petition of St. Peter's Society of Schleisingerville, Wis., in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BARRETT: Petition of 100 ship carpenters and joiners of Boston, Mass., praying for the construction of a concrete dry dock at the Charlestown Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BELKNAP: Resolutions of the Illinois Commercial Men's Association; also resolutions of the executive committee of the Grand Council of the State of Illinois of the Order of the United Commercial Travelers of America, condemning Senate bill No. 1575 and House bill No. 30, relating to railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Resolutions of the Republican League of Luzerne County, Pa.; also resolutions of the A. C. Harmer Republican Campaign Club, of the Eighteenth Ward, Philadelphia, Pa., condemning the civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, resolution of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the improvement of the Delaware River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BRUCKER: Petition of the Michigan Commercial Travelers' Association, condemning House bill No. 30, forbidding railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRUMM: Petition of citizens of the Tenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. CORLISS: Sundry petitions of G. S. Brush and 18 others; Earnest Hamlin and 18 others; C. B. Fenton and 14 others; J. B. Tuttle and 16 others; William L. E. Mahon and 93 others; C. T. Aldrich and 15 others; C. E. Walters and 48 others; G. E. Wise and 50 others; H. Joslin and 49 others; D. A. Sommers and 52 others; A. W. Curtis and 38 others; H. C. Knill and 20 others; G. E. Hutton and 40 others; W. A. Berny and 15 others; D. Pang and 35 others; J. C. Burton and 52 others; Whright Kay & Co. and 12 others; J. Finsterwald and 52 others; J. A. Blake and 52 others; Swart Bros. and 48 others; E. M. Voshing and 49 others; Brown Bros. and 40 others; J. A. Vroaman and 19 others; J. Walker and 19 others; A. Lawsen and 19 others; A. M. Grant and 19 others; K. Keller and 19 others; M. F. Blake and 19 others; J. H. Means and 19 others;

S. J. Blake and 19 others; I. Seasonmein and 19 others; C. S. Mearill and 19 others; E. S. Shepherd and 19 others; E. J. Edmonds and 19 others; G. J. Kastenberg and 19 others; J. S. Killman and 19 others; G. C. Robinson and 19 others; A. J. Stephens and 19 others, all citizens of the State of Michigan, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COUSINS: Petition of 107 citizens of Cedar County, Iowa, protesting against the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DAVIDSON of Wisconsin: Petition of John Ewen and 46 other citizens of Manitowoc County, Wis., in favor of House bill No. 2781, to regulate the importation and sale of agricultural seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of the Chilton Gesangverein, of Chilton, Wis., in favor of the passage of a bill to abolish railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, protests of Karl Mueller and 298 other citizens of Oshkosh; Chilton Gesangverein, of Chilton; St. Anthony Society, of Mount Calvary; St. Boniface Society, of Manitowoc, and St. Joseph's Society, of Oshkosh, in the State of Wisconsin, in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DAVIS: Petition of Hon. B. H. Palmer, W. M. Ives, J. C. Bates, and 17 other citizens of the State of Florida, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Paper to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Richard L. Davis, of Johnson County, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper bearing upon the claim of Manford S. Friend, of Rice Station, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to correct the military record of John F. Rudd, of Magoffin County, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of numerous citizens of Paintsville, Ky., asking that R. L. Davis be granted an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Johnson County (Ky.) Militia, asking that they be placed on the roll of the Regular Army of the United States and be discharged—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, roll of the Sixty-fifth Enrolled Militia of Kentucky, to accompany House bill, with the request that they be enrolled by the Secretary of War—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Martha A. Hill, widow of David R. Hill, to accompany House bill for her relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Paintsville, Ky., for the relief of Lucy A. Branham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: Petition of 124 citizens of Trempealeau County, Wis., asking for the passage of a bill to establish a postal savings-bank system—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, protests of citizens of Bangor, Wis., and St. Trinity Society, of La Crosse, Wis., in opposition to the bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HILL (by request): Petition of St. Joseph Society, of Torrington, Conn., against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HOOKER: Petition of Dr. J. L. Cutler and others, of Bolivar, N. Y., in favor of a pension to John H. Crandall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of Cushing Post, No. 231, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bertram Post, No. 194; E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1; William B. Cushing Post, No. 19, Department of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the passage of bill for increase of pension to Katherine L. Cushing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOPKINS: Papers to accompany House bill No. 6214, to correct the record of Henry Keeler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota: Petition of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, in North Dakota, for reference of their claim to the honorable Attorney-General of the United States for his opinion and report, for the segregation and confirmation of their unceded lands and their relinquishment, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LESTER: Papers relating to the claim of Frederick R. Lyons, of Liberty County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MAXWELL: Petition of George F. Loschen and other citizens of Fremont, Nebr., opposing the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of G. S. Howe, jr., and 52 other citizens of the State of Nebraska, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCALL: Petition of certain ship carpenters and joiners, citizens of Boston, Mass., praying for the construction of a dry dock in the Charlestown Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McCLEARY: Protest of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, against the free distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McCORMICK: Petition and discharge papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Lawrence Heffern—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McINTIRE: Petition of 10,000 citizens of the State of Maryland, in opposition to the present civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Samuel A. Parrish, of Cataract, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Isaac M. Lamb, of Burns City, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Alexander McKee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Mary Arthur—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Charles H. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Solomon C. Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of John W. Barton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Mary G. Edmondson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Charles R. Van Trees—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTEY: Petition of C. B. Hancock and other citizens of the State of Virginia, protesting against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Petition of the Young People's Christian Union of the Central Universalist Church, of Indianapolis, Ind., in support of certain bills now pending in the House—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 79, to increase pensions in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of the Temperance Union of Clifton Springs, N. Y., for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. PERKINS: Resolutions of St. Joseph Society of Alton, Iowa, in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts: Petition of George Eldridge and other citizens of Chatham, Mass., remonstrating against the present civil-service law and rules—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolutions of the St. Boniface Society, of New Haven, Conn., and St. Peter's Society of New Britain, Conn., in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. STEELE: Papers in support of the claim of Mrs. Mary F. Cobb, daughter of Capt. Daniel Gano, of the Continental artillery, Revolutionary war—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: Papers to accompany House bill No. 4889, for the relief of Mrs. Mary Pollock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of John M. Turner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Newcastle, Pa., against the passage of the bill prohibiting ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Protests of C. L. Wolf and 30 others and Gottlieb Grax and 112 other members of the Turner Bund, of Manchester, N. H., in opposition to further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *January 12, 1898.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4751) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the concurrent resolution of the Senate to print the report of the United States Boundary Commission pursuant to the convention between the United States and Mexico, touching the re-marking of the boundary line between those two countries west of the Rio Grande.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the American Federation of Labor of Washington, D. C., praying for the Government ownership of the telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HARRIS presented a memorial of 42 citizens of Kansas, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. SMITH presented sundry petitions of citizens of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MONEY presented the memorial of R. C. Kelly and sundry other citizens of Mississippi, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. WETMORE presented sundry petitions, containing about 15,000 signatures, of members of the faculty and students of various colleges and universities in the District of Columbia; teachers and pupils of the public schools of the District of Columbia; members of the Grand Army of the Republic; of sundry logdges, educational and social societies, etc., all in the District of Columbia, praying Congress to authorize the opening of the Library of Congress at night; which were referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. MILLS presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Texas, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PETTUS presented the memorials of M. O. Friedman and 19 other citizens, of E. Lepper and 19 other citizens, of M. Pincus and 19 other citizens, of L. Williams and 19 other citizens, of F. N. Sykes and 19 other citizens, of V. H. Friedman and 19 other citizens, of T. A. Lanier and 19 other citizens, of W. J. Worthing and 19 other citizens, of A. O. Blumburg and 19 other citizens, and of B. F. McCrary and 19 other citizens, all in the State of Alabama, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of the Mount Vernon Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Laurence County, Mo., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lees Summit, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Exchange and Business Men's League of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping-ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of Typographical Union No. 80, of Kansas City, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping-ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut presented the petition of Mrs. H. A. Chodburn, Mrs. Edwin Alvord, and 51 other citizens of Bridgeport and Stratford, Conn., and the petition of John F. Seaman and 52 other citizens of Bridgeport, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM presented the petition of F. J. Friedline and 224 other citizens of Dixon, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SEWELL presented the petition of Dr. G. W. Chamberlain and 32 other citizens of New Egypt, N. J., and a petition of Pioneer Council, No. 58, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Bound Brook, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. GEAR presented a memorial of 200 citizens of Danville, Iowa, remonstrating against the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2753) for the relief of Louis A. Yorke, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. RAWLINS, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1007) for the relief of the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Randolph Custis Lee, of Fairfax County, Va., submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 918) to authorize the completion of the Washington Aqueduct tunnel, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2401) to provide for widening the Aqueduct Bridge and laying thereon a single track street railway, and for other purposes, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 114) to place Lieut. Henry C. Keene, United States Navy, retired, on the retired list of the United States Navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2134) for the relief of C. Wright Geddes, late a first assistant engineer in the United States Navy, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2751) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Johnson, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2728) granting a pension to William D. Lamb, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1681) for the relief of J. A. McCreary, of Emporia, Kans., submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 957) to authorize the President to retire the instructor of swordsmanship at the United States Naval Academy, at the age of 62 years, on the pay of a lieutenant of the junior class in the Navy, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2895) for the relief of Jeremiah McCarthy and Bartholomew Shea, and for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Patrick J. Sullivan and John B. Dillon, reported it without amendment.

ACTIVE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. CHANDLER. From the Committee on Naval Affairs I report a resolution for which I ask immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to send to the Senate a statement showing the total number of active officers in the Navy on January 1, 1896; and further showing in each corps and each grade the total number and the number at sea, the number on shore duty, and the number on leave or waiting orders or on furlough.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. ALLEN. I do not wish to object to the resolution, but I think it ought to be amended and extended so as to embrace those officers who have been retired.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will state to the Senator that this information is wanted for a specific purpose. If the Senator will allow the resolution to pass, any resolution he may prepare in the direction which he indicates I will support.

Mr. ALLEN. It is not my intention to obstruct its passage at all, but I wanted to call attention to the fact that we have a vast army of competent officers who have been prematurely retired from the Navy, evidently for the express purpose of making places for young men who have just graduated or are about to graduate from the Naval Academy. Many of those retired are men of experience and in perfect health, fully competent to discharge the duties for which they were educated, and they are desirous of getting back into the service.

I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire, who has himself been Secretary of the Navy, and, let me say also, a very great credit to his party, and who is familiar with these matters, whether there is any purpose on the part of the Naval Committee to investigate this question and have those men restored to duty. I am seeking information of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. CHANDLER. Does the Senator from Nebraska object to the resolution, I ask, Mr. President?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska object to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. ALLEN. Oh, no; I do not want to object to it at all.

Mr. CHANDLER. I hope we may have action upon the resolution.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like, however, to have some information from the Senator, before the resolution is passed, as to the purpose of the committee.

Mr. CHANDLER. The committee want to know the present condition of the active list with reference to a proposition that is made to increase the Navy. We want to know, as to the active list, how many officers there were on the 1st day of January, 1898, how many were at sea, how many were on shore duty, and how many were on leave or waiting orders. We want that calculation made from the Naval Register of January 1, 1898, and just now and in that connection we do not want anything else. But if the Senator wants any other information I will support his resolution, if he will draw it. I will draw it up for him if he will indicate to me clearly what he wants.

Mr. ALLEN. I can not understand why the Senator from New Hampshire should decline to have his resolution embrace those who are not in active service, but are fit for active service.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have no objection to that if the Senator will put it in another resolution.

Mr. ALLEN. And also some information as to why those men, a vast army of them, should be retired on half pay and not be upon the active list, when by that means the list of ineffective naval officers dependent on the Government is increased a hundred beyond any necessity.

Mr. CHANDLER. If the Senator's speech could be added in a concise form as an amendment to the resolution, I would not object to it. But I hope he will now allow the resolution to pass, and give me the suggestions he has so well stated and I will put them in another resolution.

Mr. ALLEN. I will do so.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution is before the Senate on the report of the committee. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

MAP OF ALASKA.

Mr. LODGE. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 81) authorizing the Director of the Geological Survey to prepare a map of Alaska, to report it without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution. It authorizes the Director of the Geological Survey to prepare a map of Alaska showing all known topographic and geologic features, including what is known of the gold-bearing rocks and a descriptive text of the same, the text to contain also an explanation of the best known routes and methods of reaching the gold fields; 40,000 copies of the map and text to be printed, 10,000 for the use of the Senate, 20,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 10,000 for distribution by the Geological Survey. It also authorizes the Director to have the map and text prepared and printed in the engraving and printing division of the Geological Survey, and appropriates $2,500 for the purpose.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FRYE (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3131) to amend the pension laws by providing a uniform rate for the loss of an arm or a leg above the elbow or knee; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3132) to provide for the disposition of abandoned imported merchandise; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ALLEN (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3133) extending the territorial lines of Oklahoma around the Indian Territory; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 3134) increasing the pension of Henry H. Blockson, of Huntington, Ind.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GEAR introduced a bill (S. 3135) granting relief to Susan Bedell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3136) granting a pension to Dr. William O. Torry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 3137) granting a pension to William Sackmann, sr.; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present a letter of the claimant, sent to me, dated Cape Girardeau, Mo., December 28, 1897, as a petition to accompany the bill. I move that the bill and letter be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3138) granting an increase of pension to Freeman H. Farr; and

A bill (S. 3139) defining evidence of disability of soldiers attached to the Invalid Corps.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 3140) to reimburse the State of Wyoming for money expended by the Territory of Wyoming in protecting and preserving the Yellowstone National Park during the years 1884, 1885, and 1886; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 3141) granting a pension to Charles E. Jones; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ROACH introduced a bill (S. 3142) for the relief of Anna Merkel; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 3143) for the relief of the trustees of Carson-Newman College, at Mossycreek, Tenn.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill (S. 3144) for the relief of Finetta Nalle; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. NELSON (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3145) to establish an assay office at Seattle, Wash.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HALE (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3146) to amend chapter 67 of volume 23 of the Statutes at Large of the United States, relating to the retired list for enlisted men; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AMENDMENT TO A BILL.

Mr. McBRIDE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 4751) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR ISHAM G. HARRIS.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, I wish to state that, owing to the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. TURLEY], I shall not to-morrow introduce resolutions as a tribute to the memory of the late Senator Harris, of Tennessee, according to the notice heretofore given, but at some future day, of which due announcement will be made, I shall ask the Senate to consider resolutions commemorative of the life, character, and public services of my deceased colleague.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. DAVIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After two hours and twenty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 13, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 12, 1898.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil, vice Edwin H. Conger, transferred to China.

Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China, vice Charles Page Bryan, transferred to Brazil.

UNITED STATES CONSUL.

Henry W. Furniss, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Bahia, Brazil, vice Richard P. McDaniel, resigned.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

Mark S. Brewer, of Michigan, to be a Civil Service Commissioner, vice William G. Rice, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate January 10, 1898.

POSTMASTER.

David D. Bragaw, to be postmaster at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 12, 1898.

CONSULS.

Robert P. Pooley, of New York, now consul of the United States at Sierra Leone, Africa, to be consul of the United States at St. Helena.

James Johnston, of New Jersey, to be consul of the United States at Sheffield, England.

Thomas Smith, of New Jersey, to be consul of the United States at Moscow, Russia.

Harlan W. Brush, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Clifton, Ontario.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MINT.

Henry K. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa.

MELTER.

Louis A. Walker, of Montana, to be melter of the United States assay office at Helena, Mont.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Henry W. Brendel, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Buffalo Creek, in the State of New York.

ASSAYER.

Patrick J. Miniter, of South Dakota, to be assayer in charge United States assay office at Deadwood, S. Dak.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Oscar G. Haines, of New Jersey, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Robert F. Halpin, of New York, to be a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

ASSISTANT APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

Michael Nathan, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

Frank J. Drummond, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

Lyman B. Carhart, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

George W. Wanmaker, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

Joseph P. Skillman, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

Warner Sherwood, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John M. Kemble, of Iowa, to be collector of internal revenue for the Fourth district of Iowa.

Samuel M. Lemon, of Michigan, to be collector of internal revenue for the Fourth district of Michigan.

Edward C. Duncan, of North Carolina, to be collector of internal revenue for the Fourth district of North Carolina.

Thomas F. Penman, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of internal revenue for the Twelfth district of Pennsylvania.

Charles Wright, of Michigan, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Michigan.

John G. Ward, of New York, to be collector of internal revenue for the fourteenth district of New York.

John W. Patterson, of Iowa, to be collector of internal revenue for the third district of Iowa.

POSTMASTERS.

Joseph S. Garrett, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Muscogee and State of Georgia.

William F. Calhoun, to be postmaster at Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois.

Ebenezer A. Teeling, to be postmaster at Charles City, in the county of Floyd and State of Iowa.

Perry L. Smith, to be postmaster at Rawlins, in the county of Carbon and State of Wyoming.

Clara E. Mortimer, to be postmaster at Crystal Springs, in the county of Copiah and State of Mississippi.

Edith G. Morrow, to be postmaster at West Point, in the county of Clay and State of Mississippi.

Sarah K. Travis, to be postmaster at Magnolia, in the county of Pike and State of Mississippi.

William G. Henderson, to be postmaster at Biloxi, in the county of Harrison and State of Mississippi.

Henry Kernaghan, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Hinds and State of Mississippi.

James M. Leverett, to be postmaster at Winona, in the county of Montgomery and State of Mississippi.

Seth W. Collins, to be postmaster at McComb, in the county of Pike and State of Mississippi.

James William Elliott, to be postmaster at Tupelo, in the county of Lee and State of Mississippi.

William D. Frazee, to be postmaster at Okolona, in the county of Chickasaw and State of Mississippi.

Julia Fleming, to be postmaster at Sparta, in the county of Hancock and State of Georgia.

Adam D. Rike, to be postmaster at Thomasville, in the county of Thomas and State of Georgia.

Alfred L. Wood, to be postmaster at Winterset, in the county of Madison and State of Iowa.

Charles S. French, to be postmaster at Lake Geneva, in the county of Walworth and State of Wisconsin.

Bessie G. Wells, to be postmaster at Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides and State of Louisiana.

Byrns M. Young, to be postmaster at Morgan City, in the parish of St. Mary and State of Louisiana.

Alfred W. Trevitt, to be postmaster at Wausau, in the county of Marathon and State of Wisconsin.

Clayton H. Underhill, to be postmaster at Sharon, in the county of Walworth and State of Wisconsin.

James T. Webb, to be postmaster at Lancaster, in the county of Grant and State of Wisconsin.

Adelbert M. Penney, to be postmaster at Waupaca, in the county of Waupaca and State of Wisconsin.

Joel L. Stewart, to be postmaster at Clintonville, in the county of Waupaca and State of Wisconsin.

Fred S. Thompson, to be postmaster at Superior, in the county of Douglas and State of Wisconsin.

Richard Price, to be postmaster at Wonewoc, in the county of Juneau and State of Wisconsin.

Josiah L. Pettingill, to be postmaster at La Crosse, in the county of Lacrosse and State of Wisconsin.

Thomas Porter, to be postmaster at New Richmond, in the county of St. Croix and State of Wisconsin.

John E. Jones, to be postmaster at Washburn, in the county of Bayfield and State of Wisconsin.

Rollin C. Lybrand, to be postmaster at Richland Center, in the county of Richland and State of Wisconsin.

Oscar F. Nowlan, to be postmaster at Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin.

Chalmers Ingersoll, to be postmaster at Beloit, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin.

Jorgen C. Jacobson, to be postmaster at Elroy, in the county of Juneau and State of Wisconsin.

Christian N. Johnson, to be postmaster at Merrill, in the county of Lincoln and State of Wisconsin.

Benjamin R. Evans, to be postmaster at Phillips, in the county of Price and State of Wisconsin.

Samuel S. Fifield, to be postmaster at Ashland, in the county of Ashland and State of Wisconsin.

Lewis S. Fisher, to be postmaster at Sparta, in the county of Monroe and State of Wisconsin.

Matthew J. Connors, to be postmaster at Hurley, in the county of Iron and State of Wisconsin.

William H. Cochran, to be postmaster at Centralia, in the county of Wood and State of Wisconsin.

John F. Cole, to be postmaster at Marshfield, in the county of Wood and State of Wisconsin.

Fred Yeager, to be postmaster at Perrysburg, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio.

Allan Beggs, to be postmaster at Hudson, in the county of St. Croix and State of Wisconsin.

E. Henry Bruederle, to be postmaster at Mayville, in the county of Dodge and State of Wisconsin.

Edwin P. Webster, to be postmaster at Gambier, in the county of Knox and State of Ohio.

Chester R. P. Waltz, to be postmaster at Delta, in the county of Fulton and State of Ohio.

George W. Wilkinson, to be postmaster at North Baltimore, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio.

Theodore D. Shepherd, to be postmaster at Norwalk, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio.

Benjamin F. Trescott, to be postmaster at Alliance, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio.

William R. Tyler, to be postmaster at Huron, in the county of Erie and State of Ohio.

Reuben A. Roether, to be postmaster at McComb, in the county of Hancock and State of Ohio.

John J. Robinson, to be postmaster at Port Clinton, in the county of Ottawa and State of Ohio.

Edward I. Snyder, to be postmaster at Columbiana, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio.

John B. Kagey, to be postmaster at Louisville, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio.

John C. Metzger, to be postmaster at Oakharbor, in the county of Ottawa and State of Ohio.

William D. Powley, to be postmaster at Monroeville, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio.

Melancthon B. Everitt, to be postmaster at Payne, in the county of Paulding and State of Ohio.

Hattie A. Huffman, to be postmaster at Bradner, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio.

George W. Hofman, to be postmaster at Plymouth, in the county of Richland and State of Ohio.

Charles S. Dunn, to be postmaster at Lockland, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio.

Ivor J. Davis, to be postmaster at Niles, in the county of Trumbull and State of Ohio.

Leonidas S. Ebright, to be postmaster at Akron, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio.

Anthony T. Woolley, to be postmaster at Long Branch, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey.

Hugh Barnhill, to be postmaster at Wellston, in the county of Jackson and State of Ohio.

Walter S. Brigham, to be postmaster at Wauseon, in the county of Fulton and State of Ohio.

Maurice B. Rudderow, to be postmaster at Merchantville, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey.

August C. Stecher, to be postmaster at Riverside, in the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey.

Joseph D. Troth, to be postmaster at Millville, in the county of Cumberland and State of New Jersey.

Benjamin F. Honness, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey.

James Harris, to be postmaster at Englewood, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey.

Dennis W. Mahony, to be postmaster at Passaic, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey.

Roger M. Bridgman, to be postmaster at Ridgewood, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey.

Samuel V. Davis, to be postmaster at Phillipsburg, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey.

Richard F. Goodman, to be postmaster at Newton, in the county of Sussex and State of New Jersey.

Daniel K. Weurich, to be postmaster at Joplin, in the county of Jasper and State of Missouri.

Adelbert O. Welton, to be postmaster at Butler, in the county of Bates and State of Missouri.

Henry P. Kraus, to be postmaster at Reno, in the county of Washoe and State of Nevada.

Jacob Schell, to be postmaster at Savannah, in the county of Andrew and State of Missouri.

George W. Shoemaker, to be postmaster at Albany, in the county of Gentry and State of Missouri.

Frank L. Wilson, to be postmaster at Bowling Green, in the county of Pike and State of Missouri.

William F. Quigley, to be postmaster at Tipton, in the county of Moniteau and State of Missouri.

Benjamin M. Prentiss, to be postmaster at Bethany, in the county of Harrison and State of Missouri.

George W. Schweer, to be postmaster at Windsor, in the county of Henry and State of Missouri.

Frank B. Miller, to be postmaster at Maysville, in the county of Dekalb and State of Missouri.

Francis Bion McCurry, to be postmaster at Salisbury, in the county of Chariton and State of Missouri.

James M. McAnulty, to be postmaster at Nevada, in the county of Vernon and State of Missouri.

David B. Hobson, to be postmaster at Willow Springs, in the county of Howell and State of Missouri.

Cyrus H. Hartzell, to be postmaster at Holden, in the county of Johnson and State of Missouri.

Charles A. Hamilton, to be postmaster at Kirksville, in the county of Adair and State of Missouri.

John G. Grems, to be postmaster at Maryville, in the county of Nodaway and State of Missouri.

George H. Gardner, to be postmaster at Unionville, in the county of Putnam and State of Missouri.

James D. Goldsby, to be postmaster at Westport, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri.

Thomas Curry, to be postmaster at Oregon, in the county of Holt and State of Missouri.

August W. Dietzel, to be postmaster at Hermann, in the county of Gasconade and State of Missouri.

Thomas Francis, to be postmaster at Bevier, in the county of Macon and State of Missouri.

Thomas M. Bailey, to be postmaster at Rockport, in the county of Atchison and State of Missouri.

Elias S. Bedford, to be postmaster at Huntsville, in the county of Randolph and State of Missouri.

Samuel A. Chapell, to be postmaster at Monett, in the county of Barry and State of Missouri.

Alexander Salomon, to be postmaster at Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana.

Edwin F. Alden, to be postmaster at Grant City, in the county of Worth and State of Missouri.

Reuben Albert, to be postmaster at Fredericktown, in the county of Madison and State of Missouri.

Thomas J. Coalter, to be postmaster at Flagstaff, in the county of Coconino and Territory of Arizona.

John H. Bliler, to be postmaster at Hammond, in the parish of Tangipahoa and State of Louisiana.

Frank C. Labit, to be postmaster at Crowley, in the parish of Acadia and State of Louisiana.

Albert J. Griswold, to be postmaster at Nogales, in the county of Pima and Territory of Arizona.

John J. Hodnett, to be postmaster at Tempe, in the county of Maricopa and Territory of Arizona.

William O. Kellner, to be postmaster at Globe, in the county of Gila and Territory of Arizona.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *January 12, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

CORRECTION.

Mr. DOCKERY. Upon the yea-and-nay vote had yesterday in the House I am recorded as not voting. I was paired with the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. PITNEY; but by some oversight that fact does not appear in the RECORD.

BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Mr. PERKINS. I desire to present from the Committee on Printing the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed as a document the report of the United States Boundary Commission, pursuant to the convention between the United States and Mexico, touching the re-marking of the boundary line between those two countries west of the Rio Grande; and, in addition thereto, 300 copies of said report for the use of the Department of State.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, this report was transmitted to Congress by the President on the 26th of April last, with a request that provision for printing be made. The resolution which has just been read was passed by the Senate at the first session of this Congress. It is not a privileged report, as I understand, but I trust there will be no objection to its present consideration.

The SPEAKER. The consideration of the report at this time requires unanimous consent. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the concurrent resolution as read; which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. PERKINS, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. CANNON. I desire to call up for consideration House bill No. 6251, known as the urgent deficiency bill, which I reported yesterday. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House, under the five-minute rule, as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the bill which he calls up be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole, under the five-minute rule. Is there objection? [A pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk proceeded to read the bill (H. R. 6251) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, is this the first reading of the bill, or is it being read for amendment?

The SPEAKER. This is the first reading.

Mr. CANNON. I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with and that the bill be now read by paragraphs for amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read the following:

Mints and assay offices: For freight on bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints and assay offices, $25,000.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a motion to strike out the provision just read; and I should like, if possible, to have more than five minutes in which to give my reasons for this motion. I should like to have twenty minutes, although I may not consume so much time.

Mr. CANNON. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed twenty minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL] asks unanimous consent to address the House for twenty minutes on the amendment proposed by himself. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, in the first place, I raise a point of order to this paragraph, the point of order being that it is new legislation.

The SPEAKER. There were no points of order reserved on the bill.

Mr. BELL. Then I will present my objections to the House in a motion to strike out. I was unavoidably absent, or I should have raised a point of order upon this provision, which reads:

For freight on bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints and assay offices, $25,000.

The next provision has not been read, but as I desire to discuss it in connection with this, I will read it:

That hereafter, in addition to the charges now imposed upon deposits of gold bullion at any of the assay offices or mints, the cost of transporting such bullion to the mints where the same is to be coined shall be collected from the depositor of the same.

Now, the point I want to make is this: That this Government almost indefinitely, or rather since there has been a great gold production, has paid the transportation charges from these assay offices established in different portions of the country to the mint to which the bullion is transported for coinage. For instance, this year in the city of Denver the Government purchased and melted $12,000,000 of gold bullion. Almost from time immemorial the Government has paid for this bullion at all assay offices of the United States. But this year Mr. Preston, of the Mint, has suggested that the producer of the bullion ought to pay the freight, and that hereafter such producers should pay for the gold produced not the mint price, but the mint price less the charge of transporting the bullion from the place of purchase to the mint itself.

Ordinarily that might seem to be a fair business principle; but as I understand, the Government establishes these mints for the purpose of coining the bullion into money for the benefit of the people at large, and therefore mints are or should be established, as far as possible, at or near the points where the ore is produced. But it has not done that. It has coined the most of the gold and silver of this country at the city of Philadelphia, and it has from time immemorial, almost, paid the coinage price of the gold at the office which it has established. At this time it has concluded it will change this, and now put the burden upon the men that produce the gold, and, as it claims, for this reason, that we are producing gold out in the Klondike and other far-away portions of the country, and the transportation charges are going to be very heavy.

It strikes me that when the Government of the United States said we will take this gold wherever we can find it, there was some good reason at the bottom of it. We wanted the gold for the purpose of getting it coined into United States money. We wanted it to furnish a circulating medium for the people, and therefore we have been since 1879, when our gold product began to amount to something, establishing offices wherever it was produced, and the Government purchased it against all other bidders and transported it to its mint and coined it into its money. Suppose you change that to-day. Men from Europe and men from the Orient can then go into Denver or Carson City or to any other assay office in the United States and buy these gold bars and transport them to the Bank of England it may be cheaper than they can transport them to New York City or Philadelphia.

That may seem strange to you who live around the ports of entry, but some of our merchants in the city of Denver tell us that there are numerous things that can be transported to that place from Europe cheaper than they can from New York or Philadelphia. It seems to me that this is an unjust move against the downtrodden miner of the West. Do you not believe that you have done about enough against his interest in the last few years? We have already had a move against silver, and now the move is started by the same forces against gold. This fight has never been between gold and silver; it is between any kind of Government money and the banks. This is the entering wedge, and I say to you that when you put another burden on gold, you simply put in the hands of foreigners a premium by which they can purchase your gold and run it into foreign mints. Why should we be burdened with this additional cost? Why has this Government made its appropriations every year from 1879 up to the present time? Because this Government wanted its own gold; this Government wanted a monopoly upon the gold for coinage purposes, for coining it into United States dollars.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. BELL. Certainly.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do you contend that the Government should favor the miner or the gold producer as against the wheat and cotton producer?

Mr. BELL. That does not touch my question. I want to say that the reason the Government has had its assay offices where the gold is produced is to have the first right to the purchase of the gold that it might be coined into United States dollars.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Does not the miner sell his gold to the highest bidder there is in this country or any other?

Mr. BELL. Yes.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. One question more. Do you believe in paternalism and making the United States the highest bidder in all cases?

Mr. BELL. I believe in a Government policy which will give the people of the United States as much money as they need, and in the most feasible way. We have tried this. We have tried to keep our gold at home. We have paid the premium on the fractional currency to keep it at home, and if there is any reason shown by this committee or by the Director of the Mint why this policy should be changed, I have not seen it.

The Director of the Mint is simply going on the same theory as our friend from Georgia—that there is no more reason that we should give a bonus to the gold miner than we should to the cotton grower. I agree with him. But the object of this law is not that. It is to give to the Government of the United States the first oppportunity to get the gold produced in the United States for its own purposes.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Then let me ask the gentleman one more question, and I will not again interrupt him. You admit that the Government pays more than the net value of the gold at the mints?

Mr. BELL. No, sir——

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Let me complete the question. The Government pays for the transportation of the gold as well as for the gold itself. Take the gold furnished at Denver or at Deadwood, and the Government pays for it there its value, and pays also for the cost of transportation. Now, we will probably establish an assay office in the Klondike region in time.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Well, there is none there yet.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If the Government pays not only the full value of the gold it purchases out there, but also pays the transportation of it to San Francisco or to Philadelphia, and has it minted at our cost, does not the gold cost more than it ought?

Mr. BELL. You have no assay office there at present, though I would be very glad to vote for one, if you presented a proposition of that kind——

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Let me ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. BELL. Certainly.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Is it not cheaper for the Government of the United States to pay the freight on the gold to the mints than to sell its bonds that are worth 120 at 104 in order to get gold?

Mr. BELL. Unquestionably. And in answer to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON], I wish to say this in response to his inquiry: Why do you keep the mints in New Orleans and Philadelphia, where they have no gold and where they are not needed for minting purposes? Why not establish them where the gold is produced?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Well, they are building one now at Denver. That will be close enough.

Mr. BELL. Yes, they are; and they will be many years in building it, unless they increase their pace very materially. They have been a year or a year and a half merely drawing up the plans. That being the case, how soon will we probably get a building? There is no promise of it for years and years to come. And yet whenever gold is produced the owners may be forced to transport it to Philadelphia. I defy anyone to get it to New Orleans. He can not do it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Now, one other question growing out of

the question propounded by the gentleman from Alabama. What difference would it make, in the judgment of the gentleman, when, even after you get it in the United States Treasury, it is taken out on silver certificates and sent abroad for speculation? Why do you want to hoard it——

Mr. BELL. Well, there are reasons—at least some: You say to these men in the Klondike region, "We want your custom; we want your trade." If we do not secure their gold it may go somewhere else, and the American market may lose this trade. I will venture that the Klondike trade would not come to America, when it could as well go elsewhere, if we did not purchase their gold. They are going to make their trade relations where they can secure the greatest advantage to themselves; and the men who purchase the gold at Klondike will be the ones from whom the miners will purchase their supplies. You should make an inducement not to send that gold abroad.

This is an innovation which has not been considered in the House. It is an emanation from the men who now want to force everybody to bring their gold to the mint at Philadelphia and at their own expense distribute the money in the Eastern States. We are tired of that policy. It seems to us that we have borne enough burdens for the East without forcing us to distribute their currency. It seems to me that it is time that we should have a little breathing spell in that part of the United States.

Now, in talking to officers of the Mint, the officials say to us that they have no interest in this matter; that it is our place to transport the bullion. It seems to me that if we produce all the gold, if we dig it from the hills and deliver it to the Government, then it is its duty to distribute it. It seems to me that if we dig the gold to produce a circulating medium of the country, we should not be forced to transport it after producing it for the convenience of the East.

There is another effect of this. We are required to produce the gold; then under this amendment the officials may force us to transport the gold here or there in the country to the place of distribution, according to the caprice of officers of the Mint.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do you not agree that the single gold basis could not keep the gold here anyway?

Mr. SHAFROTH. But we ought to try and keep as much of it as we possibly can.

Mr. BELL. If you do not have gold, what are you to have? I want to say to you, my friend, the men that are putting this burden on gold care no more for gold than they do for silver. You will find that the same men will come here and insist that this House shall vote to issue bank notes. They will insist that this House shall vote to issue bonds, and let them draw interest, and go to this enormous expense to furnish this Government with a bank-note circulation. But when it comes to furnishing this Government with a gold circulation, or with a silver circulation, or with any kind of a money circulation that the banker does not toll, you find the cry going up from the same quarter. Now, wait until the banker's bill comes in. Wait until the bill for the issue of bank notes comes, and there will be no squeamishness about the collection of interest on bonds lying in the vaults.

You will find there is no question about taking the expense off from that kind of currency. No; the policy will be to take it off the banker and put it on the Government. And when you strike the minority, when you strike the few who are struggling in the hills, when you strike the people, then you find the war cry from this quarter is to take the burden off the Government. When you reach the paper currency, it will be, "take the burden off the banker and shoulder it on the people." Now, I believe that this provision ought to be beaten. I believe there ought to have been some good reason shown for this provision before putting it in this bill.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Speaker, the provision which is under discussion in this bill is that there shall be a charge upon the gold bullion produced in the United States for the shipment of the same from the assay offices to the mints to be coined. That, we contend, is a change of existing law. The law as it now exists provides that the United States shall pay for gold bullion at the assay offices the mint price thereof. The provision ought not under any consideration to be passed in an appropriation bill, although no point of order was reserved upon it.

Mr. Speaker, this question is more than one of paying freight or express charges. It is something that is deeper than the mere question whether the miner should pay an additional 1 or 2 cents on the dollar for freight. It means whether or not this country is going to encourage the production of gold, and it is the first step made by any Congress of the United States to attempt to discourage the production of it. Now, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON] has asked, Why should gold be upon any different basis than agricultural products? It seems to me that it is very plain, and should be plain to him, since he believes in bimetallism.

Mr. Speaker, every believer in bimetallism contends that it is the quantity of primary money in the world that affects prices. Consequently, when a nation discourages the production of gold, or does not encourage it, that necessarily limits the quantity of gold produced, diminishes the amount of gold coined, and therefore produces a fall of prices. That is the argument that the gentleman makes upon the silver question, and it is the same argument exactly that he can legitimately make upon the question of discouraging the production of gold. He says, why should there be any difference between gold and agricultural products?

The difference is this: One is a measure of value, the other is a mere commodity. Every nation on earth has encouraged the production of gold. Why? Because the quantity of gold in the world, under a gold standard, must measure the value of everything else, and consequently everything that is raised in the field and on the farm has its price measured by this same gold. Therefore any bill that has a tendency to discourage the production of gold will inevitably affect the prices of the commodities which are produced in the State represented by the gentleman.

Now, Mr. Speaker, is it right, is it fair, when the Government of the United States has enacted that 23.2 grains of gold shall constitute a dollar and be the measure of values, that a different price for gold should exist in different parts of the same country? Should it not, in order to be fair to all its citizens, pay the same price at all its assay offices? Is it right that the producer of gold should be compelled to ship it to Philadelphia, 2,000 miles from the mines, there to have it coined, and then pay the freight on shipping it back where it is to be used as money? It is the duty of the Government to furnish a circulating medium. Is that fair? You can very easily see that if you are going to have a system of that kind you ought to have the mints located where the gold is produced.

When you say that you will change the existing law, that has been the law and policy of this Government for many years, it seems to me you are undertaking a thing that is dangerous. It is the entering wedge of a new policy. Having demonetized silver, this is a step in the direction of limiting the production of gold. Now, gentlemen may say that it can not affect very much. It may be more important than they think. We know that there are thousands of mines in the Western country that pay hardly more than the expenses of mining; the minute that you put an additional charge of some kind upon the product, that minute hundreds of these low-grade mines have got to close or else some ore that will pay them better must be found.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Neither does cotton production pay in the South.

Mr. SHAFROTH. We can not help that; but the more gold you get the greater the price of cotton, according to your own theory of money. This must be the result: If you have an increase in the quantity of primary money, you must of necessity decrease the demand made upon that money. When you decrease the demand you decrease the value of that money, and decreasing its value must increase the price of that which it will buy.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I would be glad to agree upon some little time for the limitation of this debate. I want to get on with the bill. I would suggest twenty minutes, ten on each side.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, this is a very important proposition now pending, probably more so than the gentleman from Illinois believes. I hope debate will not be limited just now.

Mr. CANNON. Well, I think we can agree. There has already been twenty-five minutes.

Mr. BLAND. I certainly would not agree to that. Better let the debate go on for an hour.

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, there are several members on this side of the House who desire to speak on this subject.

Mr. BLAND. I say this is too important a proposition to hurry it through the House without debate.

Mr. KELLEY. We think it is an important measure and do not want to be cut off with ten minutes' debate on this side of the House.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I hope my colleague, the chairman of the committee, will let this debate run for some time.

Mr. CANNON. I want to do it, but if the majority of the House want to stop debate it can do it. But I want to see if we can not agree about the time. Say thirty minutes, fifteen on each side.

Mr. BLAND. Say two hours on a side. I will not make any agreement for less at this time. The policy of this proposition is a very important one.

Mr. KELLEY. Say thirty minutes on a side.

Mr. CANNON. Say thirty minutes on a side, then, as the gentleman has suggested.

Mr. BLAND. I will object to any agreement just now.

Mr. CANNON. Well, Mr. Speaker, I would be glad to be recognized for five minutes.

I want the attention of the House for the purpose of stating

what I understand to be, and what I think I know to be, the condition after investigating the facts touching this proposed change of law. In 1879—not always, I will say to my friend from Colorado—the law provided that from that time gold might be received at any assay office at the mint price, and that is the law to-day. In other words, gold can be deposited at Deadwood, in Montana, in Colorado, or at any other assay office, and the owners of the gold can receive the mint price of the gold at Philadelphia, San Francisco, or such other mint as is minting gold.

What does that mean? Pure and simple, that the Government pays a man, anybody in private life, whether he be a Rothschild or a bloated plutocrat, who possesses the gold, and will pay it because the bloated plutocrat will have the gold, the mint price at the assay office, and will transport the bullion a thousand miles at its own cost. So that the Government after it has accepted this bullion at the mint price pays the transportation to the mint where it is to be coined. Now, that is the law. And in this very bill gentlemen will notice that they have exhausted the appropriation for this year. It is exhausted now, and they come and ask $20,000 more to pay these charges.

Now, the Government does construct assay offices. The Government donates the office building, donates the salaries of the officials to accommodate the producer of bullion. But it goes further, and pays a premium upon that bullion that equals exactly the cost of transportation to the point where the Government wants to coin it. Now, this Congress will not pass until an assay office is established on the Yukon, where there has been very considerable gold produced; and if this law remains as it is, when that assay office is established the Government will have to pay the San Francisco or Philadelphia Mint price, as it may happen to be coining gold at the time, for that bullion. Probably it will amount to 2 per cent; I do not know. But whatever it does amount to, it is a bounty of that much.

That has been the law since 1879. Now, in the opinion of your committee, I believe unanimously, with the exception of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL]—the opinion seemed to be clear that the law should be amended so that the producer of bullion, whether it was a mine that produced $10 by a day's work, by placer mining, or whether of the Treadwell Mining Company, that produces millions a year, they should do as everybody else does if they want to market their goods—pay the cost of transportation thereon.

But the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] says that the bullion ought to be coined where it is mined. Why is it not? In the first place, you can not put a mint at every mining place. They are building one at Denver, but it is not far enough along yet to coin money, but perhaps it may be further on. If built there, the transportation would have to be paid from the assay office where the bullion is purchased to that mint. They say, Why should it not be coined where it is mined, that it may circulate where it is mined? But there is a sparse population usually at the places where it is mined. The great population of this country is in the Mississippi Valley and on the Atlantic Coast. The principal coinage is at Philadelphia, because the principal demand for this product when coined is in this great Mississippi Valley and on the Atlantic Coast.

But the gentleman says you are going to discourage the gold mining operations when you repeal this bounty on its production. Let us be honest with each other. If a bounty of 1½ per cent on the production of gold is good, why is not 5 per cent better? If it is a good thing to pay a bounty on the production of one of the precious metals, why not pay a bounty on all other productions? This is a matter of great interest. Here is the gentleman who proceeds to talk about his money theories. I am not speaking disrespectfully of anybody. I have got money theories, not in harmony, perhaps, with many gentlemen on both sides of this House; but when we come to a plain business proposition like this, that has its feet planted in equity and justice, the Lord help the man that can not solve it without getting in his money theories, because he is very sure to run wild, and it does not make much difference which party he belongs to. It is worse than the hydrophobia.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Speaker, it is not true, as stated by the gentleman from Illinois, that all the members of the committee favor this change in the law. I had to attend the meeting of another committee in a matter of interest to my State, and was not present when this provision of the bill was voted upon, although I was present during the greater part of the discussion and my position was well understood. I do not believe the change ought to be made at this time. I do not hope to be able to satisfy those who do not believe that there is any difference between products and gold bullion, and yet I wish to offer a few observations based upon the idea that our basis of redemption money is now too small and should not be restricted.

It costs the Government something to transport the bullion from the assay office to the mint, but it has been the policy of the Government for twenty years to pay these charges in order to control all the gold bullion mined in this country. Why should we now discontinue this policy for the reason that it is going to cost a few thousand dollars? Is economy the only motive for this proposed legislation? It is said that because of the gold discoveries that have been made in Alaska it will cost considerably more than heretofore to transport the bullion, and that for this reason the change ought to be made. So far as that being an argument in favor of the change, it seems to me to be a very strong one against it.

If these mines produce what we are led to believe by the newspapers they will, we may expect in this country a large volume of gold bullion within the next two years. Until we can get the free coinage of silver we certainly need all we can possibly get, and I prefer to pay freight charges than to sell bonds to borrow. This policy, if it meant anything in the beginning, if it means anything now, is to get as much gold as possible to the American mints to coin into eagles, half eagles, and double eagles to be used as money for the people. The policy of this Government should be to get as much redemption money as possible, and with the mints closed against silver I think it wrong to remove any inducement to mint gold. It simply means this, that the Government says to every bullion holder who will deliver the same at any assay office in this country it will pay the coinage value. The Government can then mint it where it pleases, keep it as long as it pleases, but it all ought to be coined into American coins at once.

If this gold is to be produced in Alaska, as we hope and believe it will, and no opportunity is given to the courageous miner to transport it, no provision is made by this Government to take it, then what assurance have we that the gold that is mined on the American side of the Yukon will not go elsewhere than to our mint? It will beyond all question do so if other countries offer to pay the transportation charges from Alaska to the mints.

That seems to me to be all there is in the question. So far as I am concerned, I am not willing to destroy this statute, which has been in existence for twenty years, right on the eve of what is believed to be the greatest gold discovery in the last twenty-five years, simply because the mines are distant from the mints.

The great gold combine which controls the gold of the world and within the last three years has caused this Government to go to the auction block with thirty-year bonds to buy gold in order to maintain the gold reserve, has now, it is said, obtained control of the transportation companies, or seeks to get control of them; and if you now let them have the power to fix the transportation charges on the bullion from the mines to the mints, the most of which are in the East, they will fix the price of gold bullion. They do not want any more gold coined unless they own it. This will enable them to prevent it.

Mr. GAINES. At present does the owner of the gold bullion pay the freight to the mint?

Mr. McRAE. He does not. The Government takes it at the assay office.

Mr. GAINES. What is the change now proposed in the law?

Mr. McRAE. The change proposed is to make the owner of the bullion deliver it at the mint, or pay for it, while the law is to the effect that the assay office will take the gold at the mint value and transport it to any mint where its coinage may be desired. The present proposition is to change the law in that respect so as to make the bullion owner pay the cost of transportation from the assay office to the mint.

Mr. GAINES. That would drive the Yukon gold away?

Mr. McRAE. I think it would make it possible.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. There are certain charges now.

Mr. McRAE. There are some charges, and these, I think, are entirely sufficient to protect the Government.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I cordially approve the contemplated change in the present law providing for the coinage of gold. Up to 1879 the owner of gold ore bore the expense of transporting his ore to the mint, but since then, under the law enacted in that year, the Government not only coins gold ore at a charge not greater than the actual cost of mintage, but also pays the cost of transporting the ore from the assay office to the mint where coined. The clause which it is proposed to strike out changes the law, and while according mintage to gold ore as now and heretofore, it, if adopted, will require the owners of gold ore to pay the cost of transporting it from the assay office to the mint where it is to be coined into money.

I would like the gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, who are opposed to the change to give to the House a sound and just reason why the owner of gold ore should be kept on a better footing than the grower of wheat or cotton.

As the law now stands, the owner of the gold ore has his property converted into money, the Government paying the expense of its transportation from the assay office to the mint and then converting it into current coin at a cost to the owner not greater than the actual expense of the mintage; but the owner of the bale of cotton or the bushel of wheat must himself pay all the cost of

transportation from the field where it is grown to the place where it may be converted into money.

When gentlemen vote to allow the great corporations and syndicates, who own and control almost all of the gold mines of the West, free transportation of their ore from the assay offices to the mints where it is coined into money, at a charge not greater than the actual expense of mintage, what would they say to their constituents who grow cotton and wheat if they should ask that the Government shall also provide free transportation for their products from the fields where they are grown to the places where they are converted into money?

Mr. BLAND. Will the gentleman allow me a question right there?

Mr. SAYERS. Not now. I have but a short time. The gentleman can answer in his own time.

Mr. Speaker, what the people of this country are most complaining of is that the burdens of Government are not equally and fairly distributed and that there is too much class legislation. And is not the law which provides that the owner of gold ore may transport his property from the assay office to the mint, however distant the two places may be apart, at the expense of the Government a most striking illustration of class legislation?

Is it just to the people that the money paid by them under a system of unequal and burdensome taxation into the Treasury shall be expended to increase the profits of the syndicates and corporations that operate the gold mines of the West?

Who are they, Mr. Speaker, who constitute these syndicates and who own the stock issued by these corporations? Where do they live? In the great cities of the country and in Europe, receiving large dividends from the operations of their mines, made more valuable because of this special advantage given them by this Government.

The men who dig and toil in the mines upon wages do not derive any benefit from this legislation. The stockholders and the speculators, they who buy and sell in Wall street and in similar places, are the beneficiaries of the free transportation given to their property by the Government. But, Mr. Speaker, it is contended that if the owners of gold ore are required to transport their product from the assay offices to the mints at their own cost the production of gold will for that reason decline. I am surprised, sir, that such a proposition should be presented to this House.

Can it be seriously contended by anyone who has reflected, even for a moment, upon the subject that such a result would follow? Can anyone believe that there will be an ounce less of gold ore dug out of the mines or removed from its place of deposit by nature, or taken to the mints for coinage because of the fact that the owners of the ore shall be required, as prior to 1879, to bear the expense of its transportation? One can hardly consider such a proposition as made except in jest.

But my friend from Arkansas [Mr. McRAE] says that if the pending proposition be adopted the gold ore in the West and in Alaska will pass by the mints of our own country and go to those of Europe. Can this be true? In no other country is the transportation of gold ore and its mintage given free to the owner, or rather borne by the Government. If so, where is the inducement for the owner of American gold ore to transport it across the ocean to foreign mints, 4,000 miles distant from our Eastern border? The mere statement of the proposition carries its own refutation.

The syndicates and corporations who own and work the gold mines of the West are realizing, we are told, handsome dividends from their investments. They do not stand upon the same level with the producers of cotton, who sell their product at the nearest railway depot for 4¼ and 5 cents per pound; and yet the farmer is subjected to the cost of transporting his cotton to the markets of the world, while his Government provides for the transportation of the gold ore of the mine owner, at the expense of the public Treasury, to the place where it is to be converted into money. The proposition, Mr. Speaker, is, in my judgment, absolutely indefensible from the standpoint of the principle involved in the declaration of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

But, sir, it has been said during the course of this debate that it is to the interest of the Government to foster this industry. To "foster" it—that is the language used. These words ought not to fall very pleasantly upon Democratic ears. Bounty to men who already enjoy large fortunes acquired in a brief space of time. The value of the bounty, say some gentlemen, must not be impaired by putting its beneficiaries upon an exact level with their countrymen.

Mr. Speaker, the party to which I belong has declared in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and in so doing it meets with my hearty concurrence. That declaration means this and nothing more: That our mints shall be open for the coinage of both metals alike. It does not mean that the money of the people, wrung from them by hard and unequal taxation, shall be also expended to pay the cost of the transportation of the gold ore of the owner from the assay offices to the mints, thereby and to that extent enhancing the value of the mine. It is enough that the mints shall be always open to him and that his ore may be coined into money at a charge not greater than what it costs the Government.

Mr. GAINES. Do foreign countries pay freight in this way on bullion transported?

Mr. SAYERS. My understanding is that they do not under similar circumstances.

A MEMBER. No government does so.

Mr. SAYERS. The law which is sought to be repealed crept into the statute book at a time when the Democrats were in a minority in this body. If it should be continued in force, it will cost the Government during the present fiscal year not less than $40,000, all paid to express companies. How much it has cost in the past or it will cost in the future I am unable to say.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. SAYERS. Certainly.

Mr. SHAFROTH. According to your theory, do you believe that the Government ought to mint free of charge the gold for any man? Would that not be giving an additional bounty or privilege to this class of men that could not be given to the rest of the community?

Mr. SAYERS. I will give you my opinion precisely on the point. I believe that all men in this country, rich or poor, high or low, whatever their occupation, ought to stand upon exactly the same footing under the law. If this is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, there ought not to be any discrimination in behalf of any man or of any interest.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Do you believe the Government ought to make a charge for minting the gold for anybody?

Mr. SAYERS. I do, to the extent of paying the actual expense of the coinage, but no more. It does that now.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am absolutely astonished at the position taken both by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], that they make comparisons between the production of gold and the agricultural products of this country. It is well known that every product of human industry is affected to a greater or less extent by the production of gold. It is well known to the gentleman from Texas that we are now practically upon a gold standard. It matters not how many different kinds of money you have in circulation in the United States at the present time; every dollar of it represents the purchasing power of the gold dollar. And if by any act, if by any legislation, you make gold scarce, you make it dear, and necessarily increase the purchasing power of every gold dollar and thereby reduce the price of every product, either of the farms or the mills, throughout the length and breadth of this land.

I wish to call the attention of gentlemen on the floor of the House to the fact that you have but three ways of obtaining gold in order to have a medium of exchange and to enable you to transact the business of the country. You have either got to dig it out of the bowels of the earth, obtain it for our products sold abroad, or issue bonds in exchange for it. You have no other way by which it can be obtained.

I call the attention of gentlemen to the fact that within the past four years $262,000,000 of bonds have been issued to obtain the gold necessary to enable the Government to transact its business. Recognizing this fact even before the demonetization of silver took place, the Government placed on the statute books of the land laws putting a practical premium on the mining of gold; and now the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] says that "if it is a good thing to put a premium of 1 per cent, why not put a premium of 5 per cent?" I reply that it would be a wise policy to put a premium of 5 per cent rather than to issue another batch of Government bonds, as was done under Mr. Cleveland's last Administration.

Now, it is perfectly apparent that the country is on a gold standard, and that it is the purpose of the Republican party to hold it there. This being so, I wish to know why it is that that party is not satisfied with holding it upon that gold standard, but would at the same time institute new kinds of legislation that will, if enacted, cause even a greater scarcity of gold? Why, sir, if you enact this law prohibiting or destroying the slight advantage given to the miner of gold it would result in diverting a very large amount that now finds its way to our mints across the water. It is well known that there are over $6,000,000 worth of gold produced annually in the Black Hills. What amount of that has gone into the American mints? Not more than one-half. The other goes abroad to the coffers of the Rothschilds. But, you say, they have to pay the freight if they get the gold. Go to the office of J. Pierpont Morgan in New York and you will find who pays the freight. You will find that the Rothschilds practically own all of the great railroads in the United States, and they have free transportation here.

Why, gentlemen, this is a question that affects every man, woman, and child in the United States of America, and I say that I have no more regard for those engaged in the mining of gold than

I have for the man engaged in the production of wheat, oats, or cattle; but I do know this—that the gold mined and brought to the mints of the United States affects every person in the land, and it is for their welfare that I am considering this proposition, and not in the interest of the gold miner alone. Why, sir, if you enact this clause that has crept in here almost surreptitiously, how do you expect to get your due proportion of gold from the Klondike? I say it should be in the interest of every member of the Republican party by all means to give us all the gold you possibly can, at least so long as you hold us upon the gold standard. Recollect, gentlemen of this House, that you have now got in the world, according to the report of the Director of the Mint, only $2.51 per capita of gold and $2.58 per capita of silver, or $5.09 per capita of both. You have stricken silver down as the money of final redemption, and now you propose to lessen, by all means within your power, the production of gold.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, neither bimetallism nor monometallism, nor the volume of the money in this country, is affected one way or the other by this proposition, and can not be. Now, the whole gist of this question is simply this: Since 1879 the Government has been transporting gold from the assay offices to its mints, paying the transportation. The great bulk of the gold that is mined in this country or in any other country does not rest in the hands of the man who digs it. It stops in the hands of the merchant, the speculator, the banker. These men are now sending their gold to our assay offices, having it assayed and its value fixed, and the Government absolutely taking it there and paying for its transportation to the mint. Now, Mr. Speaker, if we were put to a disadvantage in competing with Europe for gold, and with Asia and with Africa, there might be something in the position taken by gentlemen on the other side. But when the gentleman who preceded me stated that the United States Government is likely to lose the gold from the Klondike or from Colorado or from any other section of our country, and that it is likely to go to Europe because we do not pay the freight on it, that is a monstrous proposition.

Mr. KELLEY. Will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Wait a moment. It is a monstrous proposition, as gentlemen ought to see at a glance. What is the difference between the transportation from Denver or from Deadwood to Philadelphia and from Denver or Deadwood to London or to China or to Japan? More than ten times the amount of transportation charges would have to be paid on that gold. Do you suppose the banker or the speculator in Deadwood is fool enough to ship his gold to Africa or to Japan or to Europe and to pay the transportation on it, and there take the same price that this Government would have given him at the mints? Not at all.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Is there any evidence as to the difference in cost of freight?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I want to say this once for all, that there is not a government under the broad heavens that pays the transportation on gold bullion to its mints. If it is minted with the English stamp, if it becomes an English coin, they must transport it from Deadwood or from the assay office in this country clear over to their mint, and there it is coined and stamped, and they must pay the transportation on it. Therefore they are not competing with the United States Government in this matter.

Mr. KELLEY. Will the gentleman yield for a question now?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I have only five minutes.

Mr. KELLEY. One word. You say it is a monstrous proposition that gold should go abroad for the reason I have stated. But it is not a theory or a proposition, but it is a fact which exists. Half the amount of gold produced in the Black Hills has gone abroad——

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The gentleman is simply mistaken. It does not do any such thing for the reason given, for this Government now pays transportation charges.

Mr. KELLEY. What is your authority for that statement?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Now, if we intend by this provision of paternalism to help the speculators in gold dust and gold bullion—men who buy it from the miners and send it to the mints—then, as my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS], well says, what excuse can you give to the raisers of cotton and wheat when you go home and they tell you they have had to take the cotton price in Liverpool and pay all expenses, not only of transportation, but other expenses, and have been compelled to sell cotton below the cost of production?

And yet the man who goes to Colorado and digs gold dust sells it on the streets to the merchant. That merchant sends it to the assay office at Denver, and the Government pays the transportation. What answer are you to give to the wheat and cotton men?

But, Mr. Speaker, there is a "nigger in the woodpile" in this thing—this little bit of protest of the West against the East. I want to say to you Western men that the Committee on Appropriations never for one moment thought or suspicioned that there was any advantage being given to the East over the West in this matter. It is not in it. I am not one of those men who sympathize with Philadelphia or the East particularly. If I have any personal sympathy, as a Southern man it is with the West, and my past political life has indicated that. There is nothing in this claim as to the relative volume of currency or the amount of gold that we may receive under the one or may not receive under the other arrangement.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Speaker, my friend the honorable chairman of the committee was in error in the statement that the committee was unanimous in reporting this proposition with the exception of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL]. I have a distinct recollection of reserving the right in open committee to oppose this proposition. I did so at the time because I had not had an opportunity to investigate it. It came to the committee, as I understand, with the recommendation solely of the Director of the Mint. The case might have been strengthened had the indorsement of the Secretary of the Treasury also been given.

But, Mr. Speaker, I can not support the proposition to strike out this paragraph on the grounds stated by the gentleman from Colorado. I shall support it, but not in the interest of any class of people in this country, even though they be worthy, as the gold miners of Colorado are. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON] asked why any difference should be made in respect to the production of gold and the production of cotton and corn. It seems to me that the distinction is obvious. Gold is not simply a mere commodity. If it was, then the able argument used by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] would be unanswerable. But gold is more than a commodity. It represents more than cotton, more than corn, and more than wheat, or any other article of commerce. Gold, as the only money of redemption in this country, under a gold standard, largely measures values. It is subject to the law of supply and demand, and values are therefore largely determined by the volume of gold in circulation. That being the case, it seems to be properly the policy of the Government to contribute so far as it may be wise to increase the production of gold in the United States.

Mr. CANNON. Will my friend allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. DOCKERY. Certainly.

Mr. CANNON. There was as much gold, or substantially, twelve months ago as there is now. Twelve months ago wheat was worth 50 or 55 cents a bushel. Now it is worth 90 cents to a dollar. Now, if gold is a mere measure of value, will the gentleman explain the difference in the price of wheat?

Mr. DOCKERY. If the gentleman will refer to the reporters' notes he will observe that I never made that statement, or, at least, did not intend to do so. Gold, as everything else, is subject to the law of supply and demand. Wheat is also subject to the same law under any standard. I do not care whether the standard be silver or gold, it comes within the limitations of the law of supply and demand in ascertaining its value. If there is famine abroad and an abundance here, necessarily wheat goes up in price, the demand exceeding the supply.

But the whole contention, the whole argument, revolves around the proposition that the standard of value itself is subject to the law of supply and demand. Now, Mr. Speaker, if gold is not subject to this unchangeable law, then it is the only thing under the sun that is not; but in my view it is responsive to this law. That being true, values are largely determined by the volume of gold in circulation. It follows logically, then, that the Government can come in, as it has since 1879, to facilitate or to foster, if I might use the word, the production of gold in the United States, because it is not only, as I stated, a commodity, but it measures values, subject to this economic law which has existed from the beginning.

Mr. SAYERS. Will my colleague permit a question?

Mr. DOCKERY. I will hear my colleague.

Mr. SAYERS. Does my colleague insist upon the proposition that it is right for this Government to stimulate any production under process of taxation or governmental expenditure?

Mr. DOCKERY. I would not desire to commit myself to that proposition without limitation. I am trying now to indicate a limitation, and thought that I had stated the proposition so clearly that my able friend from Texas had grasped it. I said a moment ago that gold was not a mere commodity, but something more than a commodity. It is money, and largely determines all other values, under a gold standard, and therefore my desire that the Government aid at least to the extent that it has since 1879, when the law was enacted which is now sought to be repealed by the pending paragraph.

The question may not be free from doubt, but coming only with the sanction of the Director of the Mint, so far as official recommendation is involved, I am not willing at this time to give my vote to the proposition for a reversal of the policy of the Government which has been maintained since 1879.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I would like ten minutes.

Mr. SAYERS. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri be allowed to proceed for ten minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri be allowed to address the House for ten minutes. Is there any objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the argument of my friend from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] and others upon this question, but they are proceeding upon a wrong theory. They are assuming that gold is simply a commodity, like wheat and other things. Gold is given a monopoly at the mint by this Government, and is treated as the standard of all values in this country. Wheat is not, neither is corn, nor any other commodity; gold has the first privilege at our mint. My friend from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] might as well say that we who advocate the restoration of silver here advocate class legislation, because it would stimulate the production and use of that metal. When we come to the money metals we get out of the domain of commodity; we are touching a great question—the question that goes to the vitals of the commerce of this country.

My friend from Illinois referred to the fact that this law of 1879 was probably the first in our history that required the Government to pay the expense of transportation of gold bullion from the assay office to the mint. Why was that law enacted in 1879? The gentleman did not answer that. There was another law in force in 1879. When the resumption act was passed it provided for the resumption of specie payment in 1879, and as a means for that resumption, among other things, the sale of bonds to procure the gold for resumption purposes, and somewhere near $100,000,000 of bonds were sold to get gold to put into the Treasury for that purpose. Another law looking to the same result was enacted, and that was to secure gold by paying the transportation charges from the assay office to the mints of the Government.

Here were two acts looking toward the obtaining of a supply of gold for resumption purposes. Now, if my friend from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] will join with me in voting to repeal the law that provided for a sale of bonds to get gold for resumption purposes, I will vote for his proposition here; but until he does that, I insist, as was said by the gentleman from Alabama, that it is cheaper and better for the people to give facilities for getting our own gold to our mints than it is to sell bonds to get the gold. If you repeal a part of the means for resumption, why not the whole of it? Especially let us not repeal that part of it that has been maintained as long as the gold standard has been maintained in this country. What will be the effect of this? I predict that if this law passes changing the existing law the Philadelphia Mint will get all the gold for coinage, and instead of the Government depositing it in the mint most convenient to it and paying the transportation charges, it will, under the provisions of this bill, all go to the Philadelphia Mint at the expense of the producers.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am not in the interest of any gold miner or of any silver miner as such, nor am I in the interest of the great monopolists or corporations that may own some gold mine or some silver mine. As a rule, corporations that may own these mines or other mining interests, gentlemen who have been referred to as the Rothschilds, etc., have a way of obtaining cheap transportation of their own. They have a way of getting discriminations for themselves not only for their bullion, but all other products are transported cheaper for them than for the great mass of the people. It is the man that has not these facilities for transportation, it is the miner that owns the mine and can not get his bullion transported as cheaply as the monopolist, that we are here in the interest of, the poor man whose mine is simply paying him the expense of its operation, or a little more. If you put the further expense upon that operation and its products, you will probably close down all such gold mines in this country.

Now, sir, I have no doubt that the time is fast approaching when a reversal of trade will take place, when crops abroad will furnish the people there with their breadstuffs, when the balance of trade will be against us and gold will begin to depart from the Federal Treasury, when bond sales will have to take place under this resumption act. This provision is in the interest of bond sales in order to procure gold.

Mr. Speaker, this Government is the only one on earth where the public Treasury can be plundered at will by demands for gold. The Bank of England has a way of preventing her gold from being exported. It can raise the rate of discount. There a tax is put upon the export gold from Great Britain by the Bank of England. But here we can not do that. We are at the mercy of the gold plunderers of the world. Here we are met with the proposition to discourage the mining of gold in this country and to discourage the bringing of it to the mints and to our own Treasury.

Mr. GAINES. A few weeks ago the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] said that the people in the gold regions of the Klondike had "barrels of gold bullion" without a cent to buy food, and had no transportation. Congress immediately ordered the purchase of reindeer for their free use and transportation, and they are now being sent to the Klondike along with food. Now, why deprive these new pensioners of the Government of the free right of hauling their bullion to our own mints? Why free; why give them transportation in one thing and not the other, that is, as to their bullion, when by allowing the bullion transportation free they would soon cease probably to be paupers or pensioners on our hands and the Government. How can they pay for freight when there are no freight carriers there? Are we not blowing hot and blowing cold?

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, as I said in the beginning, this provision changes existing law and ought not to be in this bill. Since 1879 our mints have been open to the free coinage of gold, and no matter where the gold was produced—whether in Australia or on the Klondike or anywhere else—if it came to our assay offices and was assayed, it had free transportation to the mints of our Government. If gold is mined in the Klondike and brought to a Government assay office, I say let it come; it then becomes a part and parcel of the wealth of this country; and when it comes to our assay offices and is assayed, should or should not the owner pay the cost of transporting it to our mints to be coined and put into circulation in our own country, instead of going elsewhere to be put in circulation? That is the whole question. The question is whether or not we are to sell bonds for gold or whether we are to stimulate the production of gold in our own country; whether we are to afford facilities and inducements to keep the gold at home—to invite its production and coinage here in all possible ways without the sale of bonds.

I apprehend the advocates of this measure would not go with me to repeal that part of the resumption law which authorizes the sale of bonds. Yet here they are seeking to repeal that means of resumption that costs less to the people of this country to maintain the gold standard than any other part of our law.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there was a reason for the law of 1879, and I have tried to explain the reason. The statesmen who enacted that law had in view the hoarding of gold in the Federal Treasury and the maintenance of gold in the circulation of this country. They offered these inducements, I suppose, in order to prevent bond sales as far as possible. Why, then, repeal that law now? The fact that we may have sufficient gold in the Treasury to-day is no reason for assuming that it will be there to-morrow or next day.

I shall certainly oppose this proposition on the broad ground that so long as gold is maintained as the single standard of this country, it is public policy to procure it from the mines of this country and elsewhere by facilitating its coinage at the mints, instead of issuing bonds for the purchase of gold. If we had unlimited coinage of silver as well as gold, giving us, as we had prior to the resumption act and prior to the legislation of 1873, two sources of monetary supply (the mints being open to the free coinage of both metals), we might then, without being compelled to issue bonds to procure coin for resumption purposes, have a sufficient source of supply of gold and silver. We might then tax these products at the mints, or tax their transportation. But we are not in that condition. We are limited to gold and only gold for resumption purposes; and we have on our books a statute authorizing the sale of bonds for that purpose, against which I protest. I insist, therefore, that this amendment of the law should be stricken out.

Mr. CANNON. I should be glad to have a vote on this proposition. If there is nobody desiring further time——

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I should like to say a few words.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. So should I.

Mr. CANNON. I ask that this debate be closed in fifteen minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that debate on this proposition be closed in fifteen minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will not object if I can be recognized for five minutes.

Mr. CANNON. In regard to recognition, the gentleman, of course, would have to confer with the Speaker. If I had the power to recognize the gentleman, I would do so.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I withdraw the objection.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I should like to have five minutes more on this proposition.

Mr. CANNON. I will say to the Speaker that I am quite content the gentlemen on the other side should have ten minutes, and that five minutes be allowed on our side; and I should be glad to have those five minutes to close the debate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair did not understand the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD].

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I withdrew my objection. I will take my chances on getting five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON].

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this section of the pending bill. I listened to the speech of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], in which he said that under present conditions the Rothschilds and other purchasers of gold

were driven out of the market because the Government had a monopoly on it, and because it paid the freight. Now that would be with me the strongest argument for maintaining the present conditions. This Government has, I believe, entered into obligations—perhaps in some cases by arbitrary decisions of the Treasury Department—to pay its indebtedness in gold. Therefore it is to our interest to keep all the gold in this country that we can; and anything which tends to give the Government a monopoly in this respect is, I believe, good policy.

I am somewhat surprised at the position taken here by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON]. I fear that the gold-standard people on that committee have hypnotized them. How any man who believes in the free coinage of gold and silver can make the argument that they have made I can not understand. I hope they will change their views before we come to a vote. The plea, of course, is that this proposition is in the interest of economy—is a saving to the taxpayers—and the plea is made that the present law puts the agricultural community at a disadvantage, inasmuch as the Government does not pay the freight on their products. But, as the gentleman from Missouri has well said, gold occupies an entirely different position from these other products.

The money function given to gold exempts it to a large extent from any comparison with the commodities produced on our farms. The money function given to gold creates that demand for it which otherwise would not exist; and inasmuch as it is to-day the sole money of redemption, which must of necessity fix the price of all products, we ought in our legislation to look to increasing the supply of gold. Inasmuch as these gentlemen have brought us to a single gold standard, they are under obligations to do what they can to increase the supply of that metal, because under any conditions, no matter how much encouragement may be extended, the supply of gold must be inadequate to meet the demand for currency to carry on the ever-increasing volume of business in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I am for any legislation that will encourage the output of gold, and I will go even further than some of my Republican friends. I would add to the proposition the free coinage also of silver to enlarge the supply of the money of the country, and I would supplement it with enough paper to make the supply adequate to the demand.

Now, gentlemen interested in this matter, gentlemen who are interested in the prosperity of the country, I ask you why you do not bring in a measure to make any man who gets silver coin transported or gold coin transported to the banks out West pay for the transportation. Why not bring in a bill to stop the practice of shipping silver or gold coin to the banks free of charge?

That is a drain upon the taxpayer. To-day if the banker wants $10,000 in silver sent to my city, it is sent to him, delivered there at the expense of the Government. We are always recognizing the interests of the banker and the money changer, but when anything comes up that you want to defeat you always appeal to the farmer, and tell us how he has been imposed upon. Is this an imposition upon him? Should he be made to pay this transportation? You people that are the self-appointed, ever-present probate court, looking after the interest of the farmers, I ask if this is justice. It is strange that the farmer has gotten into the condition in which we find him with these self-appointed guardians always looking after him and his interest as they have been doing.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I do not know of any time in the history of this great country where any party has ever come before Congress with the proposition that they wanted to reduce the amount of coin that is used as money in circulation throughout the country. I do know of an instance in the past history of the country when the old United States Bank was in existence and the national-bank notes were circulating. This bank having issued these notes to circulate as money among the people of the United States, they sought to control absolutely the currency of the country, thereby giving them control of the people themselves. I know at that time history tells us that they bought up the gold and silver coin of America and shipped it out of the country to Europe, in order that they might have the only money in circulation themselves and that their bank notes might be the only money used by the people.

And to-day, when we see the only propositions that have been offered for the relief of the people of the country by the Republican party, so far as the currency is concerned, amounting simply to the proposition that you would give greater powers to the national banks of the country, and when we find that there is no effort made to increase the metallic coin of the country, but, on the contrary, to put the power to issue the money of the United States in the hands of a few men and a few bankers throughout the country, we find it to be in keeping with the history of the owners and controllers of the old national bank; that you want once more to eliminate the coin money of the people and prevent the mine owner and the bullion owner from enjoying the privilege of freely carrying his gold or silver to the mint and having it coined for his use.

Mr. Speaker, that was a right granted to the English-speaking people of the world as far back as the reign of Queen Anne, when she surrendered her right to the mines of her realm and gave that privilege to our forefathers. It was in keeping with the right that the Republican party has always given special privileges to the mining class. So far as the history of this country shows, the legislation of the Republican party, as well as the Democratic party, up to this good hour, has always been for the miner, in order to allow him to get as much gold and silver out of the hills for circulation as money as possible. There has never been a period when these special privileges have not been accorded to him. Why, in the last Congress of the United States, you, by your report from the Committee on the Public Lands, controlled by the Republican members of this House, brought in a bill authorizing the opening of the forest reservations to the miners. You did not open these reservations to the farmers.

There are in these forest reservations great tracts of fertile lands, magnificent regions where the citizens of the United States engaged in agriculture might go and make money and prosper. You have not opened these lands for that class of men, but you have opened them to the men who went into the hills to mine the gold and the silver. Why have you done this? Because you properly recognized the fact that the men who mine gold and silver perform a different function, occupy a different situation in respect to the Government, from those who raise grain or raise cotton.

I must confess my utter surprise at the position taken by my friend from Texas [Mr. SAYERS]. He says that the Government should not become paternal; that we should not go on and foster the mining interests of the country. We have been told that they should stand on the same footing with the agriculturists. But I want to call my friend's attention to this proposition, which seems to have escaped his observation: The Government of the United States is not in the farming business; it is not engaged in raising corn or cotton, nor is it engaged in manufacturing cotton goods.

But under the Constitution of the United States the Government is in the coinage business, and is especially charged with the duty of providing sufficient coin money for the use of the people, just as much as it is its duty to provide an army and navy for public defense. Then the real question is, Will it not be much cheaper in the end to get the gold by paying the freight to the mint, rather than purchase it by issuing bonds at a great sacrifice to the Government and the people? I think so, and therefore shall vote against this change in the law.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. SHAFROTH. Can not the gentleman from Illinois give me five minutes?

Mr. CANNON. There are but five minutes remaining, and we have occupied but fifteen minutes upon this side.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me there can not be much said that is new that properly relates to this question. I have listened with great respect, as I always do, to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BLAND], the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL], the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH], and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON], and I thought while they were talking upon this proposition that it was as true to-day as it was away back in ancient times that "words darken counsel." They shed no light upon the merits of this question as they fell from the lips of these gentlemen.

Now, in concluding this short debate, let us see what there is at issue. I will state it again. It is not a question as to where the gold shall go, whether it shall go abroad or stay in this country. It stays in this country or goes abroad, as the wheat and all other products stay in this country or go abroad, according to the demand. Why, our friend from Missouri [Mr. BLAND] talked in a way that would make you suppose that if this premium upon gold or its value produced in the mine was not paid, that the gold would go abroad, that the plutocrats of the Old World would just come in here and gobble it, hands down. Now, mark how plain a tale shall put that down. Take Montana, where the Treadwell mine produces millions of dollars' worth of gold every year.

Under the law as it now is, the Treadwell mine owners take their gold to the United States assay office, maintained at the expense of the United States, and then the Treadwell mine owners say to the United States, under the law, "For this million dollars' worth of gold pay me the value at San Francisco or at the Philadelphia Mint," and Uncle Sam pays it. Now, what does it cost Uncle Sam to pay it? The gold can not be coined at the Treadwell mine. If it was coined there, there would be no demand for it as coined. Uncle Sam pays the transportation charges on that million dollars' worth of gold to the mint at Philadelphia or the mint at New Orleans or the mint at San Francisco, and the public Treasury, your money and mine, loses just that amount. Now, if it is to be coined, it will go to the mint in either event, whether

Uncle Sam pays it or whether he does not pay it. That will not make a particle of difference.

Now, let us get it to the mint and get it coined. What then happens? It will stay in this country just as long as it is more valuable here than it is abroad. The moment it is more valuable abroad, it goes there. Now, gold is more valuable here than it is abroad, and it is coming here. That is all there is of it. This is a plain business proposition; and when we propose to repeal that law, gentlemen at once see spooks and spirits. They call them from the vasty deep. They declaim, they warn the people about what? An imaginary ill, based upon imaginary misstatements of facts. And then, having thrown the patient into fits, they have been the devil on fits for twenty years and still are. [Laughter.] Now, I ask this House to follow the recommendation of the Director of the Mint, to follow a plain business proposition about which there is no politics, and to vote down the proposition to strike out this provision, made by the gentleman from Colorado. I think that is the wise thing to do.

Mr. GREENE. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question for information?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. GREENE. If the mints are compelled to pay the freight on the gold, that affects the profits of the miner, does it not?

Mr. CANNON. Precisely, just that much.

Mr. GREENE. And inasmuch as you affect the profits of the miner, you affect the production of gold?

Mr. CANNON. Yes; the miner gets about 1 per cent less. Let us say it is 1 per cent less.

Mr. GREENE. Now, if you lessen the production of gold in this country, then you are lessening the circulating medium, and by every law of political economy lowering prices, are you not?

Mr. CANNON. Does my friend think that 1 per cent will shut up the gold mines?

A MEMBER. Some of them.

Mr. GREENE. Suppose a mine is just paying now, and you lay upon it the burden of paying for transportation from Colorado to Philadelphia. Would you not close it?

Mr. CANNON. Just paying now! Why, everybody understands that the most prosperous section of this country to-day is in the State of the gentleman from Colorado. Now, I am glad of that, and I am willing that it should be so, but I do not want to tax the balance of the people to pay this premium. If it is a good thing to pay 1 per cent premium, then it is better to pay 2, 3, 5, or 10 per cent. The gentleman from South Dakota confesses it.

Mr. GREENE. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. CANNON. I have but one minute.

Mr. GREENE. Just one short question. Is it not the duty of the Government to furnish money to the people—to see that the people have a circulating medium?

Mr. CANNON. No.

Mr. GREENE. Then our statesmen were mistaken in the past.

Mr. CANNON. It is the duty of the Government to leave each citizen of the country free to work out his own salvation, so far as it is possible to do so, and carry on the Government by taxing him.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Except the manufacturer.

Mr. CANNON (continuing). Simply and purely that, and nothing more, I will say to the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Colorado to strike out as the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out lines 4, 5, 6 of page 4 of the bill.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. BELL. I would like to ask that the next paragraph be considered as under consideration with this. We did not read the two paragraphs.

Mr. CANNON. Well, it was understood that debate should relate to the two paragraphs. The gentleman moves to strike them both out.

Mr. BELL. That was the understanding.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman moves to strike out the two paragraphs.

Mr. BELL. Now, what I move is to strike out the second paragraph. We did not have it read before.

Mr. CANNON. That is what the gentleman's motion was, and I am quite content.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mints and assay offices: For freight on bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints and assay offices, $25,000.

That hereafter, in addition to the charges now imposed upon deposits of gold bullion at any of the assay offices or mints, the cost of transporting such bullion to the mints where the same is to be coined shall be collected from the depositor of the same.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The Clerk has read the first part, lines 4, 5, and 6, and he has also read the second part, which are the lines following that.

The SPEAKER. The motion is to strike out the second part, is it not?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. BELL. I ask for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 59; noes 65.

Mr. BELL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 110, nays 125, not voting 121; as follows:

YEAS—110.

Bailey,	Davey,	Lanham,	Settle,
Baird,	De Armond,	Latimer,	Shafroth,
Baker, Ill.	De Graffenreid,	Lewis, Wash.	Shannon,
Ball,	De Vries,	Little,	Shuford,
Bankhead,	Dinsmore,	Lloyd,	Simpson,
Barlow,	Dockery,	Love,	Sims,
Bartlett,	Epes,	Lovering,	Slayden,
Bell,	Ermentrout,	McClellan,	Smith, Ky.
Benton,	Fitzpatrick,	McCormick,	Sparkman,
Berry,	Fleming,	McCulloch,	Stark,
Bland,	Fowler, N. C.	McDowell,	Stephens, Tex.
Botkin,	Gaines,	McRae,	Stokes,
Bradley,	Greene,	Mahany,	Strait,
Brantley,	Griffith,	Marsh,	Strowd, N. C.
Brenner, Ohio	Gunn,	Marshall,	Sullivan,
Brewer,	Hay,	Maxwell,	Sulzer,
Brucker,	Henry, Miss.	Meyer, La.	Sutherland,
Brundidge,	Henry, Tex.	Miers, Ind.	Talbert,
Burke,	Hinrichsen,	Moon,	Terry,
Campbell,	Howard, Ga.	Norton, S. C.	Todd,
Carmack,	Hunter,	Ogden,	Underwood,
Catchings,	Jett,	Osborne,	Vandiver,
Clark, Mo.	Jones, Wash.	Otey,	Vehslage,
Clayton,	Kelley,	Peters,	Vincent,
Cochran, Mo.	Kitchin,	Rhea,	Wheeler, Ala.
Cooper, Tex.	Kleberg,	Richardson,	Wheeler, Ky.
Cowherd,	Knowles,	Ridgely,	
Cummings,	Lamb,	Robinson, Ind.	

NAYS—125.

Adams,	Davidson, Wis.	Jenkins,	Quigg,
Alexander,	Dayton,	Joy,	Ray,
Arnold,	Dingley,	Ketcham,	Reeves,
Baker, Md.	Dolliver,	Kirkpatrick,	Robbins,
Barham,	Dorr,	Knox,	Royse,
Barney,	Dovener,	Kulp,	Sayers,
Barrett,	Elliott,	Lacey,	Shelden,
Barrows,	Ellis,	Landis,	Sherman,
Beach,	Evans,	Lawrence,	Showalter,
Belford,	Faris,	Lester,	Simpkins,
Bennett,	Fenton,	Lewis, Ga.	Smith, Ill.
Booze,	Fischer,	Livingston,	Snover,
Boutell, Ill.	Fletcher,	Lorimer,	Southard,
Brewster,	Foote,	Loud,	Sperry,
Brown,	Gibson,	Loudenslager,	Steele,
Brumm,	Gillet, N. Y.	Low,	Stone, C. W.
Bull,	Gillett, Mass.	McDonald,	Stone, W. A.
Burleigh,	Griffin,	McEwan,	Strode, Nebr.
Butler,	Griggs,	Maddox,	Tongue,
Cannon,	Grow,	Miller,	Updegraff.
Chickering,	Hager,	Minor,	Wadsworth,
Clardy,	Hamilton,	Mitchell,	Walker, Va.
Clarke, N. H.	Hemenway,	Moody,	Ward,
Codding,	Henderson,	Odell,	Warner,
Connell,	Henry, Conn.	Olmsted,	Weymouth,
Corliss,	Henry, Ind.	Otjen,	White, Ill.
Cousins,	Hilborn,	Packer, Pa.	White, N. C.
Crumpacker,	Hill,	Payne,	Williams, Pa.
Curtis, Iowa	Hitt,	Pearson,	Yost.
Dalzell,	Hooker,	Perkins,	
Danford,	Howell,	Prince,	
Davenport,	Hull,	Pugh,	

NOT VOTING—121.

Acheson,	Davis,	Lybrand,	Shattuc,
Adamson,	Davison, Ky.	McAleer,	Skinner,
Allen,	Driggs,	McCall,	Smith, S. W.
Babcock,	Eddy,	McCleary,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Barber,	Fitzgerald,	McIntire,	Southwick,
Bartholdt,	Foss,	McMillin,	Spalding,
Belden,	Fowler, N. J.	Maguire,	Sprague,
Belknap,	Fox,	Mahon,	Stallings,
Benner, Pa.	Gardner,	Mann,	Stevens, Minn.
Bingham,	Graff,	Martin,	Stewart, N. J.
Bishop,	Grosvenor,	Meekison,	Stewart, Wis.
Bodine,	Grout,	Mercer,	Sturtevant,
Boutelle, Me.	Handy,	Mesick,	Sulloway,
Broderick,	Harmer,	Mills,	Swanson,
Bromwell,	Hartman,	Morris,	Tate,
Brosius,	Hawley,	Mudd,	Tawney,
Broussard,	Heatwole,	Newlands,	Tayler, Ohio
Brownlow,	Hepburn,	Northway,	Taylor, Ala.
Burton,	Hicks,	Norton, Ohio	Van Voorhis,
Capron,	Hopkins,	Overstreet,	Walker, Mass.
Castle,	Howard, Ala.	Parker, N. J.	Wanger,
Clark, Iowa	Howe,	Pearce, Mo.	Weaver,
Cochrane, N. Y.	Hurley,	Pierce, Tenn.	Wilber,
Colson,	Johnson, Ind.	Pitney,	Williams, Miss.
Connolly,	Johnson, N. Dak.	Plowman,	Wilson, S. C.
Cooney,	Jones, Va.	Powers,	Young, Pa.
Cooper, Wis.	Kerr,	Rixey,	Young, Va.
Cox,	King,	Robb,	Zenor.
Cranford,	Lentz,	Robertson, La.	
Crump,	Linney,	Russell,	
Curtis, Kans.	Littauer,	Sauerhering,	

So the motion to strike out was not agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I was in my seat trying to hear my name called, but some one called my attention away until my name was passed. I desire to vote.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks, under the rule, the gentleman's vote can not be received.

Mr. ALLEN. Well, sir, I was here, and some one called my attention away. I was here for the purpose of answering to my name.

The following pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. MAHON with Mr. LENTZ.
Mr. HARMER with Mr. MCMILLIN.
Mr. GROSVENOR with Mr. NORTON of Ohio.
Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH with Mr. MEEKISON.
Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania with Mr. BENTON.
Mr. ROBBINS with Mr. PIERCE of Tennessee.

For this day:

Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin with Mr. ROBB.
Mr. LINNEY with Mr. RIXEY.
Mr. PITNEY with Mr. HANDY.
Mr. BULL with Mr. FOX.
Mr. BINGHAM with Mr. DAVIS.
Mr. RUSSELL with Mr. COX.
Mr. MCCALL with Mr. STALLINGS.
Mr. ACHESON with Mr. BENNER of Pennsylvania.
Mr. HURLEY with Mr. BROUSSARD.
Mr. BABCOCK with Mr. ADAMSON.
Mr. MERCER with Mr. DRIGGS.
Mr. SPRAGUE with Mr. MAGUIRE.
Mr. KERR with Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana.
Mr. LYBRAND with Mr. FITZGERALD.
Mr. PEARCE of Missouri with Mr. BODINE.
Mr. BARTHOLDT with Mr. JONES of Virginia.
Mr. CURTIS of Kansas with Mr. KING.
Mr. HEATWOLE with Mr. MCALEER.
Mr. SULLOWAY with Mr. SWANSON.
Mr. MUDD with Mr. PLOWMAN.
Mr. BARBER with Mr. TAYLER of Ohio.
Mr. BELDEN with Mr. WILLIAMS.
Mr. BELKNAP with Mr. YOUNG of Virginia.
Mr. CRUMP with Mr. ZENOR.
Mr. BROWNLOW with Mr. COONEY.
Mr. BAKER of Maryland with Mr. TATE.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Distinctive paper for United States securities: To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for distinctive paper for United States securities, on account of the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year 1898, $20,646.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word of that paragraph.

There has been so much said in this debate, Mr. Speaker, concerning the predictions in regard to the probable effect of coinage legislation that I venture to remind the House of some predictions which the older members, especially including the distinguished gentleman who has charge of this bill, have listened to in this Hall. When the Bland-Allison Act was under consideration every man who spoke opposing that measure asserted that the immediate effect of the passage of that bill would be to drive every dollar of gold out of the country.

They read statistics showing that in the six preceding years gold had left our country at the rate of some $30,000,000 a year; that is to say, our exports of gold had exceeded our imports to that amount. Those who advocated the bill controverted that argument and contended that the reverse would be the result. The bill was passed, and during the period that this law was on the statute books not only did the gold not leave our country, but it came to us at the rate of some $60,000,000 a year, replenishing the gold reserve in the Treasury instead of depleting it. I mean to say that our imports of gold so far exceeded our exports of that metal. In 1880, when the Bland-Allison Act became generally known and its effect was being realized all over the world, the flow of gold to our country was so great that in that year our imports of gold exceeded our exports by $77,119,371, and the next year, 1881, the flow of gold to our country was much greater, our imports exceeding our exports by $97,466,127. Then, Mr. Speaker, when the bill was up in 1893 to make permanent the gold standard, every man who advocated that measure, every man who spoke for unconditional repeal, stated that the only reason why silver had fallen in value was the relative increase in the production of silver, and they read the reports of the Mint, showing that the production of silver in the few years preceding 1893 relatively exceeded that of the production of gold some 60 per cent.

They said that legislation had nothing to do with it. That resounded through these halls. They said increase of production was the only thing that caused it. This, too, was reiterated on all sides.

Why, Mr. Speaker, what have they got to say now? Last year the world's production of gold was substantially equal to that of silver, and in the face of this condition silver has fallen, and the only reason, Mr. Speaker, is legislation. They said that legislation had nothing to do with it. We said it had all to do with it, and the result has proven that we were right and that the gold men were wrong.

In 1893 by every man who spoke in this Hall and every gold man you met on the street, and every time you visited a Cabinet officer, and every time you entered the White House you were told that if we enacted the unconditional repeal, cotton would go to 10 cents and wheat would go to $1 a bushel. That was flaunted in every gold-standard paper and was stereotyped in every speech. The bill passed, and from that moment cotton commenced falling, wheat commenced falling, and all prices of property went down. Why, Mr. Speaker, I am surprised that men who were sent to Congress seem to be so ignorant about the history of the world. I assert, and I call upon any man to controvert it, that since the beginning of civilization no government on earth ever made a law the effect of which was to reduce the fundamental money of the country without the consequence resulting in falling prices, panic, and distress.

And I assert further, that no government on earth ever enacted laws to increase its redemption money but that such enactments were always followed by an increase in all industries, by rise in prices and a general and glorious prosperity. It is not necessary, Mr. Speaker, to go back and remind this House of the effect of the Bland-Allison Act upon prices and industry——

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I would like just one minute more.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks for one minute more. Is there any objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. The people in my section of the country have had the most vivid and painful experience in this line. When the act of 1878 was passed the great industries of the country where I live received an impetus which attracted the attention of the entire world. Money came to our country and industries of all kinds prospered. This was true not of the South alone, but of the entire country, and here is the reason: Whenever any law is passed to increase redemption money, every financier knows that the effect will be to raise prices; therefore, every moneyed man takes his money out of the hoarding places, out of the low-priced bonds, and puts it into property so as to get the benefit of the rise. The consequence is that there is always a great abundance of money seeking investment, and this infuses life and spirit into industries of every character; and so, on the contrary, when laws are passed the effect of which is to reduce the redemption money of the country the financial men of the world know, or at least believe, that it will cause a reduction in prices, and the tendency has always been to withdraw money from investments, and either hoard it or invest it in interest-bearing bonds. This has always had the effect to cause stagnation in industries, throw labor out of employment, and create panic, falling prices, and distress.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. MERCER. I desire to offer the amendment which I will send to the Clerk's desk, and I move its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 5, after line 6, insert the following:

"Omaha Exposition: That the paragraph in the 'Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes,' approved June 4, 1897, making appropriation of $200,000 for construction of building or buildings and for Government exhibit, be amended in the second line thereof by adding, after the word 'including,' the following words: 'the selection, purchase, preparation, installation, care, and.'"

Mr. CANNON. That covers the return, does it?

Mr. MERCER. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. Then I have no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

For construction at the Danville Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, at Danville, Ill., of barracks, to cost in all not exceeding $300,000, bakery and kitchen, boiler house, coal shed, officers' quarters, guardhouse, headquarters, laundry, memorial hall and chapel, mess hall, quartermaster's and commissary's storeroom; for all necessary furniture, machinery, and equipments for said barracks and other buildings, including the hospital; for fencing, grading, and sewerage; for waterworks and piping; heating plant, piping, and fixtures; and for additional land, to cost not exceeding $10,000, the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are authorized to enter into contract or contracts, to be paid for as appropriations may be made from time to time by law, not exceeding in the aggregate for all of said enumerated objects the sum of $325,000, toward which there is hereby appropriated the sum of $100,000.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the paragraph just read; and on that proposition I desire to be heard.

This is chapter three in the history of the Soldiers' Home at Danville, Ill. In the closing hours of the Fifty-fourth Congress, a few

hours before adjournment, there was passed through this House the conference report which clinched and, except for the Presidential veto, would have put into law an appropriation bill carrying a larger sum than ever before was carried by an appropriation bill in the Congress of the United States. One item in that appropriation bill was $200,000 for a soldiers' home at Danville, Ill. The bill, however, was amended in the Senate so that that item of appropriation was $150,000. The bill failed to become a law. At the session held last summer—the extraordinary session of this Congress—the bill was again passed, and in June last became a law. In that bill was this item:

To enable the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to locate, establish, and construct a branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers within the limits of the town of Danville, in the county of Vermilion, State of Illinois, and for each and every purpose connected with such erection, establishment, and construction, to be immediately available, $150,000.

That was passed, and without due consideration or debate in this House, upon the claim that the bill of which it was part had received consideration and sanction at the former session, and had only failed to become law because the President had withheld his approval. And now, a few months after the passage of that bill, with its Danville appropriation of $150,000 "for each and every purpose connected with such erection, establishment, and construction," we have here a proposition to authorize a contracting for an additional expenditure of over $500,000, with an immediate appropriation of $100,000—all for the Danville Home.

I wish to call the attention of the House again to the fact that this bill was first railroaded through the Fifty-fourth Congress without debate or amendment, or the opportunity for either; that this item was incorporated in the bill presented by the then chairman of that committee and the chairman now [Mr. CANNON], for the establishment of this home in his town. According to the reading of the item, according to a fair construction of the language, all that the gentleman hoped to get by means of his being at the head of that committee and availing himself of its advantages—all that he hoped for the time to get for Danville, Ill.—was $150,000. But now, within about six or seven months after the passage of that bill appropriating $150,000 for everything of, in, and about this home, the gentleman comes in again, asking as chairman of the committee for an additional contribution of more than half a million dollars.

Just a few minutes ago, in a discussion which occupied this House, the gentleman posed as a friend of economy, a friend of equality and justice. Then he was opposed to the slight expenditure which would be involved in the receipt by the Government of gold at the assay offices instead of at the mints. Then the gentleman was eager to save a pittance. But now, after having got this institution located in his town in the way in which he did; after having used—I will not say abused, though the suggestion perhaps would be a pertinent one—after having used his power to get that institution located in the town in which he lives, without the opportunity of competition elsewhere, without the opportunity for Representatives of other districts to suggest reasons why the location should be elsewhere, without opportunity to get an eligible location where that institution could be established most cheaply—with the least cost to the Government and the greatest advantage to the public—he is now again here trying to take over $500,000 more out of the Treasury—$100,000 now, four hundred odd thousand dollars additional to be contracted for. And with these examples before us, with the evidence of what he has done, the success which has attended his efforts, the extraordinary character of the efforts—if this also is to be successful, we may expect that perhaps in the next session—possibly before this session is over—the gentleman will be around with another of his innocent little deficiency bills, providing another half million dollars of appropriation——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I would like an extension of five minutes, if the House will kindly grant it.

Mr. BLAND. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended for five minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I am not commenting on this with the hope that there will be correction of this great abuse. I am not commenting upon it on the theory that the judgment of the Representatives in this House will prevail. I am not commenting upon it on the theory that legislation on this item or legislation generally is to be conducted on the plane of giving to every Representative an equal opportunity and looking really to the public interest instead of individual advantage. But I am desiring to call the attention of this House again, and, if I may, the attention of the country, to the great abuse of a high position in order to reach into the Treasury and draw out hundreds of thousands of dollars, while at the same time, in almost the same proceeding, a few dollars or a few pennies are saved and economy vaunted.

What has been the talk in this House? The tariff measure having been found burdensome upon the people—shutting the mills in New England, giving false prosperity everywhere and real prosperity nowhere—this tariff bill not bringing in enough revenue, we hear it said, "There is to be retrenchment, there is to be economy, there is to be a close scrutiny of the appropriations." When the question arose on this floor and was discussed a few moments ago respecting a law which has been for twenty years on your statute books, whether the miners in the far regions of the West, in the Rocky Mountains, in Alaska, should have extended to them the benefits of this old law, we heard the plea for economy and retrenchment in expenditures assigned as a reason for its repeal, and yet we see extravagance in hundreds of thousands of dollars in other matters in this same bill.

It is not for me, Mr. Speaker, nor will I undertake to pass judgment on the conduct of any member on this floor. Of course it is not for me to say whether the party in power and those responsible to the country are or are not discharging properly their duties. But I do say, and I come to it again, that a great appropriation bill was passed without discussion or opportunity of amendment in a line or syllable, when the bill itself, without the item in question, could have been put through the House and properly considered in another way.

That bill, failing in the same Congress, was brought again to our attention in the extra session—that session of elegant leisure, of three-day adjournments, devoted to the building up of that monument of Republican legislation, the Dingley tariff bill; the session of long adjournments, for three days at a time, and then you would assemble again to adjourn again, for the purpose of fixing the eyes of the country upon the hesitating Senate. Some of that elegant leisure might have been devoted to the discussion of this bill. And now we have the Danville project before us again, although it never would have appeared at all if there had been a fair opportunity for its discussion.

Does the gentleman from Illinois believe, does any gentleman believe, that the Representatives from other districts in the great Mississippi Valley would have been so recreant to their duty, so blind to the welfare of the country and their constituents, and so regardless of the welfare of the soldier himself as to have conceded to the gentleman from Illinois, out in the open, such an institution in his own town without having, without demanding, at least a chance to present the merits of other localities more suitable for its location? I do not believe it. I do not believe the gentleman himself believes it.

Now, having brought that item through in that kind of a way, $150,000 to cover all the things connected with this soldiers' home, its establishment and construction, the whole business, the gentleman now comes in, within a little over six months, with a page of additional appropriations for Danville, an urgent deficiency appropriation; very urgent. If only $150,000 were needed last June, how comes the deficiency now? If six or seven hundred thousand dollars were needed for this home, why were the six or seven hundred thousand dollars not included then? Because it is easier to get things through by piecemeal.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I want the attention of this committee for a few minutes touching the facts underlying this paragraph and the necessity for the same. It is easy for a man to scold. It is easy for a woman to scold. How praiseworthy it is it is not for me to say. Common scolds at the common law were sent to the ducking stool. This is the third time that this scold has unfairly come from the gentleman from Missouri. If it improves his health, I am quite willing; and there is some gratification to me, as I recollect the two former scolds, that this side of the House was not affected by it and that side of the House, save alone the gentleman from Missouri, was not affected.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. CANNON. With pleasure, if I can have a little extension of time. I want to speak to the facts.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I hope the gentleman can have it.

Mr. OGDEN. There would be plenty of time if the gentleman from Illinois would agree to it himself.

Mr. DE ARMOND. The question which I desire to submit to the gentleman from Illinois is, How did it come that $150,000 was enough to appropriate last June and that there is now a necessity for more?

Mr. CANNON. I will cover that ground. I will cover that ground in my remarks, Mr. Speaker. I do not yield, if that is the only question the gentleman asks.

Mr. DE ARMOND. The gentleman yielded to me for a question. Does he refuse to answer?

Mr. CANNON. I will cover that ground and answer it in my own way, and not in the way of the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Oh, well, of course if there is a question of choice about that, let him go on.

Mr. CANNON. I will cover that ground in my own way.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I shall await the covering.

Mr. CANNON. And I now proceed to do it. At the last session of the last Congress the Committee on Military Affairs, I

believe, unanimously, as shown by the record of that Congress, reported a bill to the House for the establishment of a soldiers' home at Danville, Ill. There was great necessity for an additional soldiers' home, as there is now. There are in round numbers 18,000 people in the Volunteer Soldiers' Homes in the United States. Every Home and each Branch Home has been built; that is to say, the hospital, the kitchen, the dining hall, the general plant to accommodate the barracks.

They have barracks to fill up to their full capacity, and the Homes, as shown by the report of last year, and of the year before last as well, and by subsequent inquiry, are shown to be filled to overflowing; filled to that extent that we were informed by the Board of Managers, after a careful inquiry, that all the barracks were filled, and that men who were entitled to enter these Soldiers' Homes under the law were sleeping in hallways, in cellars, in attics; that the Homes were entirely full, so full that the health of the inmates was impaired, and they were not properly cared for, on account of the overcrowded condition. In addition to that, hundreds, aye, thousands, were turned away who were entitled to admission to these Homes. So that the Committee on Appropriations was brought face to face with the proposition that if the law establishing these Homes was to be enforced and carried out in good faith the time had come to have an additional soldiers' home or to make additions to those Homes in existence.

If the additions could have been made merely by adding barracks and there had been sufficient capacity in the balance of the plant to accommodate the inmates, that would have been the proper way to do, but the testimony from this board was that it meant an addition all along the line, and the testimony further was that all of these Homes at their respective Branches had as many people at them as ought to be gathered together in them; at Dayton over 4,000, at Leavenworth a large number, and so on from Home to Home. After investigation, your committee found that the best policy, as well as the most economical policy, was to appropriate for the commencement of another Home.

After an investigation of the bill and an exhaustive favorable report from the Committee on Military Affairs, your Committee on Appropriations included the item for $150,000 in the sundry civil bill, and it was passed. In the closing hours of the session the gentleman from Missouri, with members asleep, with both sides of the House wearied and tired out with a long, continuous session, arose in his place in the last part of the night and proceeded to scold, and scold, and scold, ad nauseam, and stated if he could not have full right to scold, we would refuse it at our peril, which was that we could not go on with the conference report. Well, I gave him the time; and finally even he wore out. The bill passed. In the special session a similar bill passed, and he scolded again. Now, I stand here, and, measuring my words, I say that more than enough men to fill this additional Soldiers' Home are now to be found in poorhouses, others tramping, denied admission which the law entitles them to a soldiers' home because there is no room for them.

So much for the merits; and still we have the trinity of the gentleman's onslaught on this occasion. Now, so far as he personally attacks myself, I do not know that I need a defense. I am glad, as this Home had to be builded, that it is located at Danville, Ill. It was a proper location—there is good water, a great coal field, and timber—a good location from every standpoint, a railroad center, the center of a soldier population. It is an apt and proper location for it. He says that I live at Danville, Ill. I have served in this House almost twenty-four years. In that entire time I undertake to say that no man has had a service in the House of Representatives in those twenty years that has had so directly in charge in the aggregate bills that appropriate money from the Treasury from everywhere—from one ocean to the other—throughout our borders, as I have, and I believe that this is the only matter that it could be said I have a personal interest in. And I want to say to the gentleman from Missouri that he must not measure his corn in my half bushel.

I am glad that the Home is located at Danville. But as to any insinuation that it is located at Danville and not needed as a Home, not an apt expenditure, not a proper expenditure, not an economical expenditure, I say to him, when he states or insinuates that, he speaks without knowledge or else his desire to scold runs away with his judgment. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Now, I do not know that it is necessary for me to say anything further. Ah, he says, there was only $150,000 appropriated. That was all. You can not make much headway in starting this Home before you have the ground, until you look over the ground and see where you are going to locate it. They did that. They have the hospital in course of construction, and a very good one, a hospital big enough to accommodate the Home which is provided for here. A limitation is put upon it, and the Home to be completed—as I hope it will largely be completed in the next nine months, at this season coming or the next season, when completed under the provisions of this proposed law, which places it under contract—will house 3,000 men that are entitled to admission under the law to a soldiers' home.

But the gentleman says, Why on this bill? For the simple reason that it was necessary, in the exercise of a wise economy, from the standard of humanity, to carry out the law—it was necessary that these contracts should be authorized so that the architect might promptly go on with the work in the opening season, and that the work might progress during the spring, summer, and autumn; and if the House sees proper to pass this provision, and the Senate concurs and the President approves, in two years from this time that Home will be fully occupied.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the time of the gentleman may be extended sufficiently that he may answer the question I asked him, but which, somehow, he has overlooked.

Mr. CANNON. I think I have just answered it.

Mr. DE ARMOND. The gentleman overlooked it; certainly he did not answer my question.

Mr. CANNON. I thought I had answered the gentleman's question, and I am willing that the reporter's notes shall show as to whether I answered it; and I am willing that this House, on both sides, shall judge as to whether I have answered that question.

Mr. DE ARMOND. My request was that unanimous consent be given that the gentleman's time be extended that he may answer the question.

Mr. CANNON. I will ask unanimous consent when I want it.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I hope the gentleman will not interrupt. I ask that the time of the gentleman from Illinois be extended long enough, two hours, if necessary, but long enough to permit him to undertake here to answer the question I asked him.

Mr. CANNON. I will ask for time when I want it.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I am asking it for you.

The SPEAKER. Of course the gentleman from Missouri can not ask for time as a matter of argument or irony and expect the Chair to put it.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Then I ask that I have time to answer the question myself. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, the question I asked the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], and one which he did not answer, was this: Why, if between $600,000 and $700,000 ought to be appropriated for the Home at Danville, Ill., was but $150,000 asked for last session? Now I will answer the question, as the gentleman has not done so.

After having located that Soldiers' Home in his own town by virtue of his chairmanship of a committee in this House and the suppression of debate, and by putting the bill through under suspension of the rules, with a Danville appropriation of $150,000, one would think that was enough of legislation—I will not say legislative outrage, but enough of legislative performance and acquisition for the time being. To have asked for $700,000 then would have shocked the moral sense of the country and would have brought to everybody such a view of attempted Treasury looting as might have cut off the appropriation of $150,000 and left the interesting village of Danville without the Soldiers' Home. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated, and the language the gentleman employed, and which seemed to be satisfactory to him then, clearly limited the expense at Danville, Ill., for all the purposes of that institution, to the sum of $150,000.

Now, if it is necessary in order to take care of soldiers of the Union properly that there be further home facilities provided, why need they be provided at Danville? Why need the House now, after having given to the gentleman for his constituents $150,000 because he was chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and because he employed methods that no other chairman would ever have thought of—methods which I hope will not be followed by succeeding chairmen—why should the House by the adoption of this provision agree to send half a million dollars more to Danville, Ill.? When the proper time comes, or the improper time comes, or the opportunity comes, to call for another half a million, probably it will be asked for; and where will it stop, when will it end?

And yet, to call attention to this, to comment upon it, to characterize it as it deserves, as well as the limitations of parliamentary law will permit, is "scolding;" and the gentleman "has served twenty years in this House!" and the gentleman "needs no defense!" Ah, the gentleman's conduct in this matter is indefensible. "Scolding!" When a man abuses a great position, takes advantage of a high chairmanship, which ought to be held for the good of his country and for the honor of his constituency, when he avails himself of opportunities that ought to be used for the public good, and turns them to help any private and personal interest, to help people who hold lots and lands to sell them, to help the people who are interested as he is interested—when the gentleman does that, and anything is said about it, when all of three hundred and fifty-odd Representatives are not ready and willing to remain silent in this House and let these things go without remark, then the gentleman comments upon the criticism as "scolding," and for defense says he "has served here twenty years." Does he regret his lost opportunities? [Laughter.]

Does he regret so many years slipping by without such another gathering out of the Treasury, by methods extraordinary, of funds which ought not to be gathered so? He has "served twenty years" and "appeals to the people who know him."

He parades his own uprightness, his own lofty patriotism, and over and beyond that he has "served here twenty years, honored by his constituents, honored by the Speaker of the House," and then by methods he could not defend, by methods which could not be characterized properly in a parliamentary body, he manages to get a soldiers' home at $150,000 for his own beloved little town!

Now, Mr. Speaker, when was this transaction ever paralleled? Yet, after twenty years of Congressional career, he asks for another half million of dollars to spend upon that little plant. Ah, Mr. Speaker, that is to be a fine plant. The gentleman from Illinois starts with $150,000, buying some land and making a home. And now he wants more land and more town lots and more boom for Danville, and more increase of wordly stores to the citizens of Danville, including the gentleman himself, for he lives there—over $500,000 more; and when anything is said about it the utterance is characterized by the gentleman as "scolding!" I do not care whether you denominate it scolding or not. I am perfectly willing to be called a scold and regarded as a scold, if commenting upon such conduct makes one a scold. [Applause.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri assumes that this appropriation is personal to the Representative from Illinois. God help him if he can not draw the distinction——

Mr. DE ARMOND. You had better call on God to help you. I am in no danger. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CANNON. Well, I will take care of myself. God help you if you can not understand——

Mr. DE ARMOND. Only the prayers of the righteous prevail.

Mr. CANNON (continuing). If you can not understand that in this body gentlemen are supposed to pay some attention to the public service. I say here, now, that this appropriation for this Home is justified from every standpoint of the public service; and thank God, that being the case, it is not in my heart (if I could put myself in the gentleman's place and him in mine) to posture and undertake to demagogue from the personal standpoint because perchance I happen to live at the town of Danville. [Applause.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit me, let me remark that it can hardly be supposed the gentleman ever demagogued. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CANNON. Oh, well, I say again, and I am proud to say it, that I will take my record in this Congress this session, and in the last Congress, and every other Congress since I have served here, and I will stand or fall by it; and if it were possible I would take the other side of the House and submit the case from the personal standpoint and not fear the verdict.

Now, Mr. Speaker, so far as I am concerned, I am ready for a vote.

Mr. TODD. I should like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, if he will allow me, whether one provision which ought to be incorporated in this paragraph has not been omitted?

Mr. CANNON. What is that?

Mr. TODD. A provision looking to the honest and economical letting of the proposed contracts. It is usual when appropriations are made for public buildings, such as post-offices, custom-houses, etc., to make provision in the bill as to advertising for contracts, the securing of proper specifications, etc.

Mr. CANNON. I will say to the gentleman that the general law provides for that. The contract service is now well understood; general provisions of law cover it.

Mr. TODD. It seems to me that under the language of this paragraph there is no protection to the people for the honest letting of the contracts.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, is the time limited for this discussion?

The SPEAKER. It is not.

Mr. HENDERSON. I should like to be recognized.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I have listened to this discussion with some interest; and while I desire to make some observations now, I do not do so because I think the gentleman from Illinois needs any help. He has clearly demonstrated his ability to take care of himself. But it is on the general subject that I wish to say a word.

If I had had the location of this new Home, I would have located it in Iowa, of course. But it was located in Illinois, at Danville. That question has been adjudicated by a former Congress, acting upon its best judgment. There was no limitation in the bill of the last Congress as to the total cost of this Danville Home. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars, I believe, was appropriated, just as at the Marion and other Branch Homes——

Mr. DE ARMOND rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] yield?

Mr. HENDERSON. For a question.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I wish to correct the statement the gentleman has just made. The provision of the law for the establishment of this Home was in this language:

> To enable the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to locate, establish, and construct a branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers within the limits of the town of Danville, in the county of Vermilion, State of Illinois, and for each and every purpose connected with such erection, establishment, and construction, to be immediately available, $150,000.

In view of this language, I suggest that the act establishing this Home did limit the expenditure to $150,000.

Mr. HENDERSON. I do not so construe the language. Exactly the same thing has been done here as was done with regard to every other Branch Soldiers' Home. And the total amount comprehended in this urgent deficiency bill for this Branch Home will, when expended, make the Danville Home cost less when completed than any other Branch Soldiers' Home.

Why, then, make this fuss about a matter that is as plain and simple as this is? The work to the extent of $150,000 is already under contract. If the soldiers are going to get the benefit of it, we need this additional amount, and we need it at once, so that the work may be put under contract, in order to provide the accommodations required for these old, broken-down men.

This is a usual appropriation. It is needed. It was recommended by the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home; it was recommended by the Committee on Military Affairs; the matter was adjudicated by the last Congress, and we are now simply carrying out what was then decided upon. The time for fault finding and abuse has gone by. It is clearly the duty of Congress to put this appropriation through without a moment's hesitation.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Speaker, I was on the committee in the last House that reported the bill containing the appropriation for this Home at Danville. There was very serious consideration by the members of the committee as to what should be done by way of provision for the old soldiers who had crowded into these Homes. Every Home was full to overflowing. The testimony of the members of the board in charge of the Soldiers' Homes showed that many of the inmates were sleeping in dining rooms and even in kitchens; that some immediate relief was demanded. The members of that board said they could not properly provide for the soldiers already in these Homes without additional accommodations, additional room, additional buildings.

The question, and the only question, before that committee was whether we should add barracks to the existing Homes or construct a new Home. That board, which has the confidence of the country—the gentlemen composing it have been members of it for years; General Franklin is its president, and one of its members is your own fellow-Representative, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. STEELE]—reported that in their judgment—they having given great attention to this question—it was better to construct a new home than to increase the attendance at the existing Homes. There is such a thing as congregating too many men at one point. They recommended not only that a new home be constructed, but they even went so far as to say that in their judgment it ought to be somewhere in the territory or neighborhood of the place where it was located, at Danville.

With this testimony before us, and feeling under an obligation as a committee to make provision for the soldiers who had as much right to the Homes as those who had been enjoying them for years, we reported a provision for constructing a new home and locating it at the town of Danville, Ill. That action was never questioned. The establishment of a home was never questioned at that point, because the facilities that surround Danville and make it desirable for a soldiers' home are well known and have never been disputed. The judgment of the committee in locating it there was never questioned; but simply because the chairman of that committee happened to live in Danville, that is assumed as a reason for a personal criticism in the matter.

Whatever merit, Mr. Speaker, the criticism had, it has no other now than the bare, bald fact that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations does live there. I repeat, no one has ever questioned the propriety of the location. No one has doubted that railroads center there and make it easily accessible for soldiers to go to and from the Home. No one has doubted that it possesses all the natural requisites and facilities for making it a desirable location for the purpose; but because of the sole fact that the chairman of the committee happened to live there, where it was selected by the unanimous vote of the seventeen members of the committee, Democrats and Republicans alike, I submit now whether there is any cause or any good reason for voting against the proposition,

which could only be done because of the sole fact that the chairman of the committee happens to reside in Danville.

If the Board of Directors in charge of the Soldiers' Homes had seen fit to recommend that the home should be placed in the State of Pennsylvania, I should probably have been found anxious and urgent for its establishment in my district.

Mr. BRUCKER. What committee reported it?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. The Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And the Committee on Military Affairs, too.

Mr. BRUCKER. What opportunity was given for competition as to the location?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Every opportunity in the world was offered to everybody. Our committee sat with open doors, and so did the Committee on Military Affairs. It was not a question of sending out advertisements to get bids for the location of the home. The great, burning question was the question of taking care of the old soldiers who were sleeping on the floor. And inasmuch as this committee recommended it, as well as the Committee on Military Affairs, and as nobody opposed it, it was located at Danville.

What great harm is done? What great offense has been committed? What outrage upon the people perpetrated? None under the earth, except that it may give rise for personal criticism. I presume, Mr. Speaker, that every member of the House will be glad now, inasmuch as this home was to be located at all, and could not be located in all of the districts, but only in one place, which met the approval of everybody, that the members will be glad to see "Uncle Joe" have it in his district. I am sure I am, and do not think the House will waste time mourning over it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HULL). The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri to strike out the paragraph.

The question was taken; and the motion was rejected.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I offer a further amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out "Danville," in line 7, page 7, and also strike out "at Danville, Ill.," in line 8, page 7.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, the object of the amendment, as is apparent from the reading of it, is to eliminate for the time being from the bill——

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to reserve the point of order on the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. What point of order does the gentleman make?

Mr. HEMENWAY. That it changes existing law. This location has already been fixed in the bill. The bill already provided where the Home is to be located.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I would like to be heard on the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. DE ARMOND. The motion I have made is to strike out "Danville" as descriptive of the branch home and the words "at Danville, Ill.," as designating the location.

Now, whether there is any existing law that Danville must be mentioned when there is an appropriation of money for a soldier's home, and that the appropriation for the home when so specified must go to Danville, Ill., I would not like exactly to undertake to say. But my impression is that there is no existing provision of law to the effect that appropriations for soldiers' homes shall be applied exclusively to the Danville branch, at Danville, Ill. If that be true, the amendment is hardly open to the point of order. It seems to me it might be in order for us to strike out Danville and insert Dayton or Leavenworth.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Oh, yes, I yield; certainly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CANNON. I have to call the attention of my friend from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY] to the question that, whether this point of order is well taken or not, I hope he will withdraw it. My own impression about it is that if you strike out the word "Danville," then it would stand:

For construction of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

And so forth. It is another way of striking out or nullifying the appropriation. It seems to me it might be possible that it will be subject to the point of order that it is in substance the former motion, but as far as I am concerned, I do not care to make that point, and I am quite willing that the House should pass upon it.

Mr. HEMENWAY. As the gentleman from Illinois wants the House to pass upon the question on its merits, I withdraw the point of order.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Speaker on being saved from the painful necessity, unless he were to violate all parliamentary law and all reason, of overruling the point of order, inasmuch as there is absolutely nothing in it. [Laughter.]

I now address myself to the amendment, since the Speaker has been happily extricated from the difficult and very embarrassing position of refusing to sustain a point of order when there was absolutely nothing in it.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Does the gentleman assume that the Speaker would sustain a point of order without there being anything in it?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Oh, no; I assumed that the Speaker would overrule the point of order because there was nothing in it, but it might be embarrassing.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The gentleman, then, wasted time in assuming that the Speaker would sustain the point of order.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Well, we had nothing so plentiful as time a few months ago in this House, and I assume that time has not become so exceedingly precious that much harm is going to happen from the waste of it in the consideration of this question.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. We have more time than money.

Mr. DE ARMOND. We have more time than money, as suggested by my friend here. The amendment is to strike out Danville, the beautiful city of the plains, the city that is honored by being represented by the gentleman who is taking care of it so exceedingly well, and to strike out "at Danville," when you come to identifying the precise spot, the oasis in the desert to which this money is to be carried. I think the amendment is not only in order, but I submit now, for the calm and dispassionate and judicial consideration of the gentleman from Illinois the further suggestion that the soldiers might be cared for elsewhere than at Danville, Ill., and that this amendment is not necessarily an amendment that is at all inimical to the best interest of the soldiers, but that they might be provided for somewhere else, in some other Home, by the enriching of some other local constituency, by the furnishing of a market for some other people who have land, by the doing of good somewhere else than in the city of Danville, Ill. I submit the amendment to the House, Mr. Speaker, without further remarks.

Mr. CANNON. I ask for a vote, Mr. Speaker.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I have a further amendment which I desire to offer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri offers an additional amendment, which the Clerk will read.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Strike out "Danville," in line 7, page 7, and insert in lieu thereof the words "Mississippi Valley;" and strike out the words "at Danville, Ill.," in line 8, page 7, and insert in lieu thereof the words "at some suitable point in the Mississippi Valley, to be selected by the Board of Managers of Soldiers' Homes."

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, as these amendments of the gentleman from Missouri seem to be going on in regular order, I raise the point of order that the motion to strike out the paragraph having been rejected no further amendments are now in order.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I await the gentleman's remarks on that proposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is of the opinion that the point of order is not well taken.

Mr. BARRETT. Now, Mr. Speaker, before the Chair decides that question——

Several MEMBERS. He has decided it.

Mr. BARRETT. I refer to page 158 of the Manual, which is very explicit onthis subject.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I desire to be heard on the amendment. I understand it is pending.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is waiting for the rule which the gentleman has cited here. What rule is it that the gentleman cited?

Mr. BARRETT. I ask the Chair to read page 158 of Jefferson's Manual, which, in the absence of any specific rule applying to the subject, is the rule of the House. It is there laid down that where the body has refused to strike out a paragraph, further amendment is not in order. And as these amendments seem to be coming one after the other, I make that point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HULL). The Chair would call the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts to page 240, subdivision 7, which provides:

7. A motion to strike out and insert is indivisible, but a motion to strike out being lost shall neither preclude amendment nor motion to strike out and insert; and no motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

The Chair under that special rule of the House will overrule the point of order.

Mr. BARRETT. Then I make the further point of order that it changes existing law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will hear the gentleman on that, if he can show wherein it changes existing law. [After a pause.] The Chair will overrule that point on the ground that there are several Homes in the Mississippi Valley, and if you

strike out and insert these words, the Board of Managers may distribute the money to any of those Homes in the Mississippi Valley.

Mr. PAYNE. But the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri proposes to locate "a soldiers' home at a suitable place." That would be new legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That would be absolutely new legislation.

Mr. BARRETT. I could not hear the latter part of the statement of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair only heard the first part of the amendment read—to strike out and insert. That would leave the Soldiers' Homes in the Mississippi Valley to be benefited; but the latter part of the amendment moves to insert "at some suitable place in the Mississippi Valley," which would be establishing a new location, and the Chair believes these words to be subject to the point of order.

Mr. DE ARMOND. The Chair will be kind enough to hear me after hearing the parliamentarians. If the Chair would be kind enough to just withhold his decision—I mean his last, as he has made more than one—I should like to be heard on the subject.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair, before making the first decision, asked the Clerk whether it established a new home in the Mississippi Valley, and he said, "No; it only distributes the money to the Homes in the Mississippi Valley," having in view only the first language of the amendment. But the latter part of the language in the amendment the Chair does hold establishes a new home in the Mississippi Valley, and would be a change of existing law.

Mr. DE ARMOND. In order to save time, I ask to incorporate in the amendment, and I offer it that way—"at some suitable Soldiers' Home in the Mississippi Valley." Just incorporate the words in such a manner as will make the proper phraseology.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Will the Clerk kindly read the amendment?

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out "Danville, Ill.," in line 7, page 7, and insert in lieu thereof the words "Mississippi Valley;" and strike out the words "Danville, Ill.," in line 8, page 7, and insert in lieu "at some suitable Soldiers' Home in the Mississippi Valley."

Mr. DE ARMOND. Leave the further words in there "to be selected by the Board of Managers."

The Clerk read as follows:

To be selected by the Board of Managers of Soldiers' Homes.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to address the House on the amendment pending, unless there be some parliamentary objection to it.

Mr. BARRETT. I understand the gentleman has offered another amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri has changed his amendment.

Mr. BARRETT. It is very difficult to hear at this place; and I should like to have the amendment read again.

The amendment was again reported.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, presuming that that amendment has passed the criticism of the parliamentarians, I now address myself to it on its merits. The proposition is not to restrict this appropriation of $500,000 and more to that beautiful village, Danville, on the plains of Illinois, but to put it where, by the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home, it may be deemed best in the interest of the soldiers themselves and of the taxpayers to place it.

Now, if it were not for some things that have passed in the course of legislation—but for the memory of this legislation and but for the memory of twenty years that the gentleman has served in Congress—if I were proceeding upon general principles, I should think and should assume that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] himself could be counted upon to support this amendment. Because it would seem to me that it can not be that the interests of the soldiers and taxpayers would be so far forgotten and disregarded that an extra half million dollars more would be carted to Danville; that the money might be carried to some other Soldiers' Home in the great Mississippi Valley, with the effect of relieving more distress of old soldiers than can be cured at Danville, and with the result of saving largely to the people of the United States money they can ill afford to appropriate beyond what is absolutely necessary.

There is no reason for rejecting this amendment, except to give Danville the benefit of this appropriation to the exclusion of all other Soldiers' Homes. If the appropriation is for the good of the service; if it is to be made with reference to economy and fair treatment, then leave that appropriation to go to the Home where it ought to go, in order to do the most good and at the least expense. Now, what can be the objection to it? Are there no Homes in the great Mississippi Valley, except the Home at Danville, where $500,000 may be taken with profit and advantage? If not, then the amendment will not interfere with this money being carried to Danville. If there are, why ought the money to be carried to Danville to the exclusion of other Homes where it could be better expended and with better results?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote.

Mr. DE ARMOND. One moment. If the gentleman from Illinois will yield I would like to ask him what the land at Danville has already cost, and how much of it, and what was the price per acre?

Mr. CANNON. I do not know that I am accurately informed, but my recollection is that there are 240 acres purchased at a cost of $35,000.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DE ARMOND) there were—ayes 56, noes 89.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 74, nays 123, answered "present" 1, not voting 158; as follows:

YEAS—74.

Adamson,	Fitzpatrick,	Lewis, Ga.	Simpson,
Allen,	Fleming,	Lloyd,	Sims,
Bailey,	Fowler, N. C.	Love,	Smith, Ky.
Benton,	Fox,	McCormick,	Stark,
Berry,	Gaines,	McDowell,	Stephens, Tex.
Bland,	Greene,	Maguire,	Strait,
Botkin,	Griffith,	Marshall,	Strowd, N. C.
Brantley,	Griggs,	Moon,	Sutherland,
Brenner, Ohio	Hay,	Norton, S. C.	Talbert,
Clardy,	Henry, Miss.	Ogden,	Taylor, Ala.
Clark, Mo.	Henry, Tex.	Osborne,	Todd,
Clayton,	Howard, Ala.	Otey,	Underwood,
Cochran, Mo.	Howard, Ga.	Rhea,	Vandiver,
Cooney,	Jones, Va.	Richardson,	Vincent,
Cowherd,	Kitchin,	Ridgely,	Wheeler, Ky.
Cranford,	Kleberg,	Rixey,	Williams, Miss.
De Armond,	Lamb,	Robinson, Ind.	Zenor.
De Graffenreid,	Latimer,	Settle,	
Epes,	Lester,	Shuford,	

NAYS—123.

Adams,	Dalzell,	Hooker,	Packer, Pa.
Arnold,	Danford,	Howe,	Parker, N. J.
Baker, Ill.	Davenport,	Howell,	Payne,
Baker, Md	Davidson, Wis.	Hull,	Perkins,
Ball,	Dayton,	Jenkins,	Pugh,
Barham,	Dingley,	Johnson, N. Dak.	Ray,
Barney,	Dinsmore,	Joy,	Reeves,
Barrows,	Dorr,	Ketcham,	Robbins,
Belford,	Dovener,	Kirkpatrick,	Royse,
Belknap,	Ellis,	Kulp,	Shannon,
Bennett,	Evans,	Lacey,	Sheiden,
Bishop,	Faris,	Landis,	Sherman,
Boutell, Ill.	Fischer,	Lanham,	Showalter,
Brown,	Fletcher,	Lawrence,	Simpkins,
Brownlow,	Foote,	Little,	Smith, Ill.
Brucker,	Foss,	Lorimer,	Snover,
Brundidge,	Gardner,	Loud,	Southard,
Bull,	Gibson,	Lovering,	Steele,
Burke,	Gillet, N. Y.	McClellan,	Stevens, Minn.
Butler,	Graff,	McCulloch,	Stone, W. A.
Cannon,	Griffin,	McEwan,	Terry,
Catchings,	Grow,	McRae,	Tongue,
Chickering,	Hager,	Mahany,	Vehslage,
Clarke, N. H.	Hamilton,	Marsh,	Wanger,
Codding,	Hemenway,	Maxwell,	Ward,
Cooper, Tex.	Henderson,	Meyer, La.	Warner,
Corliss,	Henry, Conn.	Miers, Ind.	Weymouth,
Cousins,	Henry, Ind.	Morris,	White, Ill.
Crump,	Hicks,	Olmsted,	Williams, Pa.
Crumpacker,	Hilborn,	Otjen,	Yost.
Cummings,	Hitt,	Overstreet,	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Jett.

NOT VOTING—158.

Acheson,	Carmack,	Hartman,	Maddox.
Alexander,	Castle,	Hawley,	Mahon,
Babcock,	Clark, Iowa	Heatwole,	Mann,
Baird,	Cochrane, N. Y.	Hepburn,	Martin,
Bankhead,	Colson,	Hill,	Meekison,
Barber,	Connell,	Hinrichsen,	Mercer,
Barlow,	Connolly,	Hopkins,	Mesick,
Barrett,	Cooper, Wis.	Hunter,	Miller,
Bartholdt,	Cox,	Hurley,	Mills,
Bartlett,	Curtis, Iowa	Johnson, Ind.	Minor,
Beach,	Curtis, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Mitchell,
Belden,	Davey,	Kelley,	Moody,
Bell,	Davis,	Kerr,	Mudd,
Benner, Pa.	Davison, Ky.	King,	Newlands,
Bingham,	De Vries,	Knowles,	Northway,
Bodine,	Dockery,	Knox,	Norton, Ohio.
Booze,	Dolliver,	Lentz,	Odell,
Boutelle, Me.	Driggs,	Lewis, Wash.	Pearce, Mo.
Bradley,	Eddy,	Linney,	Pearson,
Brewer,	Elliott,	Littauer,	Peters,
Brewster,	Ermentrout,	Livingston,	Pierce, Tenn.
Broderick,	Fenton,	Loudenslager,	Pitney,
Bromwell,	Fitzgerald,	Low,	Plowman,
Brosius,	Fowler, N. J.	Lybrand,	Powers,
Broussard,	Gillett, Mass.	McAleer,	Prince,
Brumm,	Grosvenor,	McCall,	Quigg,
Burleigh,	Grout,	McCleary,	Robb,
Burton,	Gunn,	McDonald,	Robertson, La.
Campbell,	Handy,	McIntire,	Russell,
Capron,	Harmer,	McMillin,	Sauerhering,

Sayers,	Sperry,	Sulloway,	Walker, Va.
Shafroth,	Sprague,	Sulzer,	Weaver,
Shattuc,	Stallings,	Swanson,	Wheeler, Ala.
Skinner,	Stewart, N. J.	Tate,	White, N. C.
Slayden,	Stewart, Wis.	Tawney,	Wilber,
Smith, S. W.	Stokes,	Tayler, Ohio	Wilson, S. C.
Smith, Wm. Alden	Stone, C. W.	Updegraff,	Young, Pa.
Southwick,	Strode, Nebr.	Van Voorhis,	Young, Va.
Spalding,	Sturtevant,	Wadsworth,	
Sparkman,	Sullivan,	Walker, Mass.	

So the amendment of Mr. DE ARMOND was rejected.

The following additional pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. BARRETT with Mr. SPARKMAN.

Mr. PITNEY with Mr. DOCKERY.

Mr. MANN with Mr. JETT.

For this day:

Mr. MOODY with Mr. WHEELER of Alabama.

Mr. CHARLES W. STONE with Mr. BANKHEAD.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH with Mr. MADDOX.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER with Mr. SULZER.

Mr. BRUMM with Mr. DE VRIES.

Mr. BURLEIGH with Mr. SAYERS.

On this vote:

Mr. ODELL with Mr. BARTLETT.

The result of the vote was announced as above stated.

The Clerk read as follows:

For completing the necessary repairs to dry dock No. 3, and removing the cofferdam after the repairs are completed and making good the quay walls and entrances to said dry dock, $50,000.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend by striking out the last three words of the pending paragraph. It was my intention to oppose any further appropriation of money toward the completion of dry dock No. 3 at the New York Navy-Yard, but I received assurances from the Secretary of the Navy that it is his purpose to order a court-martial for a thorough, far-reaching investigation of this unfortunate affair. I have, therefore, withheld the presentation to the House of a resolution that I have prepared asking for a Congressional investigation. An article published in the New York Tribune a few days ago covers so thoroughly this subject that I ask to have it read at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

THE DRY-DOCK SCANDAL.

The truth is now out, before all the world, and it is seen to justify everything the Tribune said about the dock. In fact, the case is shown to be worse than the worst representations of it ever made by the Tribune. The dock was not only ill constructed, it was, according to official report, deliberately ill built, with a studied scoundrelism for which the most scathing denunciation is inadequate. The builders and inspectors apparently conspired to make the dock unfit and unsafe, and thus not only to defraud the Government of the construction price, but to imperil the safety of the costly new ships of the Navy.

The *Massachusetts* narrowly escaped ruin in the dock. The *Indiana* had on its account to be sent to a foreign country for docking. And the *Iowa* and the *Massachusetts* are now in danger of serious injury for need of the dock. That is the work of these miscreants. It is comparable only with that of the Chinese contractors who filled cartridges and torpedoes with dirt instead of gunpowder. The latter, when found out, had their heads chopped off. Their American peers—well, they will perhaps try to collect extra pay from the Government on account of the extra work their rascality has caused. The Chinese system has its good points, after all.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, that article was written by one who thoroughly understands the subject; and in consequence of the statement of the Secretary of the Navy and also the statement in that article, which is true, that the *Massachusetts* and the *Iowa* and the *Indiana*, for docking purposes, are unprovided for in the United States and that therefore it was necessary to send the *Indiana* to Nova Scotia to be docked—on those grounds, and only those, have I withdrawn my objection to this appropriation, for I do not believe there is a person connected with the Navy Department who is able at present to tell how much it will cost to complete the repairs to this dock. The Secretary has stated that he believes $50,000 will complete it; but he was not positive on that subject.

Mr. LLOYD. I wish to ask whether this is the dry dock for the repair of which an appropriation of $100,000 was made at the extraordinary session?

Mr. BENNETT. Yes; it is the same dock.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, perhaps a word of explanation as to the appropriation here proposed is due to the House. This dry dock was completed last winter, if I recollect aright, at a cost somewhere from $600,000 to $800,000. The specifications called for a good dock, and no doubt, if we may accept the opinions of skilled persons, we should have had a good dock there if the specifications had been complied with. Late last winter or early in the spring one or two ships were put in there—perhaps the *Massachusetts*—but the dock sprang a leak, and it was soon demonstrated that there had been faulty construction somewhere; it was not quite known where.

We have no dock on the Atlantic Coast that would dock our great battle ships. We need one; and we need it now in the shortest possible time. At the special session we appropriated, on the recommendation of the Navy Department, $100,000 for the repair of this dock. It was not then known just how much money it would take. Since that time——

Mr. LLOYD. May I ask another question?

Mr. CANNON. Let me complete this explanation.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, is it not a fact that $100,000 was appropriated at the extra session last summer for the repair of this dock?

Mr. CANNON. It is, sir.

Mr. LLOYD. At the extra session of Congress it was represented that there was a leak in dry dock No. 3, New York Harbor, which should be repaired at once. The report of the engineer of the Naval Department who examined the injured dock was presented, but time was not taken to read it. The recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Dry Docks was that there be appropriated $30,000 to make the repairs, $48,000 to build a cofferdam about the dock, and $22,000 for contingencies. This was hurriedly considered by the House, the vote taken, and the appropriation was made in accordance with said recommendation, when, as shown by the report of the engineer, who alone had the matter investigated and knew of the cost of the necessary repairs, less than $30,000 would overcome the injury.

Now, an urgent deficiency bill is presented asking that $50,000 more be appropriated to complete said repairs and to remove the cofferdam. It would seem that there is something radically wrong about the appropriations for that purpose. I fear some one is profiting by the desire of this body to maintain this largest and most important dry dock on the Atlantic Coast. It appears to me that this House would do well to call a halt in appropriations for that dock and ascertain whether the leak is one which only money can stop, or whether it is one which may be remedied by mechanical skill.

I believe from the proceedings here and what I have read of this matter that $500,000 would be spent to repair that leak if this body would appropriate it.

Mr. CANNON. I wish the gentleman would let me complete my statement, and then if I have not covered the case I will answer any question.

Mr. LLOYD. I was about through. I only wanted to call attention to this fact——

Mr. CANNON. I do not think I can yield for a speech. I am trying to state the facts about this matter.

One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for repairs of this dock. After that the cofferdam was constructed, the water pumped out, and it was found that the outer line of piling, which ought to have averaged 40 feet in depth, averaged from 4 to 19 feet, if I recollect aright. Of course it washed out and let the water in. And the inner line of piling has lately been shown to be imperfect, there having been several breaks in it.

The Secretary of the Navy and Constructor Bowles, after these investigations, come to us and say that in their opinion—they do not write any insurance policy, but express their opinion—these repairs can be made for $50,000. These being the circumstances, it seemed to your committee that nothing was left except to recommend this appropriation.

There was naturally some desire to know where the fault in this matter rested. That there was fault the Secretary of the Navy stated in the examination he had no doubt. He did not want any investigation to ascertain that fact, but said there was such fault that he deemed it his duty to order a court-martial. He will no doubt proceed along the line in which his duty lies. It may be that $50,000 will not repair this dock. Assistant Naval Constructor Bowles, who seems to understand himself, gives it as his opinion that it will, and the Secretary of the Navy concurs with him. Therefore we recommend the item.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that the Secretary of the Navy and one of the constructors of the Navy were before the subcommittee that prepared this bill. Now, I am not an expert in such matters, but somehow or other I have reached the conclusion that it would be more economical and better for the Government to blow up the dock with dynamite and get rid of it. But the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Bowles, the constructor, were before the committee.

Mr. Bowles is an educated, scientific gentleman, and is thoroughly posted in his profession. For the information of the House, I would like to have read a portion of his statement before the subcommittee. We were guided by his statement entirely in recommending the appropriation. I ask the Clerk to read the portion which is marked.

The Clerk read as follows:

NEW YORK NAVY-YARD DOCK.

[Statement of Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles.]

Mr. SAYERS. Are you in charge of the repairs of this dock now?

Mr. BOWLES. Yes, sir.

Secretary LONG. I took it out of the hands of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and put it in his.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for an appropriation of $50,000. Is it your opinion that this will be sufficient to fully repair the dock, and that when it shall have been expended the dock will be in a condition to give effective service for twenty

years? If not for so long, for how long? Now, just answer that question as you please and express your opinion.

Mr. BOWLES. It should be understood that work of this character is risky. It is liable to contingencies which can not be foreseen—from leaks or from springs in the soil—and the whole character of the work makes it impossible to foresee these contingencies or absolutely state that a certain sum of money is going to be sufficient, and I can not state that. From the condition of the work in which I left it last night, I believe that $50,000 will complete the repairs. I wish to have it understood that the position of the dock and the condition of the surrounding land makes it possible that a disaster may occur there that would increase by ten times the amount of money necessary to put that dock in order. I want to make it clear to the committee that as far as human minds can see at present $50,000 will put the dock in good order.

Mr. SAYERS. For twenty years?

Mr. BOWLES. For twenty years. I have consulted with the most experienced men in building docks, and they concur with me in that opinion—that the work I have laid out there will be sufficient and expedient to make that useful for the lifetime of a wooden dock.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that your judgment?

Mr. BOWLES. That is my best judgment; but I want to have it clearly understood that I can not insure it, or that anybody can.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, it is due to Mr. Bowles, the Naval Constructor, to say that he had nothing whatever to do with the construction of this dock. A civil engineer connected with the Navy Department, Mr. Menocal, was one of the representatives of the Navy Department——

Mr. BENNETT. He was the chief engineer.

Mr. SAYERS. Yes; the chief engineer who overlooked the construction of the dock as it was progressing. Mr. Menocal is now absent from the country, but we had the assurance of the Secretary of the Navy that he would immediately convene a court-martial to consider the case and to find such conclusions as the circumstances might demand.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I simply desire to go on record as watching the proceedings in relation to this dock and its completion. I desire to state to the House that if the investigation of the Secretary of the Navy is not full and complete, I shall present my resolution to the House for a thorough Congressional investigation.

The SPEAKER. Is the formal amendment withdrawn?

Mr. BENNETT. I withdraw my amendment.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

Indian affairs:

For completion of the survey of the lands in the Indian Territory, $30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. CANNON. I offer the following amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 9, in line 16, after the word "completion," insert the words "by the Geological Survey."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

For surveying and allotting Indian reservations, $8,000.

For pay and expenses of Ute Commission, $12,660.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The amendment was read, as follows:

On page 9, after line 22, insert the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in connection with the survey and establishment of the east boundary of the Southern Ute Reservation, in Colorado, from the point established by the United States Geological Survey at the intersection of the one hundred and seventh degree of longitude with the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude to the northeast corner of said reservation, and for the continuation of the north and south boundaries of said reservation to connect with said east boundary, to allow, in his discretion, such rates of mileage or such per diem compensation and necessary expenses as will secure the prompt execution of the work. The cost attending said survey to be paid from the appropriation of $350,000, per section 9 of the act of Congress entitled 'An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same,' approved June 15, 1880."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I have looked into that amendment. I hold in my hand a telegram from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and have also talked with the gentleman about the matter. I have no doubt that the amendment is proper and along the line of the public service, and this, too, notwithstanding that the money will be expended in the State which the gentleman represents. [Laughter.]

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk resumed and completed the reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CANNON, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 2739. An act directing the issue of a check in lieu of a lost check drawn by Bernard R. Green in favor of Frederick MacMonnies;

S. 473. An act for the relief of David O. Burleigh; and

S. 1883. An act for the appointment of a commission to make allotments of land in severalty to Indians upon the Uintah Reservation, in Utah, and to obtain the cession to the United States of all lands within said reservation not so allotted.

LEAVE TO SIT DURING SESSIONS.

Mr. HOOKER. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rivers and Harbors may have leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. HOOKER], chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, asks permission of the House that the committee may sit during the sessions of the House. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Printing to report the following resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the House of Representatives 500 pamphlet copies of matter collected by the Post-Office Department and forwarded to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, relative to free rural delivery in foreign countries.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I will simply say that this matter is before the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads. It is a very small amount of matter. The expense will be trifling and members of the House desire to avail themselves of this information.

The resolution was agreed to.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. HAGER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 4221. An act to confirm certain cash entries of public lands.

MAPS OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York offers a resolution, and asks unanimous consent for its present consideration. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be authorized and directed to return to the Maritime Canal Company the maps of the Nicaragua Canal loaned by said company to the board of engineers appointed pursuant to the act of March 2, 1895.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 473. An act for the relief of David O. Burleigh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1883. An act for the appointment of a commission to make allotments of land in severalty to Indians upon the Uintah Reservation, in Utah, and to obtain the cession to the United States of all lands within said reservation not so allotted—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

CORRECTION OF THE JOURNAL.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to suggest to the House a correction of the Journal. It seems that points of order were reserved on the Agricultural appropriation bill, and the Journal does not so state. If there be no objection, the Journal will be corrected in accordance with the fact.

There was no objection.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HITT, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the bill (H. R. 6449) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to reserve all points of order on that bill.

The SPEAKER. Points of order are reserved by the gentleman from Texas.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave of the House to print in the RECORD remarks which I desired to make, but which I was not permitted to make by the gentleman in charge of the deficiency bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman desires to print some remarks in the RECORD——

Mr. LLOYD. On the subject of the dry dock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

REPRINT OF A BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for a reprint of a bill, H. R. 30. The print is exhausted.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent for the reprint of the bill H. R. 30. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. BRUMM, for one week, on account of important business.

To Mr. WILBER, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to Mr. BARROWS to print in the RECORD, during the next ten days, remarks on the civil service.

And then, on motion of Mr. CANNON (at 4 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting an estimate communicated by the Secretary of the Navy for "Medical Department, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery"—to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Okanogan River, Washington—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. FERGUSSON, from the Committee on the Territories, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4066) to permanently locate the capital of the Territory of New Mexico, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 115); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CORLISS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the joint resolution of the Senate (S. R. 53) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the mayor of the city of Milwaukee, for use in ornamenting one of the parks of that city, the Parrott rifled cannon and carriage recently used on the revenue cutter *Andrew Johnson*, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 121); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JENKINS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2480) to amend section 819 of the Revised Statutes and to authorize United States marshals, under the direction of the court, to provide for feeding a jury after a case is finally submitted, and to authorize courts of the United States to execute letters rogatory to any country where a treaty exists between that country and the United States, when requested by the executive or judicial authorities of such country, for the purpose of procuring evidence to be used in the prosecution of offenses included within such extradition treaty, and to amend section 988 of the Revised Statutes, relating to a stay of execution after judgment, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 122); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to which was referred the joint resolution of the Senate (S. R. 75) accepting the invitation of the Government of Norway to take part in an International Fisheries Exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May to September, A. D. 1898, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 123); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CORLISS, from the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. Res. 5) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators of the United States, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 125); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. RIXEY, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3093) for the relief of John A. Fairfax, of the District of Columbia, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 116); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CLARDY, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 637) for the benefit of J. C. Rudd, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 117); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. YOST, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2425) for the relief of the legal representatives of John W. Branham, late an assistant surgeon in the United States Marine-Hospital Service, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 118); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GRAFF, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1474) to refer the claim of Joseph W. Parish to the Secretary of the Treasury for examination and payment of any balance found due, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 119); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. OTJEN, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1333) authorizing a reappraisement of the steam transport boat *Planter*, captured by Robert Smalls, and for a distribution of proceeds thereof, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 120); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4016) for the relief of Benjamin F. Fox—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 305) for the relief of Amos S. Carkhuff—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 173) for the relief of the heirs of Philip C. Rowe—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 295) appropriating money to pay the claim of James C. Wheat for expenses incurred as adjutant of the Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, war of the rebellion—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3318) for the relief of Nathan Finnegan—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 195) for the relief of Stephen McNamara—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3455) for the relief of Miss E. A. Lewis—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3443) for the relief of Morgan Everts—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 1982) for the relief of Col. Jesse H. Strickland, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, United States Volunteers—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3568) to carry out the findings of the Court of

Claims in the case of Joseph M. Middlekauff—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 1951) for the relief of James W. Holt—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3847) for the relief of Morton A. Pratt—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4293) for the relief of George W. Saulpaw—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4290) for the relief of Hugh J. Brady—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3670) granting to Charles F. Leimer the sum of $400—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3647) for the relief of E. B. McPherson, jr.—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3697) for the relief of Martha E. Fleschert—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3687) for the relief Aaron M. Applegate—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4008) for the relief of Sarah Grissom—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3907) for the relief of Mrs. Mary I. Holland—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3910) for the relief of John F. Kranz—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4010) for the relief of Charles Riddle—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3305) for the relief of William M. Dotson, alias William M. Lesley—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

A bill (H. R. 3003) for the relief of John H. Smith, alias John Hague—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 6122) granting a pension to Mary Shaw—Committee on Naval Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4186) for the relief of Catharine Barry Meeha—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2956) for the relief of William H. Pfrimmer—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2881) for the relief of William L. Rose—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2894) for the relief of Richard Mollencott—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2771) for relief of Abraham Lasher—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2232) for the relief of the estate of A. H. Herr, deceased, late of the District of Columbia—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 1528) for the relief of the widow of Robert C. Berry, deceased—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2110) for the relief of Dr. H. C. Farrand—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 1447) for the relief of Walter R. Gray—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 790) for the relief of Mrs. Annie F. Wilson—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 616) for the relief of Nelson McLaughlin, of Tennessee—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 605) for the relief of the legal owners of the Columbia Bridge, at Columbia, Pa.—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H. R. 6352) making an appropriation for a deep-water channel across Aransas Pass Bar, Texas, and providing that the United States take control of same—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 6353) to erect a monument to the memory of John Morton—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. DE VRIES: A bill (H. R. 6354) to increase the limit of the cost for the erection of a public building in Stockton, Cal., and making an additional appropriation for the acquisition of additional land or a new site therefor and the completion of said building—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TERRY: A bill (H. R. 6355) regulating the sale of certain agricultural products, defining "options" and "futures," and imposing taxes thereon and upon dealers therein—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 6356) as to medals of honor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLEMING: A bill (H. R. 6357) to appropriate money to purchase collection of Indian relics and implements for the Smithsonian Institution—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 6358) authorizing the Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 6359) to quiet land titles in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 6360) to regulate the disposal of the products of Government greenhouses and grounds in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BEACH: A bill (H. R. 6361) providing for the publication and posting of the pension roll and to correct abuses of the pension laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 6362) for the relief of certain State militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 6363) to quiet the title of lands granted to the respective States for school and other public purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 6447) to restore certain enlisted or appointed men to the Army, Navy, etc.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VANDIVER: A bill (H. R. 6448) to donate the public lands of the United States to the States and Territories in which they may be located—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DOVENER: Joint resolution (H. Res. 116) authorizing the Secretary of War to make a preliminary survey of the West Fork River, West Virginia, and prepare estimates of the cost thereof—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Concurrent resolution (House Con. Res. No. 11) requesting the Secretary of War to submit to the House the report of Capt. C. McDowell Townsend, Corps of Engineers, dated December 13, 1897—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 6098) to correct the military record of N. Ward Cady, late major Second Mounted Rifles, New York Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs. (Introduced January 8, 1898.)

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 6364) for the relief of W. J. Kendall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6365) for the relief of Joseph H. Woodruff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6366) for the relief of John Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6367) for the relief of Mary McClellan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6368) for the relief of Oscar Rankin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6369) for the relief of Peter T. Norris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6370) for the relief of Daniel Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6371) for the relief of Thomas S. Kirker—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BENTON: A bill (H. R. 6372) to carry out the findings

of the Court of Claims in the case of Joseph L. Walls—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BOTKIN: A bill (H. R. 6373) granting a pension to Samuel L. Keely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6374) granting a pension to Daniel T. Rose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6375) granting a pension to Abigail R. Ellet, of Eldorado, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUMM: A bill (H. R. 6376) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Ryan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 6377) granting pension to James W. Ellet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARDY: A bill (H. R. 6378) for the relief of the estate of J. W. Wilkins, Madisonville, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6379) granting a pension to Joseph C. Berry, alias Joseph White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 6380) for the relief of John Depue, late of Battery E, Fifth United States Artillery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 6381) providing for a pension for Alexander M. Proctor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 6382) for the relief of P. C. O'Neill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6383) granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims in the case of the scow *Rowena*—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6384) granting a pension to Parmelia Ann Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6385) to increase the pension of Charles Huber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 6386) granting a pension to Mary A. Colhoun—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 6387) granting a pension to Ida Wiederhold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DORR: A bill (H. R. 6388) granting a pension to J. R. Mathers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6389) granting a pension to I. W. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6390) for the relief of William Paxton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6391) granting a pension to F. M. Comer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6392) extending the provisions of the pension laws to the members of Company C, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment West Virginia Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 6393) for the relief of J. K. Botsford, of Wheeling, Ohio County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6394) for the relief of Henry Snider, of Moundsville, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6395) for the relief of the widow and heirs of William J. Cunningham, deceased, of Vancamp, Wetzel County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6396) for the relief of Robert R. Furbey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6397) granting relief to the heirs of the late J. M. Doddridge, of Wheeling, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6398) for the relief of the executor of William Dillon, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6399) for the relief of Oakley Randall, of Farnum, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6400) for the relief of John Gum, of Churchville, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FENTON: A bill (H. R. 6401) for the relief of Ellen Owens—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6402) granting a pension to Samuel Nickel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES: A bill (H. R. 6403) for the relief of Henry Langford, of Davidson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 6404) granting a pension to Eugene H. Myers, etc.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 6405) granting a pension to William H. Brookins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6406) granting a pension to Electa Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions

Also, a bill (H. R. 6407) for the relief of Samuel Barrow—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOOKER: A bill (H. R. 6408) for the relief of H. H. Glidden, formerly postmaster at Panama, N. Y.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6409) granting an increase of pension to John H. Crandall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6410) to correct the military record of David K. Selzer, a member of Company D, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, of Wellsville, N. Y.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6411) granting an increase of pension to Henry K. Opp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6412) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6413) to pension James H. Rathburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6414) granting a pension to Delia Riley, helpless sister of Patrick H. Riley, late of Company H, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6415) granting a pension to Caroline M. Tryon, widow of Charles Tryon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6416) granting a pension to Hannah E. Rodgers—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6417) granting a pension to Ellen Springer, widow of Horatio S. Springer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6418) granting a pension to Delia A. Marsh—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6419) granting a pension to Louis M. Starring, helpless child of Rosell M. Starring, late of Company H, Forty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6420) granting a pension to Maria Hall, dependent daughter of Asa Hall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6421) for the relief of Catherine Holland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6422) granting a pension to Catherine Kelley, widow of John Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6423) granting a pension to Marvin Older—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6424) granting a pension to Louisa A. Brigham, widow of the late George W. Bailey, of Company G, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6425) granting an increase of pension to Richard H. Devoe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIRKPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 6426) for the relief of Robert Kempton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 6427) for the relief of Clarissa A. Dunham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6428) to amend the military record of Benjamin A. Viner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARSH: A bill (H. R. 6429) to grant an increase of pension to Newton T. Burnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6430) to grant an honorable discharge to Peter Hoots—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 6431) for the relief of James Kelly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McDONALD: A bill (H. R. 6432) relating to the Washington, Woodside and Forest Glen Railway and Power Company, of Montgomery County, Md.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. NEWLANDS: A bill (H. R. 6433) granting a pension to Jeremiah B. Moore—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 6434) for the relief of David B. Zorger and H. C. Fitzgerald—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PUGH: A bill (H. R. 6435) granting a pension to W. J. Worthington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6436) granting a pension to William S. Spratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON (by request): A bill (H. R. 6437) for the relief of John J. Shipman—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RIDGELY: A bill (H. R. 6438) granting a pension to Martin Stich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 6439) for the relief of George S. Ayre—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6440) for the relief of George S. Ayre—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6441) to compensate Arthur M. Chichester and W. B. Chichester, heirs of Mary Chichester, for her house burned by Federal troops in 1862—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SETTLE: A bill (H. R. 6442) removing charge of desertion from military record of Allen Montague—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6443) to carry out the findings of the Court of

Claims in the case of James H. Dennis—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHUFORD: A bill (H. R. 6444) for the relief of John W. Gray—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 6445) for the relief of J. H. Stovall and William Hughes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6446) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Fox Hill, Elizabeth City County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6450) granting a pension to C. H. John, Company C, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6451) for the relief of Emeline B. Kerns, widow of William Kerns, late captain and acting assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FISCHER: A bill (H. R. 6452) for the relief of William McKnight—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 6453) granting a pension to Eliza Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARLOW: Petition of Germain Fruit Company and other seed dealers of Los Angeles, Cal., protesting against the free distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BARNEY: Petition of St. Michael's Society, of St. Michaels, Wis., in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BARRETT: Petition of the Massachusetts State Society, United States Daughters of 1812, for permission to raise a fund of $100,000 to restore and preserve the U. S. S. *Constitution* in order that she may be used as a training ship—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BELFORD: Petition of the Presbyterian Church of Shelter Island, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Presbyterian Church of Shelter Island, N. Y., for the passage of a bill to forbid interstate transmission of lottery and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Presbyterian Church of Shelter Island, N. Y., asking for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection to 18 years in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Presbyterian Church of Shelter Island, N. Y., urging the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Presbyterian Church of Shelter Island, N. Y., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of liquors in Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Presbyterian Church of Shelter Island, N. Y., favoring the passage of a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BENTON (by request): Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Neosho, Carthage, Mount Vernon, and Bronaugh, State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BLAND: Petition of Peter R. Crum, of Moniteau County, Mo., for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRENNER of Ohio: Petition of J. H. Robinson and 155 other citizens of the State of Ohio, against the passage of the bill prohibiting ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRUCKER: Protests of Typographical Union No. 168, of Muskegon; Coopers' Union of Grand Rapids; Longshoremen's Union No. 42, of Grand Marais; Longshoremen's Union No. 25, of Bay City; Cigar Makers' Union No. 268, of Escanaba, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 30 and Senate bill No. 1575, restricting the right to buy and sell railroad tickets—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Christian Reitter and other citizens of Saginaw County, Mich., opposing the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BRODERICK: Protest of the St. Joseph Society of Leavenworth, Kans., against the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: Protest of the editors of the Poplar Bluff (Mo.) Citizen, against the passage of the so-called Loud postage bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CRUMP: Petitions of Ellsworth & Son and 25 others, Kelling & Co. and 35 others, and William Schweikle and 28 others, all citizens of Bay City, Mich., protesting against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DALZELL: Protests of the McKeesport Liederkranz, of McKeesport, Pa.; Vorwaerts Singing Society, Orpheus Singing Society, and the Association of German-American Journalists, all of Pittsburg, Pa., in opposition to further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DORR: Petition and papers in support of House bill extending the pension laws to members of Company C, One hundred and thirty-third West Virginia Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FISCHER: Petition of Henry J. Turner, of West Brooklyn, N. Y., asking that his name be restored on the pay rolls, with back pay, to accompany House bill No. 2744—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 732, for the relief of Henry J. Turner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of William McKnight, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GARDNER: Remonstrance of citizens of Atlantic City, N. J., against the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GREENE: Petitions of M. F. McWilliams and 19 others, Fred A. Miller and 52 others, and A. J. Townsend and 52 others, all citizens of Lincoln, Nebr., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Paper to accompany House bill No. 6312, for the relief of John A. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENDERSON: Resolutions of the American Federation of Labor, favoring the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of St. Francis Society of Dyersville, Iowa, and the German Roman Catholic Society of North America, adopted at Ossian, Iowa, in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota: Petition of the Methodist preachers of Washington, D. C., asking for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cooperstown, and Methodist Episcopal churches of Langdon, Lisbon, Leonard, and Bowesmont, in the State of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KULP: Letter of Moyer Bros., of Bloomsburg, Pa., protesting against the free distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, letter of Benjamin Lee, secretary State board of health of Philadelphia, Pa., in opposition to a clause in Senate bill No. 2680, in reference to national quarantine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, communication of the American Federation of Labor, of Washington, D. C., in support of Senate bill No. 35, by order of the seventeenth annual convention, held at Nashville, Tenn., December 13 to 21, 1897—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. LANDIS: Petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of Carmel, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Papers to accompany House bill No. 6232, for the relief of William Allen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 6233, for the relief of James N. Robinson and Sallie B. McComb—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. REED: Petition of M. B. Spinney and 195 other citizens, residing in the counties of Cumberland and Sagadahoc, in the State of Maine, asking for the improvement of Wills Straits, at Orr and Bailey islands—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SPERRY: Protest of citizens of Milford, Conn., against the free distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts: Petition of certain ship carpenters and joiners, citizens of Boston, Mass., praying for the

construction of a dry dock in the Charlestown Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SNOVER: Petition of Longshoremen's Union No. 30 and Barbers' Union No. 188, of Port Huron, Mich., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEELE: Petition of Col. C. E. Briant and other citizens of Huntington, Ind., asking that a pension be granted to Col. George E. Pride—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRODE of Nebraska: Petitions of J. Y. P Hilderbrand and 19 others, E. L. Wilson and 19 others, D. W. Rawland and 18 others, A. R. Talbot and 52 others, L. F. Cochran and 52 others, H. Van Dukeck and 52 others, E. S. Rainbolt and 52 others, R. E. Finley and 52 others, A. D. Borgets and 52 others, J. G. Bowers and 19 others, R. S. Young and 19 others, and Richard O'Neill and 19 others, citizens of the State of Nebraska, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STROWD of North Carolina: Paper to accompany House bill No. 6330—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. UPDEGRAFF: Petition of A. O. Doolittle, of Charles City, Iowa, for relief, to accompany House bill No. 6332—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: Petition of Enoch H. Garner, of Lauderdale County, Ala., requesting reference of his claim to the Court of Claims under act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on War Claims.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *January 13, 1898.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in compliance with the provisions contained in the sixteenth section of the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1893, an agreement between the commissioners of the United States to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes and the commissioners on the part of the Seminole Indians, concluded on the 16th day of December, 1897; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Select Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, and ordered to be printed.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 15th ultimo, certain correspondence between the Treasury Department and any other Executive Department, between the Treasury Department and the Office of Internal Revenue, and between any subordinate officer of internal revenue and the Department or the Office of Internal Revenue, between the Solicitor of the Treasury and that Department, and between the Treasury Department and the Civil Service Commission in regard to the legal right and authority of collectors of internal revenue to appoint their official deputies either from or outside of the so-called "eligible list," etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the National Academy of Sciences for the year 1897.

Mr. HAWLEY. The law provides for the printing of that report annually, and nothing is to be done with it, I will say for the benefit of the clerks at the desk, except to send it to the Printing Office.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That course will be pursued.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of sundry members of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, praying that a portion of the room lately vacated by the Library of Congress be assigned for the use of the law library; which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a memorial of the German Society for the Aid of Immigrants, of Milwaukee, Wis., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Lodge immigration bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TURPIE presented the petition of C. A. Wallingford, secretary of the Indiana Chapter of American Architects, of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for a continuance of the timber tests as carried on by the United States Government; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented resolutions of sundry citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind., relative to a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Medical Society of White County, Ind., remonstrating against the enactment of any legislation relating to vivisection; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of William G. Morris and 19 other citizens of Frankfort, of sundry citizens of Lafayette, and of the Central Trades Council, of Marion, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. MILLS presented the memorials of W. P. Head and 52 other citizens, of J. K. Stone and 11 other citizens, and of S. M. Berry and 19 other citizens, all in the State of Texas, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented the petitions of Nathaniel C. Smith, E. E. Topping, and 101 other citizens of East Setauket and Stony Brook; of C. L. Greene and other citizens of Chautauqua; of J. J. McCole and 50 other citizens of Brooklyn, and of F. S. Tinbett and 32 other citizens of New York City, all in the State of New York, and of E. W. Fette and 39 other citizens of Newark, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petition of Charles W. Reed and 51 other citizens of Upland, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ALLEN presented the memorial of Friedrich Pahlow, of Alliance, Nebr., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Le Grand Byington, of Iowa City, Iowa, praying for the reform of financial legislation in six specified particulars; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FORAKER presented the petitions of Joseph Myers, J. A. Miller, B. M. Spitler, and other citizens of Bell Brook, Zimmerman, and Spring Valley; of W. S. Summers, Reece Coe, and other citizens of Cromers and Bookwalter; of G. W. McGee and 39 other citizens of Newport; of A. J. C. Smith and 65 other citizens of Tiffin; of Elmer E. Knowlton and 41 other citizens of Wade; of C. W. White and 52 other citizens of Mansfield; of W. H. Murphy and other citizens of Murphy; of George E. Riggs, C. H. Stilwill, and 40 other citizens of Collins and Norwalk; of J. R. Marquis, A. J. Kine, and 130 other citizens of Bloomville and Republic; of S. R. Hoover, S. E. Pratt, and 61 other citizens of Hubbard and Youngstown; of J. H. Rumbaugh and 78 other citizens of Hatten; and of F. R. Morgan and 63 other citizens of Prairie Depot, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SPOONER presented the memorial of S. H. Gates and sundry other citizens of Racine, Wis., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PENROSE presented a memorial of St. Joseph's Society, of Bally, Pa., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Lodge immigration bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Seventh Ward Republican Club, of York, Pa., remonstrating against the further enforcement of the present civil-service law and praying for its repeal; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a memorial of the Commercial Travelers' Protective Association of Pittsburg, Pa., and the memorial of F. M. McBride and 29 other citizens of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping-ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the petitions of Paxton D. Lewis and 65 other citizens of Chester; of Mathias Ledinger and 44 other citizens of Philadelphia; of Harry H. Haff and 51 other citizens of Philadelphia; of Charles H. Zebley and 23 other citizens of Eden; of James P. Hellings and 27 other citizens of Doylestown; of John W. Beck and 48 other citizens of York; of William A. Decker and 57 other citizens of Dundiff; of A. M. Helick and 38 other citizens of Daneville; of Fred. Spielman and 32 other citizens of Pittsburg; of J. W. Bolsford, R. L. Steffy, and 27 other citizens of Marion

Center and Rayne; of Henry H. Grim, George Rupp, and 87 other citizens of Tower City and Riverton; of J. M. Wilson, Joseph S. Spangy, and 35 other citizens of Pennsville and Woodall; of C. E. Washburn and 130 other citizens of Northeast; of G. W. Brown and sundry other citizens of Fayette City, Gillespie, and Redstone, and of J. H. Keagy and 260 other citizens of Scottdale, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MORRILL presented the petition of Lewis A. Currier, Samuel King, and 61 other citizens of Norwich and Pompanoosuc, Vt., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of 75 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Aledo, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Federation of Labor of Springfield, Ill., and a memorial of the United Commercial Travelers of America, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the National Association of Agricultural Implement Makers, of Chicago, Ill.; of the Board of Trade of Corpus Christi, Tex.; of the Railway and Telegraph Employees' Political League, of Columbus, Ohio; of the Traffic Bureau of St. Louis, Mo.; of the Chamber of Commerce of Utica, N. Y., and of P. S. Gobin, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. COCKRELL presented petitions of the Verdella Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Barton County; of the Morris Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of St. Joseph; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cassville; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Tarkio, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Magnet, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. THURSTON presented the petition of A. E. Huntington and 66 other citizens of North Platte, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WELLINGTON presented the petitions of C. Wesley Armacost, John T. Thompson, Herbert Wilhelm, and 34 other citizens of Beckleysville, Mount Carmel, and Phœnix; of Samuel T. Hogan and 78 other citizens of Brunswick, and of George T. Wells and 80 other citizens of Baltimore, all in the State of Maryland, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SEWELL presented petitions of Pioneer Council, No. 58, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Bound Brook; of H. J. Piddington and 10 other citizens of Newmarket; of E. Winship and 59 other citizens of North Long Branch, and of John Boehm and 24 other citizens of Newark, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FAULKNER presented the petitions of Lewis Allen, jr., and 74 other citizens of Berkeley Springs; of S. J. Cole and 27 other citizens of Hundred; of C. C. Pickett and 130 other citizens of Moundsville, and of W. E. Kidwell, C. L. A. McGinnis, G. T. Martin, D. D. Hartsell, and 34 other citizens of Howesville, Kingwood, Gladesville, and Reedsville, all in the State of West Virginia, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3132) to provide for the disposition of abandoned imported merchandise, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 93) to facilitate the construction, working, and maintenance of telegraphic communication between the United States, the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, and Australasia, and to promote commerce, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1009) to authorize the Light-House Board to pay to Chamblin, Delaney & Scott the sum of $2,125, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. CAFFERY, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2781) to amend section 4440 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the licensing of mates on river and ocean steamers, reported it without amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3053) to provide an American register for the steamer *Navahoe*, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MILLS. I am instructed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to measures adopted to thwart violations of the neutrality laws, etc., to report it to the Senate and to ask that the same be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That order will be made, in the absence of objection.

Mr. CANNON. I ask that the communication from the Secretary of the Treasury may be laid on the table. There are undoubtedly Senators who wish to have the matter taken up and to make some remarks upon it. I ask that that be the order.

Mr. MILLS. I have no objection to that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The communication will lie on the table at the request of the Senator from Utah.

Mr. PETTUS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 737) to equalize and regulate the duties of the judges of the district courts of the United States in the State of Alabama, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2638) for the correction of muster of Adolph Von Haake, late major Sixty-eighth Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 398) for the correction of muster of Adolph Von Haake, late major Sixty-eighth Regiment Veteran Volunteer Infantry, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4303) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HAWLEY. The bill (S. 2637) for the relief of Rev. Edwin Warriner, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, is unnecessary because the relief asked for was granted in a bill passed February 1, 1897. The committee therefore direct me to report the bill back adversely, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be indefinitely postponed, in the absence of objection.

Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 767) for the relief of the sureties of Frank A. Webb, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2523) for the construction of a gunboat on the Great Lakes, to take the place of the U. S. S. *Michigan*, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 924) to authorize the Washington and Glen Echo Railroad Company to obtain a right of way and construct tracks into the District of Columbia 600 feet, reported it with an amendment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 3147) for the payment of arrears of interest on Chickasaw trust funds; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. TURPIE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3148) granting a pension to James McCarthy (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3149) granting a pension to Oliver P. Gooding.

Mr. TURPIE introduced a bill (S. 3150) to remove the charge

of desertion from Charles Rankert; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill (S. 3151) for the relief of John G. Rose; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3152) allowing the pay of rear-admirals to commodores while acting as rear-admirals; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WALTHALL introduced a bill (S. 3153) to amend the charter of the Capital Railway Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 3154) to amend an act entitled "An act giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across Portage Lake, Houghton County, Mich., between the villages of Houghton and Hancock," approved March 3, 1891; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. THURSTON introduced a bill (S. 3155) for the relief of Benjamin Longpre, of Maxwell, Lincoln County, Nebr.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 3156) granting a pension to Annie E. Joseph; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3157) for the relief of John G. Norris; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3158) for the relief of Frank F. Hulburt; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3159) for the relief of Mary Brennan, widow of Peter Brennan, late private Company I, Ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3160) to remove the charge of desertion now existing on the records of the War Department against Charles M. Gridley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 3161) for the relief of William H. Quinn; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PRITCHARD (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3162) providing for the compensation of fourth-class postmasters for issuing money orders; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3163) relating to compensation of fourth-class postmasters; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut introduced a bill (S. 3164) granting a pension to Isabella G. Daniels; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3165) relating to negotiable instruments within the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 3166) to increase the naval establishment by the construction of four coast-defense monitors of the *Miantonomoh*, *Amphitrite*, *Monadnock*, and *Terror* class; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3167) for the relief of the estate of Daniel H. Avery, deceased, late of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. HOAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SPOONER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS.

Mr. PERKINS submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Whereas from the report No. 1338 of the Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, submitted by the Committee on Mines and Mining of the United States Senate, it appears that additional information is desirable in regard to the localities from which the precious metals are produced in the United States, including Alaska, showing the exact amount of gold produced by each mining district in the United States and the proportion which comes from placer mines and from deep mines, and the conditions of occurrence of ores of the precious metals, including a report on the occurrence of gold in the United States portion of the Yukon district.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to furnish the Senate a statement as to whether or not it would be consistent with public interests for the Government to collect and publish such information, with a plan therefor and an estimate of the cost.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CUBA.

Mr. CANNON. I present a resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution submitted by the Senator from Utah will be read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the President is requested to transmit to the Senate at his earliest convenience a statement showing what measures are in force by this Government in the Island of Cuba, and in waters contiguous thereto, to protect the lives, liberty, and property of American citizens now dwelling in Cuba.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none, and the resolution is before the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. I think that resolution should contain the usual clause which is contained in resolutions addressed to the President, submitting the matter to his discretion, by inserting after the word "requested" the words "if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests." It is possible that there may be some secret matter which should not be made public.

Mr. CANNON. I was not able to hear the remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOAR. I suggest that the Senator should insert in the resolution what I believe is the invariable clause in such resolutions, requesting that the information be furnished by the President if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests.

Mr. CANNON. I shall be very much pleased to have the resolution modified in accordance with the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be so modified.

Mr. GALLINGER. I should like to have the resolution again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read as modified.

The Secretary read the resolution as modified.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the resolution as modified.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. OVERSTREET, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (H. R. 6251) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 4221) to confirm certain cash entries of public lands; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 6251) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. DAVIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator from Minnesota withdraw the motion for a moment? I wish to suggest that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY] has some remarks to make upon the immigration bill, he tells me, and I believe the agreement was that if any Senator desired to speak upon that topic at any time before the day fixed for voting he might do so.

Mr. DAVIS. Of course, if the Senator from Louisiana wishes to address the Senate, I withdraw the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Louisiana gave notice of intention to speak. Does the Senator from Minnesota withdraw the motion?

Mr. DAVIS. I withdraw the motion, at the suggestion of the Senator from California, to accommodate the Senator from Louisiana.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The motion is withdrawn. The Chair lays before the Senate the bill (S. 112) to amend the immigration laws of the United States.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. CAFFERY. Mr. President, the pending bill is as mild a form of antagonism to immigration as nativism will permit.

Its second section imposes an educational test of no very stringent character, so far as the test itself is concerned. But, sir, it is the beginning of a new departure. From the foundation of the Government we have invited, yea, solicited, the hardy, pushing, adventurous peoples of the Caucasian family to our free and hospitable shores. They responded to the call. They came, they saw, they conquered the wilderness and the waste places; they felled the forests, they developed the mines, they plowed the fields, they moved the spindles and the looms. In the vast hive of human industry in these free States they have been among the busiest. Their genius, their labor, and their industry have aided every pursuit, developed every art, and augmented every gain. When the original colonies established their independence, they were but a straggling line of thin settlements stretching along the Atlantic Seaboard. The interior of the country was but little settled. The vast Mississippi Valley was a solitude. The great intermountain States were unknown, or if known, considered barren. The golden sands of the Pacific were more remote than the land of Cathay was to the sublime imagination of Columbus.

Then came the industrial army from the old to make of the new a greater and a better world. They came, not as of old came their ancestors from the steppes of Asia, to waste and obliterate civilization and its fruits, but, uplifting high the banner of industry and peace, to make glad the waste places and to cause the wilderness to "blossom as the rose." And, sir, there is no marvel of fiction, no achievement of reality stranger than fiction, that equals the transformation of a continent from the wigwam of the savage and the lair of the wild beast to the myriad homes of happy, peaceful, industrious mortals devoted to every pursuit that satisfies the wants and to every art that ministers to the tastes of highly cultured and enlightened humanity.

And the transformation has been the work of the white immigrant. Having been done, we smite the hand that has upbuilded us and put a stigma on the workman whose skill and toil are our pride and our boast.

And, sir, to give a sting to ingratitude some of those who, coming from a foreign shore, have prospered beneath the Stars and Stripes, and many descended from ancestors recently subjects of foreign princes, are clamorous to bar the avenue to any further unrestricted immigration into our borders. Thus it is that the evil of native selfishness has been quickly assimilated by some of the foreign born in our midst.

It is unquestionable that every country has the right to protect itself against the dangers that lurk in the admission of races whose ideas, manners, and habits are hostile to its social organization and its public or private welfare. In accordance with this view we have enacted laws which exclude the Chinese.

It is proper and just to hold this continent against the Mongolian. He is not of the type of man that, from the earliest dawn of civilization to date, has advanced mankind to a high standard of excellence and culture. A great wall landward and the hitherto inviolate sea have kept him isolated. With isolation has sprung a condition of supine contentment and ignorant arrogance. Century follows century, and he is the same stolid, self-satisfied being. He fears no rival, yet repels all strangers; he acknowledges no superior, yet fears all competitors. For him no sun of liberty ever shone, nor fraternal feeling for mankind ever thrilled. For him no impulse of patriotism urges resistance to the invader, but with the stolid indifference born of a despotism older than history, he yields to the conquering banner of the Aryan.

And the huge, lifeless body of inert China is now a prey to the spoiler. Without the will to resist, it lies as helpless before the greed of the Kaiser and his coplunderers as was the Aztec before Cortes or the Kanaka before the sugar planter.

Sir, the exclusion of the Chinese is justified by every principle of wise policy and every law of retaliation. Their doors have been closed to the world. They have wallowed in their exclusiveness and selfishness for a period beyond human record; and when the end is nigh, they serve but to point the moral that isolation and arrogance and selfishness are not the rôle for wise or great nations to play in this world's grand theater. And, sir, we are told by this bill to take the initiative of a Chinese policy.

"Behold!" say its proponents. "Are we not better than the unfortunate man or woman of our kind, but of foreign shores, desirous of sharing in the bounties which a beneficent Providence and our own free institutions have given us, who, arrived at 16 years of age, can not read or write?" "We are the salt of the earth!" "We are a superior set of beings!" "We have a heritage which we must keep unpolluted from the touch of ignorance!" "We can not admit a brave, strong, industrious Irishman or Swede or Italian who can not read. To do so, is to add to the undesirable element in our midst."

Sir, this to me is Chinese. It is not American. It is a plunge into a policy which we have never adopted, and I hope never will. The nations of Europe, from which exclusively our immigrants come, are of the same great branch of the human family as we are. It is the great Caucasian branch. That branch is divided into two main stems—the Semetic and the Aryan. The latter has furnished the vast bulk of our immigrants, and from it our Revolutionary forefathers are mostly descended. There can be no danger arising from an admixture among our people of a fresh lot of our Caucasian race. We find that, at the same remote period, the dominant races of the world of to-day burst forth from the steppes of Asia, and flowing westward and southward at irregular periods, drove out the primitive settlers and possessed themselves of their territory.

They founded empires and kingdoms and built up civilizations which in many respects rival the splendid achievements of this the most advanced and extraordinary of all civilizations. Succeeding waves wiped out prior civilizations and institutions, until, after the last and grandest of all—the Roman civilization—was obliterated, the roving for conquest ceased, and mankind settled down to subdue the earth, and not to spoil his coworker.

The savage and the half-civilized are the common victims and the exception to the above statement. The migration of the hordes that swept down upon the fertile plains of Europe was prompted more by hunger and necessity than by love of conquest. Alaric and Attilla fought for food and spoils; Alexander and Napoleon for conquest and glory. The first two destroyed as they went, the second two subdued and upbuilded.

The migratory spirit will never be extinguished in the great races which have peopled this New World. It is good it is so. Steam and its application, the printing press and its uses, and all the wonderful mechanism that knits and is constantly knitting the Caucasian families of men closer together, make known to and bring within the compass of our race everywhere the opportunity of bettering their condition by immigration.

The adventurous, the hardy, the self-reliant, are those who risk the perils of the wilderness and the proscriptions of other lands and peoples. They are the ones who constantly infuse new blood and fresh vigor into old social organizations. They are as necessary for the national vigor as new blood is to families.

And so, in the beneficence of God, mankind, in this age, migrates to help, to benefit, to build up, to freshen, and to strengthen the people or the country whither he goes, and not to destroy, to obliterate. He comes now as a friend, not as a foe. He does not come as the Goth or the Vandal or the Hun, to possess himself of the substance of the stranger with whom he casts his lot. He comes to make his country his own, to be of his household, to add to his store of "corn and wine and oil," to defend his flag in war and to obey it in peace.

But, sir, we are told that illiterate immigrants threaten to injure the standard of our citizenship. No danger to our institutions or our citizenship has ever arisen from admitting immigrants who can not read and write. Out of a mixture of the Puritan and Cavalier, the Huguenot and the Papist, the Anglo-Saxon, the Teuton, the Gael, the Scandinavian, the Slav, the Semite, and the Latin, literate and illiterate, has sprung a people marked by the strongest national characteristics. The American is a type of man as well and clearly defined as the Englishman, the German, or the Frenchman. He stands forth as the representative and composite of the best of all the races from which he springs. God has placed him in this continent to build up and maintain a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." This great Government is the outgrowth of the labor and the valor of countless immigrants who would be disqualified by the pending bill.

Sir, it does not follow that a man is a good citizen because he can read and write or a bad one because he can not. Whoever is vigorous in body and sound in mind, honest and industrious, is a good citizen. It has been computed that every such man is worth $800 to the nation. Nor does it follow that every man who can read and write is intelligent and whoever can not is ignorant. Many an intelligent youth of Irish, German, Scandinavian, or Italian birth is not able to read and write at 16 because of a lack of educational facilities at home or because arduous and incessant toil from tender years prevented. Admit him; he is a good citizen. He will help to augment our wealth, to build up our nation. No immigrant not a pauper, or insane, or diseased, or criminal should be turned away from our shores. Such are excluded by existing law.

There is need in some States for a qualification on suffrage. Rhode Island and Massachusetts impose educational and property qualifications. Mississippi and South Carolina have likewise imposed similar qualifications. I find no fault with such laws. Every State must legislate in regard to restriction on suffrage according to the character and condition of its inhabitants.

But a citizen of the United States is one thing, and a voter in a

State quite another. The educational qualification may be imposed on suffrage on the ground that a citizen who is absolutely ignorant is not qualified to judge of the capacity of the lawmakers and the rulers who offer themselves for position. If there is any danger to the elective franchise from illiteracy, the States can remedy it by adequate legislation.

There is a clear distinction between a citizen and a voter. The quality of being able, through a selected agent, to make laws and provide rulers is different from the quality of quiet obedience, both to the laws and to the rulers. The latter quality is as essential as the former. A law-abiding, industrious citizen is one thing; an active participant in elections to select men to make laws is quite another thing. It so happens that the most universally intelligent and best educated part of the community do not vote. They are the women of our land. Who will say that they are not good citizens?

The States can be trusted to take care of the elective franchise. Any qualification, either of property or education, or both, lies within their wisdom. The United States have no voters, and it is clearly an error to apply to immigration a restriction which is only applicable to suffrage. Nor does it follow, from any restrictive legislation by the States in regard to the elective franchise, that any reflection is cast on the worth of a citizen who is not a voter. The United States have a wider field than the States. Will the stranger who comes to our shores obey the laws? Will he labor in our vineyards and fields and factories? If yea, let him shelter under the flag and enjoy the heritage which the courage and labor of our forefathers have given us, and who, like the stranger, came from over distant seas.

A large number of the supporters of this bill favor the incorporation into the United States of the Hawaiian Islands, with their heterogeneous mass of Asiatics, Portuguese, and Kanakas. The latter, I am informed, can read and write almost universally. Does it follow that they are desirable citizens of the United States? Would Senators who are supporting this bill prefer an Hawaiian who can read and write to an Irishman who can not, as a citizen of this Republic? Here comes a hard-working, hard-fisted, able-bodied young Swede, 16 years old, not knowing one letter from another. Here is a Russian Jew, knowing a dozen languages, learned and shrewd, but filled to the brim with anarchistic and destructive theories. Which of the two is the desirable immigrant?

Sir, if an immigrant is undesirable on account of his race, exclude the whole race, as you have the Chinese; but do not strike from the list of American citizenship the uneducated men who are capable of adding to your material wealth and national greatness.

Neither the statement that illiterate immigrants will lower the standard of citizenship or that literate or illiterate immigrants will lower the prices of wages is correct.

In all the years since the foundation of the Government, American citizenship has been ascending a higher, and still higher, scale. Education is more universal and more extensive. Activity in every line of science and art and learning; enormous strides in the invention of new, and the better adjustment of old, devices to every branch of industry; a growing sobriety and morality among the masses attest the intelligence, the vigor, and the excellence of our citizenship.

In all the arts and ways of peace, the United States have forged to the front, and are now distancing all rivals. Has the "quality of our citizenship" been injured by the crowds of foreigners who have come to our shores, if supremacy in the arts and ways of peace marks the quality of citizenship? It is useless to print long columns of figures to show that the "undesirable class of immigrants," meaning the Italians, Portuguese, Russians, and Hungarians, flock to the slums of the Eastern cities, and supply the largest percentage of illiterates. If there was not work for them, they would not go. If there is work, then they are needed in the factories and workshops of those cities. That the native American descended from foreign parents progresses beyond recent foreign arrivals shows there is room and opportunity for progress in these hospitable shores; shows that the foreigner does not drag the American down, but the American elevates him to a higher standard, until, in a few generations, he is molded in the best type of man now on earth—the American.

The tables of distribution of the immigrants contained in the report on this bill by the Committee on Immigration, which I incorporate here, show that from 1850 to 1895 the mass of immigrants were "congested" in the North Atlantic and North Central States. Why is the argument made now that the South and West will not be injuriously affected by excluding white illiterates, as they all go to the East and North? Slavery kept all white immigrants out of the South in the antebellum days, and the enfranchised colored people have kept them out postbellum. And, sir, much to the advancement of the East and North, and much to the detriment of the South.

Distribution of the foreign-born population for the last five decades, the destination of immigrants for the last three years, and the distribution of the white foreign-born paupers and criminals for 1890, compared.

Geographical division.	Distribution of the foreign-born population.					Destination of immigrants.			Distribution of white foreign born in 1890.	
	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Paupers.	Criminals.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
North Atlantic	59.06	48.90	45.27	42.13	42.04	65.36	65.40	74.66	51.83	56.36
South Atlantic	4.67	3.93	3	2.61	2.25	2.54	3.15	3.16	2.55	1.66
North Central	28.98	37.29	41.91	43.06	43.90	26.88	25.45	17.39	37.13	24.66
South Central	6.09	5.56	4.19	4.11	3.48	1.84	1.83	1.85	1.81	5.43
Western	1.20	4.32	5.63	7.49	8.35	3.38	4.17	2.94	6.68	11.90
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Massachusetts	.....	.....	6.35	6.64	7.10	8.12	9.08	11.61	7.74	12.06
New York	.....	.....	20.45	18.13	16.99	36.79	33.89	37.06	20.24	23.27
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	9.79	8.80	9.14	13.03	15.02	16.34	14.37	10.97
New Jersey	.....	.....	3.39	3.32	3.56	3.46	3.53	4.57	4.59	4.97
Illinois	.....	.....	9.25	8.74	9.11	10.44	7.27	6.50	10.48	6.10
Total	.....	.....	49.23	45.63	45.00	71.81	69.49	76.08	57.42	57.37
Missouri	.....	.....	3.99	3.17	2.54	1	1.12	.96	2.52	1.80

In 1850 the South Atlantic States received 4.67 per cent of the foreign immigration, and in 1890 2.25 per cent. The North Atlantic received 59.06 per cent in 1850, and 42.04 per cent in 1890. Will the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. LODGE, say that the quality of Northern citizenship has been thereby injured, and that of the South maintained in its original excellence? Will anybody say that the 230,832 immigrants, who arrived at our ports during the last fiscal year, have injured the quality of citizenship of upwards of seventy millions of people? Concede that 10 per cent of the whole number was "undesirable," can anyone seriously argue that 23,000 illiterate immigrants can so leaven the lump of our manhood and womanhood as to injure it? Why, Mr. President, the largest immigration in any one year was 788,992 in 1882. This vast number of foreigners was scattered all over the United States, and no one can say that the standard of citizenship was thereby lowered.

I quote as follows from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1897:

Immigration to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, shows a decrease of 112,435 from the arrivals for the preceding year, and was the smallest in volume since the subject has been under Federal supervision, where it was placed by the act of August 3, 1882. In fact, it is the smallest of any fiscal year since 1879, during which year 177,826 were reported to have arrived. During the year now reported 230,832 persons arrived, of whom 228,952 were permitted to land and 1,880 were debarred and deported in accordance with law. Of those deported, 328 belonged to the class known as alien-contract laborers, and 1,289 were returned as belonging to the classes of aliens prohibited from admission under the act approved March 3, 1891. In addition, 263 persons, who had become public charges within one year from arrival, were returned either at the expense of the steamship line by which they were brought or at the expense of the immigrant fund.

The number of immigrants who fell into temporary distress within one year after landing was 1,424. These unfortunates were relieved, and their maintenance and hospital charges paid from the immigrant fund.

The heavy decrease in immigration is attributed largely to recent restrictive legislation. The Commissioner-General in his report shows that the annual average for the period 1884 to 1893, inclusive, was 472,063. After the legislation of 1891 and 1893 became effective, the annual average in the period 1894 to 1897, inclusive, fell to 279,566. Some other causes are also reported as reasons for decreased immigration, such as the influence on immigration which other countries are exercising by means of bounties and land grants.

The amount of money brought into the country by immigrants can not be accurately given, owing to the fact that they are not required to disclose any sum in excess of $30. The report of the service, however, shows that during the year immigrants exhibited to the inspectors sums which aggregated $3,541,241.

This report shows a decrease of 112,435 from the previous year. The Secretary says this decrease "is largely attributed to recent restrictive legislation." The amount of money brought into this country by the immigrants of 1897 was $3,541,241. The number of illiterates, as compared with those of 1895 and 1896, was largely decreased.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1896 is as follows:

The annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, shows that there arrived in this country 343,267 immigrants, of whom 340,468 were permitted to land, and 2,799 were debarred and returned to the countries whence they came at the expense of the steamship companies by which they were brought. The increase in immigration over the preceding year amounted to 87,731.

Those denied admission into the United States included 2,010 who were likely to become public charges, and 776 who were held to be contract laborers. There were also returned 233 who had become public charges within a year after landing, some, if the cause of distress existed prior to arrival, at the expense of the steamship companies responsible for their transportation, the other at the expense of the immigrant fund. From causes arising within one year after landing, 1,946 immigrants fell into temporary distress, and the cost of their maintenance and hospital charges were paid either by steamship companies or from the immigrant fund, as found to be proper.

The Commissioner-General reports that, with some exceptions, the immigrants of the past year were of a hardy, laboring class, accustomed and able

to earn a living wherever industrious people can obtain employment. It is estimated that the money brought with them amounted to at least almost $5,000,000, and was probably much in excess of that figure, since only those having less than $30 are required to disclose the exact amount, and it is known that very many bring the savings of years in order to buy lands and build homes. It is noted that among the immigrants of the past year over 14 years of age, 28.63 per cent were illiterate, as against 20.37 per cent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

The immigrants of that year "were, with few exceptions, a hardy, laboring class, accustomed to earn a living wherever industrious people can obtain employment." They brought in $5,000,000. And notwithstanding there were 28.63 per cent of the 340,468 who came in illiterate, they were a most desirable class of people, bringing in $5,000,000, which, the Secretary says, does not represent the full amount, as only those having less than $30 were compelled to disclose what they brought.

According to the last report, immigration is restricting itself. The present law prohibiting contract laborers, convicts, and diseased and insane people is amply sufficient to guard our citizenship from injury, if any injury threaten it.

Now, Mr. President, let us see whether our territory is overcrowded and the wages of our laborers lowered in consequence of immigration pushing American laborers to the wall.

There are in the United States, excluding Alaska, 1,500,000 square miles of arable land, 282,000 of which are in cultivation. This is about 20 per cent of the whole. Our population could easily be multiplied fivefold without crowding. The South and West and North and East—the latter to a limited extent—could supply much unoccupied territory to thrifty inhabitants. The South especially is a most inviting field for development Not only the farms, but the factories and the mines, call for more labor. Sir, I introduce an extract from a speech made by Mr. Depew on the celebration of Forefathers' Day on the 22d day of December last, as follows:

> The wildest dreamer of even a decade ago would not have predicted that the products of our factories could compete in their own markets with the manufacturers of the Old World, but the carpets of Yonkers are being sold at Kidderminster; the rails of Pittsburg can be laid down in Liverpool; the great bridge which Holland is to build over one of its inland seas was captured by an American firm against all European competition as to price, though denied the American from patriotic motives.

Sir, the eloquent orator might have included pig iron shipped from Alabama to Europe, and cotton goods from South Carolina to the Orient. The rapid advance in our export of domestic manufactures is attracting the attention of the world. It is claiming serious criticism of the policy of restriction in things as well as restriction in men. Not only have we a vast undeveloped territory to give work to the farmer, but the mines, the forests, and the factories want hands, and more hands. That portion of the immigrants who locate in the Atlantic ports do so because carpets, rails, pig iron, and cotton cloth are being made in those ports and sold to the "pauper" countries, immigrants from which are said to be lowering the price of the wages of our own laborers. There is an advance in our trade which, if not checked by foolish and useless legislation like this bill and the kindred measure of restriction passed in the extra session, will give the United States preeminence in every market where machine-made merchandise can be sold. In this connection, I introduce a table showing the growth of our exports at a constantly increasing ratio.

Exports of merchandise from 1835 to 1897.

Year ending—	Exports.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
September 30—			
1835	$100,459,481	$14,756,321	$115,215,802
1836	106,570,942	17,767,762	124,338,704
1837	94,280,895	17,162,232	111,443,127
1838	95,560,880	9,417,690	104,978,570
1839	101,625,533	10,626,140	112,251,673
1840	111,660,561	12,008,371	123,668,932
1841	103,636,236	8,181,235	111,817,471
1842	91,799,242	8,078,753	99,877,995
June 30—			
1843 (9 months)	77,686,354	5,139,335	82,825,689
1844	99,531,774	6,214,058	105,745,832
1845	98,455,330	7,584,781	106,040,111
1846	101,718,042	7,865,206	109,583,248
1847	150,574,844	6,166,754	156,741,598
1848	130,203,709	7,986,806	138,190,515
1849	131,710,061	8,641,091	140,351,172
1850	134,900,233	9,475,493	144,375,726
1851	178,620,138	10,295,121	188,915,259
1852	154,931,147	12,053,084	166,984,231
1853	180,869,162	13,620,120	203,489,282
1854	215,328,300	21,715,464	237,043,764
1855	192,751,135	26,158,368	218,909,503
1856	266,438,051	14,781,372	281,219,423
1857	278,906,713	14,917,047	293,823,760
1858	251,351,033	20,660,241	272,011,274
1859	273,332,080	14,500,971	292,902,051
1860	316,242,423	17,333,634	333,576,057
1861	204,899,616	14,654,217	219,553,833
1862	179,644,024	11,026,477	190,670,501
1863	185,003,912	17,960,535	203,964,447
1864	143,504,027	15,333,961	158,837,988

Exports of merchandise from 1835 to 1897—Continued.

Year ending—	Exports.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
June 30—			
1865	$136,940,248	$29,089,055	$166,029,303
1866	337,518,102	11,341,420	348,859,522
1867	279,736,809	14,719,332	294,503,141
1868	269,389,900	12,562,999	281,952,899
1869	275,166,697	10,951,000	286,117,697
1870	376,616,473	16,155,295	392,771,768
1871	428,308,908	14,421,270	442,820,178
1872	428,487,131	15,690,455	444,177,586
1873	505,033,439	17,446,483	522,479,922
1874	569,433,421	16,849,619	586,283,040
1875	499,284,100	14,158,611	513,442,711
1876	525,582,247	14,802,424	540,384,671
1877	589,670,224	12,804,996	602,475,220
1878	680,709,268	14,156,498	694,865,763
1879	698,340,790	12,098,651	710,439,441
1880	823,946,353	11,692,305	835,638,658
1881	883,925,947	18,451,399	902,377,346
1882	733,239,732	17,302,525	750,542,257
1883	804,223,632	19,615,770	823,839,402
1884	724,964,852	15,548,757	740,513,609
1885	726,682,945	15,506,809	742,189,755
1886	665,964,529	13,560,301	679,524,830
1887	703,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211
1888	683,862,104	12,092,403	695,954,507
1889	730,282,609	12,118,766	742,401,375
1890	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684
1891	872,270,283	12,210,527	884,480,810
1892	1,015,732,011	14,546,137	1,030,278,148
1893	831,030,785	16,634,409	847,665,194
1894	869,204,937	22,935,635	892,140,572
1895	793,392,509	14,145,566	807,538,165
1896	863,200,487	19,400,451	882,600,938
1897	1,032,007,603	18,983,953	1,050,993,556

Imports and exports of the United States for the month and eleven months ending November, 1896 and 1897.

[Preliminary figures for 1897, corrected to November 15, 1897.]

	November—		Eleven months ending November—		Increase (+) or decrease (—).
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
MERCHANDISE.					
Exports:					
Domestic	$107,821,778	$114,608,301	$870,742,922	$956,644,357	+$85,901,435
Foreign	1,251,061	2,021,989	17,908,393	17,968,538	+60,145
Total	109,072,839	116,630,290	888,651,315	974,612,895	+85,961,580
Imports:					
Free of duty	27,819,906	26,394,280	290,053,069	353,190,915	+63,137,846
Dutiable	22,223,382	25,958,051	332,545,827	337,900,175	+5,354,348
Total	50,043,288	52,352,331	622,598,896	691,091,090	+68,492,194
Excess of exports	59,029,551	64,277,959	266,052,419	283,521,805	+17,469,386
GOLD.					
Coin and bullion:					
Exports	423,399	699,340	57,641,413	33,592,589	—24,041,824
Imports	7,344,228	2,505,308	100,194,167	26,918,837	—73,275,330
Excess of exports				6,680,752	+6,680,752
Excess of imports	6,920,829	1,805,968	42,552,754		—42,552,754
In ore:					
Exports	44,611	173	183,651	97,761	—85,890
Imports	143,072	509,071	1,736,048	4,479,640	+2,743,592
Excess of imports	98,461	508,898	1,552,397	4,381,879	+2,829,482
SILVER.					
Coin and bullion:					
Exports	4,974,411	4,979,277	56,243,791	52,551,963	—3,691,828
Imports	1,776,699	1,544,305	11,224,776	11,017,012	—207,764
Excess of exports	3,197,712	3,434,972	45,019,015	41,534,951	—3,484,064
In ore—					
Exports	148,232	1,334	892,120	260,759	—631,361
Imports	1,338,333	1,540,129	16,069,271	19,232,102	+3,162,831
Excess of imports	1,190,101	1,538,795	15,177,151	18,971,343	+3,794,192

WORTHINGTON C. FORD,
Chief of Bureau.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Bureau of Statistics.*

In 1835 the total exports of manufactured goods was $115,215,802. In 1846 it was $109,583,248. The exports from 1835 to 1846 were about stationary. From that period they have been steadily increasing. In 1892 they were $1,030,278,148, the highest ever reached. In 1897 this point was passed, the figure standing at

$1,050,993,556, and will, in another fiscal year, exceed this sum by $5,000,000.

I also quote the following from an article in the North American Review for this month, by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, the able and accomplished Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

Another point can not be too strongly urged, that the commercial power of the United States in foreign markets is due to the fact that its high-priced labor produces a lower-priced article than can be obtained elsewhere. * * * Nor is this prime factor of low labor cost confined to crude materials. The export of manufactured articles bears testimony to the increasing ability of the American product to meet competitors in foreign markets. In 1890 the value of manufactures of iron and steel exported first touched $25,000,000; in 1897 the exports were $57,497,000, of which more than one-half was in machinery. Before 1890 a total export of the articles classed in the trade returns as manufactures never touched $150,000,000. In 1897 this total was more than $276,000,000. Large as were the exports of these manufactures in 1897, they will show a good further increase in 1898. In three months of the fiscal year 1898, already passed, they show an increase of $5,000,000 on the returns for the corresponding period of 1897.

Besides, sir, not only do we undersell the handiwork of pauper labor, largely through enterprising labor seeking our shores, but the price of labor here is not lowered in consequence, as appears by the following statement from the report of the Immigration Investigation Commission for the year 1895:

The influence of immigration is too large and complex a subject for the commission to discuss with any fullness at the present stage of its investigation. The opinion is widespread that wages have fallen since the great tide of immigration set in. The facts do not bear this out. The statistics of immigration already given (see page 8) show that large immigration has almost invariably been coincident with (not necessarily the cause of) prosperity, and the report of the Senate subcommittee of 1891, which was charged with the duty of ascertaining the course of prices and wages of labor, shows further that wages have been highest during these same periods of prosperity. Not only, according to this report, have wages steadily increased during the last three decades of steadily increasing immigration, but they have been the highest during those years in which immigration has been the largest (page 19).

Our friends the "enemy" are slow to learn the economic truth that low-priced labor is not always cheap labor, nor, conversely, is a high-priced labor dear labor.

The American exporters are demonstrating every time they export articles abroad which compete with old-established industries that our high-priced labor is more than a match for their low-priced labor. In cotton and wool manufactures, in iron and wood, we are about to lead the world. Let Fall River get out of the rut of protection and make cotton fabrics that Englishmen and Frenchmen appear to excel them in and they can export cotton prints to Manchester as well as South Carolina can export the coarse fabric to Hongkong and Tokyo. Too much protection has caused them to rely on the home market exclusively. The South will eventually occupy the field for all the medium and coarser grades, and the mills of New England, after supplying the home market for the finer articles at a price run up to the importing point, rest on their oars and cut wages 11 per cent.

Sir, a career of boundless prosperity opens up before us. But we must take care lest our unwise restriction of immigrants and our cruel, foolish laws of prohibition of foreign goods do not work us woe.

Count Goluchowisk, in his call of Europe to arms against American trade, is only voicing a sentiment of fear, engendered by the astonishing victories of American manufacturers in the very markets against which they demand protection. And now, sir, after committing the folly of enacting a law to prohibit revenue by restricting foreign goods, let us not commit the greater folly of adopting another to prohibit the United States from capturing the markets of the world by shutting out the hand that guides the plow, wields the pick, and handles the spindle and the loom.

One other observation I desire to make before closing, and that is this: It has been industriously urged, and figures have been adduced to prove the contention, that crime among the foreigners located in our midst is more extensive than among the natives. The following statement from Mr. Hart, secretary of the board of corrections and charities of Minnesota, which I take from a speech delivered in the Senate by the honorable Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], in the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, disproves these figures. Here is what Mr. Hart says:

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES, STATE CAPITOL,
St. Paul, Minn., April 27, 1896.

DEAR SIR: * * * The statistics which are published showing the ratios of crime are entirely misleading as applied to foreign immigration, for the reason that the prisoners are compared with the entire population of the country—men, women, and children. The children furnish practically no criminals and are nearly all credited to the native-born population, so that the children of foreign-born parents are credited to the native-born population and used against their own parents.

Of the prisoners of the United States, 95 per cent are above the age of 15 years and 84 per cent are above the age of 21 years, so that the children ought to be left out of the count. The women of the country furnish only 9 per cent of the criminals, and they may be left out of the count.

In Table No. 1, which I inclose herewith, I have compared the male prisoners of the United States with the males of voting age, and the result is just the opposite from that which is obtained by comparing the prisoners with the males of voting age.

The native-born population of the United States in 1890 numbered 53,390,600; the native-born prisoners, 65,977; ratio, 1,235 to a million. The foreign population numbered 9,231,381; the foreign-born prisoners, 16,352; ratio, 1,744 to a million, an apparent excess of foreigners over natives of 41 per cent.

But the number of native-born males of voting age was 12,591,852; native-born male prisoners 61,637; ratio, 4,895 to a million. The number of foreign-born males of voting age was 4,348,459; foreign-born male prisoners 14,287; ratio, 3,285 to a million; showing an actual excess of natives over foreigners of 50 per cent.

In the table I have omitted the Southern States, for the reason that they contain only 7.5 per cent of the foreign-born prisoners in the United States; but if the Southern States were included, it would make the showing worse for the native born on account of the large number of colored prisoners.

It will be seen from the table that the men of foreign birth furnish less prisoners proportionally than those of native birth in each division of the Northern States, as follows (see columns 2 and 3 of Table No. 1):

Number of prisoners to each million males of voting age.

	Foreign born.	Native born.
Northern States	3,240	4,445
North Central division	1,915	3,550
North Atlantic division	4,615	5,205
Western division	4,360	6,410

By reference to Table No. 1 it will be seen that the showing is in favor of the foreign born in every Northern State and Territory except Maine, New Hampshire, Arizona, and New Mexico. While the showing is more favorable to the native born in the Northern States than for the whole country, the ratio of the native-born criminals is still 37 per cent larger than that of the foreign born.

If we compare the foreign born with the pure native born—i. e., the native born of native parents—the showing is more favorable to the native stock. (See columns 2 and 5 of the table.)

Number of prisoners to each million males of voting age.

	Foreign born.	Native born of native parents.
Northern States	3,240	4,075
North Atlantic division	4,360	4,135
North Central division	1,915	3,715
Western division	4,615	6,050

In the North Atlantic division alone the ratio of foreign-born prisoners exceeds that of the pure native born. The excess is found in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania; but in Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey the showing is in favor of the foreign born. In the Central and Western divisions the record is in favor of the foreign born in every case except Arizona and New Mexico.

If we compare native born with native born, the result is as follows (see columns 3, 4, and 5, Table No. 1):

Number of prisoners to each million males of voting age.

	Total native born.	Native born; parents foreign.	Native born; one or both parents native.
Northern States	4,445	5,665	4,075
North Atlantic division	5,205	8,510	4,135
North Central division	3,550	3,005	3,715
Western division	6,410	7,645	6,050

Here there is a marked diversity between the different sections of the country. The children of native-born parents show about the same ratio of criminals in the North Atlantic and the North Central States; but the children of foreign parents show nearly three times as high a ratio in the North Atlantic States as in the North Central States. In every one of the North Atlantic States the showing is against the children of foreign parents; but in every one of the North Central States except Illinois and North Dakota the showing is in favor of the children of foreign-born parents. Of the Western States, five show against the native born and six against the foreign born.

The difference in the showing in different parts of the country is due to the character of the immigration. (See Table No. 2.) We can not compare the criminals with the adults of each country for the reason that the census does not so divide them, and it does not make very much difference as long as we compare foreign with foreign.

The following is the number of prisoners to each million of inhabitants of the same nationalities from the principal countries which send immigrants to this country: Mexico, 7,758; Italy, 3,047; Ireland, 2,970; England, 2,103; Hungary, 2,082; Scotland, 1,977; Canada, 1,611; Austria, 1,403; Germany, 1,061; Denmark, 852; Sweden, 730; Norway, 644; Bohemia, 304.

The result is, as will be seen from the two tables, that those States which have a large Irish and Italian immigration—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey—show a high ratio of crime among the foreign-born immigrants, while those which have had a large proportion of Germans, Scandinavians, and Slavs, like Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nevada, and the Dakotas, show a low ratio of criminality among the foreign immigrants.

Not only that, but in the States of the North Central division the foreign born show a ratio of crime only a little more than one-half as large among the foreign born as among the native born, and the result is to bring the average of crime in these States very low. I believe that it may be said truthfully that Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, and Nebraska have a smaller ratio of criminals to the population than any other territory of equal size or any other portion of equal numbers in the civilized world, and this immunity from crime is due to the high quality of the native and foreign immigration into these States, especially the foreign immigration.

I have no doubt that the excessive ratio of crime among the English-speaking immigrants is not due so much to the character of the nations from which they come as to the fact, of which there is uncontrovertible evidence, that known criminals have immigrated to America from those countries. I believe that the apparent decrease of crime in Great Britain is owing to this fact, in an appreciable measure.

The indiscriminate denunciation of foreign immigration is not only slanderous, but it is suicidal.

It will be easy for any experienced student of statistics to verify the figures which I present in the inclosed table.

I shall take pleasure in furnishing any additional information on request.

I am, Senator, yours, with high respect.

H. H. HART, *Secretary.*

Hon. KNUTE NELSON,
Washington, D. C.

No. 1.—*Number of male prisoners to each million males of voting age in the northern United States.*

	All classes.	Foreign born.	Native alone.		
			Total native born.	Parents foreign born.	Parents native born.
The United States	4,480	3,285	4,895	5,475	4,775
Northern States	4,045	3,240	4,445	5,005	4,075
North Atlantic division	4,920	4,360	5,205	8,510	4,135
Maine	2,380	4,525	2,000	6,200	1,615
New Hampshire	2,515	3,345	2,285	8,475	1,730
Vermont	1,880	2,130	1,815	2,550	1,680
Massachusetts	6,735	5,865	7,285	16,200	4,390
Rhode Island	4,790	3,475	5,085	10,400	4,060
Connecticut	4,195	3,700	4,400	9,035	3,170
New York	5,615	4,310	6,440	8,165	5,580
New Jersey	5,285	4,600	5,655	8,135	4,860
Pennsylvania	4,035	3,765	4,135	5,940	3,675
North Central division	3,045	1,915	3,550	3,005	3,715
Ohio	2,640	1,550	2,940	2,825	2,975
Indiana	3,155	1,995	3,325	2,620	3,440
Illinois	3,470	2,330	4,120	4,340	4,045
Michigan	3,300	2,270	4,000	3,790	4,060
Wisconsin	2,325	1,735	2,290	2,090	3,970
Minnesota	2,600	1,735	3,990	3,200	4,575
Iowa	1,795	995	2,300	1,570	2,530
Missouri	3,810	2,180	4,145	3,495	4,205
North Dakota	1,680	935	3,060	3,280	2,940
South Dakota	1,860	1,000	2,435	2,175	2,550
Nebraska	2,135	1,125	2,590	1,010	2,960
Kansas	4,940	4,255	5,095	3,165	5,400
Western division	5,060	4,615	6,410	7,645	6,050
Montana	6,440	4,300	8,335	12,050	7,400
Wyoming	2,740	980	3,635	1,610	4,300
Colorado	5,330	4,240	5,820	8,570	5,200
New Mexico	4,250	6,065	3,928	4,200	3,895
Arizona	10,420	12,700	8,780	6,205	9,480
Utah	4,810	3,920	5,535	9,655	6,865
Nevada	7,160	5,105	9,330	7,065	9,945
Idaho	4,700	4,960	4,650	3,825	4,925
Washington	3,050	2,415	3,460	4,765	3,135
Oregon	3,920	3,340	4,210	6,000	3,920
California	7,075	5,275	8,880	9,700	8,580

No. 2.—*Total foreign-born inhabitants and foreign-born prisoners in the United States, 1890, distributed according to country of birth.*

Country of birth.	Foreign-born inhabitants.	Per cent.	Foreign-born prisoners.	Per cent	Number of foreign-born prisoners to each million foreign-born inhabitants.
Total foreign born	9,249,547	100	16,352	100	1,769
North and South Americas	1,088,245	11.76	2,208	13.50	2,029
Canada and Newfoundland	980,938	10.61	1,580	9.66	1,611
Mexico	77,853	.84	604	3.69	7,758
Cuba, West Indies, and Central America	24,448	.26	13	.08	532
South America	5,006	.05	11	.07	2,200
Great Britain, Ireland, and Australia	3,128,895	33.82	8,099	49.53	2,588
England	909,092	9.83	1,914	11.70	2,106
Scotland	242,231	2.62	479	2.93	1,977
Wales	100,079	1.08	89	.54	890
Ireland	1,871,509	20.23	5,559	34	2,970
Australia	5,934	.06	58	.36	9,693
Germanic nations	3,119,583	33.73	3,371	20.61	1,081
Germany	2,787,770	30.14	2,957	18.08	1,061
Austria	123,271	1.33	173	1.06	1,406
Holland	81,828	.88	61	.37	745
Belgium	22,630	.25	26	.16	1,148
Switzerland	104,069	1.13	154	.94	1,479
Scandinavian nations	933,249	10.09	669	4.09	717
Norway	322,695	3.49	208	1.27	644
Sweden	478,041	5.17	348	2.13	730
Denmark	132,543	1.43	113	.69	852
Slav nations	510,625	5.52	486	2.97	951
Russia	182,644	1.97	171	1.05	936
Hungary	62,435	.68	130	.79	2,082
Bohemia	118,106	1.28	36	.22	304
Poland	147,440	1.59	149	.91	1,010
Latin nations	319,822	3.46	875	5.36	2,736
France	113,174	1.22	278	1.70	2,456
Italy	184,497	2	562	3.44	3,047
Spain	6,185	.07	26	.16	4,204
Portugal	15,966	.17	9	.06	562
All others	149,128	1.62	644	3.94	4,318

No. 2.—*Total foreign-born inhabitants and foreign-born prisoners in the United States, 1890, distributed according to country of birth*—Continued.

This extract shows how dangerously figures can be used to bolster up a preconceived theory. Of course, sir, if all the non-criminals, as children, are added to the native column of population, and all the children excluded from the foreign column of population, and the percentage of criminals calculated from the columns so made up, a much smaller percentage will show for the native column and a much larger for the foreign column than the true facts would warrant.

I also introduce, in this connection, an article from the New York Mail and Express, by "A Student of Immigration," which contains valuable information in regard to crime among immigrants.

IMMIGRATION LAWS ARE STRICT ENOUGH.

To the Editor of the Mail and Express.

SIR: We believe that the immigration laws of the United States as at present executed are entirely sufficient to protect the interests of the people. This position has been reiterated by successive Superintendents and Commissioners-General of Immigration, and by the different commissioners of immigration. The enemies of foreign immigration, led by the Immigration Restriction League, of Boston, propose an educational test as a measure of restriction. Yet, while illiteracy is a disadvantage, it is well known that it does not produce and develop the essentials of character.

The qualities that make a man a valuable member of the community—his industry and perseverance, his thrift, honesty, sobriety, fair dealing, etc.—are entirely independent of his ability to read and write. We need the productive power of human labor to develop the boundless resources of this country. We require strong arms and willing hands to do the work of drudgery in mining and milling. It is well known that native Americans are not inclined to perform hard physical labor. Formerly the Irish were depended upon to work mines, construct railroads, dig sewers, and for other branches of unskilled labor, but nowadays the Irishman is seldom willing to take such places. The Italians and men of other races who are now employed do not supplant the Irish; they only fill the places left vacant by the Irish.

No one will deny that England's supremacy in the industrial world has been due to cheap iron and cheap coal, produced by labor, of which a plentiful supply has been at hand at all times. The United States possesses all natural conditions to rival and excel Great Britain in iron and coal production. Its competition is already seriously felt in England. The United States has a greater area of coal fields than any other country in the world, and produces more iron ore and pig iron than any other country. The total value of mineral products of the United States was, in 1894, $581,000,000, and in 1895, $678,000,000. Its possibilities of development are simply tremendous, but progress will be impossible if we say that the man who is ready to come here and work in the coal mines and iron mills shall not come.

If we do this, the whole industrial development of the country will be arrested. With the propensity of human nature to see the mote in other people's eyes and not the beam in our own, Americans have only words of censure and pity for European nations that maintain large standing armies, and thereby withdraw hundreds of thousands of men from the productive power of the country.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, in a recent letter to the Evening Post, severely criticised the condition of Germany in this respect. In answer to this I think it may be said with justice that the standing army of Germany, required by the condition of European international relations, does not cost that country by far as much as the pension roll does the United States, and that the money expended for a standing army is well spent in teaching young men in the early years of their manhood discipline, cleanliness, orderliness, and obedience, and giving them for a year or two daily drill and bodily exercise—a schooling which is doubtless of inestimable value in after life.

We do not need to argue the point that military service withdraws so many able-bodied men from the productive power of a country; this truth is self-evident, and for that reason it is illogical and shortsighted to contend that the productive power of the able-bodied immigrants should be kept out of this country, which to a large extent would be the consequence of the educational test now again proposed in Congress.

The arguments of the Immigration Restriction League are directed particularly against the immigration from southern and eastern Europe, which is declared to be so much worse than that from the other European countries that as a measure of salvation for the morality and industry of the country it must be prevented. The league charges that immigrants from Italy, Hungary, Russia, and Poland, being to a larger degree illiterate than those from other countries, are less desirable and "fill our prisons, almshouses, and charitable institutions."

Mr. Hall, the secretary of the Immigration Restriction League, repeats this charge in a letter addressed to the New York Tribune under date of December 22, 1897, referring particularly to the experience of Massachusetts. In the same letter he makes the statement that "there is a little fraud in the inspection of immigrants." It is for the immigration authorities to refute this gratuitous fling at their efficiency and honesty of purpose, but every one who has dealings with them knows how painstaking, careful, and rigid they are in the execution of the immigration-inspection laws.

If we now examine the arraignment of the immigrants from eastern and southern Europe, quoted above, we find that the charge of the greater degree of their criminality, insanity, and pauperism, when compared with the people from other parts of Europe, is unfounded. The official report of the Massachusetts State prison for 1893 states that there were 140 commitments, of which 35 were of persons of European birth, and Great Britain and Ireland contributed 24 of these, France 3, Germany 1, Sweden 1, Finland 1, Italy

4, Austria 1, and Russia and Poland none, so that the countries complained of furnished less than 15 per cent of the commitments of people of foreign birth, while during that year and for several years previous these same countries contributed about 40 per cent of the total immigration.

On the other hand, Great Britain and Ireland supplied over 68 per cent of the commitments. Does this not plainly show that the league is on the wrong track, and that it is absolutely false if the secretary of the league, Mr. Hall, says in his letter that "there is an exact and parallel progression between the percentage of illiteracy among immigrants and the number of criminals furnished by the same nationalities to the prisons of Massachusetts"? The illiteracy among immigrants from Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Poland is about seven times as large as among immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland!

The Massachusetts State Reformatory for the same year reports 185 commitments, and in respect to the nativity of prisoners there were from Austria 2, Great Britain and Ireland 73, Germany 7, Italy 2, Norway and Sweden 6, Poland 2, and Russia 5, or 11 out of 97 of foreign birth from Austria, Italy, Russia, and Poland, or commitments from Austria, Italy, Russia, and Poland 11 per cent; illiteracy among immigrants from Russia and Poland between 19.62 and 50.94 per cent; commitments from Great Britain and Ireland 75 per cent; illiteracy among immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland between 2.64 and 8.57 per cent.

In the face of these figures the contention of the league against the south and east of Europe appears ridiculous.

The commitments for the same year to the Boston House of Industry showed 1,966 from Great Britain and Ireland, 3 from France, 29 from Germany, 63 from Sweden and Norway, 14 from Italy, 5 from Russia, 4 from Finland, 2 from Poland, and 1 from Austria; or commitments from Austria, Italy, Russia, and Poland a little over 1 per cent; average illiteracy from Austria, Italy, Russia, and Poland 37 per cent; commitments from Great Britain and Ireland over 94 per cent; average illiteracy from Great Britain and Ireland 5½ per cent.

Comment appears unnecessary.

If we now take all jails and houses of correction in Massachusetts for the year 1893, with the exception of those given above, we find 4,089 prisoners of British and Irish nativity, 33 from France, 74 from Germany, 96 from Sweden and Norway, 84 from Italy, 52 from Russia, 31 from Finland, 29 from Poland, 8 from Austria, 4 from Hungary; or commitments from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, and Poland, less than 4 per cent; average illiteracy from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, and Poland, less than 37 per cent; commitments from Great Britain and Ireland, 90 per cent; average illiteracy from Great Britain and Ireland, 5.5 per cent.

Here again the people aimed at by the league make by far the best showing.

The statistics of the Massachusetts insane asylums are not quite so complete, but they are sufficient to illustrate the fallacy of the league's contention. During fourteen years previous to 1894, 20,990 cases have been admitted to the State lunatic hospitals, of which 8,889 were of British and Irish parentage, and from other countries 1,355. These figures do not give specific information in regard to the countries proscribed by the league, but as they can only form a part of the smaller number of 1,355, the league's assertion here also is untenable.

As the character of people is doubtless the same in Massachusetts as in other States, the results ascertained above will unquestionably hold good all over the country.

This bears out the contention that illiteracy is not a test for a man's character, and shows the absurdity of the statement that because an immigrant can not read nor write he is more likely to become a criminal, a pauper, or an insane person than if he could.

How little pauperism has to do with foreign immigration is shown by McMaster in his History of the People of the United States, volume 4, when, speaking of pauperism in 1820, he says that "paupers then were increasing more rapidly than population; one-seventh of the population of the city of New York actually lived on charity; and seven-eighths of them were reduced to abject poverty by the inordinate use of liquor."

That habitual drunkenness is one of the principal causes of criminality, pauperism, and insanity is a universally recognized fact, and it is just as well known that the vice of drunkenness is exceedingly rare among the races which the league seeks to exclude. If, therefore, the desirability of the immigrants is to be measured by the standards set up by the league, immigrants from the south and east of Europe should be received with open arms in this country, and welcomed as much from that point of view as they are appreciated by those who have the continued progress and unimpeded development of this country's industries at heart.

A STUDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

So, sir, from the foregoing statements and facts, it can be fairly argued—

First. That it is not shown that the illiterate immigrants, qualified under the present law, are dangerous or undesirable citizens. From the foundation of the Government until now such have been admitted. The country has progressed beyond all conjecture. Every class of society has advanced in wealth and morality. The burden of proof is on the proponents of this bill to establish their charges, which they have signally failed to do.

Second. It is not shown that illiterate immigration has produced more of the criminal classes. It may be asked, What is the standard of citizenship set up by the advocates of this measure? For it is first to be ascertained what kind and character of citizenship they establish before they can say what will or will not injure it. To say that illiteracy will in the future injure it, in the face of the fact that illiterates have heretofore been admitted without any appreciable deterioration of the standard, whatever it may be, is wholly untenable.

This bill is but the feeble echo of the nativism that was rampant in "Know-Nothing" times. The same clamor was raised against the Irish and the German as is now raised against the Italian. It is the cry of proscription and selfishness. It is another form of the mania of protection. It is repugnant to Democracy in its widest sense. It is a libel on 70,000,000 American freemen whose ancestors, as well as themselves, have welcomed to our shores every son and daughter of toil sprung from the great races from which we have sprung, whose grand mission it is to conquer and subdue this fertile continent and to build up and maintain a republic as strong and enduring as the granite in its mountains, and as comprehensive and liberal in its policy as the doctrines of the Divine Semite of Calvary.

Sir, perhaps the proponents of this bill will say that an illiterate Jew, of the race of Him who has founded a moral and a religious kingdom greater than this Republic, but filled with a spark of the genius of the Nazarene, strong of body as the fishermen who were His disciples, industrious as the wise king who built the temple wherein to worship Jehovah, is an undesirable immigrant. Wiser than our ancestors, as proscriptive as the doctors of the ancient Sanhedrim, they venture the first step in the march of patrician exclusiveness preparatory to the process of bringing us within the inclosure of a Mongolian wall.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. DAVIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After three hours and thirty minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, January 14, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 13, 1898.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

John E. Haggart, of North Dakota, to be marshal of the United States for the district of North Dakota, vice Joseph E. Cronan, whose term will expire January 22, 1898.

UNITED STATES CONSUL.

Richard T. Greener, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Bombay, India, vice Samuel Comfort, resigned.

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY AT ROME.

Lewis Morris Iddings, of New York, now second secretary of the embassy at Rome, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Rome, Italy, vice Chandler Hale, resigned.

FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER, REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Second Asst. Engineer William L. Maxwell, of California, to be a first assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, in place of M. G. Marsilliot, deceased.

POSTMASTERS.

James G. Brown, to be postmaster at Magnolia, in the county of Columbia and State of Arkansas, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President from and after January 1, 1898.

Horace A. W. Tabor, to be postmaster at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, in the place of James H. Jordan, deceased.

John W. Garwood, to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of Jefferson and State of Florida, in the place of John W. Garwood, whose commission expired October 28, 1897. (Reappointment.)

Smith D. Atkins, to be postmaster at Freeport, in the county of Stephenson and State of Illinois, in the place of F. C. Donohue, whose commission expired January 3, 1898.

J. T. Chenault, to be postmaster at Benton, in the county of Franklin and State of Illinois, in the place of John A. Saint Clair, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Henry C. Claypool, to be postmaster at Morris, in the county of Grundy and State of Illinois, in the place of William M. Reed, removed.

W. P. Dickie, to be postmaster at Bunker Hill, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, in the place of J. S. Klinefelter, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Louis A. Constantine, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois, in the place of Jacob Marx, whose commission expired January 12, 1898.

Thomas M. Crossman, to be postmaster at Edwardsville, in the county of Madison and State of Illinois, in the place of C. F. Ballweg, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Thomas G. Lawler, to be postmaster at Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, in the place of John D. Waterman, whose commission expired January 3, 1898.

Harry B. Ward, to be postmaster at Duquoin, in the county of Perry and State of Illinois, in the place of B. W. Pope, whose commission expired October 25, 1897.

William H. Anderson, to be postmaster at Elkhart, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, in the place of Ethan A. Carpenter, whose commission expires February 16, 1898.

Philip L. Andrews, to be postmaster at Decatur, in the county of Adams and State of Indiana, in the place of John Welfley, whose commission expires February 5, 1898.

Arthur A. Holmes, to be postmaster at Sullivan, in the county of Sullivan and State of Indiana, in the place of William H. Burks, whose commission expires January 31, 1898.

William R. Wilson, to be postmaster at Newcastle, in the county of Henry and State of Indiana, in the place of Samuel Arnold, whose commission expires February 5, 1898.

Asaph Buck, to be postmaster at Keokuk, in the county of Lee and State of Iowa, in the place of D. J. Ayers, whose commission expired November 2, 1897.

Beryl F. Carroll, to be postmaster at Bloomfield, in the county of Davis and State of Iowa, in the place of S. F. McConnell, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

E. C. Haynes, to be postmaster at Centerville, in the county of Appanoose and State of Iowa, in the place of William Evans, resigned.

Harvey Ingham, to be postmaster at Algona, in the county of Kossuth and State of Iowa, in the place of J. W. Hinchon, whose commission expires February 1, 1898.

Joseph Mallison, to be postmaster at Fonda, in the county of Pocahontas and State of Iowa, in the place of William H. Healy, resigned.

Edwin B. Linney, to be postmaster at Danville, in the county of Boyle and State of Kentucky, in the place of George D. Mahan, whose commission expires January 31, 1898.

J. Emile Breda, to be postmaster at Natchitoches, in the parish of Natchitoches and State of Louisiana, in the place of Edwina Suddath, whose commission expires February 26, 1898.

E. D. Goodell, to be postmaster at Brookfield, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Ellen A. Meehan, whose commission expires January 17, 1898.

Nathan H. Sears, to be postmaster at Millbury, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Daniel J. Dempsey, whose commission expires February 14, 1898.

Calvin E. Houk, to be postmaster at Ironwood, in the county of Gogebic and State of Michigan, in the place of Walter S. Goodland, removed.

Michael H. Kern, to be postmaster at Menominee, in the county of Menominee and State of Michigan, in the place of John Stiles, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

William A. Leet, to be postmaster at Ithaca, in the county of Gratiot and State of Michigan, in the place of D. G. Hall, removed.

John Maywood, to be postmaster at Bad Axe, in the county of Huron and State of Michigan, in the place of George M. Deady, whose commission expired January 9, 1898.

William H. Haughawout, to be postmaster at Webb City, in the county of Jasper and State of Missouri, in the place of David H. Mock, whose commission expired January 12, 1898.

John Whiteman, to be postmaster at Marceline, in the county of Linn and State of Missouri, in the place of Drury N. Wheeler, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

Henry Gibbons, to be postmaster at Kearney, in the county of Buffalo and State of Nebraska, in the place of John F. Crocker, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

William H. Ketcham, to be postmaster at Crawford, in the county of Dawes and State of Nebraska, in the place of Thomas Regan, removed.

Charles Miner, to be postmaster at Ravenna, in the county of Buffalo and State of Nebraska, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President from and after January 1, 1898.

Charles N. Phillips, to be postmaster at Exeter, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President from and after January 1, 1898.

Delbert E. Sherman, to be postmaster at Valentine, in the county of Cherry and State of Nebraska, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President from and after January 1, 1898.

William H. Lushear, to be postmaster at Short Hills, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, in the place of James R. Pitcher, removed.

Alfred S. Emmons, to be postmaster at Spencer, in the county of Tioga and State of New York, in the place of Marvin D. Fisher, removed.

Frank J. Enz, to be postmaster at Ithaca, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York, in the place of George W. Apgar, whose commission expires January 17, 1898.

William A. Hall, to be postmaster at Hancock, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, in the place of L. W. Terwilliger, removed.

Harriet L. Knapp, to be postmaster at Shortsville, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, in the place of James C. Brophy, removed.

Frank A. McCoy, to be postmaster at North Tonawanda, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, in the place of Albert Dornfeld, removed.

Henry Osterheld, to be postmaster at Yonkers, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, in the place of J. G. P. Holden, removed.

Joseph J. Martin, to be postmaster at Tarboro, in the county of Edgecombe and State of North Carolina, in the place of Elijah W. Rawls, whose commission expired January 12, 1898.

N. Clifford Nichols, to be postmaster at Leesburg, in the county of Loudoun and State of Virginia, in the place of Frank J. Norris, deceased.

Orlin Andrews, to be postmaster at Shawano, in the county of Shawano and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Fergus F. Green, whose commission expired January 12, 1898.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn January 13, 1898.

Joseph D. Martin, to be postmaster at Tarboro, in the State of North Carolina.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *January 13, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6351) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. I should like to reach an agreement, if possible, as to the time of debate. I would suggest that the time be limited to two hours, or two hours and a half at the utmost.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering general appropriation bills, and, pending that, asks unanimous consent that the time for general debate be limited to two hours.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I ask the gentleman, for information, whether that time has already been parceled out?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No, sir.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I should like to have a little time myself. I have no objection to the limitation.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York to make that time a little longer. Hitherto I have parceled out all the time allowed to this side with a view of abbreviating things in the interest of the House. To-day I expect to occupy the attention of the House myself perhaps for half an hour. That would only leave half an hour for the balance of this side. I would ask the gentleman to make it an hour and a half on each side—make it three hours.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I suggest to the gentleman from Mississippi that he take an hour and a half, and on our side we will be satisfied with half an hour.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Very well; that will be enough for us.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands there is no objection; and the question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York, that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. HULL in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering the bill (H. R. 6351) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, and the Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6351) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands that general debate is limited to two hours, thirty minutes to be controlled by the gentleman from New York, and one hour and thirty minutes to be controlled by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I ask to have the report read in my time.

The report (by Mr. WADSWORTH) was read as follows:

The Committee on Agriculture, having had under consideration the estimates submitted as necessary for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, present the accompanying bill to the House and submit the following report:

The aggregate amount carried by this bill for the Department of Agriculture is $3,323,402. The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year was $3,187,902; so that the total amount for the fiscal year 1898-99 is $135,500 in excess of the amount for the current fiscal year. It is, however, $231,984 below the estimates.

Increases in the accompanying bill are itemized, as follows:

Continuing investigations as to agricultural resources and capabilities of Alaska	$5,000
Bureau of Animal Industry	100,000
Two additional clerks in Weather Bureau	3,000
General expenses, Weather Bureau	30,000
Other expenses, Weather Bureau	18,000
New building at Sault Ste. Marie, Weather Bureau	3,000
Total	159,000

Decreases in the accompanying bill are itemized as follows:

Division of Statistics	$10,000	
Division of Fiber Investigations	5,000	
Division of Gardens and Grounds	5,000	
Library	1,000	
Museum	1,500	
Postage	1,000	
Total		23,500
Making a net increase of		135,500

The rapidity with which the population of Alaska is increasing and the general interest evinced by the whole country in this Territory is believed to fully warrant the increase of $5,000 hereby granted for the purpose of investigating its agricultural resources and capabilities.

The constantly growing demand for microscopic and other inspections of meats and meat products for export necessitates the increase of $100,000 to enable the Bureau of Animal Industry to comply with these demands, which have grown beyond all expectation. Some foreign governments will not receive our meats without the brand or certificate of official inspection, and it is therefore absolutely necessary that this work be continued and extended, or the foreign market for our meat and meat products will be speedily lost.

The total increase in the amount provided in this bill for the Weather Bureau is $51,000. This increase is due to the proposed establishment of new weather stations, with the customary observers, instruments, etc., and the establishment of these new stations so increases the work of the central office at Washington that the employment of two additional clerks at said central office becomes necessary, and $3,000 is appropriated by this bill for their salaries.

Three thousand dollars are provided by this bill for the erection of a building for a weather station at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., where the Government now owns the site and most of the necessary material, so that the small amount hereby appropriated is chiefly for labor.

The Government is now paying $360 per annum rental for a building which is not only inadequate for the needs of the weather service, but is very inconveniently located; and it is proposed to erect the new building on a Government reservation immediately on the bank of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, where the reports and warnings of the Weather Bureau will be most accessible to the marine interests of the lakes.

The decreases in this bill have been agreed upon because, after careful investigation, the committee are convinced that the amounts herein provided are amply sufficient to properly and efficiently carry on the work of the Department.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to make any further remarks at the present. I reserve the balance of my time, and yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, we are now in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of discussing the agricultural appropriation bill. I take it, therefore, that it is perfectly fair to discuss anything which in the opinion of the Chair and in my opinion is for the general interest of the agricultural class. I shall therefore take much of the time which is allotted to me for the purpose of discussing a postal savings-bank system for the benefit of the agricultural interests.

I have been long desirous, Mr. Chairman, of seeing the establishment in this country of a system of postal savings banks. That desire has been based upon every consideration of convenience to the citizen and economy for the Government. I have yet to hear one single argument against its expediency and sound wisdom which is not an argument based upon some antagonistic individual or class interest. The trouble with me for a long time was the fact that I entertained a doubt, and a very serious doubt, of the constitutionality of any measure of the sort. I am still one of those old-fashioned people who think that the oath of a member of Congress or Senator is as sacred as any other oath registered in the chancels of heaven or in the forum of one's conscience.

I am not one of those who believe that there can, under any circumstances, be any "higher law" than the Constitution of the United States for a Senator or a Representative in Congress, who has taken an oath to observe that Constitution. I am still one of those who believe that the pretense of "obedience to a higher law" by a representative of the people in violation of the Constitution is simply a euphemistic way of explaining the fact of perjury on the part of the man who resorts to it. I entered, therefore, into the investigation of the constitutionality of some postal savings bank system with every desire to find a constitutional warrant for the system, but with every determination at the same time to oppose it, however good and beneficial in itself, if I could find no constitutional warrant for it. I have finally come to the conclusion that such a system can be inaugurated in a constitutional way—a conclusion perfectly satisfactory to my own mind and my own conscience. My method of arriving at it has been about what I am now here going to state.

The United States Government undoubtedly has a right to contract debt for carrying on war or for any other purpose within the sphere of the powers given it by the States. Such a debt has been contracted and exists to-day, and the Government has issued evidences of its indebtedness—some interest bearing and some noninterest bearing. The Government has an undoubted constitutional right to refund this debt, and it has a right to do anything which, as an incident to the refunding, is necessary or proper and not in itself violative in letter or in spirit of any of the reserved rights of the States or of the people of the States, respectively. If, therefore, a postal savings bank scheme can be so constituted and inaugurated as to form a part of a refunding scheme in the interest of the people and of the Government, it would be subject to no greater objection than any other method of refunding.

My plan, therefore, of establishing postal savings banks is to permit the citizens of the several States to deposit in the post-offices of the United States any amount of money desired to be deposited, and when so much as $5 shall have been deposited by any one depositor to issue him a bond of the United States, payable on demand and bearing interest at the rate of, say, 2 per cent. Upon any higher deposit than $5, in multiples of $5, to issue a bond or bonds, payable on demand, in multiples of $5, to the depositor, and taking the money thus deposited, after forwarding it to the proper place and authority fixed by the bill, and setting aside out of the moneys thus deposited a sum of, say, 25 per cent as a reserve fund to meet demands of depositors, to take the other 75 per cent of the money coming from this source and with it redeem or purchase bonds of the United States now outstanding at 3, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent. Thus the bonded debt of the United States would be gradually refunded at a rate of interest not exceeding 2 per cent, while at the same time the people would be furnished a safe deposit and a temporary investment for small sums.

I would place the rate of interest at 2 per cent rather than 2½ per cent, because I think bonds for small amounts issued in the manner which I have described would readily float at 2 per cent. I count that another one-half of 1 per cent would be a margin for the payment of all of the expenses of the postal savings-bank system, thus leaving the depositors themselves to bear the burden of the expense of the system, inaugurated in the first instance, it is true, for the benefit of the Government for refunding its bonds, but incidentally accruing to the benefit of its depositors. Gentlemen may ask, what are you going to do when all of the United States bonds shall have been extinguished? My answer is that that time, if it should ever come, is so remotely distant that we may leave to the men of the day of its coming the task of working out the problem.

For myself, I do not apprehend that the day will ever come. This Government, as long as this is a people under one Government, will always have a bonded debt. It is the experience of nations, unluckily, that the debts of a previous war are never paid before new debts on account of new wars are contracted. And even were we to prove an exception to the rule which has controlled the destinies of all other peoples of European race, we would find at all times in the arts of peace abundant reasons for the expenditure of money in ways necessary and unavoidable for carrying out and executing the purposes of the Federal Government under our Constitution. For example, the Government is paying every year, for rents on buildings to be used for post-offices and other purposes, a sum amounting to much more than 2 per cent upon the sum which would be requisite to construct and own buildings for those purposes.

Again, while the free-delivery system has been developed to the highest point of efficiency in the large cities, people in the rural districts are still compelled to spare a man and a horse out of the field to go to and return a distance of 3, 6, 8, and sometimes in my country as much as 12 miles. Going for the mail, in fact, most frequently means practically the loss of a man and a horse half a day or a whole day out of the crop.

It is our habit in this great Republic to boast much of ourselves and to look down with an amusing degree of contempt upon the "effete peoples of Europe," and yet the "effete peoples of Europe" have never perpetrated on the residents of their rural districts the glaring discriminations which we daily practice upon those of ours, and which we do not seem to regard as even remediable.

The extension of the rural free-delivery system, therefore, would bring a profit to the producing classes of this country, and especially to those engaged in the very basic art of production—agriculture—which would be worth more to the country and to them than the 2½ per cent interest and expense which would be involved in the postal savings-bank system and necessitated by it. Thus, while the Government pays the depositor 2 per cent, and it costs not over one-half per cent to maintain the system, a much greater return would be made by the use of the money in refunding bonds, or in stopping rent, or in extending free delivery than the amount of interest paid out to the depositors on the new bonds and the expense of administration would come to. Having said this much, I wish to say a few words generally about the effect of a postal savings-bank system.

It has been urged that it would drain the extremities of the country and that all of the ready money otherwise accumulating in them would go to the financial centers. One of the reasons why I advocate the bill is that it would in my opinion do exactly

the opposite, provided the evidences of indebtedness to the depositor were in the shape of bonds payable on demand to the depositor or his order in denominations of $5 and multiples of $5 up to and not exceeding $100. It would cause, on the contrary, a saving and accumulation of savings at the very homes of the people. It is true that the money itself would go in the first instance on to Washington and the subtreasuries, but it is also true that the bonded evidences of indebtedness would remain in the hands of the depositors, with the power inherent in them at any moment of drawing out of the Treasury of the United States for purposes of local investment the sums represented by them—in short, would retain the potency of money and would be potentially in circulation.

To one who has considered the matter carefully, it is evident that in a majority of cases the holder of these bonds for small amounts, if forced by unexpected expenditures or necessities or tempted by investment to make use of them, would not go to the trouble of going to the post-office to make demand for the actual money, but would pass the bond on in liquidation of debt or in purchase of goods as an extinguishment satisfactory to both parties. Again, while the actual money deposited would be sent by the Government to its safety deposit centers, 75 per cent of it would be immediately used in purchasing or redeeming outstanding bonds of the Government, thus getting back to that extent even the actual money itself into the channels of trade and production.

One of the reasons why I favor the system is that it would have the effect ultimately, and in my opinion much sooner than anyone now imagines, of extinguishing, so far as Government liability is concerned, all of the outstanding bonds of the United States upon which national banks now issue notes as a basis, and therefore of abolishing, gradually, perhaps, but certainly, the present national banking system itself.

The Congress of the United States instituted the national banking system itself as a "credit strengthening" institution, because it is a matter of history that the main purpose of the system was to furnish a demand for United States bonds to such an extent as to enable the Government to float those bonds at par. It is nothing but fair then that a better "credit strengthening" institution should render them useless as a fiscal agency. If there is any constitutional warrant upon the part of the Federal Government for establishing banks of issuance except this ground of strengthening its credit, any reason which would be satisfactory to anybody in the world sincerely attempting to obey the Federal Constitution, to anybody except a Federalist or a Federalistic judge, or somebody a direct political descendant of that class of people, I do not know what it is. It seems to me that a postal savings bank system founded upon the refunding of the debt and upon the issuance of demand bonds at a low rate of interest in small amounts would have a very great tendency to produce in this country a thing which is very much needed, namely, a flexible currency, responding automatically to trade necessities.

In ordinary times, when the citizen was comparatively prosperous and necessities were not weighing heavily upon him, he would treat his bonds up to a certain amount (beyond which other investments would be more profitable) as bonds, and they would be out of circulation. In times of panic and trouble, when banks were refusing to honor the checks of their own depositors and when no collateral deposit could effect a loan, these small bonds would pass readily from hand to hand, being then practically in circulation as money and doing the work of money in the extinguishment of debts and the payment of small bills for small purchases. Whenever the bonds would be used and received as a part of the debt-extinguishing, goods-buying, circulating medium, the person so using them would necessarily lose interest for a quarter (or for a month, if the interest were payable monthly) on the bonds. He would therefore not so use them except in case of necessity where the immediate control of the face value of the bond for an exigent purpose would be of more value to him than the expectation of the interest.

Thus while these bonds in the ordinary times would remain locked up amongst the valuable papers of the holders, in times of absolute necessity they would furnish a medium for clearances among the people, the holder either using them as money without presentation for payment or presenting them at his post-office to obtain money, with the absolute assurance that the "bank" to which he was carrying them, if bank it might be called (a bank only in name), was a bank that would not put off its depositors for a single day. The very assurance that this was true would prevent at all times a run upon the Government, for people who engage in runs upon places of deposit for the most part do so because of lack of confidence.

Mr. STEELE. I dislike to interrupt the gentleman, but I should be glad to ask one or two questions. In the first place, what assurance is there that a 2 per cent rate of interest would be satisfactory to depositors, and that these postal savings bonds could be floated? Again, what would be the effect of such a measure in little business communities, such as the town where I reside, having a population of 20,000? We have there three small banks, the deposits in which aggregate probably something over a million and a half of dollars. This amount is substantially made up of the deposits of laboring men; there are no large deposits whatever. Now, the money aggregated in those banks is the capital on which we do business in that community. We have sixty-seven factories, all of them borrowers of money on which to do business. Those factories in turn employ laborers. Now, if the money which the gentleman proposes shall go into these savings banks should in this way be diverted from the lines of business in which it is now employed in such a community as ours, will not our factories have to seek financial accommodation at the points to which the money has been taken? And might not this have the effect largely of breaking up the manufacturing industries in our small communities? How does the gentleman propose to overcome that objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I take pleasure in replying to my friend from Indiana. Responding to his first question first, as to what makes me think that these bonds would float at par, I will say——

Mr. STEELE. I ought to have stated that in my community people can obtain 3 per cent on their deposits.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The noninterest-bearing debt of the United States is floating at par every day, and the interest-bearing debt of the United States at 2 per cent would freely float as currency, provided it were in small sums, so as to be capable of being used as money. In cases of emergency there would be exactly the same reason why it should float at par as for the noninterest-bearing debt now floating, with the additional reason of the 2 per cent interest.

Now, replying to the gentleman's other question as to the probable effect of this measure on the ordinary savings-deposit banks, my reply is that if the gentleman's constituents prefer to deposit their money with such institutions at 3 or 3½ per cent, rather than with the United States Government at 2 per cent, they would continue to do business in that way. The old principle of the survival of the fittest would operate. If the savings bank run by private individuals were the fittest, it would survive. On the other hand, if the people preferred to take 2 per cent from the Government with absolute safety, rather than 3 or 3½ per cent with the problematic safety of a private institution, such private institutions would go by the board. While this might be unfortunate for the bankers or other persons engaged in that line of business, and would therefore be an incident to be deplored, still the effect would operate to the general interest of the people, and would happen in a perfectly scientific way as a demonstration of the fact that it was to the general interest of the people. If the private institutions were fit to survive, they would survive; if unfit by comparison with the Government depositaries to survive, they would not.

Now, my own private opinion is that in the thickly settled parts of the Northeast, where there is, comparatively speaking, a great deal of money in use, the private savings banks would still continue to do a very profitable business, and would be very little injured by the postal savings-bank system of the Government. One would supplement the other. And in connection with that I will say to the gentleman that it has been shown by the experience of other countries where postal savings banks have been established that such is the result.

Another thing to which I will call the gentleman's attention is the fact that the establishment of this system would contemplate only the receiving of deposits up to a certain fixed sum—say $1,000 or $2,000 from any one depositor. Sums above that would not be deposited, because they could not be received. There are a number of people who deposit very much larger sums, and therefore they would not resort to these postal savings banks for their deposits.

It is also true that, while it would be desirable as an investment in small sums up to a certain amount, when it got beyond that amount other investments would be more profitable. The man with $1,000 or $2,000 to invest would find that it was possibly more profitable and more desirable for him to put that amount, instead of investing it in the postal savings bank, into a home to be bought or built, or other property of that sort, or, in the section of country in which the gentleman lives, in the very factories of which he speaks.

Mr. STEELE. I do not think that the gentleman has quite answered the question which I propounded, so far as drawing the money from the smaller to the greater centers of population, where there might be national depositories. That, it seems to me, would be a very serious objection to this plan.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. In the sparsely settled districts of the country—in my own part of the country, for instance—where there are no savings banks, and where the banks take the deposits of people who own the money and pay no interest to them, the people would adopt the system of using in their business the safe depositories of the postal establishment until the

bankers had been able to provide some other source for them, where the deposits might be made on equally good terms.

Mr. ADAMS. How do you propose that the Government shall invest the savings which are deposited in these banks?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I said that I proposed that the Government, instead of issuing certificates of deposit, as ordinary banks do, should issue bonds in sums of $5 or multiples of $5, payable on demand and bearing 2 per cent interest. In that case the depositor would bring the bond up like any certificate of deposit, present it, draw his check, and get his money with the interest accumulated.

Now, 25 per cent of the amount would be held as a reserve to answer all demands upon the banks. The banking history of the country shows that to be a sufficient reserve. Twenty per cent is generally accounted to be a safe and sufficient reserve. In the case of the Government of the United States it would be *a fortiori* ample, and more than ample, for the reason that the depositor in these postal banks would know that his deposits would be absolutely safe, and that he would not have to wait for his pay twenty-four hours. Confidence is three-fourths of the function that is required in successful banking. If a man is aware of the fact that he could get his money whenever he wants it, it gives him a confidence that nothing else can bestow. It is the same as that exhibited by the Irishman when he came to the bank counter—understanding that there was a run on the bank—and demanded his money. The cashier handed it out to him. He said in all seriousness, "And faith, can you pay me?" The cashier said, "Certainly; every dollar of it." The Irishman said, "Then it is meself that don't want it. I came to get it because I was told that you could not pay."

Mr. ADAMS. I do not think, perhaps, that I have made my question clear. The gentleman has not answered it. I desire to know how the Government is to invest the fund so as to obtain the 2 per cent to be paid upon the deposits? In other words, how shall you use all the money that will flow into the Treasury of the United States?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I now understand the gentleman's question.

Mr. ADAMS (continuing). After the Government has repaid in the operation of this system the amount of its outstanding loans, how may the surplus be profitably invested?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The United States Government has now outstanding a vast amount of indebtedness, with interest running at 3 to 3½ and 4 and 4½ per cent.

Mr. ADAMS. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. They can use the money which will come from the safety deposit banks in the issuance of 2 per cent bonds for the purpose of purchasing and redeeming the outstanding bonds——

Mr. ADAMS. But we are legislating now for all time. The Government loan will be paid off after a while. What will the gentleman recommend to be done with these deposits after the Government loan shall have been extinguished?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I have tried to answer the gentleman's question, but it is enough to say that I do not believe the time will ever come in the history of this country when the Government loan will be entirely paid off.

Mr. ADAMS. I am more hopeful than the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. And I have the historical example and experience of all the other peoples of the Caucasian race against you. There is no government of white people on the face of the earth that has not been expecting for a half century to pay off its public indebtedness. But the result has always been the same. Instead of reducing the debt, in most cases it has been increased by reason of unexpected wars or other complications. As a matter of fact, none of them has ever been extinguished.

Mr. ADAMS. Permit me a moment. You have quoted other nations as not paying off the public debt. But that does not apply to us. We have paid two-thirds of it inside of thirty years——

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi (interrupting). And increased it during the last three and a half years by $262,000,000, in a time of profound peace.

Mr. ADAMS. And the whole of it would have been paid off before now if the policy of the Republican party had not been interrupted.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I have answered the question of the gentleman by saying that if at any time the national interest-bearing debt of the Government could be extinguished there would still remain abundant opportunities for the expenditure of money for purposes not only proper and right under the Constitution, but absolutely necessary to carry on the Government itself; where it would pay the Government to continue to use the money and pay 2 per cent for it rather than to indulge in other expenditures of money wrung from the people by taxation which would necessarily take place if this course were not adopted.

Mr. ADAMS. And tax the people to pay the interest?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. No; not anew nor in so large an amount as now. The people are now being taxed, if the gentleman will excuse me, for the purpose of paying an immense amount of money every year for interest on 3, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent bonds, and for the rent of buildings for post-offices, custom-houses, and I know not what else, as well as in the shape of useless loss of valuable time in going for the mail. The amount of money which the Government pays annually for rental purposes is much more than 2 per cent upon the sum which would be necessary to construct and own those buildings at every little town in the United States. So that it would be money in the pocket of the Government——

Mr. ADAMS. Then you propose, instead of this Government paying its running expenses by taxation from year to year, to incur a debt that is to roll up indefinitely and never be liquidated?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Oh, no.

Mr. ADAMS. That is your proposition.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I do not think that is a fair inference.

Mr. ADAMS. You say you are to keep on receiving deposits from the people of the United States, and instead of paying the rent of buildings and other such expenses of the Government, that these deposits are to be taken and spent. You have got to pay at some time, and you will either roll up a permanent debt, increasing year by year, or you will have to tax the people in order to pay it all. I am asking for information now. I am not antagonizing the thing.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, the fallacy underlying the question propounded by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is this: He seems to think that whenever a dollar is deposited with the United States Government that it will continue forever to be so deposited. After you reach a certain amount, the experience of all countries, like the experience of all banks, is that the deposit remains substantially the same. The amount of deposits does not continue to increase except——

Mr. ADAMS. Why, my dear sir, the deposits of the United States have increased millions of dollars.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Please allow me to finish my sentence.

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. It does not continue to increase except in the proportion in which the population and wealth of the country increase; but deposits are being withdrawn all the time, while new deposits are being made. So that there is no fear of there being some great "indefinite" sum deposited in the Treasury of the United States. The experience of other nations shows that a certain sum constitutes a normal and natural amount, not much beyond which and not much under which will the deposits in the Government safety banks go.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. May I ask the gentleman a question for information?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Certainly.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. In addition to the investment in Government bonds, what would you say to the investment of the money in State, county, and municipal bonds?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I should prefer not to discuss that. It seems to me that the investment in Government bonds which are now drawing a higher rate of interest, the investment in public buildings necessary for carrying on the business of the Government, the investment in the extension of the free delivery system to the people in the country, who are entitled to exactly the same rights as the people in the cities, will settle this question of what to do with the money for so long that we can leave new questions subsequently to arise to our grandchildren.

Mr. GREENE. May I ask the gentleman a question? Suppose the Government of the United States should invest the money that they receive in this way in State, county, and municipal bonds. Do you not think they could so invest it and double the interest that they pay to depositors?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I think it is very probable, but as an "old-line," State-rights Democrat, I am, at the first blush, very much opposed to mixing up the National Government with State bonded indebtedness and all that. I think it would give rise to difficulties of a political character which would far exceed any financial benefit.

Mr. GREENE. Do you not think that the Government can loan money—that it has a right to loan it?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. It can loan money when it does it for the purpose of carrying out or exercising some constitutional function. It can not loan money per se, *i. e.*, for its own sake.

Mr. GREENE. It did loan a large amount of money to the Union Pacific Railway Company, did it not?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I think so, and I think it did a great wrong when it did it. Now, Mr. Chairman, to proceed. I think that one of the strongest features to recommend the system would be the fact, as some one has said, that "it would

prevent stringency from too limited ordinary banking facilities in sparsely settled sections of the country." I mean that that is one of the greatest financial reasons recommending it.

There are moral reasons which (its constitutionality being once allowed) transcend all other considerations and to my mind make the advisability of the system great beyond all challenge for the man who would improve, educate, elevate, and develop his kind. These moral reasons are that it would encourage thrift by giving absolute security for savings, and in encouraging thrift it would encourage the virtues which underlie thrift—self-denial, temperance, industry.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Certainly.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. What rate of interest would your bill give?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Two per cent; and as it will involve an expense of half of 1 per cent to administer the law, there would be a total expense to the Government of 2½ per cent.

It would, in the next place, encourage patriotism, because it would make the people themselves the bondholders of the country, thus fostering in the mind of the humblest depositor a feeling of personal interest in the prosperity of his country, the sacred maintenance of its laws, and the perpetuity of its institutions. While it encouraged patriotism on the one hand by making the people the holders of the bonds of the Government, it would destroy on the other hand the powers for mischief now residing in a limited number who hold the bonds as a segregated class and curse the people and despise the institutions of the country in which they live.

It would not only have the effect which I have described of encouraging thrift and a feeling of personal interest in the welfare of the country upon the part of adults, but it would educate the children in the old-fashioned virtues of frugality and economy.

Moreover, it is a truth worthy of being always remembered that a feeling of independence which grows from the habit of putting aside something for a rainy day makes the citizen self-respecting, and, in case of necessity, self-asserting. He will be more apt to vote as he pleases without fear of coercion, and without temptation of corruption.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time and thank the House very kindly.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yielded fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON].

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman, my text this afternoon is "seed." I have been honored with a great many communications about seeds, some of them signed and several of them unsigned. I had a letter yesterday from a seed dealer in my own State, in which he broadly intimated that members of Congress were interested in this seed business for the purpose of "buying the votes of farmers." He very clearly intimated that in the letter. And I have here three anonymous postal cards, which I intend to read for the edification of the House, as bearing upon my text.

Mr. GREENE and others. We have all got them.

Mr. HENDERSON. Here is number one:

Free seeds keep Congressman in touch with his constituents.

"Congressman in touch"—that is in quotations. That would seem to be quoted, probably from some of us.

It goes on:

Why not let up on seeds for a while and send jackknives? Everybody could use them, and there would not be so much waste.

In that case, radish seeds would not come up poor turnips, and the Congressman would be saved much ridicule which he now often gets.

That is postmarked "Washington," and I am not honored with the signature of the writer.

Here is another specimen:

If the farmer must be made an object of charity, do not do it with "free seeds," but send him a hand organ and monkey—

[Laughter]—

and start him in the business right.

Good government is treating all of its subjects alike. That kills the "free seeds" idea completely.

This is postmarked "Philadelphia," and is unsigned.

Here is number three:

John's influence can't be got with 15 cents' worth of "free seeds," but if you'll send me a box of hairpins, I'll look after him.

HIS WIFE.

P. S.—I'd rather not have crooked ones.

Mr. STEELE. How is that postmarked?

Mr. HENDERSON. This is postmarked "Washington;" one postmarked "Philadelphia" and one postmarked "Washington."

Who is sending these postal cards to members of Congress? I find that I am not the only one honored with these communications, but other gentlemen here seem to be recipients of the same kind of cards.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. HENDERSON. Oh, certainly.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Did you send the hairpins?

Mr. HENDERSON. I am not that kind of a hairpin. [Laughter.]

Who are sending these insulting cards to the American Congress? Not one of them comes from farmers, because their interests are not that way. They must come from some one interested in prejudicing our minds against the distribution of seeds; and I know of no one interested but dealers in seeds. Therefore, I believe that these are a part of the seed dealer's programme to affect our minds against seed distribution. Whoever they came from, they came from small, contemptible, mean people, who did not know how to present a question to men with fairly disposed minds. Now, I want to say this about the seed business and our buying up the farmer vote with seed. The fellow that makes that charge is an ass. "I say that measuring my words," to use an often-used expression.

Now, we get, I believe, 6,000 packages of seeds. I have 9 counties, with over 200,000 people, in my district. I can not give a package of seed to 1 in 50 in my district. Personally I am not interested in the seed distribution as a politician, and that is what they are hinting at with respect to you and me. Why? I send my seeds addressed directly to farmers. In doing this I try to distribute them in equal proportion among the counties of my district and without respect to politics. John Smith gets a package of seed from Representative HENDERSON, and John Jones has an adjoining farm. John Smith tells him about the package of seeds he got from Mr. HENDERSON. John Jones says: "Well, I know I am as good a man as Smith, and I have not got a package of seed. I will just keep this thing in mind for Mr. HENDERSON."

He feels hurt; he feels offended; and the same is true of the agricultural reports. We do the best we can to carry out the law, but we can not get around among our constituents. I have repeatedly bought at the bookstores as high as 1,500 additional agricultural reports, paying 10 and 12 cents apiece for them, and once as high as 15 cents, and I believe they cost about 65 cents. I have done the best I could to distribute them equitably among my people, but I can not get round. I have wounded the feelings of many a good farmer in my district because I could not reach him. The interest of each member of Congress on this floor is against seed distribution and against the distribution of agricultural reports if he is to look solely at his own individual interest. But I say that privileges once given to the people, once enjoyed by them, are dangerous things to take away from them.

In the establishment of post-offices and the mail routes, I say to the Department, "Be very wise and careful in establishing new ones, but be doubly careful in wiping out a post-office or a mail route that the people have once had the privilege of enjoying." The farmers have for years been accustomed to the distribution of seeds. My experience has taught me to reserve quite a large number of my seeds for subsequent calls, for when they are distributed, John Jones, who, unlike John Smith, did not receive a package, writes asking for seeds. I send them until they are all exhausted, and then I play the prayerful part on the Agricultural Department, and refer the applications to them until they say, "Mr. HENDERSON, we can not fill any more orders for you." Then I go to Lowdermilk's secondhand store—I do not know where he gets them—but I buy enough to fill the orders. I make it a rule that a thing asked for is wanted and does more good than a thing not asked for.

Now, I say that those who think that the gentlemen on this floor are interested in the seed distribution are talking about something they know nothing about. They do their own intelligence an injustice. We have the labor of it, the care of it, the work, and the cursing—if I may use that elegant Boston term—from the men who do not get the package of seeds.

Whether it was a wise policy or not originally I am not prepared to say. I have thought, from my observation of it, that the distribution of seeds was a good thing, and for this reason: Having been an agriculturist myself, I am often invited to speak at county fairs in my district. I have been taken by the farmers around there through the buildings—the honorable gentleman from Brooklyn [Mr. FISCHER] will not smile at my remark; these gentlemen with soft, velvety hands must not question the integrity of my remarks when I say that I have been a farmer—I say they take me around and show me the different things produced from seeds that have been received through my hands. I remember, in Bremer County, I was at one of these fairs, and a man came and said, "Mr. HENDERSON, I want you to come with me into this building." He took me in and showed me, not a melon, nor a squash, nor a pumpkin; it came nearer being a rutabaga, but it was larger than a half bushel, a great big vegetable to feed stock with. He told me that there never had been seen or heard anything like that in Bremer County until he got those seeds from me. I did not know what I was sending him; I sent him what I got. I have had various kinds of vegetables pointed out to me from time to time that had never been seen nor heard of in that part of Iowa before. If the work is faithfully done by the Agricultural Department, if the theory of seed distribution is carried out, which is to send to one part of the

United States seeds from another part, and make them interchangeable, I believe good results will follow.

We have a farmer now at the head of the Agricultural Department, an Iowa farmer. He is not a kid-glove farmer like my friend from Brooklyn [Mr. FISCHER], who was smiling at my assertion a few minutes ago. We call him "Tama Jim," because he was from Tama County. He has turned up the soil in Iowa; he has husked the corn with his own hands until they were bleeding and cracked from that work. He has been speaker of the Iowa legislature and a member of this House. He has also been a professor in the Ames Agricultural College. So long as Tama Jim recommends these distributions I will stand by him, all these dirty documents to the contrary notwithstanding. [Applause.] Now, this is not a party speech; but from reading these dirty documents and from receiving letters written from the standpoint and from the belief that we are the fellows interested in this business, I wanted to make these few sincere observations on the two propositions. I return to the honorable chairman of the committee the balance of my time.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND].

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I suppose in the preparation for the discussion of this Agricultural bill the general state of the country may be investigated somewhat, in the light of recent events. I find upon looking over the Post this morning a number of things rather interesting and unique in their way. For instance, here is a gem in politics:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *January 12, 1898.*

Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
President, Washington, D. C.:

God reigns, and the Republican party still lives.

M. A. HANNA.

[Laughter.]

Now, as to the first branch of the proposition, there is no room for discussion. God does reign, and therefore it is most wonderful as to what follows—that the Republican party still lives. [Laughter.]

Still lives! What evidence was there about Columbus, Ohio, that the Republican party "still lives;" that the life of the Republican party was in jeopardy; that the peril had been passed, and that the party "still lives?" Why, the great event about Columbus recently has been the question of the election of United States Senator; and this declaration comes after the selection of Mr. HANNA, and, I presume, in consequence of it. From Mr. HANNA'S point of view, there is an extended lease of life to the Republican party.

Does the Republican party "still live," or does it merely languish? Is the true meaning that it is not yet entirely dead? What is it living for? Who recently has called upon the Republican party to live or to expend efforts toward living? The Republican party was put in power, as the result of the last general election, upon a platform every principle of which it has either disavowed and repudiated or is trying to dodge and evade. What is the necessity for its living? What has it yet to do? It has elected Mr. HANNA to the United States Senate. It has put in that great body for a period of something like eight years, I believe, one of the truest and best representatives of modern Republicanism that we can find. Now, why might not the party as well quietly give up the ghost and allow Mr. HANNA, as the embodiment, as the soul, as the essence of the Republican party, to live in that body into which he has recently crawled? Why would not that do?

There is more of this business. The fact is, the morning edition of the newspapers is rich in richness of this kind. Now, here is something—a response to M. A. HANNA from William McKinley:

The result now plainly forecasted is one in which our best citizenship, irrespective of party, will profoundly rejoice. I congratulate you heartily, not only upon a victory beneficial to the country, but upon your leadership in a contest worthily won under the most trying circumstances.

William McKinley to M. A. HANNA!

There is a good deal in that; there has been a good deal put into it.

The result now plainly forecasted is one in which our best citizenship, irrespective of party, will profoundly rejoice.

Was the President deliberating upon his utterance? Is this a calm judgment of the situation in the country? Is this the expression of a belief after thought and investigation? Or is it merely exuberant bubbling over the return in triumph to the United States Senate of the man by whose management and by whose means the sender of the telegram is at present an occupant of the White House?

Why should our best citizens, "irrespective of party" or within any party, rejoice in the result of the proceedings and indorse the methods at Columbus? It may be that certain elements of citizenship inside one party and outside of others, and some independent of all parties and below all, rejoice in this result. But is there general acclaim all over the land? Is there general congratulation and jubilation, irrespective of parties and beyond parties over—what? Over the return of MARCUS A. HANNA to the United States Senate—over the putting into the United States Senate for the long period of between seven and eight years of the man who, by means before unused and untried and unthought of in large respect in American politics, secured a triumph of his party in the last election?

Has the millennium come—not the millennium foretold in Holy Writ, but the millennium which would come from reversed conditions and prevail in a perverse region? Has that millennium come when rejoicing over such an event as the election of HANNA is general, irrespective of party, everywhere?

"I heartily congratulate you," says Mr. McKinley, "upon a victory beneficial to the country." Where is the benefit to the country, except the benefit of the example not to be followed, but to be avoided? Does the President mean that?

Not only beneficial to the country, but upon your leadership in a contest worthily won under the most trying circumstances.

This, from the President of the United States! This, with the smoke of battle still hovering over Columbus, Ohio! This, before the street-cleaning department has shoveled up the litter, before the purification elements have had their play! This, before the storm has swept away the stench from about Columbus, Ohio; But there is more; there is a great deal of this. Here is another:

Bells are ringing, bands playing, and the flag is where it was waved at the beginning of the fight. I congratulate the American people.

J. B. HAWLEY.

There it is again! "Bells are ringing, bands playing, and the flag is where it was waved at the beginning of the fight." What flag? Is there an effort here to refer to the glorious flag of the American people—the "Stars and Stripes," loved from end to end of this country—the glorious flag under which heroes have marched and fought and died? Is there talk about that flag waving where it was waved at the beginning of this Senatorial fight, the stench of which has infected whole counties in Ohio? That can not be the flag. What is it? Is it the political pirate flag? Is it the black flag, so far as the producing industries of this country are concerned, so far as the men who revere the old flag and make the wealth and honor and glory of this country are involved? Is it the pirate flag unfurled against them? Is it the flag that those follow in battle who are trying to undo them?

Here is another:

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will among Republicans.

W. E. MASON.

"Peace and good will among Republicans!" This has reference, probably, to the first telegram, that "the Republican party still lives." "Peace and good will among Republicans!" Why, sir, the Republican party deserves, it has well earned, the peace that will prevail after the Republican party ceases to live, ceases to languish, and has passed off the stage. In that sense, there will be a tolerably hearty acclaim to the partly Scriptural and partly Republican message of the Hon. W. E. MASON.

And here is another:

You have never seen so much rejoicing as there is in Washington over your election. I am overjoyed.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Joy pervades the Department over which Mr. Heath presides up there in the Post-Office establishment. Overjoyed at the election! Joy abundant in Washington; overwhelming joy. [Laughter.] Joy to be found everywhere; every face illumined with joy over the election of Hon. MARK A. HANNA.

And I find down here this statement:

Congressman GROSVENOR and others had charge of the Hanna quarters, and saw that nothing was neglected.

[Laughter and applause.]

The Hanna quarters—not dollars, not hundreds of dollars or thousands of dollars, but "quarters"—the "Hanna quarters;" and saw that "nothing was neglected." [Laughter.] Who wanted for a quarter? Who wanted for many quarters? "Nothing was neglected."

The eloquent gentleman from Ohio has not yet returned, I am sorry to note. Whether he will bring back with him any of the quarters, any of the "Hanna quarters" he so carefully guarded, of course I do not know. I can not say anything about that. But he had control of the quarters—the Hanna quarters—and saw that "nothing was neglected." [Laughter.]

Now, we have all heard a great deal about mules; about "buying mules," and many other things. But here are the "Hanna quarters." [Laughter.] Who knows how powerful the "Hanna quarters" were? Who knows how the wavering manikins in the ranks of the Hanna contingent may have been, or how much they were affected by the "Hanna quarters?" [Laughter.] Ah, Mr. Chairman, mighty are the "Hanna quarters." Mighty, indeed, are the Hanna quarters when any interests, from the Hanna standpoint, are involved.

If you will look at this in its proper light, if we estimate Republicanism as it is, by its likeness to Hannaism—and it is the embodiment of Hannaism—the whole question becomes clear and

convincing. What has the Republican party done with the great financial question? Has the party dared to deal with it? Not at all. It is afraid. It takes both sides of the question. Here, east of the Alleghanies, in the great commercial cities, in the money centers, its spirit takes the form of what it calls "honest" money, the "single gold standard."

But you hear the jingling of the "silver dollars" on the other side of these mountains, in the rural districts away out in the great Mississippi Valley, where the Republican party, by proclamation of its apostles, is wedded to bimetallism. But it does not wish to risk anything. It does not wish to be rash. It is very conservative, and therefore in its declaration to the people it is marching majestically to "international bimetallism." That party is now in power because its campaign was conducted and won under pretenses—a campaign of evasion and delusion, and of the Hanna "quarters." [Laughter.] It is not equal to the responsibilities assumed in that campaign.

It is dodging all of the great public questions now before the American people. It is evading every one of them by subterfuges and by delay. It will not allow to come before this House, for the consideration of the Representatives of the American people, a resolution which has been pending upon our Calendar here for months, and the consideration of which humanity and common decency demand—the resolution according belligerent rights to the suffering Cubans. It quibbles about the money question. It pretends to be economical, and yet it is wasteful and extravagant. Here and there it drives little plugs into the worm holes in the barrel of the people's funds in the public Treasury, while the bung is entirely out, and the treasure is poured forth in waste and wrong.

Mr. GREENE. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him just an instant?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Certainly.

Mr. GREENE. With reference to the article the gentleman has been reading, does not that article go on to say that three Republicans were guarded in a room adjacent to the Hanna quarters all night just prior to that election? [Laughter.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. Yes——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I would like just a half minute longer to answer my friend from Nebraska.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Yes, for a moment.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Yes, Mr. Chairman, the statement in regard to the proceedings at Columbus, Ohio, is that the men by whose shifting and by whose conversion these things were possible were held and guarded in the fateful hours preceding this momentous election in the rooms adjoining where the "Hanna quarters" were. [Laughter.] And there is the election, and there is the ground for the proclamation, the Hanna assurance to the Lord that He still reigns——

Mr. GREENE. They were mistaken in the fellow who was reigning.

Mr. DE ARMOND (continuing). And that the Republican party still lives! Out of those things and about those things, concerning which men as they pass by hold their noses, come these congratulations to the effect that all the people, irrespective of party, are rejoicing in the Republican deification of their patron saint and exemplar, MARCUS A. HANNA. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MAGUIRE. I think the gentleman has misconceived the meaning of the first part of that first telegram. It means that notwithstanding the Lord still reigns, these things have happened.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield three minutes to my colleague [Mr. MAHANY].

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] who has just taken his seat has asked many questions, and I presume he asked them with the purpose of eliciting an answer.

In 1892 the American people witnessed the spectacle of the Democratic party meeting in its national convention and, despite the unanimous protests of New York State, nominating for the Presidency of the United States a man repudiated by his own Commonwealth. It was the bosses of the Democratic party who perpetrated this outrage upon the rank and file of the Democratic masses. During the succeeding four years, under the benign influence of bond issues and through governmental manipulation abhorrent to the conscience of the people, these bosses beheld fortune smile on all their financial ventures.

Mr. OGDEN. Was Mr. Cleveland——

Mr. MAHANY. Pardon me; I have only three minutes. This lesson was not lost upon the bosses of the Republican party. In 1896 these men, who had debauched the legislation of sovereign States and turned the legislatures thereof into the cash-registers of their own schemes, met together in a bosses' pool to syndicate the Presidency of the United States. They thought their opportunity had come, because, owing to the fact that the conscience of the Democratic party had risen up and hurled into a black retirement Cleveland and Clevelandism, it was universally believed that through such Democratic dissensions the Republicans, in all human probability, would be victorious in the election.

So these bosses gathered together to corner the Presidency of the United States, and at a moment when the Republican masses seemed almost in despair of averting this outrage on their party and this disgrace to the Republic, there was one man who rose up, a man whom it is the delight of the Democratic party to denounce as a boss, a man who, by his bulldog courage and his faith in the strength and conscience of the Republican rank and file, gave battle to the bosses, crushed them into the dust of the St. Louis convention, and made triumphant the will of the masses of the party in the nomination of William McKinley for the Presidency of the United States. [Applause on the Republican side.] This man was Marcus A. Hanna. [Applause.] I will state to the profound and distinguished gentleman from Missouri that it is for these reasons that the American people rejoice to-day that a man who dared to defy the bosses of his party in a national convention, nay, more, who trampled them in defeat, can still survive with station and honor and power in American political life. [Applause on the Republican side.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and the Speaker having taken the chair, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed joint resolution of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. R. 81. Joint resolution authorizing the Director of the Geological Survey to prepare a map of Alaska.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate joint resolution was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. R. 81. Joint resolution authorizing the Director of the Geological Survey to prepare a map of Alaska—to the Committee on Printing.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] has called up the Agricultural appropriation bill. I never have been in favor of political or partisan discussions connected with these money bills, and I shall only say a word at this time, because I feel that it is my privilege if not my duty to do so.

I am not the defender of any individual. MARCUS A. HANNA needs no defense at my hands; but I am glad of one thing: After a Republican State convention in the State of Ohio met and indorsed the candidacy of Mr. HANNA for the Senatorship, and that with the principles underlying it being the issue in the State of Ohio in a great election, well marked and defined, the people having spoken and determined that issue by a decided majority—while I am not a citizen of the State of Ohio, yet I was glad yesterday to learn that the will of a majority of the people of Ohio, expressed at the ballot box, had triumphed.

I am glad, from a political standpoint, and I am glad from the standpoint of decency, and I do not believe there is a man upon that side of the House who will arise and place his hand upon his heart and tell the truth but what was glad that the traitorous forces in the State of Ohio were overthrown and the will of the people carried out. [Applause on the Republican side.] That is all I want to say.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, not desiring to detract from the pleasure experienced at hearing the remarks of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] on the text that "the Lord still lives," and predicated upon the sentiment that He moves in a mysterious way sometimes his wonders and wonderful things to perform, I desire at this time to say something upon the subject of seed distribution. I join with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] in anathemas upon the skulker who with unsigned letters and postals seeks to appeal to the judgment of this House and to stir up prejudices in this matter. We can see from the tone of the letters received that "hand organs and hairpins" rush through his brain in all the mazes of metaphorical illusion. These are the gloomy companions of one who seeks self-interest.

I find in my State Democratic paper, the Indianapolis Sentinel, that a gentleman, a member of this House, chairman of a committee, has been by some means influenced on this subject. I desire to state that on or about the 11th day of January Hon. DAVID H. MERCER, chairman of the Committee on Public

Buildings and Grounds, sent to that paper a letter. I shall ask the privilege of publishing the whole letter. It is as follows:

The Agricultural bill, which will come before Congress in January, contains an appropriation of $130,000 for seeds, which are to be given away through Senators, Representatives, and the Agricultural Department. The Government has been indulging in this free gift enterprise for a great many years, and the end is not yet. With a desire to obtain the sentiment of the country about this practice I write you and other prominent influences for an opinion as to the wisdom of such a course, and I request that you answer within the next ten days, as I desire the benefit of your criticism before the bill referred to comes before Congress for consideration. If you have no objections, and I think it advisable to do so, I may print your reply in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with some other data bearing upon this question. Your wishes in this particular will be respected.

For fear this reply of my home State paper to him may not appear in the remarks of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MERCER], I ask the privilege of reading the answer myself:

The Sentinel frankly confesses that it does not understand what the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has to do with the seed question, and that it would much prefer to see Mr. MERCER interesting himself in securing a public building for Indianapolis, which would be greatly appreciated, both by the people of this city and the farmers of the State.

The RECORD has a very large circulation, and it is important to the people that occasionally lucid views should appear in it. We are in favor of seeds for the farmer. We do not know that they are of any use to him, but he ought to get something out of the Government, and we do not see that he is getting anything else. On the contrary, he is taxed for the benefit of everybody else. Every one of the tariff-protected trusts is sucking blood from the farmer. They make him pay more for almost every article he has to buy, and cut the prices of his goods by bringing on retaliatory legislation in other countries.

The money power devours him with its gold standard by reducing the price of his products and increasing the burden of his debts. We sympathize with the farmer, or at least with that portion of the farmers who are not stupid enough to keep voting more trouble for themselves. If they can get any comfort from the distribution of seeds, let them have it.

Mr. Chairman, it will be found upon investigation that the gentleman who wrote to this paper has not a largely agricultural constituency, and it will be found upon investigation that a large branch house of a still larger main house in the East for the sale of seeds has a location and interest in Waterloo, in his district. I say now that all the arguments against seed distribution that have come to members here to have influence with them in the last three or four years have been sent by people interested themselves and against the farmer and his interests. What harm comes from giving a few rare seeds to farmers in order to improve their crops and to encourage them in their agricultural pursuits? If any can be indicated, I will vote against the measure; but, on the contrary, my experience, and in my judgment the experience of every man with a farmer constituency, is that they are of great benefit to the farming classes.

I yield back the balance of my time to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. RIDGELY].

Mr. RIDGELY. Mr. Chairman, I shall try in the five minutes allotted to me to confine my talk to the question under consideration, that of the Agricultural appropriation bill now pending, and inasmuch as the only protest which seems to have been active against this pending legislation, so far as it has come to my knowledge, is against that part of the appropriation which provides for the continued distribution of seeds, I shall address myself to that, and incidentally, if I have the time, to some principles involved in that distribution. As is the case with perhaps everyone upon this floor, certain parties have been exceedingly active in the last thirty days in assuming to voice the people of the United States against this distribution of seeds.

A few of the agricultural papers located near the Atlantic borders have been very active in attempting to voice the farmers' sentiments, and in the name of the farmers, self-assumed by these publishers, have assailed this seed distribution. I apprehend, and I believe I know, coming from a district that numbers, as my friend from Iowa stated, something over 200,000 people, almost three-fourths of the population engaged directly in agriculture, while one-half that are engaged in manufacturing and in mining are also directly producers of garden products—out of all this population I have received not one single protest against this distribution from either dealers or growers. I will read a letter as a sample of the opposition to this measure to benefit our farmers and gardeners:

PHILADELPHIA, *January 13, 1898.*

DEAR SIR: Some of our customers who are small country storekeepers are complaining bitterly of the competition of the Government in distributing free seed. They claim that they feel the loss of trade from this cause, and feel it all the more deeply because it is not from legitimate business competition. They fail to see why their own Government should work against them. These dealers assure us that the free seeds do not really carry the influence with the recipients that many suppose, while they incidentally mention a point you may be interested in yourself, viz, that those who do not get any seeds raise a good deal of talk and often entertain unfriendly feelings because of having been slighted.

These points seem to us well taken, and we therefore pass them along to you with the request that you will vote to strike out the free-seed clause of the agricultural bill this year.

Very truly,

N. W. AYER & SON.

Hon. E. R. RIDGELY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—We find there are about 200,000 of these small storekeepers in the country.

In the same spirit as my friend from Iowa, I resent these insinuations that we on this floor vote for this distribution because of its influence over the constituency. Therefore it is unbecoming for any person to insinuate any such thing.

Now, passing from the question of free seed distribution, and again referring to the able and very pertinent remarks of my friend from Iowa, I would say when benefits have once been extended to the masses of the people of this country we can ill afford to take them from them. The people of this country are demanding not only that this Government shall maintain its present attitude and service to them, but there is a growing sentiment in this country that is pressing forward for a postal savings department, and in the near future they will force a postal savings department, whether it be at the rate of 2 per cent or no per cent. The people of this country are demanding that this Government shall afford them some kind of convenient and absolutely safe place of deposit for their little earnings, and it is not a question of the rate of interest, but one of safety to the people, that we will have to meet and provide.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FITZGERALD].

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, the previous speakers have dwelt on the fact that a great deal of the opposition to the distribution of seeds comes from those gentlemen in the country engaged in the seed business, and they seem to find fault with the fact that large concerns interested in the selling of seeds object to the present method of distribution by the Government. I represent a city constituency. There are about 200,000 people in my district, and I stand upon the floor of this House to protest against the present method of seed distribution as unfair to them.

Large deficiencies exist to-day in the Post-Office Department. The postmaster of the city of Boston, within six or seven days, has received an order from the First Assistant Postmaster-General calling his attention to the fact that the number of deliveries in the residential districts must be reduced from six to four. In that same order he says that the money at the disposal of the Post-Office Department is not sufficient to continue the present service, yet we are about to burden the Post-Office Department with an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars in distributing these seeds.

Mr. KELLEY. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Certainly.

Mr. KELLEY. You state that you represent a city constituency. You have letter carriers in your city, and we in the agricultural district have none. Do you not want to divide up the Government benefits between the city and the country?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I voted for the appropriation——

Mr. KELLEY. You have something that we have not got, and do you not think it is fair that we shall have something that you have not got?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Some things are impracticable in this country, and I think the gentleman is wrestling with an impracticable proposition if he supposes that a free delivery can be had in all parts of the country. We would not have free delivery in large cities unless the post-office receipts indicated that it was being carried on at a profit.

Mr. KELLEY. Simply because we have not got a thing is no reason why we should not have it or why it is impracticable.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I call the attention of the House to this fact, because it seems relevant at the present time. It cost the Government $120,000 for this distribution. The letter-carrier law is general in its effect. All States in the country, all cities and towns in the Union, are recognized in the law as to the delivery of letters. I believe that the system is devised on the basis of the number of persons in the different cities and towns, and therefore the law is general in its application.

But I contend that here we have a specific example of paternalism. The Democratic party is opposed to paternalism, and as a member of that party I am opposed to the free distribution of anything by the Government. If rare and valuable seeds only were distributed from the Agricultural Department, a great good for the public might be obtained; but I think, Mr. Chairman, that $120,000 of the Government's money can be spent to better advantage than in the distribution of these seeds.

I think these men interested in the seed business, who have invested thousands upon thousands of dollars in the seed business, have a right to object to the Government seed business, because it is an injury to them in their business. I think it perfectly proper for these men in the different cities of the country to express their opinions by sending protests to members of Congress.

A great deal has been said on the floor of this House during this debate of the great advantage of free seed to the poor farmer. Now, Mr. Chairman, the farmer is not the only person who is suffering the pangs of hardship and poverty in this country. The district which I have the honor to represent on the floor of this House is composed in the main of poor but honest and hard-working

people. Many thousands of them are now out of employment and a great many of them penniless.

Thousands of children are living in my district to-day who are prevented from attending school because of lack of clothing and shoes; and I think I am just as much justified, and more so, in asking the United States Government to appropriate money for the purchase of clothing for these poor children as those gentlemen are who advocate the free distribution of seed.

There are hundreds of poor fishermen in my district, men who brave the perils of the wintry sea and the dangers of a rock-bound coast to earn a scanty living for themselves and families.

I know myself that it frequently occurs that these men return from a hard and desperate battle with the seas with a cargo of fish, and when they receive their shares hardly money enough is paid them to buy a pair of shoes for one of their children.

Why not, Mr. Chairman, send bait and fishing lines free to these poor and deserving fishermen? They surely deserve consideration if favors are to be distributed.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I desire to emphasize most strongly my objection to that form of legislation which seeks to tax the whole people for the benefit of a few. [Loud applause.]

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. Six minutes.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield that time to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. PERKINS. I desire to improve this opportunity and say a few words in regard to this question of the free distribution of seeds. I represent here a district strictly devoted to agriculture. So long as it is the policy of the Government to make a free distribution of seeds, I shall try hereafter, as I have heretofore, to give my best attention to the distribution of the quota falling to me. But I am free to say that I would be glad—I think the people of my district would be satisfied—if this distribution as now conducted were discontinued.

I think an annual appropriation of $130,000 could be much more wisely expended in the interest of the farmers of this country than in this way. As we all know, latterly the distribution of seeds has been largely confined to a very ordinary variety of seeds, to such varieties as can be purchased at any corner grocery store, at any general store anywhere in the country. If we could have the distribution of rare and valuable seeds of new varieties introduced where they have not hitherto been known, I should think that were wise. And I should prefer to leave such distribution to the Department of Agriculture, so that the Secretary might send the new varieties to such portions of the country as it was desirable that they should be introduced in.

Mr. RIDGELY. Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. PERKINS. Certainly.

Mr. RIDGELY. Does not this law especially provide for that very thing?

Mr. PERKINS. I understand, Mr. Chairman, that has been the language of the law since it was first enacted, but I believe in the practical operation with the appropriation that has been made it has been found impossible to secure new and rare seeds. So that the practice has grown up of contracting from the seedsmen for the delivery to the Agricultural Department of the most ordinary varieties of seeds.

Now, referring to what my colleague [Mr. HENDERSON] has said, while I do not sympathize with much of the methods pursued in the effort to influence the action of Congress, I still recognize that those who are engaged in the seed business have as much right to come here and protest against any action of Congress calculated to interfere with their business as people otherwise engaged. In so far as this distribution is simply in competition with the ordinary business seedsmen, I can see no more justification for it (apart from the practice which has grown up) than if it were applied to any other line of business. I think it is bad policy for the Congress of the United States to go further in the business of educating the people to the conviction that anything they want they may get free by applying to the Government. I would rather pursue a policy calculated to make the people dependent upon their own energies—to convince them that the Government of the United States is not in the business of distributing public charity. In so far as I know, the great proportion of the appropriation is devoted simply to the distribution of seeds in competition with the corner grocery and with seedsmen throughout the country. I should be glad, therefore, to have an opportunity to vote to strike it out.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CALLAHAN].

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with interest to the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa, and when he was talking of curtailing the distribution of seed the question occurred to my mind whether he would carry out the logic of his argument with reference to the tariff. If so, there would be some consistency in it.

I was impressed with the question asked by my friend from South Dakota [Mr. KELLEY] of my friend from Massachusetts, whether the maintenance of letter carriers at the expense of this Government does not favor a certain class of people, or those within a certain circle. The people throughout the country are contributing to the support of those carriers, and I do not object; I think it is right and proper. I might go on further, and enumerate other classes favored by legislation. If this appropriation for seed were cut off, such action would favor the man who deals in seed or the speculator in seeds, and would operate to the disadvantage of the poor farmer, who would be compelled to pay these men for their seed, in order that they may make a profit out of their business. Would not that be an unjust discrimination against the man who is the poorest business man in all the lines of business?

What is it that is being asked for by those who oppose the free distribution of seed? They are asking class legislation in favor of a certain line of business as against the masses who have been ignored and forgotten (excuse the remark) in a large majority of cases. The opposition to this appropriation comes largely from that class of Representatives whose constituencies have little or nothing to do in the line of agriculture, indicating conclusively that the suggestion is prompted by selfish motives. The requests come to them from individuals who are personally interested in this matter; yet these gentlemen would dare to demand of the farmer that he remain silent on this question.

Mr. Chairman, I for one desire to resent the intimation that we, as Representatives, expect in this cheap way to obtain some little recognition or some political advantage. If the people whom other gentlemen represent here are of that class, then they represent a different class of Americans from the people who have sent me here. The people of my Territory are not to be bought with a few packages of garden seed. They are not persons of that class; and I do not believe that the constituents of other gentlemen here are in any such category. Such a reflection or intimation is, I think, unjust. Nor do I believe that the average statesman is made of such stuff as to be influenced in his action by any such consideration.

Mr. Chairman, when you are willing to dispense with the favors now granted to other classes of the community, I shall be willing to join hands with you and say that the farmers shall waive their claims in this matter, but not until then.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BERRY].

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, as a Democrat I am opposed to paternalism. Such opposition I recognize as one of the primary principles of my party. But I do not see that any such principle operates in the distribution of seed by the Government. The purpose of the act of Congress now under consideration was to bring into this country rare specimens of seeds and plants. I think the law has proved exceedingly useful. One of the articles introduced by the Agricultural Department under the operation of this law is sorghum, which in many portions of the Southern country not far enough south to raise cane has been extremely useful. And in my State it is now largely used as a very valuable food for cattle. The wheat crop of our country has been very greatly improved by the importation of fine varieties of this grain. In this way, as I believe, by a change in the character of our products, we have been largely recompensed for the money that the Government has expended in this direction.

I live in an agricultural district, where, of course, the girls and the ladies are anxious to have a few flower seeds to decorate their homes, and I am glad to send them such seeds. It is about the only recognition that they receive from the Government. In such communities as ours they do not speculate in stocks as people do in the great centers of trade; they are not here begging large bounties for any purpose. This little recognition is about all they receive at the hands of the Government.

I think that if gentlemen would distribute more of the seeds of liberty about this time, when the poor Cubans are dying at the rate of a thousand to fifteen hundred a day, it would be better. If you should take the great Statue of Liberty that stands in the harbor of New York and plant it equidistant between Key West and the Island of Cuba, the torch which that figure holds in its hand could almost be seen from both Cuba and the United States.

The smoke of her burning fields is almost visible to us. Why should we quarrel here about a small bounty to the people of the United States while we can not find time to reach out our hands to the thousand hands that are extended from the Island of Cuba, begging the American people, whose flag represents liberty and freedom in the western world, to say to them, "We will protect you"? In the morning paper I see it announced that the city of Habana is turbulent; that its people are opposed to autonomy. We were told nearly two years ago by Mr. Cleveland that in a very short time, unless Spain could put down this rebellion, the people of Cuba should have some recognition.

Has not that time arrived? Let us see that the seeds of liberty

are distributed to the Island of Cuba as well as the seeds of grain and vegetables among our own people. I think the time has come. We in the minority can do nothing; but I appeal to the Republican side of the House to let the Cuban resolution come forward, and let that island, which for a hundred years has been cheered by the example of this Government and been struggling for liberty—let her cries be heard now and let Cuban independence be recognized. [Applause.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield one minute to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. KELLEY].

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Chairman, it would be interesting to know from what source comes the opposition to the free distribution of seed. I challenge any member upon the floor of this House to present a petition here signed by actual farmers who are opposed to the free distribution of seed. I say the opposition to this comes from other sources.

Mr. Chairman, it is well known that when any class of American citizens desire the abolition of any law or practice, they are not backward in manifesting their desires to the Congress of the United States. Gentlemen who are opposed to this bill talk about free gifts, but I say it would be an interesting question to know by what means all the agricultural papers of the United States have become so interested in this question while we have not heard a word of protest from an actual farmer. I have been the recipient of perhaps more than fifty agricultural journals published in this country, within the last thirty days, containing marked articles against the free distribution of seed. Why is this? It is because somebody has purchased the influence of the agricultural papers against it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KELLEY. I should like three minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] is in control of the time.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed three minutes more.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has fifteen minutes remaining.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I promised to yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH], but with his consent I will yield three minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Chairman, it is well for us to consider what are the favors and privileges granted to the agriculturists of this nation. I freely confess that it is beyond my mental capabilities to find where they are the recipients of any advantages such as are granted to other industries of this country. You say there is a tariff on wheat and there is a tariff on corn, potatoes, oats, barley, horses, mules, jackasses, perhaps. I sometimes think you ought to have one, at least; but I say this is of no benefit to the farmers of this country. You but insult the intelligence of the agriculturists when you tell them that they are benefited by a tariff, because everybody knows that when they are raising a surplus of any commodity and that surplus finds both its market and its price in Liverpool, your tariff is inoperative and is of no benefit whatsoever to the farmers.

Gentlemen come forward claiming to represent constituencies not agricultural and demand the discontinuance of the free distribution of seed; but I want to say to members representing such constituencies that it does not make any difference how much legislation you enact here which inures to the benefit of the agriculturist, it at the same time inures to the benefit of all other classes. You can not enrich the agriculturists of this nation without at the same time benefiting every business man, every manufacturer of any commodity. All share alike in the benefits bestowed upon the farmer. Therefore, I say this small privilege that has been granted to the agriculturists of this country for many years is not burdensome upon the people of this nation, and there is no demand coming from the farmers of this country to discontinue now the sending of seeds in the same way as heretofore.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, at the request of the gentleman from New York, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and as an appreciation of what I regard as his generous spirit in the division of the time, I yield back to him the remainder of it.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I do not care to use the time myself, and therefore move that the bill be read by sections for debate and amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill by paragraphs.

The Clerk read as follows:

Library: One librarian, $1,800; one assistant librarian, $1,400; one cataloguer, $1,200; one cataloguer, $1,000; one clerk, $840; one messenger, $720; in all, $6,960.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I would like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill the size of this library for which we are providing two librarians and two men who are appointed as cataloguers? How many volumes does it contain, and what is the character of the books?

Mr. WADSWORTH. This collection, I will state to the gentleman, relates particularly to agricultural subjects. As to the number of volumes I am not prepared to say exactly, but in the neighborhood of 5,000.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I understand that it is but a small collection of books.

Mr. WADSWORTH. No; it is quite a large collection and very valuable.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Does the chairman of the committee think that they need two librarians and two men to do the cataloguing?

Mr. WADSWORTH. From what I have seen there, I think it requires the force provided in the bill, in order that the work shall be properly done.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Let me ask the gentleman if this Department has a general circulating library?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No, sir.

Mr. SHAFROTH. It has not a library, then, like the Treasury, Interior, and other Departments?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Another question: Is there any appropriation in the bill to increase this library? How is it kept up?

Mr. WADSWORTH. By a lump sum which is provided later on in the bill.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. How much is provided?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Six thousand dollars for the purchase of books, new shelving, and so on.

Mr. GAINES. Where is this library?

Mr. WADSWORTH. It is in the Agricultural building, and is connected with that Department. It is a collection of technical books used mainly by the heads of the Department—the scientific men in that office.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Can the gentleman estimate the number of volumes?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I should say about 5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Clerk read the next paragraph, relating to the salaries of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The CHAIRMAN. The attention of the Chair is called by the Clerk to the fact that there is a misprint in lines 3 and 4, on page 8, which ought to be corrected. The word "one" is repeated there.

Mr. WADSWORTH. That is a clerical error, Mr. Chairman, and I ask that it be stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the correction will be made.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Botanical investigations and experiments, Division of Botany: Investigations relating to medicinal and other economic plants and seeds, the collection of plants, traveling expenses, and express charges; the purchase of paper and all other necessary supplies, materials, and apparatus, and necessary labor; subscriptions to and purchase of botanical publications for use in the division, and the preparation, illustration, and publication of reports; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to purchase samples of seeds in open market, test same, and when found not up to standard he may, at his discretion, publish the results of these tests, together with the names of the seedsmen by whom the seeds were sold; $15,000.

[Mr. DAVIDSON of Wisconsin addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Grass and forage plant investigations, Division of Agrostology: Field and laboratory investigations relating to the natural history, geographical distribution, and uses of the various grasses and forage plants, and their adaptability to special soils and climates; establishment and maintenance of experimental grass stations; employment of local and special agents and assistants; collection of seeds, roots, and specimens for experimental cultivation and distribution; materials, tools, apparatus, supplies, and labor required in conducting experiments; freight and express charges and traveling expenses; the preparation of drawings and illustrations for special reports, and the preparation of illustrated circulars of information, bulletins, and monographic works on the forage plants and grasses of North America, $10,000.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I am not opposed to the appropriation that gives $130,000 for seed to the farmers of this country. I do not propose to criticise the management of the Agricultural Department by the present Secretary of Agriculture, because I think that he has manifested already a deeper desire to make the Department of advantage to the farmers of this country than any Secretary who has heretofore occupied that position. But I do not think that this appropriation has ever or is now being used in the way that it was originally intended to be used, and that it could be used to the advantage of the farmers to-day. A great many of the seeds purchased with this $130,000 are simply vegetable seeds that can be purchased anywhere; that can be found anywhere. It is true they are a benefit to the farmers who receive them for planting small gardens.

But the original purpose for which this appropriation was made was the purchase of rare seeds, or seeds that would improve in different soils, that the Secretary of Agriculture might investigate the question, and determine what seeds were best adapted to a particular soil, or he might introduce new plants. Now, to illustrate: I have had quite a number of letters from my constituents in the last year requesting me to send them sugar-beet seeds. It is a great industry. The last Congress put a protective tariff on the importation of sugar. You said it was for the purpose of building up that industry, that the sugar-beet growers should be protected in this country, that they should be helped; and yet the great Department of Agriculture of the United States, which has $130,000 to buy seeds with, spends that $130,000 in buying vegetable seeds, when the constituents of my district and your district who wish to try this sugar industry, to plant beet seed, to know something about it, and to develop the industry in this country, so that we will not have to go to foreign countries to import our sugar, can not get a single paper of beet seed in this country.

Again, a number of my constituents have written to me and asked me to send them from the Department of Agriculture early-corn seed. I sent to the Secretary of Agriculture for my quota of seed, to know what I had, so I could send them some. He said no corn seed have been allotted to Alabama. He has allotted the early-corn seed to Ohio, Indiana, and other corn States; but Alabama can not be favored with early-corn seed. Now, I think that is improper. I think that the Secretary of Agriculture, if our people want to experiment with the planting of corn, so as to see if early-corn seed will not prosper and thrive in our soil, and the Department of Agriculture has corn seed, should give it to us instead of giving us cotton seed, of which we have abundance in Alabama. I think we should be allowed to select, if we desire it, and send the corn seed that our people wish.

Now, I have said this, Mr. Chairman, not in a captious way, to criticise the present occupant of the Department of Agriculture, because I believe he has endeavored to do the best he can, and so far as his experience has gone endeavored to meet the wants of the agricultural classes of this country; but I do contend that this $130,000 should be expended in the way I have indicated for the interest of the agricultural classes of this country.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I did not hear all the remarks that the gentleman made, but as to the statement concerning the application for beet seeds it seems to me he is mistaken. There is a provision contained in this bill, on page 23, which appropriates $5,000 for that express purpose. I had occasion to go to the Secretary of Agriculture, not more than three weeks ago, to apply for quite a quantity of sugar-beet seed for the purpose of experimenting in my State. He told me that he would in every way encourage it and give to any responsible parties the quantity of seed they said was needed. He stated that he would give to Colorado a half ton. It seems to me that the Department is endeavoring to distribute the seeds in a fair and equitable manner, and that the application for beet seed, when made in good faith, will meet with a generous response.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It may be that after the passage of this bill I may be able to get the seed; but I have written to the Secretary of Agriculture, and have his letter in black and white saying that I could not have it. It may be, like the corn seed, that the Secretary thinks Alabama is not the place to distribute it; but I think we should have the right to determine that question for ourselves.

Mr. SHAFROTH. This is for 1899, and I should think the appropriation had already been made.

The Clerk read as follows:

That whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify to the President of the United States what countries or parts of countries are free from contagious or infectious diseases of domestic animals, and that neat cattle, domestic animals, and hides can be imported from such countries without danger to the domestic animals of the United States, the President of the United States may suspend the prohibition of the importation of neat cattle, domestic animals, and hides in the manner provided by law. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause correspondence and negotiation to be had, through the Department of State or otherwise, with the authorities of the Kingdom of Great Britain for the purpose of securing the abrogation or modification of the regulations now enforced by said authorities which require cattle imported into Great Britain from the United States of America to be slaughtered at the port of entry, and prohibiting the same from being carried alive to other places in said Kingdom.

That the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury what are recognized breeds and pure-bred animals, under the provisions of paragraph 473 of the tariff act of 1897.

Museum, Department of Agriculture: For labor in cleaning and caring for building, $1,500.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I move to strike out what has just been read. This provision of the bill is now unnecessary, as it is practically contained in the tariff bill, section 25.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Division of Seeds, purchase and distribution of valuable seeds: For the purchase, propagation, and distribution of valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants, and expense of labor, transportation, paper, twine, gum, printing, postal cards, and all necessary material and repairs for putting up and distributing the same, and to be distributed in localities adapted to their culture, $130,000. And the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed to expend the said sum (as nearly as practicable) in the purchase and distribution of such valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants, the best he can obtain at public or private sale, and such as shall be suitable for the respective localities to which the same are to be apportioned, and in which same are to be distributed as hereinafter stated; and such seeds so purchased shall include a variety of vegetable and flower seeds suitable for planting and culture in the various sections of the United States.

An equal proportion of two-thirds of all seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants shall, upon their request, after due notification by the Secretary of Agriculture that the allotment to their respective districts is ready for distribution, be supplied to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress for distribution among their constituents or be directed and mailed by the Department upon their request; and the person receiving such seeds shall be requested to inform the Department of results of the experiments therewith: *Provided*, That all seeds, bulbs, plants, and cuttings herein allotted to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress for distribution remaining uncalled for on the 1st of May shall be distributed by the Secretary of Agriculture, giving preference to those persons whose names and addresses have been furnished by Senators and Representatives in Congress, and who have not before during the same season been supplied by the Department: *And provided also*, That the Secretary shall report, as provided in this act, the place, quantity, and price of seeds purchased, and the date of purchase; but nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from sending seeds to those who apply for the same. And the amount herein appropriated shall not be diverted or used for any other purpose but for the purchase, propagation, and distribution of valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary shall not distribute to any Senator, Representative, or Delegate seeds entirely unfit for the climate and locality he represents, but shall distribute the same so that each member may have seeds of equal value, as near as may be, and the best adapted to the locality he represents: *Provided also*, That the seeds allotted to the Senators and Representatives for distribution in the districts embraced within the twenty-fifth and thirty-second parallels of latitude shall be ready for delivery on the 10th day of January or at the earliest practicable time thereafter: *Provided further*, That $20,000 of the sum thus appropriated, or so much thereof as the Secretary of Agriculture shall direct, may be used to collect, purchase, test, propagate, and distribute rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants from foreign countries for experiments with reference to their introduction into this country; and the seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants thus collected, purchased, tested, and propagated shall not be included in general distribution, but shall be used for experimental tests, to be carried on with the cooperation of the agricultural experiment stations.

Mr. BROMWELL. I move to amend by striking out all of the section just read to and including the word "thereafter" just before the words "*Provided further*," on the third line of page 21 of the bill.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. That is about seeds, is it not?

Mr. BROMWELL. That is about seeds. It strikes out the general appropriation for the seeds, but leaves the final clause which provides for the purchase of rare and valuable seeds for experimental purposes. Mr. Chairman, it does seem to me that it is time for this House to do away with the humbug and fraud of the free seed distribution. The purpose for which this appropriation was originally made has been entirely diverted from its original intention, as found in the earlier appropriation bills. Now, an appropriation of $130,000 is asked for to distribute free the seeds of common variety, which are grown in the very localities in which they are to be distributed, seeds which can be ordered or procured in that locality as well, if not better, and seeds which in many cases are entirely worthless.

Mr. CANNON. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. BROMWELL. Certainly I will.

Mr. CANNON. Do the farmers whom the gentleman represent want this appropriation dispensed with?

Mr. BROMWELL. I will answer that question. I do not believe there is a farmer in the United States who feels that the Government ought to expend this money for the purpose of giving him one or two packages of seeds which he can procure on his own or the adjoining farm equally as good as the Government sends him.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Does not the gentleman know that the seeds are sent to different localities, where they are not grown?

Mr. BROMWELL. That is not done under this distribution. The very fact that a large amount of seeds are purchased from the seed merchants in the vicinity where they are to be distributed for the purpose of saving the cost of transportation is a complete answer to that question.

Mr. GREENE. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. BROMWELL. In one minute. Every gentleman knows that seeds are procured from the nearest seed merchant, and that is done in order to save the cost of transportation, and therefore it does not bring a new variety of seeds from one part of the country to be distributed in another part of the country.

Mr. STEELE. I would like to know whether the gentleman has any farmers in his district?

Mr. BROMWELL. Certainly I have.

Mr. STEELE. Have you more than four or five?

Mr. BROMWELL. Yes, more than 4,000 or 5,000. There is half the city of Cincinnati in my district and the county of Hamilton over to the Indiana line.

Mr. STEELE. You do not call them all farmers, do you?

Mr. BROMWELL. Yes; and I will say to the gentleman from Indiana that I am a farmer myself, when it comes to that.

Mr. STEELE. Citizens of Cincinnati are the kind of farmers the gentleman alludes to.

Mr. BROMWELL. There is another objection I have to this seed distribution as it is carried on. I represent one-half of the city of Cincinnati. I have probably 4,000 or 5,000 farmers in my district, and I am given exactly the same number of seeds for distribution that the member representing the city of New York or Philadelphia is given. He gets his full quota of agricultural seeds, corn, and tobacco, and 400 packages of flower seeds; and what is he going to do with them?

Mr. OGDEN. Give them to some member who has not got enough.

Mr. BROMWELL. They can not grow wheat in the streets, or tobacco on the sidewalks, so the member trades his seeds off for publications or anything that he can get a chance to trade for. There ought to be some sensible way of distributing these seeds, and some way of apportioning them to the members who live in and represent the agricultural districts.

Last year I succeeded in getting an amendment to this appropriation bill through the House providing that an option of this kind should be given; but that amendment was defeated in the Senate.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Would the gentleman agree to amend this bill so as to give these seed to gentlemen who represent agricultural districts?

Mr. BROMWELL. I would, if it were also provided that Representatives from city districts or those comprising suburban residences adjacent to cities should receive flower seeds instead of agricultural seeds.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I think that would be a very good amendment.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. BROMWELL. I should like to have a minute or two longer.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to allowing the gentleman to proceed for five minutes more?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROMWELL. As I said at the beginning, I am opposed to this whole seed-distribution business. I do not see any more reason why the United States Government should send out free seeds to farmers than that it should send out free flour or free clothes to the residents of cities.

Mr. OGDEN. Is it any more indefensible to send out free seeds to farmers than to give free delivery of mails to cities and towns? Is not the principle the same?

Mr. BROMWELL. No, sir. And, at any rate, I am in favor of giving free delivery in the country as well as in the city districts, as the gentleman will find when we come to consider the Post-Office appropriation bill.

Mr. OGDEN. We shall be a long time getting that.

Mr. LOUD. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. OGDEN] ought to know that no city or town in this country gets free delivery of mails in the literal meaning of that language. The communities enjoying such delivery are compelled to pay for it by the extra postage on their letters. The money expended in that way is not a subsidy.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. I will ask the gentleman from California [Mr. LOUD] whether the farmers do not pay taxes?

Mr. LOUD. Certainly they do.

Mr. BROMWELL. If the original intention of this appropriation had been carried out, there might not be any objection to it. The object was to bring from foreign countries plants not cultivated in the United States—to introduce such plants of that kind as might be valuable for agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing purposes. But now ordinary common seeds, such as can be and are raised by every farmer, are sent out, and also ordinary flower seeds. In last year's distribution six varieties of flower seeds, I believe, came to my district—sunflowers, castor-oil beans, pinks, and three other of the commonest variety of flowers, such as our constituents would not think of putting into their gardens, such seeds as make them simply laugh at us when we send them.

Then there is another consideration. By reason of the manner in which these packages of seeds are put up, it is utterly impossible for any person to know without opening the packages what they contain. So that when a constituent of mine writes to me and says that he wants a certain kind of seed, either flower or vegetable, what am I to do? The assignment of particular seeds to particular people is a sort of lottery. I put his name upon the back of one of these packages, and it goes to him, but it contains, perhaps, the very thing he does not want. How can I accommodate him? Only by tearing open package after package—perhaps 100 packages—to find the particular seeds that this man wants me to send him.

Mr. HAWLEY. I think the gentleman is mistaken about that.

Mr. BROMWELL. I know that I am not.

Mr. HAWLEY. I am sure that you are.

Mr. BROMWELL. I have distributed these seeds now for three years, and I think I know something about it.

Mr. HAWLEY. I am distributing them now.

Mr. BROMWELL. In this seed distribution there ought to be a little common sense. In the first place, common sense ought to be exercised in discriminating as to the character of the seeds between the city districts and the country districts, so that the flower seeds may go to certain localities and the agricultural seeds to others. In the next place, there should be printed on each package a statement of its contents, so that when a particular kind of seed is called for we may know what we are sending. I have heard of instances where constituents have even been insulted when they have received, in response to their requests for flower seeds, something that they did not want and would not grow. Among the agricultural seeds which I received two years ago was a lot of sunflower seed. Those might do very well in the district represented by my friend from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON], where they are addicted to sunflower raising, but in my vicinity in Ohio we do not raise such things.

Now, I have 500 packages of tobacco seed, for which I have no more use than for sunflower seed; yet there is no provision by which I can go to the Secretary of Agriculture and say, "Here are my packages of tabacco seed; give these to some Representative from North Carolina, or Kentucky, or Virginia, and give me instead some seeds that my constituents can use."

Mr. HENDERSON. Southern members would very quickly give you flower seed in exchange for your tobacco seed.

Mr. BROMWELL. I have not found one ready to do so. I am perfectly willing to put my tobacco seed up and trade them off for flower seed; and I am willing to trade off in the same way my agricultural seed.

Mr. CLARDY. I suggest to the gentleman that he give his tobacco seed to some of the great warehouses of Cincinnati to be sent to some of our constituents.

Mr. BROMWELL. These seeds are not designed for distribution among great warehouses conducted by merchants or manufacturers of Cincinnati; they are designed for the farmers.

Mr. CLARDY. But our constituents who send tobacco there would be very glad to receive those seeds.

Mr. BROMWELL. Those constituencies will be looked after well enough by their own Representatives, without my giving them my tobacco seed.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, I regret that my able and distinguished colleague from Ohio [Mr. BROMWELL] has felt called upon to make this motion to strike out of the pending bill the provision for the purchase of seeds for free distribution. If he represented the Sixth district of our State instead of one of the city districts of Cincinnati he would not have made the motion.

I presume he speaks correctly for his constituents when he refers to the distribution of seeds by the Department of Agriculture as "a sham." I presume when he sends packages of these seeds, under his Congressional frank, to the wholesale dealers on Second street or on Third street in Cincinnati, they report to him that they do not want the seeds, that they do not need them, and that the seed distribution is "a sham," as he characterizes it. I presume when he sends packages of these seeds to the retail merchants on Fifth street in the city of Cincinnati, they report that they do not want the seeds; and these merchants no doubt join with my colleague in terming the seed distribution "a sham."

Mr. Chairman, I have the honor of representing an agricultural district and not a city district, such as that represented here by the honorable gentleman who makes this motion. In my district there are six agricultural counties, and I want to say, speaking for the people who reside in them, that they do not believe that this scheme of seed distribution is a sham; but, on the contrary, they say it is useful and beneficial to them, and that it is an advantage—a large advantage—not only to the farmers, but to all those who cultivate vegetable gardens in the villages. The large majority of the people of the Sixth Ohio district are farmers. Last spring I took a good deal of pains to send out these seeds to the farmers of the district, and I confess I was greatly and agreeably surprised on receiving a very large number of letters from those to whom the seeds had been sent, expressing their gratification at having received what I had franked to them. And later in the year I was again surprised on hearing from a great number of the farmers in my district that they had planted the seeds and encouraged their growth and had been highly pleased with the products arising therefrom.

So that while my friend who makes this motion perhaps correctly represents the views of the city population, I say to him most respectfully that he goes beyond his district in making this motion and treads upon our corns in the Sixth district.

Now, sir, the proposition is to strike out the entire appropriation for the purchase and distribution of seeds. Is this House ready to take such a step? My friend from Cincinnati makes the motion. He represents a district where the people get many of the direct benefits of public appropriations. They get the benefit of the letter-carrier service, which system has been established in all the great cities. The people of Cincinnati had the benefit of the expenditure of a large sum of money in the erection of a great Government

building in that city. The populations of the city districts have many of the direct benefits of appropriations by the Government which are not directly beneficial to the country districts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman may be permitted to proceed for five minutes longer. His colleague, who presents the motion, had that privilege accorded to him.

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, the gentleman will be recognized for five minutes longer.

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN. And I insist, Mr. Chairman, that it is unfair to the agricultural communities, it is unjust to the farmers of the country, when a little appropriation like this is proposed for their benefit, to have the Representatives of the city communities come here and move to strike out provisions which are an advantage, in a small degree at least, to the farmers of the country.

I very heartily indorse what was said a while ago by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON], who properly characterized the efforts that have been made by anonymous postal cards to prejudice the House against this appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, I go further, and say that I indorse and second all that the honorable member from Iowa said of the character of the present Secretary of Agriculture, and of the intelligent service I believe he is now rendering to the farmers of the United States. I have before me the last annual report issued by the present Secretary of Agriculture. Referring to this law and the appropriation for the free distribution of seeds, Secretary Wilson uses this language:

> The spirit of the law requires that seeds, plants, bulbs, etc., shall be rare and valuable. Efforts are being made by the present Secretary of Agriculture to spend the appropriation for seeds, plants, etc., by purchases through agents and representatives abroad, through seed houses and scientific associations. The Old World contains many things that will be valuable to the New World.

Now, sir, if the present Secretary of Agriculture has intelligently entered upon the discharge of his duties, and if he has shown that he has taken a broad view of the powers that he may exercise in this respect, should the House stop at this time and strike down this comparatively small appropriation of $130,000 for the benefit of the farmers of the United States?

I repeat that I regret that my colleague from Ohio [Mr. BROMWELL] has made the motion, and I should deeply regret it if this House should concur in that motion by striking out this useful appropriation.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, there was a time when the farmers of our land were accorded consideration by the legislative power of this Government. Now all is changed, and the very men who stand here and seek to deprive the farmers of the benefit of this little appropriation are the men who four years ago, by their votes, fastened the gold standard upon them and reduced the price of their products to one-half. [Applause on the Democratic side.] They are the same men, Mr. Chairman, who only last summer, by their votes in this House, doubled the tax upon many things which the farmer has to buy. They are the men, Mr. Chairman, who seemed to have done everything in their power to degrade the American farmer. And now they seek to deprive the farmers of a few seeds, costing a few farthings, which the Government for thirty years has given them under a system which has done more good for the amount expended than any other expenditure of our Government—a system which has been tested and approved by every Administration.

Yet these men, without a blush upon their faces, stand here and speak and vote in favor of depriving the farmer of this little benefit. Mr. Chairman, when we look back into the history of our country we find that the farmers are the men to whom we owe everything of which this country boasts, and they are the men who by their labor have created substantially all our stupendous wealth, exceeding as it does that of any other nation on earth. The most distinguished and greatest men of whom America boasts were farmers, or at some period of their lives followed the vocation of farmers.

The Colonial Congress was, I think, composed entirely of farmers. The constitutional convention which framed our fundamental law was almost entirely composed of farmers. The various conventions of the States which ratified that instrument were composed of farmers also. Our early Congresses were composed of farmers. Mr. Chairman, it has been the farmers who, in time of war, have been called upon and who have shouldered their muskets and fought the battles of their country in every conflict in which the banner of our country has been called into strife. Why, in the Revolution, the distinguished generals who fought for the liberties of the ancestors of the very men who stand here now trying to strike down the farmer, were farmers. Washington was a farmer. Anthony Wayne was a farmer. Stark was a farmer. Putnam was a farmer. So also were Marion, Greene, Lincoln, Mercer, and Sullivan.

Mr. CLARDY. And Jefferson.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Yes; and when we come further down, Lincoln and Grant were raised upon farms, and so on the other side were Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Mr. Chairman, the farm is the nursery of virtue. All our great men of letters, our eminent divines, our jurists, our great merchants, our inventors, all the men who have made this country great were, with scarcely an exception, raised upon farms. Mr. Chairman, shall this nursery of virtue and of great and good men be destroyed?

Destroy the farm home and from what source will come those who are to protect and perpetuate this great and grand Republic, which owes its creation to farmer statesmen? With the farm home destroyed, whence will come generals to command our armies and defend the honor and property of our country, and preserve the liberties of our people?

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Chairman, at every session of Congress when the agricultural appropriation bill is under consideration some one is found who arises in his seat and moves to strike out the pitiful little appropriation to buy a few seeds for free distribution to the farmers. That great and noble class who have been eulogized so by the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. WHEELER] are the foundation stones of this Government, who furnish three-fourths of all the products that go to make up our exports, who, after feeding and clothing themselves, feed and clothe in addition every man, woman, and child in the United States. And yet doing all this as they do, bearing the heat and burden of the day, I am sorry that there can be found one man in the United States willing to take from them the pitiful little appropriation of only $130,000 to buy a few seeds.

Why, living out in the rural districts in many sections in the backwoods, the only way by which these poor farmers know they have a government is by receiving a few packages of seeds and now and then a document, and yet you would deprive them even of that. It is unbecoming the dignity of any gentleman in this House to try to rid them of that little privilege. It is true, as has been said, you have gone on taxing the farmers so that they are only known by the assessor and the tax collector. They pay 80 per cent of all the money that is appropriated by these billion-dollar Congresses, yet there is always some little man ready to jump upon the farmer's back and take from him what he has left. It reminds me of a story that I told here in the Fifty-third Congress, in discussing the repeal of the purchasing clause in the Sherman Act. I said that they had gone on and taken the money out of circulation from $50 per capita down to four or five, and now they wanted to take that, and would do it if they could. I illustrated it by telling the story to show the way in which you are treating the farmers. I said it reminded me of the first load of corn that little Johnny took to mill. His father sent him to mill with the corn. The miller took his sack of grain, carried it into the mill, and took the little toll dish, taking a little out and putting it into this box and a little out and putting it into that box. Little Johnny had never seen that before. He looked at the miller in astonishment and thought that he was stealing his father's corn. Finally he took hold of the sack and emptied it into the hopper, as millers do, not noticing little Johnny; but little Johnny was watching him, and when the miller threw down the sack little Johnny grabbed it up and away he ran for home. The miller followed him about halfway home, but he could not catch up to him, and had to go back to see about the corn that was in the hopper, and when the little fellow ran and fell upon the piazza, his father said, "What's the matter, Johnny?" Johnny said, "Well, dad, that old son of a gun of a miller has taken every grain of your corn and given me a hell of a race for the sack?" [Laughter.] Now, that is just what you, my distinguished friend, would do. You have taken every privilege of every kind from the farmer except that of suffering and paying taxes, and trying to cut off his supply of garden seeds, and here you are giving him a hell of a race for that; and I hope you will not get it. [Laughter.]

[Mr. MERCER addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. MERCER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GREENE. I shall not discuss in the few moments I have the tariff question or the money question. Now, I live in an agricultural district. I represent a population of over 200,000 from the same State as the gentleman who has just taken his seat. I want to say that I have the first letter to receive from any gentleman in the State of Nebraska protesting against the free distribution of seeds.

Mr. HENDERSON. You mean signed letters?

Mr. GREENE. Yes; I mean signed letters. I do not mean these Miss Nancy letters without signatures. I want to say that if I had been opposed to the free distribution of seeds, the character of this literature and these letters with which I have been flooded

would have caused me to vote in favor of the free distribution. I want to say that my colleague—for whom I have the most profound affection—represents largely a district where the people are all great agriculturists. He comes from Omaha, the town that has just had a large appropriation from this House to carry on a great exposition. We have contributed many thousands of dollars to it, and I am proud of it. But I want to say that it comes with a bad grace from the gentleman to come before this House and fight this little appropriation that goes to the farmers when such a large appropriation has been granted him by this House.

Mr. MERCER. Is it not a fact that Washington County, in my district, has a larger farming population than any county in your district?

Mr. GREENE. No, sir; it is not a fact. I was just coming to the next proposition. The gentleman says that Mr. Noyes is a very prominent man in his district. I have a larger district than he has.

Mr. HENDERSON. Larger, but not so intelligent.

Mr. GREENE. I know every prominent citizen in my district, but my colleague does not seem to know whether this gentleman, who resides in his district, is connected with the Waterloo seed farm or not. I have had a number of letters from the Waterloo Seed Company urging me to vote against the appropriation. Why? So they may get a monopoly of the sale of all the seeds in the State of Nebraska. That seed farm happens to be located in the gentleman's own district.

Mr. HENDERSON. That simplifies the question.

Mr. GREENE. Yes, that simplifies the matter. Opposition comes from these seed men, and this seed farm is in the gentleman's own district, and for that reason he would oppose the free distribution of seeds. I do not happen to have the influence in my district of the Waterloo seed farm, but I have 40,000 families in my district and I only have a trifle over 5,000 packages of seeds to distribute among those 40,000 families. I have numerous requests from these people for seeds. They write me that the seeds that I have sent them heretofore have turned out well and have done them much good. Many new varieties have been sent them which have improved the productions of the State of Nebraska, and I think that will hold good of all the agricultural counties in the country.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Does the Hon. J. Sterling Morton live in your district?

Mr. GREENE. No, sir; the Hon. J. Sterling Morton does not live in my district, for which I am truly thankful.

Mr. WANGER. Mr. Chairman, I take pleasure in saying that my district is largely agricultural. There are more persons engaged in agricultural pursuits than in any other occupation, and as to fertility of soil and the perfection of methods of farming pursued, it will compare favorably with any other district in the nation. This statement seems pertinent in view of the criticism of my friend from Indiana and other gentlemen that those opposing this appropriation did not have farmer constituents.

It has been foremost among my desires to promote the interests of agriculture, and I have endeavored to ascertain the needs and wishes of those engaged in that branch of industry with reference to this appropriation. Now, if the appropriation is made, the farmers whom I represent naturally desire their share of the seeds and will get them; but, as I understand their views, they believe that the original purpose of this appropriation has been departed from, and that the varieties of seeds now supplied are not of that rare character which would be of special service to them and their great industry. It is well known that the results are rarely reported and not then utilized.

They would, therefore, like to see this appropriation used for other purposes. In the first place, they believe they have a right to enjoy the benefits of free rural delivery of the mails. [Applause.] In the second place, they believe that they have a right to enjoy the benefits of a postal-telegraph system—one that will permeate the entire country and reach all communities. [Applause.] In the third place, they believe that by encouraging the expositions where displays of agricultural products and machinery are made, and enlarging the scope of original investigation by the Department of Agriculture, and promoting the more diversified use and greater exports of farm products, their interests can be better served than by continuing this distribution of ordinary varieties of garden seed.

Mr. STEELE. If the gentleman will allow me, I wish to ask him this question: Does he consider that he has in his district the largest area of seed gardens or farms in the United States?

Mr. WANGER. I have never estimated the area of other districts, and do not know the fact. There are certainly quite a large number of seed growers in my district; but I have not heard from one seed grower in opposition to this proposition unless he happened to also be a merchant; and there are but two of those growers, so far as I am acquainted with them, who are merchants as well as growers.

I do not sympathize with some of the methods of ridicule and a leading argument of the great seed merchants of the country. I do not see the logic of their proposition that by appropriations of this kind Congress is materially interfering with their business. It occurs to me that in this way they have furnished them an enlarged market for their production. But I believe that agriculture can be better served by applying this appropriation to other purposes than those named in the paragraph, and that much of the seed bought by the Government is wasted; and accordingly favor the striking out proposed by the gentleman from Ohio as a preliminary to the adoption of measures of greater utility to farmers and other residents of rural communities.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I should like to have a time set for taking the vote on this paragraph. I ask that the vote be taken on the amendments and the pending paragraph at 4 o'clock.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Will not the gentleman agree to an amendment providing that all members of Congress who do not want seed need not take them? [Laughter.]

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes; I agree to that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] asks that the debate on the pending amendments and the paragraph——

Several MEMBERS. Let us vote now.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Very well; but before the vote is taken I desire to yield to my colleague [Mr. FOOTE].

Mr. FOOTE. Mr. Chairman, I represent an agricultural district; I want to represent that district fairly, and I do not think that if it were proposed here to-day to carry out the original intent of this appropriation I would represent them fairly in voting against such a proposition. But the most ardent advocate of this appropriation will not agree that we are to-day carrying out by appropriations of this kind the original intent of the law; that is, the distribution of rare and valuable seeds.

Now, I have a suggestion to make, which at the proper time I shall put in the form of an amendment—that is, that the $100,000 which we now spend in the distribution of these seeds be spent in sending out the Agricultural Reports and the horse and cattle books. That is a proposition fraught with more good to the farming community than the distribution of any little packages of seeds which the farmer may receive and which he does not know where to plant because he can not tell what variety the seeds may be.

Mr. Chairman, I believe I am fairly representing my constituents in taking this position. Our cattle books, our horse books, our Agricultural Reports are valuable educators of our farmers. At the proper time I shall introduce such an amendment as I have indicated. [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I desire to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] in charge of this bill a question for information. Is there any provision in this bill to reprint that horse book?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No, sir.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Then I will offer an amendment to that effect.

Mr. WADSWORTH. That is a matter belonging to the Printing Committee.

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Agriculture and of the subcommittee that prepared this bill, I desire to make one or two observations. I can not undertake to discuss now the general merits of the bill or the merits of the particular proposition now to be voted upon; but I want to say this: Though I have been a farmer for many years, I have learned a great deal to-day about farming. Heretofore I have always thought—and I have given some study to the subject of fertilizers—that fertilizers are composed of one or more of three particular substances—nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid. I have been taught that those were the only things constituting a perfect fertilizer.

But I have learned to-day—and I am gratified to return my acknowledgments to gentlemen who have taught me this fact—that the most wonderful fertilizer ever used among any people is to be found in political speeches on an agricultural bill. We have heard to-day quite a large number of excellent political speeches on this Agricultural appropriation bill. I never have seen such a crop produced and in so short a time by any fertilizer. When this House was constituted, when these gentlemen originally came here to serve the people of their respective districts, a large majority of them were professional men—lawyers, doctors, and other classes of professional people.

But now, Mr. Chairman, notice the peculiar effect of this fertilizer. You see that all of us are farmers. We have nothing here to-day but farmers.

I am glad of it. I welcome you all into the ranks of that class—the farmers—who are, after all, the sinew and bone of the country, and hope you will always stand on the side of the farmers, because they stand on the side of prosperity, of peace and happiness, of virtue, and of greatness in this and every other country.

Now, I want to make one or two observations, and then I shall

desist. This bill proposes the appropriation of $3,333,402 for agricultural purposes. Looking at that expenditure by itself, and considering it independently of the other great appropriations which have to be made for Government purposes, it seems to be an enormous sum.

But, my friends, you must remember that we in this great agricultural country give less for the benefit of agriculture than any other great civilized country on the face of the earth. We appropriate less for the promotion of our greatest industry than we do for many other objects of far less importance, or than is appropriated by other countries under similar circumstances. For instance, what do we appropriate for the support of the Navy? Millions upon millions of dollars. And what is the Navy, after all, compared to the great agricultural interests of the country? It is a comparison that could hardly be made. You might abolish the Navy altogether, and the people will still live.

Take the Army. There again millions upon millions are appropriated for our little standing Army in this country, for which it is a matter of grave doubt as to whether we have any great use at all. But how does it compare to the agricultural industry of the country? You could wipe out the Army and still live. But suppose you wiped out agriculture for one year only in this and other great agricultural countries of the world. The result would be desolation, death, and ruin prevailing in every land on earth.

I only make these comparisons to show you how relatively small is this appropriation, although we have made some small increases; but yet how small they appear in the aggregate, compared to the vast appropriations made for minor interests that are represented in other branches of the Government.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I ask that debate on the pending paragraph and the amendment be now closed.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I would like to have five minutes before the gentleman does that.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Then I move that at the expiration of five minutes the debate on the paragraph and amendment be closed and the vote be taken on the pending amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I did not think at first that I would take any part whatever in this debate. But I believe that I ought to add my voice to the voice that goes in favor of this appropriation for the distribution of seeds amongst our agricultural communities.

I represent a district almost entirely agricultural. It is a small district. It only has thirty-six counties in it, and only 300,000 people live in the district, and they are nearly all farmers; and this is the only thing that keeps them "in touch" with the Government at Washington. It is the only benefit they get in the line of paternalism——

Mr. HENDERSON. Well, you are a connecting link, JERRY. [Laughter.]

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Yes, sir; and I am a farmer who farms the farm and not the farmer. [Applause.]

Of course, I can readily understand why gentlemen representing Cincinnati districts really have no use for garden seed, a locality where they have to dig their fishing worms with dynamite and plant their peas with a shotgun. [Laughter.] I can understand the position of the gentleman, therefore, who makes this motion. But I think it comes with poor grace from gentlemen representing the large cities, who from year to year receive such immense appropriations for public buildings and for other purposes, to oppose this small appropriation for the agricultural interests of the country.

It is the largest and the greatest interest in the country, upon which every other interest is built; and I repeat that this is about all they get from the Government. They certainly are not benefited by the protective-tariff system, which puts more than a billion of dollars into the pockets of interested manufacturers. The burden of this falls largely upon the agricultural classes, who compose the principal part of the army of consumers. Therefore, as long as we continue the system of paternalism, in the name of God and common sense, "and the Republican party," as my friend HANNA would say, let us have the distribution of seeds for the farmers. [Laughter and applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Ohio to strike out the paragraph beginning on page 21, under the head "Division of Seed," down to the word "*Provided*," in line 3, page 23.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BROMWELL) there were—ayes 19, noes 155.

So the motion to strike out was rejected.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry: For carrying out the provisions of the act of May 29, 1884, establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the act of August 30, 1890, providing for an inspection of meats and animals, and also the provisions of the act of March 3, 1891, providing for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, and the carcasses and products thereof which are the subjects of interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes, the sum of $775,000; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to use any part of this sum he may deem necessary or expedient, in such manner as he may think best, in the collection of information concerning livestock, dairy, and other animal products, and to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia, tuberculosis, sheep scab, glanders or farcy, and other diseases of animals, and for this purpose to employ as many persons as he may deem necessary, and to expend any part of this sum in the purchase and destruction of diseased or exposed animals and the quarantine of the same whenever in his judgment it is essential to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, or other diseases of animals from one State into another, and for printing and publishing such reports relating to animal industry as he may direct; and the Secretary is hereby authorized to rent a suitable building in the District of Columbia, at an annual rental of not exceeding $1,200, to be used as a laboratory for said Bureau of Animal Industry: *Provided*, That $25,000 of the sum appropriated by this paragraph shall be immediately available for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Animal Industry; and the Secretary of Agriculture may use so much of this sum as he deems necessary for promoting the extension and development of foreign markets for dairy and other farm products of the United States, and for suitable transportation for the same; and such products may be bought in open market and disposed of at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, and he is authorized to apply the moneys received from the sales of such products toward the continuation and repetition of such experimental exports.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Insert, in line 6, page 24, after the word "commerce," the following: "*Provided*, Live horses and the carcasses and products thereof be entitled to the same inspection as other animals herein named."

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I think there is no objection to that amendment. I think horse meat is recognized as a wholesome article of food and as an article of interstate and foreign commerce. I have no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment, to come in at the end of that section.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by inserting after the word "exports," in line 12, page 25, the following:

"That there be printed of the work known as the Special Report on Diseases of the Horse 150,000 copies, of which 100,000 copies shall be for the use of the House and 50,000 copies for the use of the Senate. And there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the necessary sum for that purpose."

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I shall have to raise a point of order on that amendment. The publication which the gentleman from Missouri desires does not properly come on this appropriation bill. It should come from the Printing Committee. I should be very glad to vote for it in that way, but not on this bill.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Was not this publication made in this way in the Fifty-third Congress, and also in the Fifty-fourth?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I think it was made in one Congress only, the Fifty-third.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Was it not printed with the Agricultural Report?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I think not. That is not my recollection. It came out as a separate publication entirely.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. This report was first published by the Agricultural Department as a special report of the Department. It was later republished through an appropriation made in the Agricultural appropriation bill. It was once republished through an appropriation carried in the printing bill.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] will permit me, I desire to say that the publication was made as an amendment to the Agricultural appropriation bill in the Fifty-fourth Congress, precisely as it is proposed now.

Mr. WADSWORTH. But I made no point of order at that time.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. It seems to me it is as legitimate to print this horse book by authority of this bill as it is to print the agricultural bulletins. Now, I know it was printed in this way in the Fifty-third Congress. What happened in the Fifty-fourth Congress I do not know, because I was not here. If you are going to print it, it seems to me it does not make much difference how it is printed. I know that if these publications are intended to be put to use at all, this is the most valuable publication that the Agricultural Department has made since it was organized. I insist that the amendment is germane.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I insist on my point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The recollection of the Chair is that this same amendment was put into an appropriation bill in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and as the Chair now remembers, though he may be in error, it was held that it was simply for the reprinting of a document that would properly and legitimately come on the Agricultural appropriation bill. In other words, that it would not have been stricken out on a point of order if the committee itself had recommended the appropriation, and that if the committee could recommend it without its being subject to a point of order, then it would not be subject to a point of order if offered by any member of the House. That is the recollection of the Chair, and on that recollection the Chair will overrule the point of order. [Applause.]

Mr. WADSWORTH. Let the amendment be reported again, Mr. Chairman. I want to say to the gentleman from Missouri that I am in favor of the publication, but I do not believe this is the proper way of getting at it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I wish you would put it to a vote, as nobody seems to care to talk about it.

Mr. BROMWELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the amendment read.

Mr. SAYERS. I should like to know how much it costs per volume to print this book.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. It will only cost 70 cents a volume.

Mr. SAYERS. One hundred and fifty thousand copies at 70 cents a volume.

Mr. PAYNE. Can not we have the amendment reported again?

The amendment was again reported.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Chairman, I move to insert a definite sum instead of an indefinite sum. I am informed by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON], who is entirely familiar with the cost of the publication of this work, that it will cost $105,000 to print this edition. Now, I intend to vote against the amendment, but I want to strike out the indefinite appropriation and insert $105,000, so that members of the committee may know what they are voting for.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I accept the amendment.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, the estimates furnished the Committee on Printing by the Public Printer have always shown that it requires about 70 cents a copy to print this work. Therefore the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas makes the amount appropriated $105,000, which is about correct; and I would suggest to him that he modify his amendment so that it will read "$105,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

Mr. SAYERS. I accept the modification.

Mr. DINGLEY. Will the gentleman from Tennessee, who is a member of the Committee on Printing, be kind enough to inform the House how many copies of this book have been published?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. WADSWORTH. I can furnish the gentleman that information. In 1891, 100,000 copies, at a cost of $45,000; in 1892, 45,000 copies, at a cost of $26,000; in 1895, 75,000 copies, at a cost of $38,000; in 1896, 75,000 copies, at a cost of $41,000. A total of 295,000 copies, at a total cost of $151,489.15.

Mr. DINGLEY. Now the proposition is to add $100,000 more.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Can the gentleman tell how many copies the people would like to have?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I should leave that to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. DINGLEY. There are a great many people who would like to have things at the cost of the taxpayers.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am talking for the taxpayers themselves. They are the very fellows who are howling for this book.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I want to say——

Mr. WADSWORTH. There have been 820 copies for each Congressional district in the United States already provided.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that the estimate spoken of as coming from the Public Printer was the estimate that he always made as to the cost of this publication; but there was some edition where they furnished plates which were made in the Government Printing Office; and, in view of the fact that they have been furnished, they can now be furnished at a cheaper rate. Therefore, I suggest to the gentleman from Texas that he modify his amendment so that we will only appropriate a sufficient sum to print 150,000; and then, if it takes only $50,000, that will be all we will pay out.

Mr. SAYERS. How much does the gentleman from Tennessee say it will cost?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Under the estimates already submitted, about 50 cents a copy.

Mr. SAYERS. Then, Mr. Chairman, I move, instead of $105,000, that $75,000 be substituted, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment as it is now before the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

That there be printed of the work known as "Special Report on Diseases of the Horse" 150,000 copies, of which 100,000 shall be for the use of the House and 50,000 for the use of the Senate; and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $75,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for that purpose.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, it appears from the record that the printing in the last Congress amounted to about 50 cents a volume, but I say that it is impossible for us to determine now what this new edition would cost, because we are not advised as to whether the plates from which that work was printed are still in existence and serviceable. I apprehend that if the plates had to be made anew, and the engravings, some of which are expensive, that probably the cost would be somewhat increased.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Has the gentleman any reason to believe that these plates have been destroyed?

Mr. PERKINS. No; I am only influenced by this reason, Mr. Chairman, that they are now old and have been used to a large extent, as indicated by the number of copies that have already been issued. And I presume the life of the plates, if they have not been renewed in the meanwhile, is now about exhausted.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Is it not the custom of the Public Printer to keep such valuable plates?

Mr. PERKINS. Oh, certainly; the plates were kept, but whether they are in a serviceable condition is the question.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. It is not a fair inference that they will not be able to furnish these copies.

Mr. PERKINS. There is where the gentleman is moving in the dark.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. If that be true, then I believe we ought to vote down the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Texas, and let the amount stand without any limitation. Then we will get the books, whether it costs 50 or 70 cents a copy.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Chairman, I do not think it ought to be the policy of Congress to make indefinite appropriations. The House ought to know what is being appropriated. I am opposed to the whole amendment. I think it is a species of extravagance that ought not to be committed.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. You say you are going to vote against the whole proposition?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes.

Mr. GAINES. Against printing this horse book?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes; I am.

Mr. GAINES. Did you get these horse books when they were printed?

Mr. SAYERS. I did.

Mr. GAINES. Did you distribute the books?

Mr. SAYERS. Certainly; I distribute all books sent to me; they belong to my constituents.

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Chairman, I will say there is hardly a day that I am not called on to send some one this book.

Mr. SAYERS. I beg to differ with the gentleman from Tennessee. I have expressed my opinion upon it, and will stand by it.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. If the gentleman will allow me, my colleague from Kansas was informed at the Printing Office by the Public Printer that these plates are now in existence, as he expected to print more copies of this work.

Mr. SAYERS. I will say to the gentleman from Kansas, the gentleman from Tennessee, and the gentleman from Missouri, that when this Congress shall have adjourned every Democrat and Populist will be upon the stump denouncing the majority of this House for extravagance [applause on the Republican side], and it seems to me that this side of the House, including the Populists, ought to join the other side of the House in reducing extravagant expenditures.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, Democrats never criticise proper appropriations.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. In consideration of the facts stated by the gentleman from Kansas that the plates are in existence, I am willing to accept the amendment of the gentleman from Texas; and I want to say that it is true, I suppose, as he states, that when this Congress adjourns every Democrat and Populist in this House will condemn Republican extravagance on the stump. I will, I know.

Mr. STEELE. Right or wrong.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. No, sir; no such thing. The simple act of voting money is not extravagance. The voting of money foolishly, where there is no necessity for it, is extravagance, and that is what the Republican majority in this House does every day. [Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" on the Republican side.] And it will be no injustice to hold them to a strict account at the bar of public opinion for the sins committed in this House. But I undertake to say, without fear of successful contradiction, that of all the publications issuing from the Agricultural Department, or at the suggestion of the Department, since it was organized, this horse book is the most valuable.

Scarcely a day goes by that somebody from the great agricultural districts of the West and South does not send to some member for this book. I would rather send the book to them than to write a long letter explaining why I can not send it. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] wanted to know how many books had been printed. What difference does that make? When I asked how many books the people wanted printed, he said some people were very liberal in appropriating money from the taxpayers. It is the taxpayers that want this book.

Men that own horses have rights in this country as well as the people who ride bicycles up and down the streets. [Laughter.] It is not a waste of money; it saves the horses' lives. It promotes their health and it makes them more valuable. Gentlemen find no sort of trouble in appropriating a million dollars to buy pith of cornstalks to make the armor for these vessels that are about as safe to go to sea in as in so many iron kettles; but when we want anything in the great agricultural section some of these

men rise and bellow about the taxpayers. I want these books. [Laughter.]

Mr. CUMMINGS. I want to say to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] that I represent one of the largest districts in the city of New York, and I shall vote for this appropriation. I do not think the farmers are the only ones that want this book. I tell you that every man employed in a livery stable in the city of New York, every blacksmith in that city, every car driver, every drayman, every hackman, every veterinary surgeon, is calling for this book to-day. Farmers are not the only pebbles on the beach.

Mr. BROMWELL. There seems to be considerable demand for this work, and as it has been said that every man who rides a horse or owns a horse or uses a horse or beats a horse is to have one of them, and as I assume that there are 70,000,000 of people, 10,000,000 of whom are interested in horses, I think this appropriation is not large enough. If it is to cost 70 cents a copy and there are 10,000,000 people demanding the book, we ought to appropriate $7,000,000 and give one to each of the 10,000,000 people.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the amendment by making it 75,000 copies, 50,000 for the use of the House and 25,000 for the use of the Senate, and appropriating $38,000. I find by looking at the record of the first publication in 1891 there were 100,000 copies of the books published and circulated throughout the United States. The next year there were printed only 45,000 copies, and those were circulated throughout the United States. The following year there were printed 75,000 copies, and those were circulated. In 1896 the demand was only for 75,000. Now, why should we increase that number? Why not adhere to what we have done before? I do not believe that we ought to consider it under this appropriation bill at all. I believe it ought to have been referred to the Committee on Printing, where it might have had intelligent action, but it seems to be too late for that now.

It seems to me that we shall satisfy all demands if we make it 75,000 copies instead of 150,000 copies. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] has said something about extravagance and about gentlemen going out on the stump and crying out "Extravagance!" Of course we shall have that. No gentlemen in this House gets up in his place now and says a single word about the extravagance of these appropriation bills, but notwithstanding that, every one of them is urging the making of these appropriations as large as possible. I appeal to gentlemen on this side of the House to be on their guard and not let their desires run away with their judgment, but to cut this down to a reasonable amount.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. There have been already two amendments offered before the one offered by the gentleman from New York.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri accepted the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That is so.

Mr. BAILEY. On the question of order, I submit it is not permissible for one member to accept the amendment of another.

The CHAIRMAN. It can be done by unanimous consent; and no objection was raised.

Mr. BAILEY. Then the House did it, not the member from Missouri.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] to the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK].

The question being taken, there were—ayes 80, noes 93.

Mr. PAYNE. I call for tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and Mr. PAYNE and Mr. CLARK of Missouri were appointed.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 109, noes 111.

So the amendment of Mr. PAYNE was rejected.

Mr. PAYNE. I move to strike out the last word. As members have now returned to the House, and as I believe they now understand the question, I wish to say that, as gentlemen on the other side refuse to make any compromise on this matter, I hope the whole thing will be voted down, in order that a resolution on the subject may be referred to the Committee on Printing, who, after obtaining full information, can report to the House. I hope the proposition of the gentleman from Missouri will be voted down. I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri.

The question being taken, there were—ayes 107, noes 96.

Mr. PAYNE. I call for tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and Mr. CLARK of Missouri and Mr. PAYNE were appointed.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I move that the committee rise.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I submit that the motion for the rising of the committee is not in order while we are dividing.

The CHAIRMAN. Tellers having been ordered, it is not in order, as the Chair understands, to move that the committee rise pending the taking of the vote. The tellers will take their places.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 115, noes 102.

So the amendment of Mr. CLARK of Missouri was agreed to. [Applause.]

Mr. PAYNE. I wish to give notice that if I can be recognized in the House I shall move to amend this amendment by providing for printing one-half the number that the amendment proposes.

The Clerk resumed the reading of the bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I move to amend by striking out, in line 24, of page 26, the word "assistant" in the clause which reads, "3 assistant messengers, at $720 each, $2,160." This amendment simply corrects a typographical error.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I move that the committee now rise and report the bill with the amendments to the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HULL reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6351) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and had directed him to report the same back with amendments and with the recommendation that the bill as amended be passed.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. On that motion I call for a division.

The question being taken, there were—ayes 114, noes 100.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 118, nays 114, not voting 120, answering "present" 4: as follows:

YEAS—118.

Alexander,	Eddy,	Johnson, N. Dak.	Reeves,
Baker, Md.	Ellis,	Joy,	Robbins,
Barham,	Evans,	Kulp,	Royse,
Barney,	Faris,	Lacey,	Sauerhering,
Barrows,	Fischer,	Lawrence,	Shelden,
Belford,	Foote,	Linney,	Sherman,
Belknap,	Foss,	Lorimer,	Showalter,
Bennett,	Fowler, N. J.	Loud,	Simpkins,
Bishop,	Gardner,	Loudenslager,	Smith, Ill.
Boutelle, Me.	Gibson,	Lovering,	Snover,
Brewster,	Graff,	Low,	Southard,
Bromwell,	Grosvenor,	McCall,	Southwick,
Brown,	Grow,	McEwan,	Steele,
Brownlow,	Hager,	Marsh,	Stevens, Minn.
Bull,	Hamilton,	Mercer,	Stone, C. W.
Butler,	Hawley,	Miller,	Strode, Nebr.
Cannon,	Heatwole,	Minor,	Tawney,
Capron,	Henderson,	Mitchell,	Tayler, Ohio
Chickering,	Henry, Conn.	Morris,	Updegraff,
Clarke, N. H.	Henry, Ind.	Northway,	Wadsworth,
Cousins,	Hicks,	Odell,	Walker, Mass.
Crump,	Hilborn,	Otjen,	Wanger,
Curtis, Kans.	Hill,	Overstreet,	Ward,
Dalzell,	Hitt,	Packer, Pa.	Warner,
Davidson, Wis.	Hooker,	Parker, N. J.	Weymouth,
Davison, Ky.	Howe,	Payne,	White, Ill.
Dingley,	Howell,	Perkins,	White, N. C.
Dolliver,	Hull,	Prince,	Yost.
Dorr,	Hurley,	Pugh,	
Dovener,	Johnson, Ind.	Ray,	

NAYS—114.

Adamson,	Cummings,	Lewis, Ga.	Robertson, La.
Allen,	Davis,	Lewis, Wash.	Robinson, Ind.
Bailey,	De Armond,	Little,	Sayers,
Baird,	De Vries,	Livingston,	Settle,
Baker, Ill.	Dinsmore,	Lloyd,	Shafroth,
Ball,	Elliott,	Love,	Shuford,
Bankhead,	Epes,	McAleer,	Simpson, Kans.
Bartlett,	Ermentrout,	McCormick,	Sims,
Bell,	Fitzgerald,	McCulloch,	Slayden,
Benton,	Fitzpatrick,	McDowell,	Smith, Ky.
Berry,	Fowler, N. C.	McRae,	Stark,
Bland,	Fox,	Maddox,	Stephens, Tex.
Bodine,	Gaines,	Maguire,	Stokes,
Botkin,	Greene,	Marshall,	Strait,
Bradley,	Griffith,	Maxwell,	Strowd, N. C.
Brantley,	Griggs,	Meekison,	Sulzer,
Brenner, Ohio	Hay,	Meyer, La.	Sutherland,
Brucker,	Henry, Miss.	Moon,	Talbert,
Campbell,	Henry, Tex.	Norton, S. C.	Terry,
Catchings,	Howard, Ga.	Ogden,	Todd,
Clardy,	Hunter,	Osborne,	Vandiver,
Clark, Mo.	Jones, Va.	Otey,	Vehslage,
Clayton,	Jones, Wash.	Peters,	Vincent,
Cochran, Mo.	Kitchin,	Plowman,	Wheeler, Ky.
Cooney,	Kleberg,	Rhea,	Williams, Miss.
Cooper, Tex.	Knowles,	Richardson,	Wilson,
Cowherd,	Lamb,	Ridgely,	Zenor.
Cox,	Lanham,	Rixey,	
Cranford,	Latimer,	Robb,	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—4.

De Graffenreid,	Jett,	McClellan,	Wheeler, Ala.

NOT VOTING—120.

Acheson,	Barlow,	Benner, Pa.	Broderick,
Adams,	Barrett,	Bingham,	Brosius,
Arnold,	Bartholdt,	Booze,	Broussard,
Babcock,	Beach,	Boutell, Ill.	Brumm,
Barber,	Belden,	Brewer,	Brundidge,

Burke,	Gillett, Mass.	McDonald,	Smith, S. W.
Burleigh,	Griffin,	McIntire,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Burton,	Grout,	McMillin,	Spalding.
Carmack,	Gunn,	Mahany,	Sparkman,
Castle,	Handy,	Mahon,	Sperry,
Clark, Iowa	Harmer,	Mann,	Sprague,
Cochrane, N. Y.	Hartman,	Martin,	Stallings,
Codding,	Hemenway,	Mesick,	Stewart, N. J.
Colson,	Hepburn,	Miers, Ind.	Stewart, Wis.
Connell,	Hinrichsen,	Mills,	Stone, W. A.
Connolly,	Hopkins,	Moody,	Sturtevant,
Cooper, Wis.	Howard, Ala.	Mudd,	Sullivan,
Corliss,	Jenkins,	Newlands,	Sulloway,
Crumpacker,	Kelley,	Norton, Ohio	Swanson,
Curtis, Iowa	Kerr,	Olmsted,	Tate,
Danford,	Ketcham,	Pearce, Mo.	Taylor, Ala.
Davenport,	King,	Pearson,	Tongue,
Davey,	Kirkpatrick,	Pierce, Tenn.	Underwood,
Dayton,	Knox,	Pitney,	Van Voorhis,
Dockery,	Landis,	Powers,	Walker, Va.
Driggs,	Lentz,	Quigg,	Weaver,
Fenton,	Lester,	Russell,	Wilber,
Fleming,	Littauer,	Shannon,	Williams, Pa.
Fletcher,	Lybrand,	Shattuc,	Young, Pa.
Gillet, N. Y.	McCleary,	Skinner,	Young, Va.

So the motion to adjourn was agreed to.

Pending the announcement of the result, the following occurred:

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE with Mr. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. GROSVENOR with Mr. NORTON of Ohio.

Mr. HARMER with Mr. MCMILLIN.

Mr. PITNEY with Mr. DOCKERY.

Mr. MANN with Mr. JETT.

Mr. MCCLEARY with Mr. HINRICHSEN.

Mr. BARRETT with Mr. SPARKMAN.

Mr. CORLISS with Mr. DE GRAFFENREID.

Mr. PEARCE of Missouri with Mr. BROUSSARD.

Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania with Mr. BENTON.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH with Mr. BRUNDIDGE.

For this day:

Mr. SPRAGUE with Mr. TATE.

Mr. MCINTIRE with Mr. KELLEY.

Mr. MCCALL with Mr. STALLINGS.

Mr. BURLEIGH with Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. CLARK of Iowa with Mr. DRIGGS.

Mr. ACHESON with Mr. BENNER of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa with Mr. MIERS of Indiana.

Mr. KETCHAM with Mr. CARMACK.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH with Mr. DAVEY.

Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin with Mr. SWANSON.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas with Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama.

Mr. MOODY with Mr. WHEELER of Alabama.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, am I announced as paired?

The SPEAKER. The Clerk so informs the Chair.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. With whom?

The SPEAKER. The Clerk reports that the gentleman is paired with the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. MOODY.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. That is a mistake. Mr. MOODY has never spoken to me, and there has never been any such arrangement. It has never been suggested by anybody that I should pair with him.

Mr. MCCLELLAN (having previously voted "no"). I am paired with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I therefore withdraw my vote and ask to be recorded as present.

Mr. DE GRAFFENREID. The record discloses that I am paired. I voted "no." I desire to withdraw my vote and to be marked as present.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. I am informed that the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. MOODY, left the Hall with the understanding that he was paired with me. I voted "no," but in view of that fact I withdraw my vote.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an urgent estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for Marion Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Attorney-General submitting urgent deficiencies in the appropriation for United States courts—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting an agreement between the commissioners of the United States to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes and the commissioners on the part of the Seminole Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A letter from the Postmaster-General transmitting a report of the finances of the Department for the preceding year and of the amount expended during said year—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of an additional appropriation of $100,000 for the Nicaragua Canal Commission—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Delaware River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Tillamook Bay, Bar, and Entrance, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Clatskanie River, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. DINGLEY, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6258) to authorize the redemption and to limit the right of conversion of refunding certificates issued under authority of the act of February 26, 1879, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 127); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HOOKER, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to which was referred the joint resolution of the Senate (S. R. 38) to amend the river and harbor acts of August 18, 1894, and June 3, 1896, so far as the same relate to improving harbor at Coos Bay, Oregon, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 128); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5997) to relieve Alfred Burgess from the charge of desertion—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 5559) for the relief of Capt. John Schwab's company, of Pilotknob, Mo.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HARMER: A bill (H. R. 6454) changing the names of certain streets in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MEYER of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 6455) to authorize the United States Electric Lighting Company and the Potomac Electric Power Company to extend their conduits in the city of Washington, D. C., and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 6456) providing for the adjustment and payment of the accounts of laborers and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 6457) to fix the pay, allowances, tenure of office, and rank of the veterinary surgeons of the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 6458) for the free coinage of silver, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri (by request): A bill (H. R. 6459) for the relief of the contract surgeons of the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEWIS of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6461) authorizing

the Alaska Railway and Transportation Company, its successors and assigns, to construct, operate, and maintain a railroad, tramway, and telegraph line in the District of Alaska—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 6462) to authorize the transportation of distilled spirits to general bonded warehouses and the removal therefrom—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 6463) organizing the Eastern Shawnee, Modoc, Ottawa, Miami, Seneca, Wyandotte, and Quapaw Indian reservations into a county and attaching the same to Oklahoma Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON: A bill (H. R. 6464) making appropriation for site, pedestals, and statues of Gens. Francis Marion, Thomas Sumter, and Andrew Pickens, in the city of Columbia, State of South Carolina—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 6465) to amend an act approved August 18, 1894, and to aid in the reclamation of the arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6466) giving to certain States having claims for moneys expended or expenses incurred in defense of the United States during the war of 1812 to 1814 with Great Britain the right to have the same adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 6467) to continue experiments with free rural mail delivery—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 6468) authorizing the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias to erect and maintain a sanitarium and bath house on the Government reservation at the city of Hot Springs, Ark.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 6469) authorizing the purchase of a building and lot for the use of the Post-Office Department at Asbury Park, N. J.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 6470) to assist in the erection of a monument and statue to the memory of the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6471) making appropriation for improvement of the Tennessee River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ODELL: A bill (H. R. 6539) to incorporate the Columbia Heating and Power Company and grant thereto the right to lay pipes for the proper distribution thereof—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LAMB: Joint resolution (H. Res. 117) directing a suitable shaft to be placed at the grave of John Tyler—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. OTEY: Joint resolution (H. Res. 118) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan tents to Randolph-Macon colleges, of Virginia, at their joint commencements in June next—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 6460) for the relief of Galen C. Greene—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BAKER of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 6472) for the relief of the heirs of Edmund Wolf—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6473) for the relief of Helen Larned—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6474) for relief of David E. Haller, Company D, Third Regiment Guard Mount Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6475) to remove the charge of desertion from Patrick H. McCall, late an enlisted man in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6476) for the relief of the legal representatives of Robert R. Vandiver, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6477) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of James Herron—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6478) for the relief of Robert E. Morgan—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BEACH: A bill (H. R. 6479) to relieve William S. Fox from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 6480) to pension Dr. Morgan L. Atchley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOTKIN: A bill (H. R. 6481) for the relief of Martin Hoover—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 6482) granting a pension to Herbert W. Leach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 6483) granting a pension to Henry S. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARDY: A bill (H. R. 6484) for the relief of legal representatives of Charles M. Caldwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6485) for the relief of William T. Followill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6486) granting a pension to Jeptha D. Newman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6487) granting a pension to Prudence E. Wyatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6488) granting a pension to Jeremiah Romans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 6489) granting an increase of pension to William L. Alley, of Lynncamp, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6490) granting a pension to Charles W. W. Haney, of Pinegrove, Wetzel County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6491) for the relief of George W. Sullivan, of Centerpoint, Doddridge County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions,

Also, a bill (H. R. 6492) to pension Robert Sanders Northcott at an increased rate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FENTON: A bill (H. R. 6493) granting a pension to Mark Watts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 6494) for the relief of the Globe Works, of Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 6495) for the relief of J. C. Creed—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOOKER: A bill (H. R. 6496) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William A. Perry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6497) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Hiram A. Stimpson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOPKINS: A bill (H. R. 6498) granting increase of pension to James M. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6499) fixing the date of the restoration to rank of Capt. Tenodor Ten Eyck—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6500) granting increase of pension to Joshua C. Goodale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6501) to authorize the President to place Don Carlos Buell on the retired list with the rank of colonel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6502) granting increase of pension to William Rolley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6503) granting increase of pension to Nathan Disbrow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HURLEY: A bill (H. R. 6504) authorizing the President to appoint Ira Harris a lieutenant-commander and to place him on the retired list of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 6505) for the relief of Jane Womack—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANHAM: A bill (H. R. 6506) for the relief of the estate of David C. Haynes—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEWIS of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6507) granting a restoration of pension to Julia Traynor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6508) to pension George W. Cleveland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 6509) granting a pension to Annie Beach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6510) for the relief of Mahala Jones and Elizabeth Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NEWLANDS: A bill (H. R. 6511) authorizing the inhabitants of the town of Wadsworth, county of Washoe, State of Nevada, to acquire title under the statutes relating to town sites—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ODELL: A bill (H. R. 6512) granting an extension of letters patent No. 20694 to Mary J. Day, inventor—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 6513) granting a pension to Jane Purdy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 6514) granting a pension to the guardian of Oliver L. Kezer, the insane and helpless son of Oliver L. Kezer, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEVES: A bill (H. R. 6515) granting a pension to Grace Gudgell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 6516) for the relief of Malvina Maxwell, administratrix of John Churchman—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 6517) granting a pension to Mary Nolan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 6518) for relief of the estate of John Richards, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6519) for the relief of Benjamin F. Bennett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6520) for relief of John Wade—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6521) to pension James M. Adair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6522) to muster in certain members of Col. Frank W. Harrison's regiment of West Tennessee recruits and to grant them an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6523) for the relief of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Bethel Springs, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 6524) to remove the charge of dismissal from the military record of Capt. Edward Wertheimer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6525) granting a pension to Mary Ann Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6526) to complete the record of John T. Nagle, late assistant surgeon of the One hundred and ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6527) to grant John T. Nagle the privilege of applying for a medal of honor for conspicuous bravery in action while serving as an acting assisting surgeon of the United States Army with troops in the field during the late civil war, under the orders of the commanding officers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6528) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of Joseph Leary—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6529) for the relief of Wilson Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6530) to place the name of John Brooks on the rolls of the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6531) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Masonic Lodge of Tuscumbia, Ala., for the use and occupation of said building for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building, and for damage to said building—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 6532) to grant a pension to William H. Chambers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6533) for the relief of James Mills—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6534) to correct the military record of William Goins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6535) for the relief of Stephen Wilbourne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6536) for the relief of Levi Viles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6537) to grant a pension to Mrs. Bettie Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 6538) for the relief of John D. Thorne—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 6540) for the relief of John Evans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COLSON: A bill (H. R. 6541) granting relief to Charles O. Abbott, late second assistant engineer, United States Navy Volunteers, steamer *Naiad*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 6542) for the relief of Eldred G. Davis—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 6543) for the relief of Charles Speare—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 6544) to increase the pension of Wilbur F. Hendrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVISON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 6545) for the relief of Smith R. Mershon—to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ARNOLD: Resolutions of St. Michael's Society of Fryburg, Pa., protesting against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BABCOCK: Resolutions of St. Boniface Society of Highland, Wis., and St. Pius Society of Sauk City, Wis., in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BELKNAP: Sundry petitions of the James Thompson Drug Company and 51 others, Becker, Mayer & Co. and 52 others, A. B. Johnson and 26 others, D. Kohn & Co. and 52 others, Ramsey, Boyce & Co. and 52 others, S. Lazarus and 19 others, F. T. Morgan and 19 others, A. W. Stone and 19 others, Murphy Bros. and 19 others, I. F. Rubel and 19 others, L. B. Nichols and 19 others, O. J. Hoody and 19 others, H. A. Boerkerhoff and 19 others, H. Katz and 19 others, O. Smith and 19 others, F. B. Cook and 19 others, L. Weis & Co. and 19 others, Max Hyman and 19 others, Henry Wheeler, jr., and 19 others, D. F. Clark and 19 others, Charles S. Heinmann and 19 others, E. A. Sittig and 19 others, M. Kraus and 19 others, all citizens of the State of Illinois, protesting against the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BLAND: Petition of Peter Rungger, of Phelps County, Mo., for increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRENNER of Ohio: Petition of the Turngemeinde Association and citizens of Dayton, Ohio, opposing the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Petition of numerous citizens of the First Congressional district of Tennessee, in opposition to the present civil-service law and rules—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: Resolutions of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, protesting against the pooling of freight rates by the railroads—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Arkansas River Improvement Commission, in favor of the improvement of the Arkansas River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of St. Peter's Society of St. Charles, Mo., against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of the Commercial Travelers' National League, in relation to the anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Rev. J. S. Frazier and other citizens of the Ninth Congressional district of Missouri, asking for the passage of the bill for the relief of the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, memorial of the Free Homes League of Oklahoma, in favor of a free-homestead law—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the American Federation of Labor in favor of Senate bill No. 35, and in relation to the transportation and sale of prison-made goods—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. COCHRANE of New York: Petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Reformed Dutch Church of Stuyvesant, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COONEY: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Dunnegan, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CORLISS: Protests of Typographical Union No. 168, of Muskegon; Coopers' Union of Grand Rapids; Longshoremen's Union No. 42, of Grand Marais; Longshoremen's Union No. 25, of Bay City; Cigar Makers' Union No. 268, of Escanaba, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 30 and Senate bill No. 1575, restricting the right to buy and sell railroad tickets—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., protesting against a proposed repeal of the civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Papers relating to the claim of J. C. Creed, of Clark County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GILLET of New York: Petition of 520 citizens of Addison, N. Y., and vicinity, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Petition of Amanda M. O'Conner, guardian, in behalf of Eugene H. Myers, helpless son of Lieut. Col. B. H. Myers, of the Eighty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, to accompany House bill No. 6404—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARMER: Memorial of the Columbia Historical Society of the District of Columbia, proposing a plan for naming streets in the city of Washington—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Resolutions of St. Vincent de Paul Society of Galveston, and St. Joseph Society of High Hill, Tex., in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HOPKINS: Papers to accompany House bill for increase

of pension to William Rolley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to increase the pension of Nathan Disbrow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Joshua C. Goodale, of Aurora, Ill.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEWIS of Washington: Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., in reference to additional artillery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., favoring an investigation of the cause and best means for the prevention of yellow fever—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of members of Camp Cornelius, No. 16, of North Pacific Coast Indian War Veterans, and resolutions of John C. Fremont Post, No. 69, Grand Army of the Republic, of South Bend, Wash., in favor of the passage of a bill to pension Indian war veterans—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Vancouver, Wash., for restoration of pension in the case of Julia Traynor, widow of Lawrence Traynor, a soldier of the United States Army—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLE: Resolutions of St. Joseph Society of Fort Smith, Ark., opposing the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. OTJEN: Petition of Aug. Stein and other citizens of Milwaukee, Wis., against the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PAYNE: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Jane Purdy, formerly Jane Campbell, of Clyde, Wayne County, N. Y.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBBINS: Petition of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Epworth League of Kittanning, Pa.; also petitions of public meetings held in Craigsville, McKees, and Rogers, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TODD: Papers to accompany House bill No. 6078, for the relief of Abel Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of 54 citizens of Pottstown, Pa., for the abolition of free seed distribution and substitution of "plant introduction bureau"—to the Committee on Agriculture.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, *January 14, 1898.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D.D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. QUAY, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

PENAL CODE FOR DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting a special report made by the Commission to Revise and Codify the Criminal and Penal Laws of the United States concerning the criminal and penal laws of the District of Alaska; and also a code of criminal procedure for that District in the form of a bill which accompanies the report of the commission; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in further compliance with the resolution of the 15th ultimo, additional correspondence relative to the application of the civil-service law to the internal-revenue service; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a memorial of the German Society, of the city of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Lodge immigration bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TURPIE presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Evansville, Ind., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Young People's Christian Society of the Central Universalist Church, of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the interstate transmission of materials of the same; to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights, and for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the River Convention of Sacramento, Cal., praying for the appointment of engineer officers to devise plans for the improvement of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. QUAY presented the petitions of G. E. Thomas, George J. Narburger, H. G. Seaton, and 119 other citizens of Butler, Evans City, and North Hope; of Frank Haylett and 65 other citizens of Philadelphia; of A. J. Brown and 29 other citizens of Carnot; of Peter Freidman and 73 other citizens of Pittsburg; of Samuel Moore and 57 other citizens of Philadelphia; of J. W. Shoaf and 63 other citizens of New Staunton; of George W. Keller and 52 other citizens of Allegheny City; of Alexander C. Dunbar and 66 other citizens of Philadelphia; of W. S. Depriest and 78 other citizens of Alverton; of W. J. Bubb and 104 other citizens of Montoursville; of William K. Broadbelt, jr., N. K. Jones, George H. Wood, Randolph Barlow, and other citizens of Media, Swarthmore, Wallingford, and Ridley Falls; of A. N. Stewart and 16 other citizens of Quakake; of G. F. Patterson and 12 other citizens of Flatwood; of E. N. Stover and 19 other citizens of Rimersburg; of J. Griggs Schooley and 78 other citizens of Montgomery; of Stephen Collins, secretary of the National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Pittsburg; of George W. Shoop and 17 other citizens of Steelton; of E. D. Smith and 52 other citizens of York; of Edwin C. Conrad and 78 other citizens of Harrisburg; of J. D. Parmiter, S. W. Hartt, and 68 other citizens of Reynoldton and McKeesport; of William J. McNair and 37 other citizens of Clifton Heights; of C. Zarman and 22 other citizens of Chambersburg; of Willoughby Frye and 26 other citizens of Emans; of Louis H. Kuhn and 38 other citizens of Philadelphia; of W. C. Rhodes and 17 other members of Revere Council, No. 930, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia; of John W. Davis and 107 other citizens of Reading; of A. J. Drumheller and 47 other citizens of Mount Carmel; of W. H. High and 26 other citizens of Dalmatia; of George P. Steinhauer and 26 other citizens of Wilkesbarre; of Robert McKim and 83 other citizens of Braddock; of John Boltz and 75 other citizens of Allegheny; of W. T. Garrard and 45 other citizens of Pittsburg; of W. K. Dunlap and 44 other citizens of Oxford; of F. Shulley and 14 other citizens of Fairfield; of Samuel G. Boyer and 106 other members of Star Council, No. 55, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of New Brighton; of L. B. Shultz and 27 other citizens of Williamsport; of G. Hamilton and 39 other citizens of Philadelphia; of C. M. Sewell and 79 other citizens of East Mauch Chunk; of Charles P. Fermier and 78 other citizens of Oneida; of C. H. Ross and 112 other members of Council No. 729, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Shanksville; of W. Sanderson and 78 other citizens of Homestead; of R. R. Winkle and 68 citizens of Williamsport; of Henry A. Brown and 71 other citizens of Philadelphia; of Henry Jackson and 126 citizens of Pittsburg, and of D. Fruhsmith and 115 other citizens of Philadelphia, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented a memorial of the St. Joseph's Society of North Vernon, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Lodge immigration bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petitions of G. Moore and 61 other citizens of Colorado Springs, Colo.; of Tim O'Brien and 26 other citizens of Denver, Colo.; of Henry McKee and 44 other citizens of Voris Station, St. Joseph, Mo.; of A. W. Horn and 43 other citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., and of H. C. Twedell and 43 other citizens of Voris, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. VEST presented a memorial of the Kansas City Typographical Union, No. 80, of Kansas City, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PRITCHARD presented the petitions of John W. Keal and 75 other citizens of Southport; of D. C. Fair, E. Fulp, A. F. Marshall, and 60 other citizens of Walnut Cove, Fulp, and Salem Chapel, and of J. S. Welborn and 122 other citizens of High Point,

all in the State of North Carolina, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the petition of C. G. White and 45 other citizens of Manchester, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HALE presented the petitions of C. E. Vincent, E. G. Libbey, and other citizens of Bangor and Brewer; of Stephen Libby and 129 other citizens of Westbrook; of George E. M. Smiley and 26 other citizens of York Village, and of F. Howard Hill and 141 other citizens of Westbrook, all in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition of the Stoneware Potters' Union, American Federation of Labor, of Red Wing, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of Crookston Council, No. 88, United Commercial Travelers, of Crookston, Minn., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. SEWELL presented the petitions of C. W. Warner and 108 other citizens of Glassboro; of C. M. Johnson and 74 other citizens of Millville; of W. T. McKaig, Henry Asoy, David R. Ertlow, and 27 other citizens of Island Heights, Asbury Park, and Mt. Holly; of Joseph Grover and 47 other citizens of Toms River; of D. L. Warner and 51 other citizens of Ocean City; of E. P. Burd and 78 other citizens of Washington; of A. Walton and 63 other citizens of Toms River; of F. T. Atwood and 68 other citizens of Oxford; of William E. Du Mont and 36 other citizens of North Branch Depot, and of C. H. Brandt and 58 other citizens of Barnegat, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. COCKRELL presented the affidavits of William H. Stout, G. W. Barnett, F. M. Davis, J. W. Gluver, and M. N. Richardson in support of the bill (S. 1774) granting a pension to Henrietta Cummins, widow of Capt. Vincent Cummins, of Company H, Seventy-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a memorial of the Manchester Typographical Union, No. 152, of Manchester, N. H., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented the petitions of Charles Marcellus and 39 other citizens of Constantia; of Joseph Walsh and 27 other citizens of Wappingers Falls; of Elmer C. Myers and 27 other citizens of New Hamburg; of A. H. Houseman, William Decker, James F. Poleman, C. S. Cole, and 95 other citizens of Huguenot, Richmond Valley, Pleasant Plains, and Tottenville; of William F. Bedell, Henry A. Gerry, and 100 other citizens of Princes Bay and Pleasant Plains, and of G. L. Simpson and 49 other citizens of Brooklyn, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. NELSON presented memorials of the German Society of Martin County and of the St. Matthews Society of St. Paul, all in the State of Minnesota, and a memorial of the Arion Society of New York City, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Lodge immigration bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CLAY presented the memorials of C. B. Dule and 19 other citizens, of H. Bauer and 4 other citizens, of A. J. Neshot and 19 other citizens, of H. Livingston and 19 other citizens, of E. Mayle and 19 other citizens, of T. West and 19 other citizens, of C. Garfinkle and 19 other citizens, of W. Falk and 19 other citizens, of L. W. Hanlacker and 19 other citizens, of M. Steinberg and 19 other citizens, and of B. J. Appel and 19 other citizens, all in the State of Georgia, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Cotton Exchange of Savannah, Ga., remonstrating against a reduction in the appropriation for the maintenance of the branch hydrographic office at that place; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM presented the petition of Samuel S. Dobbins, of Danville, Ill., and the petition of Thomas Gilmore, of Harrison, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to adjust the pensions of soldiers who lost limbs in the late war; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rock Island, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Quincy Wholesale Grocers' Association, of Quincy, Ill., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the petition of Peter S. Jacobs and 110 other citizens of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CARTER presented the petition of N. J. Myers and 26 other citizens of Missoula, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CHANDLER. I wish to withdraw the bill (S. 2895) for the relief of Jeremiah McCarthy and Bartholomew Shea and for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Patrick J. Sullivan and John B. Dillon, reported favorably yesterday from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and have it recommitted to the committee. Instead of it I report from that committee without amendment the bill (S. 106) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of those who were killed by the explosion of the gun-cotton factory at the United States torpedo station at Newport, R. I. The report yesterday was made through mistake.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, Senate bill 2895 will be recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs and Senate bill 106 will be placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am directed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] on yesterday, intended to be proposed to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, relating to the claim of Henry A. Du Pont for reimbursement of amount expended by him in prosecuting his claim to a seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware, to report it favorably, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HALE. Let the amendment be printed, because the Committee on Appropriations will be in session immediately.

Mr. CHANDLER. It has already been printed. It was introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts yesterday.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McENERY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1508) for the relief of Joshua Bishop, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 470) to regulate the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 469) to regulate the service and fix the hours of labor for persons employed as policemen in the District of Columbia, submitted an adverse report thereon, which was agreed to; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2647) regulating pensions to widows of a certain class, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1086) in relation to wills and other written instruments in the District of Columbia, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1083) to provide for widening the Aqueduct Bridge and laying thereon a single track for street railway use, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. PENROSE on the 16th of June last, relating to an electric railway line from the Aqueduct Bridge to Fort Myer and Arlington, reported adversely thereon; and the resolution was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1742) to require flagmen at rapid-transit street railroad

crossings in the city of Washington, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 914) to compel street railway companies in the District of Columbia to remove abandoned tracks, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments.

Mr. WETMORE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 917) to provide for the maintenance of the Free Public Library of the District of Columbia, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. SPOONER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 13th instant, intended to be proposed to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, the amendment relating to the work of the commission appointed to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States, reported it with an amendment, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 28) making an appropriation for the improvement of the Anacostia River and the reclamation of its flats, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HALE (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3168) to abolish the corps of professors of mathematics in the Navy, and to provide for the appointment of civilian astronomers in lieu of professors of mathematics now on duty at the Naval Observatory; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3169) granting a pension to John R. Bevan; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 3170) to erect a monument on Lundy's Lane battlefield; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3171) to refer certain claims for Indian depredations to the Court of Claims; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3172) for the relief of Judson Jones; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. SEWELL introduced a bill (S. 3173) for the relief of the owner or owners of the schooner *Bergen;* which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SPOONER (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3174) to prevent the desecration of the national flag; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3175) granting a pension to Martha A. Buell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 3176) authorizing the purchase of the portrait of Sitting Bull; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3177) to extend the time for the completion of the Fort Smith and Western Railroad; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a bill (S. 3178) granting a pension to Olevia S. Washburn; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KYLE introduced a bill (S. 3179) granting a pension to Bethiah H. Rollins; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers from the War Department, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 3180) for the relief of Jewett W. Adams; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 3181) for the relief of Northrup & Chick; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3182) granting an increase of pension to F. W. Baker (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3183) granting an increase of pension to John S. Barnhart, of Canton, Kans. (with accompanying papers).

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 3184) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Fox Hill, Elizabeth City County, Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3185) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase of a lot of land opposite to the Gosport Navy-Yard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. DEBOE introduced a bill (S. 3186) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of James H. Dennis; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill (S. 3187) for the relief of the widow and heirs of Samuel Kramer; which was read twice by its title, and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3188) granting an increase of pension to David O. Sanborn; which was read twice by its title, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 3189) to amend the act to provide a civil government for Alaska; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3190) to amend the act to repeal timber-culture laws; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3191) to amend the act establishing an academy and gallery of art in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3192) to provide an American register for the steamer *Leelanaw;* which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3193) to amend the act providing a civil government for Alaska, creating notaries public for that Territory; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3194) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Hannibal S. Soule; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CANNON introduced a bill (S. 3195) for the relief of William H. Hugo; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McBRIDE introduced a bill (S. 3196) making appropriation for the immediate survey of the Yukon River; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 3197) granting a pension to Susan Baker, of Paragon, Ind.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3198) removing the charge of desertion from the name of Jacob Bowman, of the National Military Home, Marion, Ind.; which was read twice by its title, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TURPIE introduced a bill (S. 3199) for the relief of Capt. Jefferson Dickerson, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3200) for the relief of Sarah K. McLean, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Nathaniel H. McLean; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 3201) for the purchase of two oil paintings, portraits of Robert Morris and David Rittenhouse; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 3202) authorizing and requiring certain extensions to be made to the lines of the Capital Traction Company in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 85) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan tents to the Randolph-Macon colleges, of Virginia, at their joint commencements in June next; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CHANGE IN OFFICIAL TERM.

Mr. HOAR. I introduce a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and as it is very brief I ask that it be read, in order that it may go in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S. R. 83) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as part of the Constitution, namely:

The term of office of the President and of the Fifty-sixth Congress shall continue until the 30th day of April, in the year 1901, at noon. The Senators whose existing term would otherwise expire on the 4th day of March, in the year 1899, or thereafter, shall continue in office until noon of the 30th day of

April succeeding such expiration; and the 30th day of April, at noon, shall thereafter be substituted for the 4th of March as the commencement and termination of the official term of the President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives in Congress.

If the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 30th day of April, at noon, next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

KILLING OF TWO SEMINOLE INDIANS.

Mr. QUAY. I introduce a joint resolution which I ask to have read at length and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The joint resolution (S. R. 84) relative to the torture and murder of two Seminole Indians in Oklahoma Territory was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, as follows:

Be it resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and is hereby, instructed to investigate the facts attending the recent alleged atrocious burning to death of two Seminole Indians by a mob in Oklahoma Territory, and make report thereon to Congress.

That the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the investigation, apprehension, and punishment of the guilty persons, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. GALLINGER. I submit a resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to transmit to the Senate any information which may be in the possession of the Director of the Geological Survey regarding the hydrography of the drainage basin of the Potomac, with particular reference to the sources of pollution and the effect of such pollution upon the water supply of the city of Washington.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I desire to say a single word, and I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] to this resolution.

It has come to my attention that the Geological Survey have made a reconnoissance of the Potomac River and have taken photographs of the points of contamination for some distance beyond the city of Washington. The material they have collated is of immense value, and especially at this time will aid Congress very materially in reaching a solution of the very perplexing problem of pure water for the people of this great city. I have no doubt that the resolution will be adopted, of course, and that that material will come to the Senate, when it ought to be printed as a document to serve as a guide to the committee which has in its care this very important matter.

The resolution was agreed to.

BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture be directed to inform the Senate what amount of sugar is now imported into the United States; what amount of beet sugar is now produced in the United States; with what sugars, imported or domestic, the beet sugar of the United States comes into competition, and what effect, if any, the importation of Hawaiian sugar has or could have upon the beet-sugar production of the United States.

ASSISTANT CLERK OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. CULLOM submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce be, and is hereby, authorized to employ an assistant clerk for said committee, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at a compensation of $1,440 per annum.

ASSISTANT CLERK OF COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

Mr. MASON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ an additional clerk until the expiration of the present session, at the rate of $1,440 per annum, whose compensation shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILLS.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President——

Mr. QUAY. Will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me for a moment?

Mr. DAVIS. Certainly.

Mr. QUAY. There are fifteen or twenty bills upon the pension Calendar which ought to be passed. They have been hanging over for quite a while, and while I do not intend to antagonize the motion which the Senator from Minnesota proposes to make, I should be very glad, before it prevails, that there may be an understanding had that the pension bills on the Calendar shall be disposed of before we adjourn to-day. The Senator from Minnesota has no objection, I understand.

Mr. DAVIS. I have no objection.

Mr. QUAY. Then I ask unanimous consent that the pension Calendar be taken up before adjournment to-day.

Mr. HOAR. We might go on now with those bills for half an hour.

Mr. QUAY. I understand that the Senator from Minnesota, who, I suppose, has the right of way here, desires to proceed immediately with the Hawaiian matter.

Mr. DAVIS. I should prefer that course. I have no doubt that the private pension bills on the Calendar can be disposed of to-day.

Mr. QUAY. Fifteen minutes will clear them up before we adjourn, if it can be agreed upon by unanimous consent.

Mr. COCKRELL. What business is the Senator from Pennsylvania suggesting?

Mr. QUAY. I am suggesting that we clear the pension Calendar to-day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania suggests that fifteen minutes be taken to-day for the consideration of the pension bills. That the Chair understands to be the suggestion of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DAVIS. Not now, but before the adjournment to-day.

Mr. QUAY. Not now, but before adjournment to-day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Before adjournment to-day. Is there any objection to that request? The Chair hears none.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR EARLE.

Mr. TILLMAN. Owing to the illness of my colleague [Mr. MCLAURIN], the memorial services on the late Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Earle, have been postponed until my colleague is well enough to participate. I shall give notice hereafter as to the time when the exercises will take place.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. DAVIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After four hours spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

On motion of Mr. QUAY, it was

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

FUR-SEAL AWARDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State in regard to the award of the commissioners appointed pursuant to the stipulations of the convention of February 8, 1896, between the United States and Great Britain, providing for the settlement of the claims presented by the latter against the former in virtue of the convention of February 29, 1892.

The report of the Secretary of State presents a clear epitome of the award and renders unnecessary any extended observations on my part further than to say that I cordially coincide with his recommendation and that our treaty obligations demand prompt and favorable action by Congress, which I urgently hope may be taken, to the end that these long-pending questions may be finally and satisfactorily terminated.

The total amount necessary to satisfy the award of the commissioners is $473,151.26, which I recommend be appropriated.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 14, 1898.

MRS. ANN M. MADDEN.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Unobjected pension cases on the Calendar, the Chair understands, are to be taken up.

The bill (S. 431) granting a pension to Mrs. Ann M. Madden was announced as the first case in order on the Calendar, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to pension Ann M. Madden, dependent mother of Harry O. Madden, late a member of Company F, Second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, at the rate of $8 per month.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to amend the bill by inserting the words "authorized and" before the word "directed," in line 4; so as to read: "That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed," etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Ann M. Madden."

ELIJAH A. GILBERT.

The bill (S. 2291) granting an increase of pension to Elijah A. Gilbert was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elijah A. Gilbert, late of Company E, One hundred and second Regiment Illinois Infantry, and pay him a pension of $20 per month, in lieu of the pension he now receives.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAROLINE A. SLOCUM.

The bill (S. 2299) granting a pension to Caroline A. Slocum was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to amend the bill by inserting, in line 7, after the word "lieutenant-colonel," the words "and brevet brigadier-general of the," and in line 8, by striking out "fifty" and inserting "thirty."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed, in line 7, after the word "lieutenant-colonel," to insert "and brevet brigadier-general of the," and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Caroline A. Slocum, widow of Willard Slocum, late lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general of the One hundred and twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, at the rate of $30 a month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHRISTIANA C. QUEEN.

The bill (S. 2346) granting an increase of pension to Christiana C. Queen, widow of Walter W. Queen, rear-admiral, United States Navy, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Mrs. Christiana C. Queen, widow of Walter W. Queen, late rear-admiral, United States Navy, at the rate of $50 per month, in lieu of the pension which she now receives.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to amend the bill by striking out the word "deceased," in line 6.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNIE FOWLER.

The bill (S. 2363) granting a pension to Annie Fowler was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Annie Fowler, widow of Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edward B. Fowler, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn (Eighty-fourth New York Infantry) Volunteers, at the rate of $30 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARIA SOMERLAT.

The bill (S. 2378) granting a pension to Maria Somerlat, widow of Valentine Somerlat, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Maria Somerlat, widow of Valentine Somerlat, late a private in Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN F. EARLY.

The bill (S. 65) granting a pension to John F. Early was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John F. Early, late of Company C, Third Regiment Minnesota Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RACHEL KERN.

The bill (S. 2377) granting a pension to Rachel Kern was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension Rachel Kern, foster mother of James M. Allen, late corporal of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNA E. BOTSFORD.

The bill (S. 1181) to increase the pension of Anna E. Botsford, widow of Eli W. Botsford, late major of Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place the name of Anna E. Botsford, widow of Eli W. Botsford, late Mexican war veteran and major of the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry Volunteers in the civil war, on the pension roll at the rate of $12 per month, in lieu of the amount she now receives.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM J. FORD.

The bill (S. 317) granting a pension to William J. Ford was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William J. Ford, late of Capt. E. G. B. McNutt's provisional company of Monroe County (Mo.) Volunteer Militia, at a pension proportionate to the degree of disability found to exist from gunshot wound of left elbow.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES EDSON.

The bill (S. 2335) granting a pension to Charles Edson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "Infantry," to insert "said pension to be in lieu of that which he now receives;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, at the rate of $50 per month, the name of Charles Edson, late a private in Company C, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, said pension to be in lieu of that which he now receives.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles Edson."

ADONIA HUARD.

The bill (S. 1131) granting a pension to Mrs. Adonia Huard, of New Orleans, La., widow of Hypolite Huard, deceased, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 10, after the word "thereto," to strike out "and that this payment begin from the date of the filing of the application for pension in the Pension Bureau;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mrs. Adonia Huard, of New Orleans, La., widow of Hypolite Huard, private Captain Mauberret's battalion Louisiana Volunteer Light Artillery, Mexican war service, and pay to her the same rate per month as is paid to soldiers who served sixty days in the war with Mexico or en route thereto.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to strike out the word "Mrs.," in line 6.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Adonia Huard, of New Orleans, La., widow of Hypolite Huard, deceased."

JOHN A. WORSWICK.

The bill (S. 1542) granting an increase of pension to John A. Worswick was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll the name of John A. Worswick, late a private of Company H, Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and pay him a pension of $20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM HAMLEY.

The bill (S. 127) granting an increase of pension to William Hamley was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-two" and insert "fifty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Hamley, late private in Company B, Forty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, at the rate of $50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN C. EMERY.

The bill (S. 2101) granting a pension to John C. Emery was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John C. Emery, late assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LAFAYETTE TIBBETTS.

The bill (S. 509) granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Tebbetts was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the name "Lafayette," to strike out "Tebbetts" and insert "Tibbetts;" in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" and in line 9, after the word "receiving," to insert "payable to his legally constituted guardian;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lafayette Tibbetts, late of Company C, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month, in lieu of that he is now receiving, payable to his legally constituted guardian.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Tibbetts."

CHARLES H. JOHNSON.

The bill (S. 2751) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Johnson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "First," to insert "Regiment;" and in line 7, after the words "New Hampshire," to strike out "Volunteer Infantry" and insert "Heavy Artillery;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles H. Johnson, private in Company E, First Regiment New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month for total blindness, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM D. LAMB.

The bill (S. 2728) granting a pension to William D. Lamb was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of William D. Lamb, late acting assistant surgeon of the United States Army, and to pay him a pension of $25 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The consideration of the private pension Calendar is completed.

GENERAL PENSION BILLS.

Mr. GALLINGER. There are four bills on the pension Calendar in the nature of general pension bills which, unless some provision is made, will never get consideration. I suggest that those four bills, Order of Business No. 203, No. 204, No. 205, and No. 417, be transferred to the general Calendar under Rule VIII, and that they be placed on that Calendar according to the date upon which they were reported. In that way they will at some time be reached for consideration. We pass them over on this Calendar, of course, and unless they should be called up by consent, it would be impossible to pass them.

Then I would suggest to the clerks that, perhaps, if they would entitle this Calendar the private pension Calendar, general pension bills will go to the other Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. COCKRELL. Does the Senator propose to put them back on the other Calendar according to number?

Mr. GALLINGER. Precisely.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and that order is made.

The bills referred to are as follows:

A bill (S. 503) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890, reported by Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, June 29, 1897;

A bill (S. 488) defining and regulating proof in certain pension cases, reported by Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, June 29, 1897;

A bill (S. 494) to supplement the act of June 27, 1890, as to pensions, reported by Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, June 29, 1897; and

A bill (S. 2385) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, and for other purposes," approved January 29, 1887, reported by Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, July 16, 1897.

RESTORATION OF LANDS WITHDRAWN FOR RESERVOIR PURPOSES.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2755) to authorize the President of the United States to cause certain lands heretofore withdrawn from market for reservoir purposes to be restored to the public domain, subject to entry under the homestead law with certain restrictions.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with amendments.

The first amendment was, after the word "it," in line 8, section 2, to strike out all down to and including the word "reservoirs," in line 14, in the following words:

But all the lands by said first section restored shall at all times remain subject to the right of the United States to construct and maintain dams for the purpose of creating reservoirs in aid of navigation; and no claim or right to compensation shall accrue from the overflowing of said lands on account of the construction and maintenance of such dams and reservoirs.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

And in all cases where first or preliminary homestead entries have been made of the lands hereby restored, and the entrymen have attempted to make final proof and final entry, such entrymen shall have a preferred and prior right to enter such lands under the homestead law on showing a compliance with the requirements of said law as to settlement, cultivation, proof, and payment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in section 3, line 1, after the word "kind," to insert the words "except as specified in the foregoing section;" so as to make the section read:

That no rights of any kind, except as specified in the foregoing section, shall attach by reason of settlement or squatting upon any of the lands hereinbefore described before the day on which such lands shall be subject to homestead entry at the several lands offices; and until said lands are opened for settlement no person shall enter upon and occupy the same, and any person violating this provision shall never be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any title thereto.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Minnesota if the provision that any person violating the provisions of this act shall not be entitled to entry, and so forth, remains?

Mr. NELSON. That relates to these lands, a few lands at the head waters of the Mississippi River.

Mr. HOAR. Does that provision remain in the bill after the amendments are adopted?

Mr. NELSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOAR. How is this disqualification under the general land laws to be established?

Mr. NELSON. The bill provides that until these lands have been regularly opened mere squatters shall have no right to go there, and if they violate the law by going, they shall not have the right to enter any of the lands under the law.

Mr. HOAR. There seems to be here a disqualification of a certain class of offenders to enter lands under the bill which otherwise they would have a right to enter. Now, how is that disqualification to be established? Should it not be established by some conviction?

Mr. NELSON. It is established by evidence in the Land Office, as in all such cases. The Government makes rules, and it is ascertained there as in a court of justice.

Mr. HOAR. Should it not then be stated in the bill? As the bill reads now, if I heard it correctly, it provides that any person who has done a particular act in violation of its provisions shall not enter the lands. That is a fatal defect in his title. If he has entered he gets no title. If he has entered and sold he conveys no title. The person who claims under his entry may have put up valuable buildings or made valuable improvements, but it is all void.

Mr. NELSON. No.

Mr. HOAR. That is the way I understand the proposed law.

Mr. NELSON. The Senator does not understand it aright.

Mr. HOAR. Let me state my point.

Mr. NELSON. The precise question is this——

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator allow me to state it?

Mr. NELSON. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. In that case it is all to be void, as I understand it. It seems to me that the bill should provide affirmatively for some method of conviction. If it should be in the courts, that is one thing. But the Senator suggests another and a very proper method. It seems to me it should say any person found by the Interior Department, or the Land Office, to have violated the law shall not be permitted to enter.

Mr. NELSON. I have no objection to those words being inserted.

Mr. HOAR. Otherwise you have, as the bill stands, a fatal defect, which goes to the whole title.

Mr. NELSON. Oh, no; after a patent is issued it would not affect it.

Mr. HOAR. I think it could affect it.

Mr. NELSON. But I have no objection to the amendment the Senator from Massachusetts suggests.

Mr. HOAR. Who will be the person to find that? Will it be the Commissioner of the Land Office?

Mr. NELSON. Certainly; or the local land officers. That is the common practice.

Mr. HOAR. There should be some officers designated.

Mr. NELSON. There are two officers—the register and the receiver—and they are known in land-office law as the local land officers. It should be the land officers where the entry is to be made.

Mr. HOAR. Is their action joint?

Mr. NELSON. Certainly; they act together. They are the first tribunal.

Mr. HOAR. I should think the true way would be to say that any person found by the Commissioner of the Land Office.

Mr. NELSON. Very well. That is satisfactory. Let those words be added.

Mr. HOAR. So as to read:

And any person found by the Commissioner of the Land Office guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act, etc.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary wishes to know at what point the amendment is to come in.

Mr. HOAR. In the phrase "any person violating the provisions of this act," it should read that he shall be found guilty by the Commissioner of the Land Office. It should come in after the word "person" and before the word "violating."

The SECRETARY. The original reads:

And until said lands are opened for settlement no person shall enter upon and occupy the same, and any person violating this provision shall never be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any title thereto.

Mr. HOAR. After the word "person" insert "found guilty by the Commissioner of the Land Office of a violation of," in lieu of the word "violating."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and it is agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

Mr. CLARK. I simply wish to suggest to the Senator from Minnesota that the bill speaks of the title of an officer, and we have no such officer in our Government.

Mr. NELSON. There is an omission of only one word. The word "General" should be put before the words "Land Office," so as to read "Commissioner of the General Land Office." We have such an officer.

Mr. CLARK. But it is not that way in the bill.

Mr. NELSON. The word "General" is omitted. I do not think it would be fatal. I ask unanimous consent that the word "General" may be inserted as indicated.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is that satisfactory to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. HOAR. Yes. "Commissioner of the Land Office" is certainly a sufficient description of that officer.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be considered as agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PENSIONS FOR INDIAN WAR SERVICE.

Mr. MCBRIDE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 344) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July 27, 1892.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read for information.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July 27, 1892, be, and the same is hereby, amended and extended so as to include the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men who served for thirty days or more and were honorably discharged under the United States military, Territorial, or provisional authorities in the Florida and Georgia Seminole Indian war of 1817 and 1818; the Fevre River Indian war of Illinois of 1827; the Sac and Fox Indian war of 1831; the Sabine Indian disturbances of 1836 and 1837; the Cayuse Indian war of 1847 and 1848 on the Pacific Coast; the Florida wars with the Seminole Indians from 1842 to 1858; the Texas and New Mexico Indian war of 1849 to 1855; the California Indian disturbances of 1851 and 1852; the Utah Indian disturbances of 1850 to 1853, and the Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars from 1851 to 1856, inclusive, and also to include the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men: *Provided*, That such widows have not remarried: *And provided further*, That where there is no record of enlistment or muster into service in any of the wars mentioned in this act, or the original act of which it is a supplement, the record of pay by the United States shall be accepted as evidence of said service.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MONUMENTS TO THE MEMORY OF GENERALS NASH AND DAVIDSON.

Mr. BUTLER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (S. R. 36) to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Gens. Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina.

I would not detain the Senate at this late hour, but the joint resolution is very near the top of the Calendar, and I may not be here when it would come up regularly. It is a very short measure.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS IN ALABAMA.

Mr. PETTUS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 737) to equalize and regulate the duties of the judges of the district courts of the United States in the State of Alabama.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PETTUS. In section 1, line 3, after the word "August," I move to strike out "1897" and insert "1898."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed, in section 1, line 3, after the word "August," to strike out "1897" and insert "1898;" so as to make the section read:

That after the 1st day of August, 1898, the present judge of the district court of the United States for the southern district of Alabama, and his successors in office, shall be judge of the district courts in and for the southern and middle districts of the State of Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. The same amendment should be made in section 2.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 2, line 1, after the word "August," it is proposed to strike out "1897" and insert "1898;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 2. That after the 1st day of August, 1898, the present judge of the district courts of the United States for the middle and northern districts of the State of Alabama, and his successors in office, shall be district judge of the United States in and for the northern district of Alabama and in and for the southern division of the northern district of Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PETTUS. The peculiar verbiage of the bill is made necessary by our general laws heretofore enacted. There are four Federal courts in Alabama. One judge holds three and the other

judge holds one. The northern district of Alabama was divided by law, and they are called the northern division and the southern division of the northern district. They are really districts, however. They have separate courts, separate territorial jurisdiction, and the object of the pending bill is merely to equalize the labor of the two judges, so that one judge will hold two courts and the other judge will hold two courts. It does not make any change of any kind except in that regard. No expense is added, nor is a change made in any other offices.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. QUAY. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 17, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 14, 1898.

CONSULS.

George W. Dickinson, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Acapulco, Mexico, vice Edgar Battle, resigned.

Louis Goldschmidt, of New Hampshire, to be consul of the United States at La Guayra, Venezuela, vice Isaac M. Elliott, resigned.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER.

Edwin A. Hartshorn, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed William McKinney, resigned.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn January 14, 1898.

Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 14, 1898.

MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS-GENERAL.

Owen L. W. Smith, of North Carolina, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Liberia.

Hamilton King, of Michigan, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Siam.

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY.

Lewis Morris Iddings, of New York, now second secretary of the embassy at Rome, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Rome, Italy.

SECOND SECRETARY OF EMBASSY.

Lewis Morris Iddings, of New York, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at Rome, Italy.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

William F. Sands, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea.

Arthur M. Beaupré, of Illinois, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Guatemala and Honduras and consul-general to Guatemala.

James C. McNally, of Pennsylvania, to be secretary of the legation and consul-general of the United States at Bogota, Colombia.

CONSULS.

Levi S. Wilcox, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Hankow, China.

Henry W. Furniss, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Bahia, Brazil.

Richard T. Greener, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Bombay, India.

Kavanaugh K. Kenneday, of Mississippi, to be consul of the United States at Para, Brazil.

Lemuel W. Livingston, of Florida, to be consul of the United States at Cape Haitien, Haiti.

Charles W. Kindrick, of Louisiana, to be consul of the United States at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

W. Maxwell Greene, of Rhode Island, to be consul of the United States at Bermuda.

Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island, to be consul of the United States at Dublin, Ireland.

Chester Donaldson, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Managua, Nicaragua.

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Robert J. Tracewell, of Indiana, to be Comptroller of the Treasury.

ASSISTANT REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Nolen L. Chew, of Indiana, to be Assistant Register of the Treasury.

ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Leander P. Mitchell, of Indiana, to be Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury.

COINER OF THE MINT.

John H. Landis, of Pennsylvania, to be coiner of the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa.

PROMOTION IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Second Asst. Engineer William L. Maxwell, of California, to be a first assistant engineer.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry arm.

Second Lieut. John William Furlong, First Cavalry, to be first lieutenant.

Infantry arm.

First Lieut. Jonas Aden Emery, Eleventh Infantry, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Melville Shinn Jarvis, Fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. John William Heavey, Fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Frank M. Swasey, of Redding, Cal., to be register of the land office at Redding, Cal.

JUDGE OF POLICE COURT.

Ivory G. Kimball, of the District of Columbia, to be judge of the police court of the District of Columbia.

INDIAN AGENT.

Henry C. Baird, of Coleridge, Nebr., to be agent for the Indians of the Santee Agency in Nebraska.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Robert G. Pearce, of Illinois, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Rock Island, in the State of Illinois.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

Mark S. Brewer, of Michigan, to be a Civil Service Commissioner.

MARSHALS.

D. N. Cooper, of Alabama, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of Alabama,

William Henkel, of New York, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of New York.

DEPUTY AUDITOR FOR POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Abraham L. Lawshe, of Indiana, to be Deputy Auditor for the Post-Office Department.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Lloyd L. Carter, of Shasta, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at Redding, Cal.

Henry Malloch, of Marysville, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at Marysville, Cal.

Arthur W. Kinney, of Los Angeles, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at Los Angeles, Cal.

Felix S. Baker, of Harrison, Ark., to be receiver of public moneys at Harrison, Ark.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

John E. Stillman, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Pensacola, in the State of Florida.

William B. Sheppard, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Apalachicola, in the State of Florida.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Henry L. Burnett, of New York, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York.

William B. Johnson, of Indian Territory, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of the Indian Territory.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

William H. Martin, of Osceola, Mo., to be register of the land office at Boonville, Mo.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Matthew B. Macfarlane, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Tampa, in the State of Florida.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Harold H. Haas, a citizen of Virginia, to be an assistant surgeon.

Arthur O. Sykes, a citizen of New York, to be a chaplain.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Ambrose E. Nowlin, of Indiana, to be collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Indiana.

Edward T. Franks, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the Second district of Kentucky.

Henry C. Grenner, of Missouri, to be collector of internal revenue for the First district of Missouri.

Isaac Moffett, of New Jersey, to be collector of internal revenue for the First district of New Jersey.

David W. Henry, of Indiana, to be collector of internal revenue for the Seventh district of Indiana.

Samuel J. Roberts, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the Seventh district of Kentucky.

David N. Comingore, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Kentucky.

POSTMASTERS.

Forrest W. Peavey, to be postmaster at Wolfboro, in the county of Carroll and State of New Hampshire.

Eri Oakes, to be postmaster at Lisbon, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire.

James S. Butler, to be postmaster at Hillsboro Bridge, in the county of Hillsboro and State of New Hampshire.

Thomas A. Adams, to be postmaster at Gorham, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire.

Theodore N. McHaney, to be postmaster at Kennett, in the county of Dunklin and State of Missouri.

Cassius M. Gilchrist, to be postmaster at Lathrop, in the county of Clinton and State of Missouri.

Monroe B. Morton, to be postmaster at Athens, in the county of Clarke and State of Georgia.

Henry C. Sankey, to be postmaster at Salem, in the county of Dent and State of Missouri.

Albert A. Marshall, to be postmaster at Glasgow, in the county of Howard and State of Missouri.

Charles L. Mosley, to be postmaster at Stanberry, in the county of Gentry and State of Missouri.

William H. Letts, to be postmaster at Columbus Junction, in the county of Louisa and State of Iowa.

Mary B. G. Bullard, to be postmaster at Guilford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut.

E. E. Eversole, to be postmaster at Monte Vista, in the county of Rio Grande and State of Colorado.

John F. Jones, to be postmaster at Catlettsburg, in the county of Boyd and State of Kentucky.

A. B. Powell, to be postmaster at Coffeyville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Kansas.

Melville Sheridan, to be postmaster at Osceola, in the county of Clarke and State of Iowa.

James A. Eldridge, to be postmaster at Williamstown, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts.

Walter E. Clark, to be postmaster at Waldoboro, in the county of Lincoln and State of Maine.

Thomas Mason, to be postmaster at Ludlow, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky.

Eugene M. Harkins, to be postmaster at Sherburne, in the county of Martin and State of Minnesota.

Edwin D. Holmes, to be postmaster at Detroit City, in the county of Becker and State of Minnesota.

Myron H. French, to be postmaster at West Branch, in the county of Ogemaw and State of Michigan.

McCord L. Coleman, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Lawrence and State of Missouri.

William W. Arnold, to be postmaster at Fulton, in the county of Callaway and State of Missouri.

Laurence O'Brien, to be postmaster at Preston, in the county of Fillmore and State of Minnesota.

Andrew J. Anderson, to be postmaster at Neligh, in the county of Antelope and State of Nebraska.

John W. Smith, to be postmaster at Thayer, in the county of Oregon and State of Missouri.

William E. Crow, to be postmaster at Desoto, in the county of Jefferson and State of Missouri.

Alexander Graham, to be postmaster at Beatrice, in the county of Gage and State of Nebraska.

Percy A. Brundage, to be postmaster at Tecumseh, in the county of Johnson and State of Nebraska.

Henry C. Booker, to be postmaster at Gothenburg, in the county of Dawson and State of Nebraska.

William A. McCool, to be postmaster at Indianola, in the county of Redwillow and State of Nebraska.

Leander Jewett, to be postmaster at Brokenbow, in the county of Custer and State of Nebraska.

Charles V. Hay, to be postmaster at Weeping Water, in the county of Cass and State of Nebraska.

Griffith J. Thomas, to be postmaster at Harvard, in the county of Clay and State of Nebraska.

Jasper L. Rewey, to be postmaster at Wisner, in the county of Cuming and State of Nebraska.

Richard C. Perkins, to be postmaster at St. Paul, in the county of Howard and State of Nebraska.

Clara Doughty, to be postmaster at Garden City, in the county of Queens and State of New York.

William V. Burhans, to be postmaster at Saugerties, in the county of Ulster and State of New York.

David M. Anderson, to be postmaster at Gloucester City, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey.

Albert H. Lapham, to be postmaster at East Aurora, in the county of Erie and State of New York.

Albert Humm, to be postmaster at College Point, in the county of Queens and State of New York.

Henry A. France, to be postmaster at Far Rockaway, in the county of Queens and State of New York.

Melvin J. Stearns, to be postmaster at Massena, in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York.

James Ross, to be postmaster at New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester and State of New York.

Charles H. Putnam, to be postmaster at Deposit, in the county Broome and State of New York.

John S. Badger, to be postmaster at Pawnee, in the county of Pawnee and Territory of Oklahoma.

Frank C. Wilcox, to be postmaster at Painted Post, in the county of Steuben and State of New York.

George R. Vail, to be postmaster at Chester, in the county of Orange and State of New York.

Louis Biltz, to be postmaster at Girardville, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania.

George W. Best, to be postmaster at East Brady, in the county of Clarion and State of Pennsylvania.

Richard E. Jenness, to be postmaster at Chandler, in the county of Lincoln and Territory of Oklahoma.

Daniel S. Knox, to be postmaster at Tionesta, in the county of Forest and State of Pennsylvania.

Jonathan C. Gallup, to be postmaster at Smethport, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania.

Clark Collins, to be postmaster at Connellsville, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania.

John R. Roberts, to be postmaster at Slatington, in the county of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania.

Christian J. Reiff, to be postmaster at Manheim, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania.

B. R. Linder, to be postmaster at Orwigsburg, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania.

Jerome T. Smith, to be postmaster at Scotland, in the county of Bonhomme and State of South Dakota.

John S. Weaver, to be postmaster at Mechanicsburg, in the county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania.

Henry Thorpe, to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Mercer and State of Pennsylvania.

Frank M. Givens, to be postmaster at Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac and State of Wisconsin.

Albert E. Fontaine, to be postmaster at Grand Rapids, in the county of Wood and State of Wisconsin.

Ethan L. Trevitt, to be postmaster at Fort Madison, in the county of Lee and State of Iowa.

Stephen Manning, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Columbia and State of Wisconsin.

George J. Kispert, to be postmaster at Jefferson, in the county of Jefferson and State of Wisconsin.

George Graham, to be postmaster at Tomah, in the county of Monroe and State of Wisconsin.

Lucius P. Chapin, to be postmaster at Greencastle, in the county of Putnam and State of Indiana.

Samuel B. Brillhart, to be postmaster at Kendallville, in the county of Noble and State of Indiana.

Joseph J. Schultz, to be postmaster at Kewaunee, in the county of Kewaunee and State of Wisconsin.

John A. Horner, to be postmaster at Emmittsburg, in the county of Frederick and State of Maryland.

Frank I. Sefrit, to be postmaster at Washington, in the county of Daviess and State of Indiana.

Enoch D. Moffett, to be postmaster at Hartford City, in the county of Blackford and State of Indiana.

Oliver M. Greenbank, to be postmaster at Woodsfield, in the county of Monroe and State of Ohio.

George E. Canning, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Knox and State of Ohio.

M. P. Brewer, to be postmaster at Bowling Green, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio.

A. E. Montgomery, to be postmaster at Montgomery, in the county of Fayette and State of West Virginia.

George Engle, to be postmaster at Ashland, in the county of Jackson and State of Oregon.

John W. Steele, to be postmaster at Oberlin, in the county of Lorain and State of Ohio.

John Maywood, to be postmaster at Bad Axe, in the county of Huron and State of Michigan.

Michael H. Kern, to be postmaster at Menominee, in the county of Menominee and State of Michigan.

Calvin E. Houk, to be postmaster at Ironwood, in the county of Gogebic and State of Michigan.

Charles N. Phillips, to be postmaster at Exeter, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska.

Charles Miner, to be postmaster at Ravenna, in the county of Buffalo and State of Nebraska.

Delbert E. Sherman, to be postmaster at Valentine, in the county of Cherry and State of Nebraska.

John McDougall, to be postmaster at Tallahassee, in the county of Leon and State of Florida.

Henry Gibbons, to be postmaster at Kearney, in the county of Buffalo and State of Nebraska.

William H. Ketcham, to be postmaster at Crawford, in the county of Dawes and State of Nebraska.

Frank Vincent, to be postmaster at Apalachicola, in the county of Franklin and State of Florida.

Joseph L. Skipper, to be postmaster at Lakeland, in the county of Polk and State of Florida.

Gerard B. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Tampa, in the county of Hillsboro and State of Florida.

Jonas W. Mullen, to be postmaster at Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina.

Horace A. W. Tabor, to be postmaster at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado.

Dennis Eagan, to be postmaster at Jacksonville, in the county of Duval and State of Florida.

Mitchell G. Hall, to be postmaster at Cordele, in the county of Dooly and State of Georgia.

John F. Dobson, to be postmaster at Goldsboro, in the county of Wayne and State of North Carolina.

William A. McNeil, to be postmaster at Way Cross, in the county of Ware and State of Georgia.

Joseph I. Martin, to be postmaster at Tarboro, in the county of Edgecombe and State of North Carolina.

Charles R. Jackson, to be postmaster at Darien, in the county of McIntosh and State of Georgia.

George M. Smith, to be postmaster at Carrollton, in the county of Carroll and State of Georgia.

Charles I. Robinson, to be postmaster at Eatonton, in the county of Putnam and State of Georgia.

William P. Ormsby, to be postmaster at Salem, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina.

Philip H. Lybrook, to be postmaster at Winston, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina.

T. W. Price, to be postmaster at Astoria, in the county of Fulton and State of Illinois.

Duncan C. Pearson, to be postmaster at Morganton, in the county of Burke and State of North Carolina.

Hervey D. Bush, to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Newton and State of Georgia.

George W. Temple, to be postmaster at Spokane, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington.

L. C. Brown, to be postmaster at Wheaton, in the county of Dupage and State of Illinois.

Alson H. Keeler, to be postmaster at Belvidere, in the county of Boone and State of Illinois.

Levi C. Hull, to be postmaster at Starke, in the county of Bradford and State of Florida.

Aaron M. Storer, to be postmaster at Kosciusko, in the county of Attala and State of Mississippi.

W. A. Jewell, to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Washington and State of Mississippi.

Henry W. Bishop, to be postmaster at Eustis, in the county of Lake and State of Florida.

Joseph S. Warner, to be postmaster at Miami, in the county of Dade and State of Florida.

James Harden, to be postmaster at Bartow, in the county of Polk and State of Florida.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *January 14, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The SPEAKER. The question before the House is on agreeing to the amendments to the bill (H. R. 6351) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, the only amendment to which any exception is taken is the amendment in regard to the horse book. I therefore move that the House concur in all the amendments except that one.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman desires a separate vote on that proposition.

Mr. WADSWORTH. On the horse book amendment only.

The SPEAKER. The vote on the others will be taken together.

The other amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Now, Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague, Mr. PAYNE.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Insert in line 12, page 25, after the word "exports," the following:

"That there be printed of the work known as the Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse 75,000 copies, of which 50,000 copies shall be for the use of the House and 25,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $37,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will accept that amendment, so far as I can.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. WADSWORTH, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HULL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill (H. R. 6546) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAILEY. I desire to reserve all points of order on that bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas reserves all points of order.

PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Printing to offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk, and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed 2,500 additional copies of House Document 160, Agricultural Capabilities of Alaska, and 2,000 additional copies of House Document 205, Work and Expenditures of the Agricultural Experiment Stations, for the use of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is submitted at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture. This work is now in progress at the Printing Office——

The SPEAKER. This proposition requires the unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. PERKINS. Let me say that the expense of printing the additional copies of the work entitled Work and Expenditures of the Agricultural Experiment Stations is only $58, and of the work entitled Agricultural Capabilities of Alaska the additional expense is $172.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

MAP OF ALASKA.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I now ask for the consideration of the Senate resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (S. R. 81) authorizing the Director of the Geological Survey to prepare a map of Alaska.

Resolved, etc., That the Director of the Geological Survey is hereby authorized and directed to prepare a map of Alaska showing all known topographic and geologic features, including what is known of the gold-bearing rocks and a descriptive text of the same, the text to contain also an explanation of the best-known routes and methods of reaching the gold fields; 40,000 copies of the map and text to be printed, 10,000 for the use of the Senate, 20,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 10,000 for distribution by the Geological Survey; and the Director is authorized to have said map and text prepared and printed in the engraving and printing division of the Geological Survey; and $2,500 is hereby appropriated for the purpose, and that this appropriation be made immediately available.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would suggest to the gentleman that the original bill is not at the desk.

Mr. PERKINS. It was referred yesterday to our committee by the House.

The SPEAKER. It was referred, but the original bill is not at the desk.

Mr. PERKINS. Well, if the Chair will permit, I will send for it.

The SPEAKER. The matter will lie on the table informally, unless there is objection.

There was no objection.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXPOSITION AT BERGEN, NORWAY.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate joint resolution 75.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (S. R. 75) accepting the invitation of the Government of Norway to take part in an International Fisheries Exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May to September, A. D. 1898.

Whereas the United States have been duly invited by the Government of Norway to take part in an International Fisheries Exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May 16 to September 30, A. D. 1898, which exposition will also include national sections for industries, agriculture, and the fine arts: Therefore,

Resolved, etc., That said invitation is accepted, and that the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries is hereby directed, in person, or by a deputy to be appointed by the President of the United States, to represent the United States at said exposition, and to cause a suitable and proper exhibition and display to be made at said exposition of the food-fishes of the United States, and the methods of catching, salting, curing, and preserving the same, and of the implements and appliances used in carrying on the fishery industries of the United States, and to this end may, at his discretion, use any portion of the collection in the National Museum at said exposition.

That the sum of $20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, to pay all the expenses and costs of representing the United States at said exposition, as aforesaid, and to pay all the costs and expenses and outlays pertaining or incident to the making and carrying on of the exhibition and display aforesaid at said exposition.

That the said commissioner, or his deputy, is hereby directed to make a full report to the Department of State of the participation of the United States in said exposition, and of all the information and results acquired and obtained at or by means of said exposition touching the fishery industry throughout the world.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if this is a unanimous report from the committee?

Mr. BAIRD. I will state to the gentleman from Texas that it is a unanimous report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I did not hear the question of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BAILEY. I simply inquired if it was a unanimous report from the Committee on Fish and Fisheries upon this joint resolution.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. I will say that it is a unanimous report of the committee.

Mr. DINGLEY. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman if he has any objection to an amendment being appended providing that the expense or liability incurred under this resolution shall not exceed $10,000?

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. Twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. DINGLEY. There is no provision of that kind, I believe.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. I have no objection whatever to the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. DINGLEY. With that understanding, I have no objection. I think that these international expositions ought to start out limiting absolutely the expenses that may be incurred.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. CUMMINGS. What is it?

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will again report the resolution.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I object until I know what it is.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Objection is withdrawn.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I do not feel at liberty to object, as it is a report from the gentleman's committee, but I should be glad to have coupled with the request a stipulation that it be considered in the House, under the five-minute rule, as in Committee of the Whole. I do not believe it ought to pass.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. I will state to the gentleman that it has been examined by the Smithsonian Secretary, and there is no objection to it.

Mr. CANNON. Certainly; and so there can be an examination by the Smithsonian Secretary or other secretaries and there will be no objection to any possible foreign-exposition proposition.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. I ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole, under the five-minute rule.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that the joint resolution be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole, under the five-minute rule. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CANNON. I want to say only a word about it.

Mr. Speaker, this is a proposition to expend $20,000 to enable the United States to participate in an international exposition at Bergen, Norway. Upon the exposition question it seems to me that altogether we have run a little wild. My judgment is that the expositions, at home or abroad, that the United States participates in should be few, and when it does participate, that it should not be extravagant, but expend sufficient money for a real participation. Now, we had one great exposition at Philadelphia, the Centennial Exposition, and the World's Fair at Chicago, both very creditable expositions.

Since that time in the United States we have had an exposition at New Orleans, a failure, and it took about two Congresses after it failed for the United States to finish footing the bills. Then we had an exposition, if I recollect aright, at Cincinnati; then one at Louisville; then they had one at Atlanta, and then they had one at Nashville, and now we are to have one at Omaha. The propositions for expositions at which the United States participates, in our own borders, have been many in the meantime, and will be many more. If we are to keep this thing up in our own borders, paying expenses of people to attend them and making Government exhibits, economy and proper administration would indicate that we should make about three to five sets of exhibits and send them to all the State fairs and all the county fairs. It has run wild. No proposition for exposition at home or abroad can be made but what there is a Government official here, or somebody who wants to be a Government official there, who stands ready to uphold the glory and honor of his country in the expenditure of the money at the exposition.

Now let us see about the foreign expositions. One at Vienna, one at Paris, one at Berlin, a fisheries exposition a short time ago, in which we participated last year, at Brussels; and I tell you it took a great deal of effort in regard to that Brussels Exposition to keep it from growing into a great big affair. It started with $5,000, and the applications were many and the efforts persistent to have a very considerable sum of money employed. The men who were appointed under that $5,000 exposition, to have their expenses paid, were absolutely agonizing to uphold the glory and the honor of the country at the Brussels Exposition.

Now, here comes this one, the Fishery Exposition in Norway. What we could teach them or learn from them I do not know We have got another great exposition scheme, which has been referred to the committee I have the honor to preside over. We start out with the wonderful exposition that is to be held in 1900 in Paris and have accepted that invitation. We tried to put all the limitations on it possible; we provided that the American agent should go there and get space, purely as a trustee, to enable the citizens of the United States, as a matter of administration, to participate in that exposition. We have got the report made by the commissioner, in which he lays out a much broader field for the United States, including as it does, reading between the lines, an expenditure of a million of money. To do what? Something more than administration.

Now, we ought to have, if we participate in the Paris Exposition at all, a decent participation. When the United States has accepted that invitation, and when it acts as trustee and provides a commissioner, not a jury of commissioners, to procure space at the disposal of that trustee, so that the citizens of the United States if they have anything to exhibit can take it there and exhibit it, our duties ought to cease.

Here is an exposition, an international fisheries exposition. It starts out and provides that "whereas the United States has been duly invited," etc. Now, if we go at all, the United States ought to go decently. The proposed $20,000 is as little as we could go upon; but, my word for it, if you go for $20,000 they will come for a deficiency of $20,000 more, and then there will be the report that is to be published, and so on. While I did not object to the consideration of this bill as it comes from the Committee on Fish and Fisheries, my judgment is that we had better refuse it and content ourselves a little later with providing fairly for the Paris Exposition of 1900, and there stop.

It is no discredit to Norway to say that we do not want to make a showing at that fishery exposition. There is enough in front of us without spending anything upon this exposition, in my judgment. Of course there are men who are anxious that we should. Why, I can furnish a regiment of men in my district in Illinois, all of whom would accept service if they could get a chance; but so far as my deliberate judgment is concerned, the interest of the United States, through courtesy or otherwise, does not require or justify us in entering upon this appropriation for this exposition.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the members of the House to this very simple proposition, a proposition which, when it was submitted to the committee, met with their unanimous approbation. And for this reason: The Kingdom of Norway has invited the United States to take part in the fisheries exposition to be held in Bergen. The Kingdom of Norway came to Philadelphia and also to the World's Fair and made a fishery exposition. The Kingdom of Norway is possibly second to no other nation in this world in its fisheries. If it is second to any other, it is the United States. Those who were at Philadelphia and the World's Fair remember with pleasure and pride, and with gratitude to Norway, what Norway did for us. It is only common decency and common courtesy that the United States should now on our part return the compliment and accept the invitation of Norway.

That is the first proposition. Next, Mr. Speaker, what is the subject? It is the development of our fisheries and fish culture. There is no place where we can learn more and do more for our own fishing interests than we can by joining this meeting of nations and cooperating in such an exposition as we now have the opportunity of doing. I do not like to take the time of this House. The printed report covers the ground fully, but I recognize the position of the gentleman from Illinois. Very naturally, being chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, he scrutinizes very carefully all proposed expenses and expenditures. But there is no place where we can expend a small amount to better advantage than by accepting this invitation and taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by this exposition. I would like to yield three minutes of my time to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER].

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, there can be much said both for and against our habit of expositions, foreign and domestic. But the habit appears to be substantially fixed, both among the people and in the Congress of the United States. I for one should regret exceedingly if any opposition should develop here on the proposition of returning, even in this meager way, the courtesies so often extended toward this Government by the Kingdom of Norway. That is one of the poorest countries in Europe, so far as mere material wealth is concerned; and yet on no occasion, such as arises in connection with these expositions, has the Kingdom of Norway refused to generously participate in the expositions of the United States.

So far as the practical result of the exposition is concerned, I for one do not believe that during the next decade we shall participate in any national or international exposition of more practical value to the industries of our people than this fishery exhibition that is to be made by Norway at Bergen. Therefore, while I regret the meagerness of the appropriation, I beg the House not to commit the international discourtesy involved in refusing or postponing our acceptance of the invitation of Norway to participate in the Bergen Exposition.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. EDDY] such time as he may desire.

Mr. EDDY. Mr. Speaker, I shall not occupy the time of the House possibly longer than two or three minutes. The Government of Norway, as I understand it, has extended an official invitation to the people of the United States to participate in a fishery exposition to be held in the city of Bergen, Norway. Now, in the great expositions that have been held in the United States, both in Philadelphia and Chicago, this country of Norway, while financially, perhaps, among the poorer countries of Europe, has responded and furnished exhibits to these expositions. The city of Bergen, in Norway, is located at the head of one of the greatest fishery centers in the world. Now, it seems to me, after they have so generously expended money in attending national expositions in this country, and have also sent to this country so many citizens of that nation, who have become adopted citizens of the United States and who constitute an exceedingly valuable addition to our population, it is no more than fair that we accept this invitation and send our representative to attend this exposition.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. I yield now to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], the chairman of the committee that reported this resolution.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say only a word in reference to this matter. I agree with my friend from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] that it is not well to extend the system of giving aid to such expositions as were had at Atlanta and Nashville and the one to be had at Omaha. And when he gets ready to join with me in stopping that sort of thing I shall be with him, even though they should undertake to have an exhibition of this character at such a great center as Auburn, N. Y., or Danville, Ill. [Laughter.] I think it is about time we should stop aiding town or county or State fairs, or even fairs embracing the localities of several States.

But I do not believe we have yet reached the point where we desire to refrain from accepting invitations for international expositions. I think the gentleman has already started the wheel in motion for the exposition in Paris in 1900, of which his committee has jurisdiction. Appropriations have already been made; and I have no doubt that under the direction of his committee large appropriations will be made for that object.

Perhaps it was unfortunate that this measure went to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries instead of the Committee on Appropriations. But for that reference the time of the House might not have been taken this morning in any objections to the bill. In 1880 there was an international fishery exhibit at Berlin. We spent $20,000 for the purpose of being represented there, and people familiar with this subject say that the money was well expended; that the United States learned much, and thereby the business of our fisheries was greatly advanced. We propose to spend this sum now to be represented at the fisheries exhibit of a kingdom which, small as it is, leads all the nations of the world in this fishery industry; we propose to learn from them what we can; we propose to show them our implements, our methods. And for this purpose we propose to spend the sum, and only the sum, of $20,000. We put a limit in the bill in the shape of a proviso that the expenses arising from this whole matter shall not exceed the sum of $20,000. Now, I do not think my friend from Illinois ought to object to this measure. I hope it will go through by a unanimous vote of the House.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BAIRD], a member of the committee.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, this is no new kind of an appropriation; it simply follows the precedents of Congress. In 1880 we made an appropriation of $20,000 for the purpose of participating in the international fishery exposition at Berlin, which resulted in great benefit to the fishing interests of this country. This resolution, which has been unanimously passed by the Senate and has received the unanimous support of the committee to which I have the honor to belong, appropriates the same amount which was appropriated then. This resolution is in exactly the same words as was that of 1880, and that resolution met with no opposition. I hope there will be no opposition to this.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. I now ask for the previous question.

The SPEAKER. This joint resolution is being considered as in the Committee of the Whole, and it will be necessary to make a motion to close general debate.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. I move that general debate be closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The joint resolution will now be read by paragraphs for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That said invitation is accepted, and that the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries is hereby directed, in person, or by a deputy to be appointed by the President of the United States, to represent the United States at said exposition, and to cause a suitable and proper exhibition and display to be made at said exposition of the food-fishes of the United States, and the methods of catching, salting, curing, and preserving the same, and of the implements and appliances used in carrying on the fishery industries of the United States, and to this end may, at his discretion, use any portion of the collection in the National Museum at said exposition.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. I desire to move an amendment which has been agreed to by the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 12, strike out the words "at his discretion" and insert "with the consent of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution."

At the end of line 13 insert the word "fisheries;" so that the clause will read:

"And to this end may, with the consent of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, use any portion of the fisheries collection in the National Museum at said exposition."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment just read.

Mr. RIDGELY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to submit a parliamentary inquiry. I understood the gentleman had agreed that the wording should be so amended as to provide that the expense should not in any event exceed $20,000.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. I propose to offer that at the close of the next section.

The question being taken on the committee amendments to the first section, they were agreed to.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment.

I want to submit, if in order, an amendment to both sections. But I suppose I can only offer an amendment now to the first section.

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. BELL. Then I ask unanimous consent to have the amendment I shall offer to the second section read for information in connection with the first one, which I now offer to this section.

Mr. CANNON. Let us perfect the first section first.

Mr. BELL. My amendment is intended to perfect the first section, but I only ask to have the amendment that I shall offer to the second section read in connection with it for information.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the word "exposition," on page 1, line 6, to and including all of line 14, on page 2, and insert in lieu thereof "Should the President think it advisable to send a representation to make observations, such person to be a competent employee in the technical Department of the Propagating of Fish."

And amend the second section—

To strike out "$20,000" and insert "$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to bear said expense."

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusstts. I reserve the point of order on the amendment.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that this amendment should be adopted and that it is perfectly feasible and proper at this time.

My proposition is this: That instead of moving our fisheries to Norway, as an exhibit, we send a representative from the Department of Fish and Fisheries to make observations in that country. Now, that may be said to be somewhat selfish. I do not believe it. When we have an exposition of our fisheries here, or any other exposition in this country, we invite all other nations to join with us. If they do not see fit to bring their experimental apparatus and methods over to exhibit, themselves, it is unquestionably good judgment on their part to send a representative to observe our methods.

Now, it seems to me that with $1,000 there can be taken from the fisheries here a man or men of technical information or knowledge who would be of service in making these observations. They can go over to Norway and make the observations, that will be of very great benefit to this Government and to our people engaged in the fisheries; while, on the other hand, if we send our experimental apparatus over there, we make an exhibit which can be of very little benefit to us, but which will result in a very considerable expenditure of the public money. I believe with $1,000 we can represent all that is desired, and at the same time reap every benefit that is to be gained by this exposition, and I do not think it selfish for us to make the observation without making an exhibit. When we have an exposition, we will invite them, and they can come and make observations themselves; and these exhibits will be of mutual benefit and without expense to either Government. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the amendment is not germane.

The SPEAKER. The difficulty with the amendment offered by the gentleman is that it proposes to amend both the first and second sections of the bill.

Mr. BELL. No, sir; I simply sent the second amendment up to be read for information, the one explaining the other. I stated at the time that I would offer the first part of the amendment which has been read to the first section, and simply asked that the second should be read as explanatory of it. I propose to offer the second part later on, when we have reached the second section.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the amendments should be drawn separately.

Mr. BELL. It is only necessary to tear the sheet apart to have the two amendments separately.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado.

The Clerk again read the first part of the amendment offered by Mr. BELL.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that amendment is in order to this section.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. I trust the amendment will not be adopted. It proposes that we shall go to Norway and get something for nothing; that we are to get the advantages, and they are many, which are to be derived from taking part in this exposition, and to do this without the expenditure of any money on our part and without taking part in the exposition itself. It provides that we shall send an agent over there to make observations and have him bring back the results, while we on our part do nothing to make the exposition a success.

I trust the amendment will be voted down.

The question was taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. BELL; and it was rejected.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment, to insert, after the word "State," in line 5, the matter which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert, at the end of line 5, page 1:

"And whose compensation, if not in the public service, shall not exceed $2,500, including personal and traveling expenses."

Mr. CANNON. The object of this amendment is as follows: The text of the bill as reported provides—

That said invitation is accepted, and that the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries is hereby directed, in person, or by a deputy to be appointed by the President of the United States, to represent the United States at said exposition, and to cause a suitable and proper exhibition and display to be made at said exposition of the food fishes of the United States, and the methods of catching, salting, curing, and preserving the same, and of the implements and appliances used in carrying on the fishery industries of the United States.

If amended as I propose, it will read:

That said invitation is accepted, and that the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries is hereby directed, in person, or by a deputy to be appointed by the President of the United States, and whose compensation if not in the public service shall not exceed $2,500, including personal and traveling expenses, to represent the United States at said exposition.

And so forth.

Later on in the bill an appropriation of $20,000 is made. Under the bill as reported a deputy might be appointed whose salary might be fixed at $5,000 or $10,000, or any other sum that they might see proper to fix. The truth is that if this exposition is to be held, some person in the public service familiar with our fisheries system and already under a salary should be detailed to take charge of that exposition. But the bill is broad enough to justify a political appointment of a skilled man or one who is not skilled whose salary might be fixed, in the discretion which is allowed, at one-half of this $20,000 or any other sum.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I wish to ask the gentleman if he does not think the bill should be amended so as to clearly state the fact that any deputy to be appointed by the President should be chosen from the departmental force in the Department of Fisheries and be skilled in such matters?

Mr. CANNON. Well, I think in the exercise of a sound discretion the Executive ought to appoint such a man, but I do not know that we could dictate to the Executive who should be appointed; and as this bill clearly contemplates that somebody not connected with our fisheries service may go, I want to know that an undue amount of this $20,000 will not be devoted to the payment of his salary. In other words, if we participate at all in this exposition, let us have participation, and not compensation to employees beyond a reasonable amount.

Mr. PAYNE. I should like to ask the gentleman from Illinois a question.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PAYNE. If I may be recognized, I will yield to the gentleman enough time to answer my question. The gentleman, from his long connection with the Committee on Appropriations, has had a great deal of experience in drafting laws and putting them through the House in reference to international expositions and other expositions. I want to ask if it ever occurred to him before this moment to insert any provision of this kind in any of those bills?

Mr. CANNON. I do not recollect that there was any provision of this kind in any of those bills.

Mr. PAYNE. Has there not always been an appropriation of a lump sum of money, and always a provision for the appointment of some person or persons to take charge of the exhibits, in every one of these bills?

Mr. CANNON. Well, the gentleman may be correct, and I can not recollect what has always been done; but, in the exercise of a sound legislative discretion, if we are going to participate in this exposition, which I believe we ought not to do under all the conditions, let us participate so as to have real participation. That is all.

Why, let us relieve the Executive from an army of applicants that would be seeking to go there at a salary of $5,000 or $10,000, many of whom would know no more about fisheries than I do or my friend from New York, and my knowledge would be sitting on a dry log in the hot sunshine waiting six hours for a bite. [Laughter.]

Mr. PAYNE. I want to ask the gentleman this question. He was in the House in 1880, and of course knows all about the Berlin Exposition. I want to know if any abuse, of the character which he fears may arise under this resolution, occurred under that?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, I will say to my friend, so far as I recollect, I believe that there has been no international exposition, and very rarely a home exposition, but what there have come trooping in deficiencies that, with proper administration, would not have existed.

Mr. PAYNE. The gentleman does not seem to want to answer my question. Now, the fact of it is, and I want to state it to the House, that this resolution copies exactly the joint resolution of 1880, and then there was no complaint of any such abuse as the gentleman seems to fear. The fear has come upon him all of a sudden, and at this moment I do not know whether it is because the joint resolution is reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and did not go to the Committee on Appropriations, or what the trouble is. The resolution is the same as was reported from the gentleman's committee in 1880, it happening to go there, I believe, according to the history of the legislation upon that subject, and it is the same as similar bills carefully drawn and carefully scrutinized by the Committee on

Appropriations. In fact, the general characteristics of it are the same. Now, it seems to me that this little joint resolution, although it does not come from one of the leading committees of the House, ought to be got through this House without so much hypercriticism of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, if I may be recognized to reply to the honorable gentleman from New York [laughter], the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and one of the white-button mandarins of the leading committee of the House [laughter]—I believe that was the remark of the late member from Colorado, Mr. Belford—I would say this bill was called to my attention, before it was referred, by a Senator who is very much interested in the matter involved in the legislation. I suggested, so far as I have the power to suggest, that it ought to go to the gentleman's committee, and I saw the gentleman and had a conference with him about it.

Mr. HENDERSON. Ah, that is different.

Mr. CANNON (continuing). And the gentleman knows very well that I was quite content, and so far as I had power as an individual or Representative was somewhat efficient in securing reference of that bill to his committee.

Now, then, so much for the gentleman's attempt to play upon the jealousies that may surround committees in the premises. As a pleasantry, I am very glad to hear it; if it be earnestly made, it is not worthy of the gentleman's usual ability and fairness.

Mr. HENDERSON. It is rather weak as a pleasantry.

Mr. CANNON. So much for that. The gentleman says that heretofore bills have had this same provision. Now, then, that may be. I do not recollect. But I say that this bill is so drawn that one-half or more or less can be applied to the payment of a deputy, to be appointed by the President, not in the fishery service. I do not say it will be. But I become a little suspicious when that proposition of a limitation of $20,000 is applied, if somebody is not appointed from the fishery service, that it is made with that object. That arouses a little of my suspicion, and I am inclined to believe it shows the necessity for putting in a limitation. That is all. I do not exhibit any desire to criticise what anybody may do in the administration of this sum if appropriated; but in my legislative capacity, if it is to be appropriated, it seems to me it ought to bring an actual participation in this fish exhibit.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. I would like to say, in reply to the gentleman from Illinois, that I propose——

Mr. HENDERSON. Let the gentleman from Illinois answer the question of the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. The gentleman from New York says that in 1880 there was no safeguard of this kind in the resolution passed. Now, I wish to ask the gentleman from Illinois if we have not had some very unfortunate experiences since 1880 in the way of paying enormous fees at international expositions in addition to good salaries, and if, for that reason, we should not guard the appropriations in a way that was not provided in the resolution in 1880?

Mr. CANNON. I will say to the gentleman, in reply to his question, that when you come to examine the expenditures at all our international expositions heretofore made it will be seen that if men were detailed it was without being fully guarded in the provision for the expenditure.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Do I understand that the gentleman's amendment provides that the sum for the payment of the salary of this party must come out of the $20,000?

Mr. CANNON. It will necessarily come out of the $20,000; and if my amendment is agreed to, no greater amount than $2,500 can be paid to anyone who shall be appointed, if out of civil life. The party sent ought to be a man in the fishery service, and if that is done he will get no other compensation than his salary, because he is already receiving a salary from the Government; but if somebody is appointed outside, from civil life, if my amendment is adopted, all he will get is the $2,500, and that comes out of the $20,000.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I think it is a very proper amendment.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that if the gentleman fears there will be more money expended than is proper that the amendment I shall offer will provide for that very thing.

Mr. CANNON. That will not answer my purpose. I am afraid that an undue part of the $20,000 may be eaten up in salaries.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Judiciously used.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. We have provided that the expenditures shall not exceed $20,000. Now, the sum of $20,000 was appropriated for the exposition at Berlin in 1880, and this resolution is identical with the resolution that was passed in that case and which met with the approbation of this House. I am not in favor of high salaries.

Mr. CANNON. This is only for the man that takes charge, one individual.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. That includes his expenses, his traveling and living expenses for six months. I believe we can trust the President of the United States to appoint a suitable person to take charge of this exposition, and I hope that this amendment will not prevail. I ask for a vote on the proposition. [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

The SPEAKER. The question is upon agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken; and there were on a division (demanded by Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts)—ayes 90, noes 51.

The amendment was therefore agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the sum of $20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, to pay all the expenses and costs of representing the United States at said exposition, as aforesaid, and to pay all the costs and expenses and outlays pertaining or incident to the making and carrying on of the exhibition and display aforesaid at said exposition.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. I desire to offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of line 23, page 2, insert:

"Provided the total expense of liabilities incurred under this resolution shall not exceed the sum of $20,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution as amended was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on adopting the preamble.

The preamble was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

MAP OF ALASKA.

Mr. PERKINS. I now ask unanimous consent to take from the table the joint resolution (S. R. 81) authorizing the Director of the Geological Survey to prepare a map of Alaska.

The SPEAKER. The question is upon unanimous consent for the present consideration of joint resolution S. R. 81.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. I object.

BRIDGE ACROSS OUACHITA RIVER IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of H. R. 5516, a bill to amend and reenact section 5 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the mayor and city council of Monroe and the police jury of the parish of Ouachita, La., to construct a traffic bridge across the Ouachita River opposite said city," approved February 8, 1897.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BAIRD, the motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I call for the regular order.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for consideration of bills on the Private Calendar.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House, Mr. PAYNE in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole for the consideration of bills upon the Private Calendar.

THOMAS B. REED.

The first bill upon the Calendar was a bill (H. R. 852) for the relief of Thomas B. Reed.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the claim of Thomas B. Reed, who served as sergeant, first sergeant, and first lieutenant, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and captain Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of the United States Army, in the late war of the rebellion, for a balance of wages earned by him in the suppression of said rebellion, and during his entire time of service in the said Army, and not paid to him, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for due investigation; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court to render a judgment, irrespective of the lapse of time, for the amount, if any, found due by it of the United States upon the said claim.

The report (by Mr. MAHON) was read, as follows:

[House Report No. 21, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 852) for the relief of Thomas B. Reed, submit the following report:

Reed served as an enlisted man in the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, United States Army, from June 5, 1861, to March 5, 1863, when he was honorably discharged for promotion and commissioned first lieutenant in said corps and served therein till June 2, 1865; next he was commissioned second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Army, July 22, 1867,

and from then to June 18, 1878, he served as a commissioned officer in the United States Army. During the whole time he served as such commissioned officer the following provisions of law were, respectively, in force:

"That every commissioned officer of the line or staff, exclusive of general officers, shall be entitled to receive one additional ration per diem for every five years he may have served or shall serve in the Army of the United States. (5 U. S. Stat., sec. 15, p. 258, act of July 5, 1838.)

"There shall be allowed and paid to each commissioned officer below the rank of brigadier-general, including chaplains and others having assimilated rank or pay, 10 per cent of their current yearly pay for each term of five years of service. (Act of July 15, 1870, now section 1262 of the Revised Statutes.)"

He was paid for his services in the said intervals of time between March 5, 1863, and June 8, 1878, merely what other officers of his grade were generally paid; and he was paid or allowed nothing whatever in these two intervals of time on account of his said prior length of services in the United States Army as an enlisted man. For this reason he alleges he was short paid for his services rendered during these two intervals between March 5, 1863, and June 18, 1878, partially in the suppression of the late rebellion, and requests the passage of this bill, the sole object of which is to remove any statutable limitation bar that exists, or may exist, to prevent the Court of Claims from hearing and determining his demand in the premises as if it accrued within six years.

The commutation value or price thus put in controversy, of the one additional ration per diem for every five years of prior service, computes to about the sum of $600, and your committee, having fully considered the matter, can see no reason why the question involved should not be heard and determined, as this officer requests, in the Court of Claims.

Your committee would further observe that this bill nowise asks Congress to determine the justness of this claim (which is for a balance of wages for military services rendered by a distinguished officer); it only asks Congress for what is frequently granted by it to the capitalists and property claimant, and that is "that the claimant may go before a competent tribunal and prove the justness of his claim if he can."

The committee recommend that the bill do pass.

Mr. MAHON. I want to state that this bill passed the House in the Fifty-third Congress, and at the Fifty-fourth Congress it passed the House and the Senate, but it failed to reach the President in time for his signature. It is a simple question of law which the War Department does not think it has a right to settle. The whole amount is $600, and we think the officer is entitled to be heard in the court.

Mr. LOUD. I would like to ask the gentleman if this case does not stand on the same footing with many other claims before Congress. I know of eight or ten bills of that kind myself where the statutes of limitation have run against them, and of course they can not sue now.

But if it be right to allow Thomas B. Reed—not the Speaker of this House; and I think one of the reasons this bill has been favorably acted on is because it bears the name of the Speaker of this House—if this case should be allowed to go to the Court of Claims, then every case of this character should go there. If Mr. Thomas B. Reed has an equity in his favor entitling him to consideration of this kind, then the same equity should be extended along the whole line. But this House, session after session, has determined that it will not recognize any equity in behalf of other claimants of this character.

As to the merits of this bill, I am not prepared to advance any views. The Department says that it is contrary to law; that the service supposed to have been rendered in this case can not be taken into consideration in view of the present statute. Now you propose to pick out one case and allow it to go to the Court of Claims, while you say to all persons having similar claims that they can not be allowed to travel the same road. I think that if the Committee on War Claims recognize the equity in one case they should recognize it in all, and let Congress understand how many thousand dollars are involved in the determination of this class of cases.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, this is, so far as I know, the only claim of this character that has been favorably reported from the Committee on War Claims during the five years that I have been a member of it.

Mr. LOUD. Most of these cases have gone before the Committee on Claims; how this went to the Committee on War Claims I do not know.

Mr. MAHON. Perhaps in the other cases service was not rendered during the war.

Now, Mr. Chairman, here are two acts of Congress allowing this man this money; but in the hurry of mustering out, either the Department officers did not know of the existence of the law or, knowing the law, they nullified it by refusing to act under it. Under the law this officer, by reason of his long service from 1861 to 1878, is entitled to per diem and 10 per cent, amounting to $600. He simply asks to go into the Court of Claims and have that court determine whether under the statute he is entitled to this $600; and if it should be declared by this court of law that he is so entitled, then it will be the duty of the War Department to pay him this money, or, possibly, he may have to come back here for an appropriation.

I do not know whether there are a dozen or twenty or fifty cases of this kind. This man is not asking equity. He is simply asking that the bare law as passed by Congress be administered. As members of this House are aware, I am one of those who believe that when this Government owes a man money upon an honest claim it should be paid; and it is cowardice on the part of Congress to place obstruction in the way of securing such payment. If this man owed the Government $600, no matter though the claim originated one hundred years ago, the Government, if it should get on his track, would compel him to pay. He would not be able to plead any statute of limitations. The Committee on War Claims is unanimous in favor of permitting a court of law to determine whether the Government owes this man this money. If it does, the money ought to be paid.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. What is this bill about?

Mr. MAHON. This man was an officer of the Army; and this claim rests upon two statutes, which I will read:

That every commissioned officer of the line or staff, exclusive of general officers, shall be entitled to receive one additional ration per diem for every five years he may have served or shall serve in the Army of the United States. (5 U. S. Stat., section 15, page 253, act of July 5, 1838.)

There shall be allowed and paid to each commissioned officer below the rank of brigadier-general, including chaplains and others having assimilated rank or pay, 10 per centum of their current yearly pay for each term of five years of service. (Act of July 15, 1870, now section 1262 of the Revised Statutes.)

That is all there is of this case. This is simply a question of law. Mr. Chairman, I move that the bill be laid aside to be favorably reported to the House.

The motion was agreed to.

WILLIAM S. GRANT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 357) for the relief of William S. Grant.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of $77,989.38 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to William S. Grant, in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States arising out of his contract to supply military posts in Arizona in the years 1860 and 1861, said sum to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of War, who shall take proper releases and receipts from the said William S. Grant.

Mr. DALZELL. Let us hear the report.

The report (by Mr. MAHON) was read, as follows:

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 357) for the relief of William S. Grant, submit the following report:

The facts out of which this bill for relief arises will be found stated in Senate report from the Committee on Claims of the present Congress, a copy of which is hereto attached for information and adopted as the report of this committee.

The investigation of the claim by your committee leads them to the same conclusions as those reached by the Senate committee, and your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

[Senate Report No. 17, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Claims submit the following report, recommending the passage of the bill (S. 357) for the relief of William S. Grant.

The following are presented as the essential facts upon which this claim is based:

1. On March 5, 1860, the said Grant and one Taliafero proposed to the Secretary of War to furnish all the military supplies needed until March 26, 1862, at certain posts in Arizona, at prices 12 per cent below the then ruling rates.

2. March 9, 1860, the Secretary of War issued an order authorizing the supplies to be so furnished. Subsequently Taliafero withdrew, by consent of the War Department. Grant gave bond, and in the spring of 1860 began performance. To insure prompt work he moved to Arizona, where he invested large sums in flour mills, etc. He arranged for a large credit with Pierce & Bacon, of Boston, and made them his Eastern purchasing agents. During the history of this case Grant remained in Arizona.

3. From time to time goods were delivered to the said posts by Grant, and payments therefor were made to him. To insure the delivery of supplies fit for the purpose, the Secretary of War, on September 18, 1860, issued an order requiring that all articles under this contract purchased in Boston or New York should be there inspected before shipment. To this modification of the contract Grant assented.

4. September 22, 1860, Pierce & Bacon, as the purchasing agents of Grant, received from the War Department a ratified requisition for supplies. They then learned of the inspection order, and were notified by the War Department that inspection would be made by Col. D. D. Tompkins, then stationed in New York, or by some officer by him designated.

5. By September 24, 1860, Pierce & Bacon had under their control sufficient goods to meet the requisitions, and on that day wrote to Colonel Tompkins requesting an early inspection, and notifying him of the necessity of shipment before October 1. It was known to the War Department that it was necessary to ship the goods by vessel from New York to Port Lavaca, Tex., and thence by wagon trains 1,201 miles to Arizona. Inspection before October 1 would have landed the goods at Lavaca early in November. Grant's trains were at Lavaca ready to start November 10. Had they started in November delivery at the forts in Arizona would have been assured long before capture would have been possible.

6. On September 26, 1860, Pierce & Bacon sent a telegram to Colonel Tompkins to the same effect as their letter of September 24. Letters and telegrams urging immediate inspection followed, September 27 and October 13. On October 15 Pierce & Bacon requested Colonel Tompkins to inspect goods without awaiting formal orders. To all requests Colonel Tompkins replied that he must have the order from the War Department. On October 15 Pierce & Bacon complained direct to the War Department.

7. The clerical act of forwarding to the inspecting officer the inspection order of September 18, 1860, was inexcusably delayed from that date until November 21, 1860. Inspection was made December 3, 4, and 5, and the goods shipped December 5, 1860. They arrived at Port Lavaca January 15, 1861. On the same day the train, having waited since November 10 at heavy expense, started. The train consisted of 305 yoke of oxen, 20 horses, 6 mules, 41 wagons. It proceeded, a part about 60 miles and a part 36 miles, when, owing to the lateness of the season, the grass proved insufficient and the trains went into camp, the animals being sent some 20 miles to get feed near the streams. It was impossible to avoid a long halt to await the growth of grass along the route. During the winter 70 yoke of oxen perished from want of food.

The distance from Lavaca to San Antonio was 135 miles, and thence to Fort Buchanan 1,066 miles. The route west of San Antonio was through an unsettled wilderness. The route from Lavaca to San Antonio was through five

counties, with a population (white) of 12,935, with scattering small towns, where purchase of food for so large a train was then impossible.

Port Lavaca was distant 151 miles from Galveston, and neither there nor near there could such a train have been provisioned for a march to San Antonio. No food was available save forage. Such was then the usual and necessary course of business. Had food been purchasable, to haul it would have increased the train a half, the increase to be useless beyond San Antonio.

The ordinance of secession was adopted in Texas March 4, 1861. The governor was deposed March 16, 1861.

Mr. Grant was guilty of no negligence, legal or moral, in holding his trains in camp. Wholly and necessarily for want of forage, the trains halted until the middle of March. Then, the grass still being short, a start was made; but for want of food the train was obliged to halt for ten days. Pushing forward with diligence, they arrived at San Antonio April 15. Fifty miles beyond, at Rio Hondo, on April 20, 1861, the entire train, by order of the governor of Texas, was captured by the Texan Rangers, and all the Government supplies—wagons, oxen, and horses—turned over to the Confederate authorities and by them used.

S. Pierce & Bacon had under their control during October, 1860, sufficient goods in readiness for inspection. Inspection during that month would have enabled Grant to fully perform his contract. By reaching the highlands of the interior seasonably, as would have been the case had inspection been so made, the trains would have reached the forts in February, and thus have avoided capture. The War Department was responsible for the delay of more than two months, and that delay rendered the delay of the halt in Texas unavoidable.

While the committee is not prepared to adjudge as a legal conclusion that this delay was the proximate cause of the loss, the conclusion of fact is reached that the delay was caused by the neglect of the Government, and that without such delay the loss would not have occurred.

Application for relief was made to the Thirty-seventh Congress, but without action by the committee. The papers were withdrawn and suit brought in the Court of Claims. In that suit claim was made for unearned profits, now abandoned, and for damages for rescission of contract, also here abandoned, and points raised not material here. In an opinion, necessarily adhering to strict legal principles, the Court of Claims held that the neglect of the Government to inspect the supplies was a cause too remote from the capture to hold the Government legally liable for the results of the neglect. On appeal this decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Justice Davis, recognizing the strong equities of the case, in the opinion said:

"Whether there are equities in this particular case, and, if so, whether they require that the claimant should be reimbursed, in whole or in part, for the capture of his property under the circumstances, are questions that must be addressed to Congress, for it is not the province of the judicial department of the Government to determine them."

Without taking issue with the decision of the Court of Claims or of the Supreme Court, the committee rests its recommendation upon "the equities" of this case, which the last court says are not within the judicial department to determine.

It was strongly urged in argument by counsel before the committee that since the above decisions the modern doctrine of equitable estoppel has been ingrafted upon the common law and that the application of that principle to the facts of this case was not considered by the court in its decision. Equitable estoppels prevent a party from invoking his strict rights at law, when by his own conduct he has caused the other party to the contract to change his course for the worse, or by such conduct has materially changed his situation for the worse. Under this doctrine it was contended that the Government is estopped from denying that the claimant had failed to deliver the goods according to the terms of his contract.

As the recommendation in favor of the claim is rested on other grounds, it is unnecessary to determine whether this contention is sound in law, but it is not to be denied that the admitted facts of the case, upon which this claim of equitable estoppel is based, furnish a most material feature in the equities which control the judgment of the committee.

In good faith, in 1860, with no thought that war would endanger his contract, Mr. Grant diligently, and without negligence, sought to discharge his contract. The failure of the Government to seasonably inspect the goods would not have justified Mr. Grant in declining to proceed further with the contract. Inspection was daily expected from September 22, 1860, to November 21, 1860, and a heavy train waiting at Lavaca. The Supreme Court has held in United States *vs.* Wormer (13 Wall., 28) that a contractor must submit to reasonable inspection regulations.

It was Mr. Grant's duty to proceed and to trust to his Government to deal justly with him. When the goods were shipped, December 5, 1860, it is plain there was no such apprehension of hostilities as to lead Mr. Grant to believe performance hazardous. Had he then defaulted, his bond would doubtless have been proceeded against. The possibility or probability that he would be sustained by the courts would not have justified him in incurring the risk. His default would have ended his relation as a contractor in Arizona, where he then was, with the large investments above recited. His duty as a citizen required him to exert himself to the utmost to carry out his contract to supply the then distant military posts in Arizona. It is a matter of history that the Territory was abandoned later because, in part, of the inability to safely transport supplies. After he reached Texas and was obliged to halt there until the middle of March, 1861, it was his highest patriotic duty to then push forward, as he did, at all cost and all hazard, to furnish the much-needed supplies to troops on the remote frontier.

The commendable fidelity of his efforts to serve the United States brought him to ruin and bankruptcy. In 1860 he possessed in his own right $125,000. By May, 1861, by the neglect of his Government, he was penniless. He is now 71 years of age, and for thirty-five years has been compelled to live in actual poverty. By the abandonment of the Territory he suffered other heavy losses. His mills in Arizona were burned by the United States troops, with other property of his, and from inability to obtain technical proof the judgment recovered therefor was less by $20,000 than the actual loss. In settling for goods actually furnished under his contract, owing to the fact that officers resigned or fled after the abandonment, he was unable to replace vouchers burned with his property, and his just accounts were reduced some $13,000 by the Treasury Department. Large quantities of goods were necessarily abandoned. We are assured that Mr. Grant's losses, for which no recompense is now sought, exceeded $100,000.

The goods captured were seized, not as private property, but as quasi public property, solely because they were destined for and needed by the United States troops in Arizona. Upon this issue the claimant introduced evidence never before presented in the case, evidence of a high order—the correspondence between the governor of Texas, his quartermaster-general, and the commander of the capturing forces. The governor ordered that the trains be examined, saying if the goods were for private use to suffer them to pass unmolested, but if intended for troops of the United States to seize them as contraband of war and turn them over to the Confederate authorities. Finding the Government inspection brand, the goods were seized.

When shipped these goods were articles of legitimate commerce. Subsequently, without the fault or neglect of the owner, but owing to the fault of the Government in causing the delay, their character was, while in transitu, changed to contraband of war, and hazards thereby incurred by the owner, unforeseen by him, such as he could not have reasonably anticipated, and from which he was powerless to protect himself.

From the losses sustained by Mr. Grant the committee exclude all items of a purely private nature, apportioning the loss upon equitable grounds. By so doing and by limiting the sum to be recommended to the quasi public property, in which the Government had an inchoate title, the claim stands upon its own peculiar grounds, and its allowance, it would seem, will not open the door for the payment of less meritorious claims.

From the record of the case as it went to the Court of Claims we find that on the day of its capture the train was worth to the claimant $107,471.55. Upon delivery at Fort Buchanan it would have been worth $121,711.75. Additional items of $1,527.60 for expenses incident to purchase, of $18,695.60 for expenses of train while awaiting arrival of goods at Lavaca, and private goods of $9,258.57, making a total of $29,481.17, are not recommended. These private losses of $29,481.17, deducted from the worth of the train when captured, $107,471, leave the losses on the military supplies at $77,989.78, although there is a strong equitable claim for the item of $18,695.60 for the expense of the train while waiting at Lavaca.

Your committee, however, recommend that relief be limited to the actual loss upon the property that was strictly in the nature of military supplies and captured for that reason, stating their values at the place of capture, as shown by the undisputed facts of record, viz, actual cost in Boston and New York of the soap, candles, bacon, pork, and ham, captured as above, $19,517.74; actual cost of oxen, horses, wagons, and mules captured, $22,562.90; amount earned under contract for transportation to place of capture, $35,909.14, making a total of $77,989.78.

Believing that but very few cases can be found in the proceedings of Congress whose equities are equal to those under consideration, and where the hardships befalling the claimant have been greater, your committee would respectfully recommend the passage of the bill to it referred.

Mr. TAWNEY. I move that this bill be laid aside to be favorably reported to the House.

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Chairman, I am somewhat surprised that on a bill carrying this amount of money there should be an effort to put it through the House without any explanation beyond that contained in the report. I have had only a moment or two to glance at the report, which is of course the only evidence we have in this case. We naturally look with suspicion at claims which are nearly forty years old; and I think that we may well look with suspicion at this case, as well as those that have gone before it, because there is no detailed statement as to the alleged loss of this individual. Let us see what his claims are. He claims that the shipment of some goods of his into Arizona or Texas—it is immaterial which—was delayed by the Government because the inspecting officer was not on the ground from the 1st of October until about the 1st of December; that for this reason the goods reached Texas so late in the season that there was not sufficient food for the animals that he had to haul his supplies; that in this way he was delayed from day to day and from week to week, until ultimately the war came on, and his goods were seized by order of the governor of the State of Texas.

Now, I am not thoroughly familiar with the conditions existing in Texas. There are some gentlemen here from that State who can speak on that matter. But I know something about other regions in that latitude; and it is, in my mind, a serious question whether there would have been any more supplies of food (and that is the main ground of the equity claimed in this case)—whether there would have been any more supplies of food in the latter part of November or the first of December than there were in the month of January. Upon that hinges all the equity asserted to exist in this case. I do not believe that, even if the conditions claimed to have existed in this case did exist, there are any equities in favor of this claimant.

I believe, however, from what I know of countries in a similar latitude that there was more feed for his cattle in Texas in January than there would have been during the last of November or the first of December, at which date he would have been in this country with the goods, if they had been inspected at the time he claims they should have been.

I should have supposed that the advocates of this bill would have made some effort to convince the House as to whether the supply of food for cattle in that country was greater in November than in January. It is a very important question in the determination of this case. I should naturally suppose that at that season of the year the rains had come, grass had sprung up, and there was better feed for his oxen in January than in the last of November.

This man claims that he was delayed by reason of the shortness of the supply of feed until March. This delay extended, as he claims, from the early days of January until that time.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Grazing is better in that country in January than in March.

Mr. LOUD. As I said, I do not know much about the conditions existing there. This, however, is a claim for $77,000; and surely if the man is entitled to the value of the supplies and stores, if he was injured by the Government to the extent of that sum, then assuredly he has a much more equitable claim upon the Government for the loss of 100 or 125 oxen that he claims starved to death because there was not sufficient feed, and this starvation occurred because he was delayed in getting to that country by the action of the Government.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I do not know the date specified here. When were these goods inspected?

Mr. LOUD. He claims that the goods should have been inspected in the early part of October. They were not, however, inspected until the 1st of December. Inspected as they were on that date, he arrived in Texas about January following.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Where did he start from?

Mr. LOUD. He started from Boston, I believe.

Mr. DALZELL. I think from New York.

Mr. LOUD. Well, either Boston or New York. That is immaterial. It did not take any longer, however, to make a voyage from New York to Texas in December than it would have taken in the month of October. There was as much grass growing on the ocean in October as there was in January, and so we must assume that it would have taken him six weeks to have gotten there, whenever he started.

I believe, from a cursory examination of this claim, that it has no equity. And beyond that it should be remembered that he has already taken it to the courts and exhausted all the remedies that were given to him by the law. It has been taken into the Supreme Court of the United States, and that court decided that he had no claim against the Government. Now, thirty-eight years after that, without a word of explanation, the claim is brought up here and asked to be put through the House of Representatives without any explanation at all. If the claim is just, let us understand its merits and its equities; and then if the House shall wish to pass it, I will acquiesce. But I think that persons familiar with the conditions existing in that country should be called upon to explain, from personal knowledge, whether the facts set forth in the report are accurate or not.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. DALZELL having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that the President had approved and signed bill of the following title:

H. R. 4769. An act to amend an act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona.

WILLIAM S. GRANT.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, in reply to the gentleman from California, I will say, in explanation of the motion I made at the conclusion of the reading of the report, that I had no thought of "railroading" the bill through without explanation. The report of the committee in this case is very full and explicit. It gives detailed information with respect to all of the facts and circumstances on which the claim rests. The report was read in full, and I did not think, in view of the facts therein contained, that any further explanation would be demanded or was necessary.

The gentleman from California objects, as I understand him, to the passage of the bill because it does not appear affirmatively that the conditions in the State of Texas in the months of January and February for the transportation of freight by wagon trains across the State were more favorable than at other periods of the year; that this claimant delayed starting for a considerable time after the goods were received at Lavaca, and that the delay on the route and loss of the property did not arise from the causes set forth in the report.

I would like, Mr. Chairman, if that is true, for the gentleman from California, or any other gentleman in this House, to explain why he did not go on with his wagon train? He had all of this freight; he had thousands of dollars invested in it; and if the conditions had been favorable for his going on, is it not reasonable to suppose that he would have done so and thereby have saved himself the expense and loss incident to the delay? The fact that he did not do so shows that there must have been some urgent necessity for that delay, or otherwise he would have gone on and gotten out of Texas long before the secession ordinance was passed by that State.

There is, therefore, nothing in the claim of the gentleman from California, so far as it relates to the delay in getting these supplies through the State after they arrived at Lavaca.

Mr. LOUD. Yes; but if the gentleman will allow me, would not the same conditions have existed, and perhaps in a greater degree, if he had gone six weeks earlier? That is the question concerning which the House should be informed.

Mr. TAWNEY. If he had gone at the time that he intended to go, at the time that he could have gone, had the inspection of those goods been made by the War Department at the time they were requested to make it, there would have been no delay in his getting out of the State of Texas.

But the delay was over two months. He was ready on the 10th of November, with his trains at Lavaca, to transport the goods across the State of Texas to Fort Buchanan, their destination.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the statement which the gentleman from California [Mr. LOUD] makes respecting the hearing which this man has had in the courts is true. The Supreme Court, sitting as a court of law and applying to the facts purely technical rules of law, decided that there was no legal liability on the part of the Government. Why? Because the proximate cause of the loss was the rebellion, and the Government of the United States was exonerated from any liability. At the time of this decision the doctrine of equitable estoppel found little, if any, favor in courts of law because of that fact.

That the equities in the case were recognized by the Supreme Court is shown by the concluding paragraph of the decision, where Justice Davis very clearly refers to them.

Mr. DALZELL. He does not say that there are any equities in the case at all.

Mr. LOUD. And he was only one of the judges.

Mr. TAWNEY. He does not discuss the question whether there are any equities. He leaves that question to the Congress of the United States. In this paragraph he says:

> Whether there are equities in this particular case, and, if so, whether they require that the claimant should be reimbursed, in whole or in part, for the capture of his property under the circumstances, are questions that must be addressed to Congress, for it is not the province of the judicial department of the Government to determine them.

Now, let us examine the facts and see whether there are any equities or not. Here was a citizen of the United States who had, by contract, engaged to furnish his Government with a certain amount of supplies in a far distant Territory. That man was required to furnish these supplies at 12 per cent less than the ruling price. In order to meet the obligations of his contract, he employed certain purchasing agents in the city of Boston to obtain the goods and supplies which he was required to furnish to the Government, and at great expense purchased wagons, horses, mules, and oxen to carry these supplies from the port of Lavaca to Fort Buchanan in Arizona.

On the 18th of September, 1860, after supplying the Government for several months with supplies in this same Territory, the Secretary of War issued an order directing that before shipment inspection of the goods and supplies would have to be made by a duly appointed officer of the Government. Mr. Grant acquiesced in that condition, although it was entirely outside of the contract.

It is said by the Court of Claims that he was not obliged to accept this new condition. It was so held in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in this case, reported in 7 Wallace; but in another case, reported in 13 Wallace, which I have here on my desk, the Supreme Court reverses the ruling in the Grant case, holding that the Departments of the Government have absolute control and full authority to impose any reasonable regulations with regard to the inspection of supplies or other property to be furnished to the Government of the United States under a contract between the Government and a private citizen, and that such regulations, if reasonable, must be complied with.

But even granting that he had the option of accepting this new condition or rejecting it and going on and shipping the goods, what prudent business man would have assumed that risk with the order of the War Department staring him in the face requiring inspection before shipment?

He accepted the order of inspection. A requisition was made for the supplies and forwarded to his agents at Boston. They received that requisition on the 22d of September, 1860, and at the same time they received notice from the War Department that before any shipment could be made the goods would have to be inspected by Colonel Tompkins, then stationed at the city of New York.

That was on the 22d of September. On the 24th of September these agents—Pierce and Bacon—notified Colonel Tompkins that they had in their possession or under their control the supplies necessary to meet the requirements of the contract and were ready for the inspection required. Colonel Tompkins promptly replied that he had received no order from the War Department to inspect any goods purchased by Mr. Grant or by them as his agents.

They then telegraphed to the War Department and received no reply. They wrote urgently requesting the War Department to promptly send some one to inspect the goods, saying that they were ready for inspection, that the opportunities to ship supplies by that route to the port of Lavaca were very few, and that they wanted to avail themselves of the first opportunity; and yet they received no reply.

They kept urging and urging the War Department, time after time, but not until the 3d of December, more than two months and a half after the War Department had been notified that the goods were ready for inspection, did the Department send anyone to inspect the goods. During that time Mr. Grant was lying with all his wagons, his oxen, his mules, his horses, and his men, at Lavaca, Tex., awaiting the arrival of these goods. I say that the delay of two months and a half in performing a condition which the War Department voluntarily assumed to perform, should not now be

pleaded by the Government of the United States in opposition to the payment of a loss which a citizen of the United States sustained in consequence of that delay.

Mr. BLAND. Will the gentleman allow me a moment?

Mr. TAWNEY. Certainly.

Mr. BLAND. Has this claim ever been presented for payment to the War Department?

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes.

Mr. BLAND. Why has it not been paid?

Mr. TAWNEY. I can not answer that question, but the claim has been presented.

Mr. BLAND. If it was presented, why was it not paid?

Mr. TAWNEY. I understand that for the purpose of complying with the conditions of his contract Mr. Grant moved to Arizona, and expended large sums of money in building sawmills and making provision for carrying out his contract with the Government. Shortly after the outbreak of the rebellion his property was destroyed by fire, his vouchers and everything else burned, with the exception of about $18,000 in vouchers, which amount was allowed by the War Department. That is the explanation which is made to the Committee on Claims, and of which they have the evidence.

Mr. BRUCKER. Then he was allowed by the War Department $18,000?

Mr. TAWNEY. That was the amount he was able to prove by vouchers.

Mr. BLAND. Was there no way for him to secure evidence of these vouchers that would be satisfactory to the Department?

Mr. TAWNEY. That I can not answer. These were all that he could supply, and therefore all that the War Department could pay.

Mr. GREENE. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question for information?

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. I see here this statement: "The amount of goods that he purchased cost him $19,517.74. The amount earned under contract for transportation to place of capture was $31,919.14." Now, does he mean to say that it cost him $35,919.14 to transfer $19,000 worth of goods from Boston to the place where the goods were captured?

Mr. TAWNEY. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MAHON], chairman of the committee, is better able to answer that question than I. That is a matter which the committee has investigated, and that is the result of their investigation, and the evidence on that subject was filed before the committee and submitted to it.

Mr. GREENE. That is true; but does anybody believe that it cost $35,000 to carry $19,000 worth of goods from Boston to where they were captured?

Mr. TAWNEY. The committee believed it, unanimously, and the Senate committee were likewise unanimous in the belief.

Mr. GREENE. But does anybody in this House believe that except the Committee on Claims?

Mr. TAWNEY. Well, Mr. Chairman, this was in the year 1860. The gentleman perhaps knows something about the means of transportation at that time. The goods had to be shipped by water from Boston to the port of Lavaca, Tex., and from there about 1,500 miles overland by wagon train.

Mr. GREENE. Well, but they did not get there before they were captured?

Mr. TAWNEY. No; but they did get almost out of the State of Texas—about 400 miles, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. BROMWELL. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. TAWNEY. Certainly.

Mr. BROMWELL. I understand from the gentleman's statement that vouchers were filed with the War Department amounting to $18,000?

Mr. TAWNEY. I do not say that that is just the amount. I am informed by the Committee on Claims that it was about that amount.

Mr. BROMWELL. At any rate, vouchers were filed for that amount of this claim.

Mr. TAWNEY. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MAHON] will answer your question.

Mr. BROMWELL. You made the statement a while ago that vouchers for $18,000 were filed with the War Department.

Mr. TAWNEY. That was my impression.

Mr. BROMWELL. And that the other vouchers were lost; and then the gentleman from Missouri asked you whether or not other evidence as to these missing vouchers was submitted to the War Department. Now, what I want to know is, what evidence has the Committee on War Claims had before it over and above the vouchers furnished to the War Department as to the amount of this claim. In other words, had they these vouchers, or any evidence as to the amount of these missing vouchers, or did they merely take the word of the claimant himself as to the amount of the vouchers?

Mr. MAHON. The Committee on War Claims did not take the word of the claimant. That report is made on sworn testimony—testimony that is on file. This $19,000 that he was allowed was on vouchers. About the balance, destroyed, ample evidence is on file to show that the goods, without any profit, cost him $77,000, and for over 70 head of oxen and all his wagons the difference between that amount and $112,000 is all shown in the testimony.

Mr. TAWNEY. One word more, and I am through.

By reason of the inexcusable delay of the Secretary of War in making the inspection the supplies could not be shipped, and when they were shipped circumstances had occurred in the meantime which brought about a condition in the State of Texas that resulted in the confiscation of the property. But the members of this House who will recall the history of the year 1860, and who will recollect the conduct of the man who was in charge of the War Department at that time, may readily see some connection between this unexcusable delay on the part of the War Department and the confiscation of the goods by the Southern Confederacy later on.

Mr. GREENE. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. TAWNEY. Certainly.

Mr. GREENE. I am asking for information and not to annoy. A portion of this claim is for the price of oxen. Is there any evidence in the claim, or in the report, that the Southern Confederacy captured or took his oxen? The statement is made that they took the goods because they were branded by the Government. Is there any claim that the oxen were branded?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say——

Mr. GREENE. Is there any evidence that he did not sell the cattle for double what they cost him?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say to the gentleman that that question is answered in the report, and if that is not satisfactory, I will refer him to the evidence on file.

Mr. GREENE. The report does not answer it. It is said the goods were captured because they were quasi public property. Then it says the cattle cost him so much money, but there is no statement that the Southern Confederacy ever took his cattle.

Mr. TAWNEY. The gentleman's question suggests another fact that I intended to allude to, bearing upon the motive for the delay from September 24, 1860, to December 3, 1860, of the War Department in making the inspection which it had itself required. It is a peculiar fact that the order of the governor of the State of Texas to the adjutant-general, directing the capture of this property, specifically mentions that all property branded with the stamp of the United States Government was to be taken, and that personal property, the goods owned by Mr. Grant personally, should not be taken, thus avoiding the charge and the crime of larceny.

Mr. GREENE. Were the cattle branded "U. S.?"

Mr. TAWNEY. Whether the governor of Texas received information from the War Department that these goods were soon to pass through his State branded "U. S.," and in that way could be identified as being quasi Government property and thereby subject to capture and confiscation, I do not pretend to say, but in the light of subsequent events, for which that same Secretary of War was responsible, during the close of that Administration, we may reasonably infer that there was a strong motive for delaying the inspection of these goods from the 22d of September until the 5th of December, and that it was the same motive which prompted this same Secretary of War to distribute munitions of war in certain localities where the then contemplated Confederacy could with ease avail itself of them.

The War Department never responded to the purchasing agents of Mr. Grant. It did not even reply, and yet if the inspection had been made any time in the month of October even, the goods would have passed through the State of Texas long before the secession of that State, and the loss would have been saved to Mr. Grant. There is, therefore, a strong equity in the case under the doctrine of equitable estoppel, now recognized and applied by all courts of law. The doctrine of equitable estoppel did not prevail in the courts of the United States when this claim was brought there originally as it does now. The equities of the case were not argued nor considered by the court in that case.

The Supreme Court of the United States, sitting as a court of law on a purely law case, did not apply this doctrine, but now all American courts of law recognize and apply it, and that doctrine applies to this case. I say it places the Government of the United States in a position where it is estopped, where it can not in conscience and equity say that the rebellion was the proximate cause of the loss, and thus avoid the consequences of its own wrong in purposely or inexcusably delaying the inspection of these goods. I think, Mr. Chairman, that no man can read the facts as detailed in this report, respecting the merits of this claim, without being convinced that the Government of the United States should make good to this citizen the amount of his loss, and I therefore hope the bill will be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

BOOK AGENTS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 225) for the relief of the Newberry College, Newberry, S. C.

The bill was read.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the bill just read—No. 3 on the Calendar—was intended by the Committee on War Claims to follow the bill next on the Calendar—Senate bill 629, for the relief of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The committee has no authority, of course, to make a change in the Calendar; but it has unanimously requested that Senate bill 629 be given its proper place as No. 3 on the Calendar, preceding the Newberry College case, without displacing any bills which may follow. I ask unanimous consent that the intention of the committee be carried out, and that Senate bill 629 be taken up for consideration.

Mr. DINGLEY. That can not be done in the committee; it must be done in the House, if at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the bill to which the gentleman from Texas refers on the Calendar?

Mr. COOPER of Texas. It is; it is No. 4.

The CHAIRMAN. The rules provide, as the Chair understands, that the Committee of the Whole may take up a bill out of its order.

Mr. RICHARDSON. That is very clearly the rule.

Mr. McRAE. It is perfectly legitimate that consent be given to pass over the Newberry College bill without prejudice and without its losing its place on the Calendar, in order that this other bill may be considered.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the understanding of the Chair that the rules allow the Committee of the Whole to take up a bill out of its order.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Rule XXIII, paragraph 4, covers the point.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read clause 4 of Rule XXIII.

The Clerk read as follows:

In Committees of the Whole House business on their Calendars may be taken up in regular order, or in such order as the committee may determine, unless the bill to be considered was determined by the House at the time of going into committee; but bills for raising revenue, general appropriation bills, and bills for the improvement of rivers and harbors shall have precedence.

Mr. DINGLEY. Does not that refer to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union?

The CHAIRMAN. The language of the rule is, "In Committees of the Whole House."

Mr. RICHARDSON. This is the Committee of the Whole House on the Private Calendar.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. COOPER] asks unanimous consent that the bill indicated by him, Senate bill 629, be now taken up for consideration. Is there objection?

Mr. LATIMER. In view of the statement made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COOPER] who reported both these bills, I wish to say, representing the Newberry College bill, that I consent to the arrangement proposed, with the understanding that this bill does not lose its place.

Several MEMBERS. It is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. DALZELL. I think we had better follow the Calendar as printed.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is made.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I move that the Committee of the Whole take up for present consideration Senate bill No. 629, to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in the case of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South against The United States.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill was read, as follows:

Whereas there has been pending before Congress for many years a claim of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a corporation located at Nashville, Tenn., and chartered under the laws of Tennessee, for the occupation, use, and consumption of the property of said corporation, of various kinds, occupied, used, taken away, injured, consumed, or destroyed by the United States or its Army during the war, or for its benefit in any way; and

Whereas it is difficult for Congress to determine in a satisfactory manner, either to the claimant or Congress, the sum that ought to be paid to said corporation in full settlement of said claim: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the said claim, with all the accompanying petitions and papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims. That full jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court to ascertain the loss or injury, if any, that may have been sustained by said corporation in the occupation, use, and consumption of the property, including the buildings and grounds, the time the same was used and occupied, the value of all material of every kind used, taken away, injured, consumed, or destroyed by the United States or its Army or for its benefit in any way, connected with the publishing house of said corporation in Nashville, Tenn., during the years 1864 and 1865, or at any other time; and the said court shall render judgment against the United States in favor of said corporation for whatever sum that may be thus found, which judgment, when paid to the duly authorized agent or attorney in fact of said corporation, shall be in full discharge of all claims of said corporation against the United States.

SEC. 2. That the said court in the trial of said cause shall admit as competent evidence the affidavits now on file in the cause before Congress, both for and against said claim, and may hear such additional proof as may be submitted on behalf of the claimant or the United States, with the right of appeal by either party from such judgment.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. As a substitute for the pending bill, I offer the bill which I send to the desk. My proposition is to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill just read and insert what I send to the Clerk.

Mr. DINGLEY. No amendment is in order until general debate has been closed.

The CHAIRMAN. If any gentleman desires to take the floor for general debate, no amendment can now be offered.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I ask unanimous consent that the substitute be considered as pending.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman can have this proposed substitute read for the information of the committee.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Very well.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to pay to the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a corporation chartered under the laws of Tennessee, $288,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as full compensation for the property of said corporation, including the buildings and ground, and all machinery, and all materials of every kind, used, taken away, injured, consumed, or destroyed by the United States or its Army, or for its benefit in any way, connected with the publishing house of said corporation in Nashville, Tenn., during the years 1864 and 1865, or at any other time; said sum to be in full discharge of all claims of said corporation against the United States; such payment to be made to the duly authorized agent or attorney in fact of said corporation.

Mr. DALZELL. The original bill before the House provides, as I understand, for a reference of this matter to the Court of Claims. The proposed substitute provides for the payment of $288,000 without reference to the Court of Claims.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. DINGLEY. I understand the substitute has been read merely for information.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this substitute which has been offered for the Senate bill——

The CHAIRMAN. Let there be no misapprehension. The substitute has merely been read in the time of the gentleman from Texas for the information of the committee. Until general debate has been closed no amendment is in order.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the bill which has just been read for the information of the House will be offered by me as a substitute for the pending bill, and I beg to state that this bill has already been considered and favorably reported by the Committee on War Claims as well as the pending bill.

Having reported this bill under the instructions of the Committee on War Claims, it is proper that I should make a brief statement of the facts and law that induced said report.

The claimants in this bill is a corporation chartered by the legislature of Tennessee in 1854 for the purpose of establishing a publishing house. The object and purpose of this publishing house, among other things, was "to advance the cause of charity by disseminating religious knowledge and useful scientific information in the form of books, tracts, and periodicals," and the net proceeds of this enterprise was to be set apart and used "for the benefit of the traveling, supernumerary, superannuated, and worn-out preachers, their wives, widows, and children."

With these objects in view, this corporation in 1856 established an extensive publishing house in Nashville, Tenn., and said house was in successful and profitable operation up to the time the Federal Army, under General Buell, reached Nashville in February, 1862.

Before General Buell reached the city of Nashville, but while near there, a deputation of the citizens of Nashville visited General Buell and invited him to occupy and protect the city. Among these visitors were city officials, prominent citizens, and some of the managers of this publishing house corporation.

General Buell expressed gratification at this proceeding, and assured the deputation "that protection to both person and property of all peaceable citizens would be fully extended by the Army of the United States," and he requested the mayor to so inform the people.

In compliance with this request the mayor of Nashville issued his proclamation, following the advice of General Buell, and, among other things, said that the interview of the General gave "every assurance of safety and protection to the people both in their person and to their property." And on the same day General Buell issued his proclamation, wherein he said that "peaceable citizens are not to be molested in their personal property," and that "if the necessities of the public service should require the use of private property to public uses, compensation is to be allowed."

From the day of the entry of General Buell until the close of the war Nashville and the country north of that place in Tennessee were in control of the Federal Army and the civil authorities. The courts, local and Federal, were in the full and free exercise

of their functions and jurisdictions, and from the day of the issuance of General Buell's proclamation to the cessation of hostilities the people of Nashville and the country proximate thereto pursued their usual vocations and pursuits, and the people were clothed with all the machinery and paraphernalia of civil government and were obedient to and paying tribute to the Federal Government.

On the 24th of May, 1862, the United States district attorney for the Nashville district filed a suit or libel of information in the circuit court of the United States to sequester and condemn and sell and to confiscate the proceeds of the property, real and personal, belonging to this publishing house corporation; and on the same day a warrant of arrest was issued, and said warrant was on the next day executed by the United States marshal by arresting the property, real and personal, of the corporation, and he took possession of the same. In June thereafter a replevy bond was given by some of the parties defendant in interest.

Term after term this cause was continued until the November term, 1865, when the cause was dismissed by the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States. During the period this cause was pending in court, the proceedings were conducted with regularity, and Judge Catron, one of the supreme judges of the United States, held the court.

Such, Mr. Chairman, was the situation of this property up to 1862. Then, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commander of the department, ordered Col. J. L. Donaldson, United States quartermaster, to examine the feasibility of the plan "of using this property for doing all sorts of printing for the Army," etc., and on the 27th of January following the major-general directed that the property be seized and it be appropriated and used by the Army, and thereafter it was used by the Army until December, 1865, when the libel suit pending in the circuit court was dismissed, and the property then remaining was returned to its owners.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman let me call his attention to a statement of fact? He speaks of 1862 as the time when General Thomas took charge of the property. General Thomas was not in command at that time.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. He issued his order in December, 1863, and in January, 1864, took charge of the property, and he continued to operate it until the close of the war. After the close of actual hostilities it was turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau, and in December, 1865, the libel suit was dismissed and this property returned to its owners.

It is very evident that when Major-General Thomas ordered this property seized and appropriated to the use of the Army he was under the belief that the property had already been confiscated, when, in fact, the proceedings to confiscate were then pending in court and the property in the hands of the bailee under his replevin bond.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as to the injury done the property while in the unlawful possession of the court and the Army. It is shown by the evidence that when this property was unlawfully taken possession of it was worth "nearly, if not quite," the sum of $700,000, and that when it was returned to the owners in the latter part of 1865, and before it could be put in operation, $300,000 first-mortgage bonds had to be issued and sold to repair the injury done the property.

I have an itemized statement of the claimants, which is as follows:

1. Rent for grounds and buildings	$30,000
2. Rent for machinery, type, etc	124,800
3. Damage to machinery, etc	156,000
4. Value of stationery, ink, paper, blank books, etc., taken by Army for its use	90,000
5. Damage done to merchandise, blanks, books, etc., remaining	45,000
6. Value of job office taken away	5,500
7. Value of front store torn down	5,000
8. Injury to buildings and alterations of interior	5,000
9. Loss of stereotype materials, etc	4,550
10. Use of iron lathes	5,100
Total	470,950

It is further shown that the just and fair value of the ground and building was $150,000, and therefore it appears the charge of $30,000 made by the claimants for the use of this lot and building is not unreasonable.

The total value of the machinery in and connected with this establishment was $312,000, and the estimated rental of this property for the time it was in the possession of the agents of the Government is $124,800. This estimate is based on a rental value of 20 per cent. The injury done to the property, by the proof before the committee, is shown to be $156,000.

The value of the merchandise, books, stationery, ink, blank books, material, etc., taken and used by the Government through its agents is shown to be $90,000, and the injury done to the merchandise, books, stationery, etc., remaining is estimated at $45,000. It is further shown that the job office of the corporation was taken away, and the front store torn down, and other alterations made and injuries done to the building. The value of the job office is shown to be $5,500; value of front store, $5,000, and the alterations and injury to the buildings, $5,000.

The Army also destroyed a lot of stereotype plates and other material therewith connected, and removed and used three large lathes for turning cannon and other metals. The value of the loss of the stereotype plates and material, etc., is estimated at $4,550 and the use of and damage to the iron lathes is valued at $5,100. So it appears from the proof that the total injury to this corporation by the unlawful seizure, use, and destruction of this property by the Government amounts to the sum total of $470,950. And this proof is made by credible, honest, and worthy citizens.

The witnesses are members of the various political parties and of the several religious Christian denominations. They are men whose probity of character has been proven by a life of integrity, honesty, and fair dealing, several of them being ministers of the gospel.

Besides, some of the witnesses were soldiers in the Federal Army, and were, I think, participants in the engagements resulting in the surrender of Nashville, and afterwards had in charge part of this printing establishment after it had been taken possession of for the use of the Army, notably, Col. A. W. Wills, who was brevet lieutenant-colonel and assistant quartermaster, stationed at Nashville.

Such, Mr. Chairman, is the testimony and the character of the witnesses upon which the committee in great part has based its findings and report. You will observe that the total injury and damage suffered by this corporation, as appears from the testimony, amounts to $470,950. The committee has not recommended the payment of so large a sum, but does recommend the payment of $288,000, a sum almost less than half the amount of injury claimed, and if not proven with absolute certainty to our satisfaction it appears reasonably certain, and the committee, out of an abundance of prudence and caution, have resolved all doubts in favor of the Government and eliminated all charges that seemed excessive or dubious, and therefore recommend the payment of $288,000 in full and complete settlement of all claims that this book publishing company may have against the Government.

Mr. Chairman, the facts and testimony in connection with this matter I have now reviewed for the information of the committee, and I think it proper now to briefly refer to the orders, proclamations, and law which the committee has applied in reaching the conclusions reported to the House.

In the first place, in 1862, General Buell, prior to his occupancy of the city of Nashville, in response to the deputation of citizens of Nashville that visited him, "expressed gratification at the proceedings of the citizens," and assured the deputation that "protection to both person and property of all peaceable citizens will be fully extended by the Army of the United States," and requested the mayor of Nashville to so inform the people.

Thereupon, the mayor, on the 26th day of February, 1862, issued his proclamation, stating, among other things, that General Buell had given him "every assurance of safety and protection to the people, both in their person and their property," and on the same day General Buell issued his proclamation, in which, among other things, he said:

> We are in arms not for the purpose of invading the rights of our fellow-countrymen anywhere, but to maintain the Union and protect the Constitution. * * * Peaceable citizens are not to be molested in their personal property; all wrongs to either are to be promptly corrected and the offenders brought to punishment, etc. If the necessities of the public service require the use of private property for public purposes, compensation is to be allowed, etc.

It is evident and plain from this proclamation that it was the purpose and intent of General Buell to protect all persons in their personal property, and that if the exigencies of war or the public service required the use of private property for public purposes that adequate compensation should be allowed the owners of such property. After the issuance of this proclamation the United States, on the 24th day of May, 1862, filed a libel of information in the circuit court of the United States to sequester, condemn, and sell, and to confiscate the proceeds of the property, real and personal, of this corporation.

This suit was not tenable, and the best evidence to sustain and maintain this position is the fact that in 1865 this suit was dismissed by the United States district attorney under the direction and order of the Attorney-General of the United States.

I need not further discuss this law, but beg to say that there were two acts of Congress, one passed the 6th of August, 1861, and the other on the 17th of July, 1862, authorizing or making possible the confiscation of private property, and it is to my mind apparent, and it is the opinion of good lawyers, that under neither of these acts was the property of a corporation made confiscable. Both of them had in view the property of natural persons who gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, or who held office under the Confederate government, or one of the States composing it.

When this property was taken possession of for the use of the Army, under the order of General Thomas, it was not liable then to seizure, whatever may have been the character of the property or

the condition of its owners, because it was then in custodia legis in a court of competent jurisdiction.

The statutes before referred to provide for condemnation after trial had in court. No authority is furnished for taking property without due course of law, and no army officer could enforce these statutes.

Further, in 1861, when President Lincoln issued his proclamation declaring the people of certain States in rebellion, the proclamation, it is true, embraced Tennessee; but he limited the declaration of those in rebellion by excepting "the inhabitants of that part of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and of such other parts of that State and other States hereinbefore named as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the suppression of said insurgents."

On March 3, 1862, Andrew Johnson was appointed military governor of Tennessee, and on January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation designating certain States as in rebellion to which the proclamation should apply, and Tennessee is not mentioned therein as one of the rebellious States. In his message to Congress December 8, 1863, he said that "Tennessee and Arkansas have been substantially cleared of insurgent control."

So it appears that at the time this property was seized by order of General Thomas it was not only in the custody of the court, but that it was at a place or in a State not in rebellion, and that said State was then loyal to the Government at Washington; and it further appears that this property was not seized by reason of the exigencies of war or through military necessity, or that its injury was one of the casualties of war, but it was seized and used solely to make or save money for the Government, and this purpose was successfully accomplished.

There is another factor in this controversy that tends to strengthen me in the position I have taken. We are told that "in the multitude of counselors there is safety." The Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives at four, if not more, different sessions of Congress has had this matter under consideration and have recommended the payment of this. The members that composed these committees were intelligent, painstaking, and honorable men. I do not know how often a like recommendation has been made by the committee of the Senate, but can say a number.

I find petitions before Congress covering a period of twenty years from State legislatures, from conferences of the Methodist Church, both white and black, from bishops, ministers, governors, supreme judges, and judges of inferior courts, mayors and councils, lawyers, doctors, merchants, colleges, and college professors and presidents, and thousands of farmers, mechanics, laborers, etc., and from all the religious denominations, Jews, Catholics, and Protestants, and all colors, the white man, the black man, and the red man, and from persons of all opinions in politics and pursuits in life, asking for the passage of this measure.

The conference of bishops and ministers recently assembled here call attention to this measure and ask its passage. I assume further that this property was protected from the calamities and ravages of war under the proclamation of President Lincoln, known as Order No. 100, which I have here, and which I will read, so that you may better understand the position that I assume. This order was prepared with care by Francis Lieber, LL. D., revised by a board of officers, of which Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock was president, approved by President Lincoln, and promulgated by the Adjutant-General on the 24th of April, 1863. By its terms—

The property—

Referring to property of this character—

belonging to churches, to hospitals, or other establishments of an exclusively charitable character; establishments of education or foundations for the promotion of knowledge, whether public schools, universities, academies of learning, museums of the fine arts, or of a scientific character—

was exempt from hostilities of war.

Mr. COX. What is the date of that order?

Mr. COOPER of Texas. That was the 24th of April, 1863, prior to the taking possession of this property by General Thomas.

I now refer to the case of the United States *vs.* Klein (13 Wallace) and the case of the Marquis de Somerville (Stewart's Report, Nova Scotia), which I will not take the trouble to read, but which I affirm sustains the position that I take, that the Government should respond in damages for the injury done this book publishing company.

In addition to these authorities it could in safety plant itself in its demands upon our own Constitution, which says that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

From this review of the facts and the law it is evident to me that the demand of the claimant is just and ought to be paid.

I might supplement this argument or statement with a sentiment that has consideration and force with me. The profits of this book concern is appropriated to the superannuated, supernumerary, and worn-out preachers and to their widows and orphans.

This is not a reason for the passage of the bill, but it is a cogent reason to hasten its passage if the bill is just. The people that will be the beneficiaries of your action, if you pass this bill, are those who have undergone privations and sacrifices for humanity, and who have gone through life preaching a gospel of comfort and hope and have not had time or opportunity to provide for the wants of old age and decrepitude or to lay in store those worldly goods that would give comfort to their widows and orphans.

Mr. COX. I want to ask the gentleman one question before he takes his seat. Have you in your possession the estimate of what was saved to the Government in the way of printing by the use of this property?

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I may have it in the report here, but not before me.

Mr. COX. Do you remember what it was?

Mr. CLAYTON. Page 14 of the report shows it.

Mr. COX. What is the sum named?

Mr. CLAYTON. It is quite a long statement, but you will find it on page 14 of the report.

Mr. COX. What is the amount?

Mr. CLAYTON. I can read the paragraph and then you can see.

Mr. GAINES. It is shown by this House report that—

The average saving to the Government, taking Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Nashville prices as shown by monthly reports heretofore sent, is 82½ per cent, while the actual saving was 100 per cent.

Here is the order of General Donaldson showing that he ordered this property taken for the Government and that the saving would be from $25,000 to $30,000 a year in printing alone. The property was used for other purposes and also greatly damaged, the total claim being $458,400. The House report, on the point of saving, is in this language:

It was the largest printing and publishing house south of New York, except the Government Printing Office in Washington. Its capacity is shown by the very large results set forth in the report of the quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland above copied. Over 5,300,000 impressions were made in one year, and 4,352 forms were printed, 101,000 quires of paper were used, and 223,000 quires of blanks were furnished in the same period. The cost of all this work to the Government was only $29,261.40. The average saving to the Government, taking Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Nashville prices, was 82½ per cent. The actual saving was fully 100 per cent, according to the quartermaster's estimate.

The committee understand this statement in the report of the quartermaster to mean that the Government gained a clear profit in the use of this printing house and machinery, and of the material found there, of the entire amount of the work turned out. This was a large sum of money, all of which the claimant could have made if the property had been allowed to remain in its possession. Besides this, the presses and machinery were used so constantly, and were run at such a high rate of speed, as greatly to damage them. A large amount of books in the storerooms were lost or seriously damaged. The stores were taken to house the quartermaster's property, and the claimant was driven out.

On the 28th of December, 1863, while the confiscation proceedings were pending, General Thomas issued an order, addressed to Col. J. L. Donaldson, United States quartermaster at Nashville, stating:

"It has been for a long time in contemplation at these headquarters to make an army printing office of the Methodist Publishing House in Nashville. The house has been confiscated by the United States Government, and is represented as being in every way eligible for the printing of blanks and orders and the binding of the same, and by being run by the Government would save from $25,000 to $30,000 per year to the Government, without counting loss of time in getting work beyond the Ohio."

This order asserts that the house "has been confiscated." Such was not the fact. Proceedings had only been instituted to confiscate, and it was in the custody of the court when General Thomas ordered its seizure.

It is clear, then, that the property was not taken possession of as captured property. General Buell's order protected it. General Thomas did not withdraw this protection. On the contrary, he assumed that it had been confiscated.

It was not seized with reference to its usefulness in any tactical or strategic sense for the Army. It was seized to save money in printing for the Army and as a convenience for the civil department of the Government. The law of military necessity did not apply. A publishing house is in no respect a part of army equipment.

I ask to insert the following petition of claimant, showing the items of damage and the history in part of the claim:

PETITION OF THE BOOK AGENTS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the honorable the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United States:

Your petitioners beg leave respectfully to represent to your honorable bodies that the Southern Methodist Publishing House, situate in Nashville, Tenn., was chartered by the legislature of that State the 26th of February, 1856, under the name and style of the "Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South." A copy of the charter, herewith submitted, will show that the said house is different from ordinary corporations in this, that it has no stock or shareholders, or any personal or individual interests whatever, but is a mere privilege to publish and sell books, etc., by or on behalf of said Church.

The capital with which said house commenced business was mainly the share which fell to this Church of several funds belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church on the division of said Church in 1844, awarded pro rata by the Supreme Court of the United States, and which funds amounted to something over $400,000. To this was added large private donations in money and other property, by bequest and otherwise; and also two smaller publishing establishments of said Church at Richmond, Va., and Louisville, Ky. Thus set agoing, the house continued to do a respectable and increasing business.

It might be well for us to state that our buildings were of stone and brick, among the best, and one of the best sites in the city, from four to seven

stories high, fronting 80 feet by 212 deep, with a wing fronting 120 feet on another street, and about 50 feet deep.

The house is strictly a charity for the dissemination of literary, scientific, and religious knowledge among the millions that come within its influence of all classes and races, particularly the young and illiterate.

In addition to the ordinary implements and machinery of a printing and publishing manufactory, the remoteness of Nashville from the Northern cities caused the managers of this institution to possess themselves of large iron lathes and other implements constituting a machine shop, for turning and handling heavy iron for manufacture or repairs of presses and other machinery of the establishment.

In 1862 the Army needed these lathes, etc., and, with the consent of the agent, took and used them until the close of the war; and early in 1863 the Army found it necessary to have a job office at the front for printing, which was ordered from our house, and to which was added various other lots of printing material at different times. These supplies were furnished as required by the general in command. Toward the close of 1863 the necessities of the Army for printing and binding, etc., having increased very much beyond all expectation, and in the then condition of the country it being impracticable to procure suitable supplies from the North, Major-General Thomas, then commanding, took possession of our entire establishment, with all its buildings, machinery, paper, types, ink, stationery, books, etc., and property of every kind.

The actual possession was taken with but three hours' notice, so that there was no possible opportunity to take even the most cursory inventory of the property. So great was the stress of the Army for shelter in bad winter weather that our large stores and warehouses, filled with costly books and stationery, had to be emptied in a day to make room for large quantities of leather, saddlery, and medical stores. It was at the time impracticable for the Army to find shelter in the city for all Government stores, so that the taking of the establishment was solely the result of the necessities of the Army, the same as many similar instances in the city. We were informed, and believe, it was not the intention to interfere with these buildings and their contents, if it could be avoided, and they were suffered to remain till a very late period, but the necessity came with the arrival of large, valuable army supplies; and though the agent in charge believes the Army officers took all reasonable measures to prevent loss of property, it was impossible to do so. It will be observed that our entire property passed immediately and absolutely into the possession of the Government.

At the end of two years what was left of the property unconsumed was returned to us very much broken and damaged. The reason why the machinery was worn, broken, and used up beyond ordinary wear is explained by the testimony of the engineers as being caused by the necessity of the Army, the machinery being pushed far beyond its capacity, and subjected to kinds of work for which it was not intended. The buildings themselves were also considerably modified and changed to meet the necessities of the Government. One entire store was torn down and removed, and considerable other changes made in the interior of the buildings for the use of the Army.

Under these circumstances we were a little at a loss how to state an account in the ordinary positive form against the Government, but thought it best to relate the facts in this form, support them by testimony, and leave them before your honorable bodies, believing, as we confidently do, that you will do us ample justice. So we herewith present the testimony, as, fortunately for both parties, we are able to do, of every engineer, head printer, and head clerk in the different departments of the establishment, together with that of the agent in charge of the house at the time, and who is now before Congress in this petition authorized to settle the matter with the Government. These witnesses comprise every man who did or could possess valuable information in the premises. We also present the testimony of officers of Government, well known in Washington, who fully indorse the good character of these gentlemen. It will be seen that each man testifies of matters in his own hands, and of which he had the best knowledge that could exist. It will be seen that the character of these witnesses for truth and veracity is above question. From this testimony the claim will sum up as follows:

Rent of real estate, two years, $15,000 per annum, the property being valued at $150,000, 10 per cent per anum	$30,000
Rent of machinery, presses, etc., 25 per cent per annum on the valuation, $312,000, two years, $78,000 per annum	156,000
Use of three iron lathes, $17 per week, one hundred weeks	5,100
Injury and consumption of machinery, presses, type, etc., 50 per cent on valuation	156,000
Front store torn down	5,000
Stereotype materials, etc., consumed	4,550
Job office, etc., carried to the front, and stock with it	5,500
Belting worn out	750
Merchandise in front stores used and destroyed	90,000
Injury by alterations of buildings internally	5,500
	458,400

The delay in the presentation of this claim was unavoidable. The entire business is under the direction of the General Conference, which meets only quadrennially.

At its session in 1866 we were advised by counsel to let the matter rest until the affairs of the country would become more settled. At the conference of 1870 an agent was appointed to present the claim, but his failing health and inability to spend the necessary time in Washington caused further delay, when the present agent was appointed. The claim was presented to the second session of the Forty-second Congress, in December, 1872, but we could not get a report from either of the committees of that session. On the assembling of the Forty-third Congress our petition was in the hands of the House of Representatives on the day of its organization, but we utterly failed to get a report from the Committee on War Claims, to which it was referred, until one or two days before the close of the first session. Then we have four different reports—one of them stating little else than that the case had not been fully examined by the committee; another that it was inexpedient now to pay the claim; and one favorable and one unfavorable, for reasons stated.

In the second session of the last Congress it is well known that little or no business of this character was acted upon, nor could we get our claim before the House.

The report of the honorable chairman of the Committee on War Claims in our case was adverse; but neither in this report nor elsewhere have we ever heard of any objection to any of the commercial or accounting aspects of our claim. The objections are of a strictly legal nature, denying our right to compensation at all for anything, because of alleged disloyalty to the Government on the part of certain individual members of the church which is the virtual owner of this publishing house. There are some other things in this report which we regarded as both unjust and remarkable, and which caused us to print an explanatory reply, which we beg leave to submit herewith, and to which we respectfully ask attention.

We also present herewith a legal argument prepared by our counsel on the subject, which was asked for by the committee, and which we have no doubt will have proper attention at the hands of Congress.

Before this case was presented we were advised of the possibility that objections of the class brought forward by the honorable chairman of the War Claims Committee might be set up; and to present, as we thought, an effectual estoppel to all and any objections of that nature, we presented testimony of a general convention of the church held in Louisville, Ky., in April, 1864, and of the action thereupon of the regular general conference of the church held in New Orleans in April, 1866.

While we know full well that it were unreasonable to predicate disloyalty of a corporation, we deemed it proper to show that whatever might be said of individuals, many or few, acting each on his own responsibility, the church took care, under the advice of counsel, to advertise to the world, in the best manner possible, its unchanged relation to the United States, and the steadfast pursuit of its one exclusive business of propagating morality and religion, and to take no part whatever in any civil or political questions. To this doctrine the church had long since committed itself.

We respectfully and earnestly ask that this matter be examined into at the earliest convenience of Congress, and the amount found to be fairly due be paid. And in this appeal we beg leave to add that we represent not only the national integrity and honor, but the anxious and earnest expectations of more than 5,000,000 of the American people.

R. ABBEY,
Agent of Book Agents Methodist Episcopal Church South.

WASHINGTON, *December 1, 1875.*

The following letters are instructive:

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
Drexel Building, New York, April 9, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: In response to your favor of the 8th instant, I beg leave to say that I was assigned to duty in Nashville, Tenn., in April, 1865, and was in command of the district of Tennessee a part of that and the following year. I was also assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and gave the order (under direction of my superior officer) for the restoration of the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church South to its righful owners.

I was familiar with the facts presented in your memorial to Congress, asking consideration of your claim, and do not hesitate to say that your representations are correct and the demands of the church you plead for are reasonable. I hope the Committee on War Claims will recommend such award in this case as justice to the multitude of men, women, and children interested in the claim demands. The committee is composed of eminently fair-minded, just, and able men, who will doubtless give this important matter such consideration as it deserves.

Yours, truly,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Late Brevet Major-General, United States Volunteers.

To Rev. R. ABBEY *Washington, D. C.*

AFFIDAVIT OF BVT. LIEUT. COL. A. W. WILLS.

Personally appeared before me, Josiah Ferriss, a notary public in and for the county of Davidson, State of Tennessee, A. W. Wills, a person well known to me, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that in the late war of the rebellion he was an officer in the Federal Army, brevet lieutenant-colonel and assistant quartermaster, stationed at Nashville, Tenn., in the years 1864 and 1865, and was detailed under command of Gen. J. L. Donaldson, chief quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland, and placed in charge of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, in said city of Nashville, then recently seized by the United States Army, by order of the late Major-General Thomas, and used as a Government printing house for the said Army of the Cumberland. Affiant had immediate charge of said printing house from about 1864 until about or near the close of the year 1865, when it ceased to be used by the Army.

Affiant further states that the demand for army printing increased greatly and much beyond the general anticipation, and this Methodist Publishing House, being the only large establishment of the sort in the South known to this affiant, and it being impracticable to procure suitable printing machinery from the North in suitable time to meet these demands and necessities, the said publishing house was of very great, if not almost or quite essential, service to the Army of the Cumberland.

And this affiant further states that in consequence of and by the use of the large and ample machinery, extensive buildings, type, and printing materials of the said publishing house he was enabled to furnish the army printing at an immense saving of money to the Government, as his reports to the proper department will more fully show.

A. W. WILLS.

The above statement is made by me at the request of R. Abbey, esq., agent of the corporation. The facts therein contained are a matter of record among my reports on file in the office of the Quartermaster-General, United States Army, at Washington, D. C.

A. W. WILLS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this September 20, 1873.
[NOTARIAL SEAL.] JOSIAH FERRISS, *Notary Public.*

PETITION OF THE BISHOPS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 20, 1876.*

At the bishops' council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Baltimore, at which Bishops H. M. Turner, W. J. Gaines, B. W. Arnett, B. F. Tanner, A. Grant, B. F. Lee, M. B. Salters, and J. A. Handy were present, the following statement and resolution were unanimously adopted, to wit:

We, the bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, representing a membership of a half million of souls, residing in different States of the Union—North, East, South, and West—are persuaded that the bill now pending in Congress for the relief of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is entitled to favorable action by Congress.

Honorable committees having at various sessions of Congress adjudged the claim to be due, we are persuaded that payment should no longer be withheld.

The Publishing House of the Church is an eleemosynary institution; not operated for private gain, the net proceeds thereof being appropriated to the relief of "supernumerary, superannuated, and worn-out preachers, their wives, widows, and children." So that this claim stands on higher grounds than many of the claims which have been presented and already paid.

We believe with the several committees of the Senate and House that "the law of the land, justice to a large and helpless class of people, a magnanimous spirit on the part of the Government toward the beneficiaries in a great charity which has been injured through its action, popular sentiment North and South, and the heartfelt desire of the people throughout the country for a perfect restoration of peace and amity between them, all concur in supporting the recommendation."

Signed, on and in behalf of the bishops' council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, this the 20th day of January, A. D. 1876.

H. M. TURNER, *Senior Bishop.*
B. W. ARNETT, *Secretary of Bishops' Council.*

Mr. DALZELL. I ask for the reading of the report.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The report will be read in the time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The report (by Mr. COOPER of Texas) was read, as follows:

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 629) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in the case of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, etc., submit the following report:

Your committee report that they concur in the conclusions embodied in the report of the Committee on War Claims, first session Fifty-fourth Congress (a copy thereof being hereto attached as part of this report), and recommend the passage of the bill.

—

[House Report No. 1761, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred Senate bill 2962, submit the following report:

The facts out of which this bill for relief arises will be found stated in House report from the Committee on War Claims on House bill 653 of the present Congress, a copy of which is hereto attached and made a part of this report.

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

—

[House Report No. 352, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

Mr. LESTER, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following report, to accompany H. R. 653:

This claim was presented to the Committee on War Claims of the Fifty-second Congress, and was favorably reported upon by that committee. A careful examination of the facts involved brings your committee to the same conclusion as that reached by the committee of the Fifty-second Congress.

A copy of said report is hereto attached and made a part of this report.

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

—

[House Report No. 20, Fifty-second Congress, first session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2586) for the relief of Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, submit the following report:

The history of the claim is fully set forth in House report from the Committee on War Claims of the Fifty-first Congress, which is appended as a part of this report.

Your committee report back the bill and recommend its passage.

—

[House Report No. 3236, Fifty-first Congress, first session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5164) for the relief of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a corporation at Nashville, Tenn., have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:

The facts out of which this claim for relief arises will be found stated in the Senate report of the Committee on Claims of the Forty-fifth Congress, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

Your committee adopt the said report as their own, and report back the bill, and recommend its passage.

—

[Senate Report No. 146, Forty-fifth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a corporation at Nashville, Tenn., have had the same under consideration and submit the following report:

The Confederate forces having occupied Nashville, Tenn., for a short period during the late civil war, evacuated that place after the surrender of Fort Donelson. Within three or four days after that event General Buell, with his army, reached Edgefield, a village separated from Nashville by the Cumberland River. There he was met by the mayor of Nashville, who was accompanied by a delegation of citizens and some members of the city council.

When General Buell was informed of the object of their mission, which was to inform him of the condition of Nashville and to invite him to occupy and protect the city, he expressed gratification at the proceeding, and assured the deputation "that protection to both persons and property of all peaceable citizens would be fully extended by the Army of the United States," and he requested the mayor so to inform the people of Nashville. Whereupon the mayor issued the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION.

The committee representing the city authorities and the people have discharged their duty by calling on General Buell at his headquarters in Edgefield on yesterday. The interview was perfectly satisfactory to the committee, and there is every assurance of safety and protection to the people, both in their persons and their property. I therefore request that business be resumed and all our citizens, of every trade and profession, pursue their regular vocation.

The county elections will take place on the regular day, and all civil business will be conducted as heretofore; and the commanding general assures me that I can rely upon his aid in enforcing our police regulations. One branch of business is interdicted—the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors. I shall not hesitate to invoke the aid of General Buell in case the recent laws upon this subject are violated.

I most earnestly call upon the people of the surrounding country who are inside of the Federal lines to resume their commerce with the city, and bring in their market supplies, especially wood, butter, and eggs, assuring them that they will be fully protected and amply remunerated.

R. B. CHEATHAM, *Mayor.*

This proclamation was issued on the 26th of February, 1862. On the same day General Buell issued his proclamation, as follows:

[General Orders No. 13.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, Tenn., February 26, 1862.

The general commanding congratulates his troops that it has been their privilege to restore the national banner to the capital of Tennessee. He believes that thousands of hearts in every part of the State will swell with joy to see that honored flag reinstated in a position from which it was removed in the excitement and folly of an evil hour; that the voice of her own people will soon proclaim its welcome, and that their manhood and patriotism will protect and perpetuate it.

The general does not deem it necessary, though the occasion is a fit one, to remind his troops of the rule of conduct they have hitherto observed and are still to pursue. We are in arms not for the purpose of invading the rights of our fellow-countrymen anywhere, but to maintain the Union and protect the Constitution, under which its people have been prosperous and happy. We can not look with indifference on any conduct which is designed to give aid and comfort to those who are endeavoring to defeat those objects; but the action to be taken in such cases rests with certain authorized persons, and is not to be assumed by individual officers and soldiers. Peaceable citizens are not to be molested in their personal property.

All wrongs to either are to be promptly corrected and the offenders brought to punishment. To this end all persons are desired to make complaint to the immediate commander of officers or soldiers so offending, and if justice be not done promptly, then to the next commander, and so on until the wrong is redressed. If the necessities of the public service should require the uses of private property to public uses, compensation is to be allowed. No such appropriation of private property is to be made except by the authority of the highest commander present, and any other officer or soldier who shall presume to exercise such privilege shall be brought to trial.

Soldiers are forbidden to enter the residences or grounds of citizens upon any pleа without authority.

No arrests are to be made without the authority of the commanding general except in case of actual offense against the Government, and in such cases the fact and circumstances will immediately be reported in writing to headquarters through the intermediate commanders.

The general reminds his officers that the most frequent depredations are those which are committed by the worthless characters who straggle from the ranks on the plea of being unable to march; and where the inability really exists it will be found in most instances that the soldier has overloaded himself with useless and unauthorized articles. The orders already published on this subject must be enforced.

The condition and behavior of a corps are sure indications of the fitness and efficiency of its officers. If any regiment shall be found to disregard that propriety of conduct which belongs to soldiers as well as citizens they must not expect to occupy the post of honor, but may rest assured that they will be placed in position where they can not bring shame on their comrades and the cause they are engaged in. The Government supplies with liberality all of the wants of the soldier. The occasional deprivations and hardships incident to rapid marching must be borne with patience and fortitude. Any officer who neglects to provide properly for his troops, and separates himself from them to seek his own comfort will be held to a rigid accountability.

By command of General Buell.

JAMES B. FRY,
A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

Official.

J. M. WRIGHT, *A. A. G.*

From the date of the foregoing proclamation until the end of the war Nashville and the country north of that place, in Tennessee, was under the control of the Federal Army, and the civil authorities, including the courts, local and Federal, were in the full and free exercise of their functions and jurisdictions. These results were the fruits of the proclamation of General Buell restoring that part of Tennessee to national authority and giving "the full measure of protection to persons and property consistent with a necessary subjection to military government."

The proclamation of Major-General Butler, when he occupied New Orleans, on the 29th of April, 1862, after announcing that the city was under martial law and the principles by which the commanding general would be guided in its administration, contains this clause of protection: "All rights of property of whatever kind will be inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States." In the case of *The Venice* (2 Wallace, 258) the Supreme Court of the United States decides that this clause "only reiterated the rules established by the legislative and executive action of the National Government in respect to the portions of the States in insurrection occupied and controlled by the troops of the Union."

In the same opinion the Supreme Court says further: "The same policy may be inferred from the conduct of the war. Wherever the national troops have reestablished order under national rule, the right of persons and of property have been, in general, respected and enforced. When Flag-Officer Farragut, in his first letter to the rebel mayor of New Orleans, demanded the surrender of the city, and promised security to persons and property, he expressed the general policy of the Government. So, also, when Major-General Butler published his proclamation and repeated the same assurance and made a distinct pledge to neutrals, he made no declaration which was not fully warranted by that policy. There was no capitulation. Neither the assurance nor the pledge was given as a condition of surrender. Both were the manifestation of a general purpose, which seeks the reestablishment of national authority and the ultimate restoration of States and citizens to their national relations under better forms and firmer guaranties without any views of subjugation by conquest."

There was no formal military surrender either of New Orleans or Nashville, but in Nashville there was no formal submission of the local civil authorities to the national authority; while in New Orleans the mayor refused to give the pledge of such submission. "There was no capitulation, neither the assurance nor the pledge was given as condition of surrender" in either case. The orders of General Buell were much broader and more definite than those of General Butler. They reached to the conduct of officers and men of his army and put them under express injunctions against all interference with the property and homes of the people who would remain peaceable, and expressly provided for compensation for all property taken for public use.

Your committee are impressed with the conviction that the orders of General Buell (above copied), while in the military occupation of Nashville—which was not "illusory, not imperfect, not transient, but substantial, complete, and permanent"—drew after them "the full measure of protection to persons and property consistent with a necessary subjection to military government," and that the citizens of Nashville who remained peaceable during such occupancy and their property can not be regarded as remaining enemies or their property as enemies' property after the 26th of February, 1862, by intendment of law. They were protected against this condition by the proclamation of General Buell.

This view seems to derive much additional force from the proclamation of the President, dated August 16, 1861, in which he limits the declaration that certain States and parts of States are in rebellion, as follows:

"Except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains and of such other parts of that State, and other States, hereinbefore named, as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents."

The generals of the Army, including General Buell and his successors, permitted this loyal status of the people of Nashville to remain, and followed the avowed policy of the Federal Government in their dealings with them as declared in the case of *The Venice*. Many houses of citizens and some of the churches were used for Army purposes, but they were paid for, or quartermasters' vouchers were given for their use.

In this way the public pledges of General Buell were faithfully observed; the people engaged freely in their business pursuits; the courts were opened and the civil administration of the laws prevailed so far as was "consistent with a necessary subjection to military government."

This condition of the national authority in Nashville during its military occupation by the Federal Army is satisfactorily established by the history of that property the use of which by the Army quartermasters is the foundation of this claim.

On the 24th of May, 1862, a libel of information was filed by the United States district attorney in the circuit court of the United States to sequester, and condemn, and sell, and to confiscate the proceeds of the property, real and personal, for which the corporation called the "Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South" is claiming rent, and also compensation for such of it as was consumed in the use, or was lost, wasted, injured, or destroyed.

The record of the proceedings in said cause is appended to this report, and is marked Exhibit 1. Under a warrant of arrest issued in pursuance of the prayer of the libel on the 24th of May, 1862, the marshal of the United States arrested the property described in the libel, and indorsed the arrest on the warrant which he returned to the circuit court.

On the 3d of June, 1862, the "Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South" by that name interposed its claim to the property arrested in the circuit court; gave security for costs; asked to be allowed to intervene for its alleged rights of property and possession, and to plead to and defend against the libel and to replevy the property so arrested and seized, and the court granted the prayer of the petitioner.

The bond to replevy the property was filed on the 4th of June, 1862, in the sum of $60,000, with two sureties.

On the 27th of June W. R. Elliston, one of the sureties, applied to court to be released from the bond for the following reasons set forth in his affidavit: "He states that said cosurety (R. Abbey) has rented out some of the machinery, including a press and type, etc., to other persons without deponent's consent or knowledge and against his wish, and he fears that it will be so used that if destroyed or misused he will be liable upon his bond without his consent to the misuse. He is willing to remain liable for the forthcoming of the property if he and his cosurety can be permitted to hold it in the state in which it was when seized in this case.

"But his cosurety has not so acted, and has placed a part of the property beyond his own control, where it may be destroyed and deponent made responsible for the acts of others and against his consent." These statements relate to the fact that R. Abbey, as the agent of the defendant corporation, after the property had been so replevied, had consented or acquiesced in the taking of certain presses and type, lathes and tools, for the quartermasters of the Army, which were taken to the front to be used to do printing and other work for the Army near its lines, then advanced far to the south of Nashville.

On the 28th of June, 1862, Justice Catron, presiding in the United States circuit court at Nashville, after notice had been served on said Abbey, as agent, etc., heard said motion and entered the following order:

"On consideration of the matters founded on this affidavit I refuse to release William Ellison as a surety to this bond.

"J. CATRON, *Presiding Judge.*

"JUNE 28, 1862."

On the 24th of April, 1864, an amended information was filed in said cause by the district attorney of the United States, and a second seizure of the property was made or indorsed on the process. This was a seizure pro forma to secure regularity in the proceedings.

Answers, pleas, and demurrers were filed in the cause, as well by the said corporation as by other intervenors who were admitted to defend the suit for such interests as they claimed respectively. Issues were formed on these several pleas. Afterwards the case was continued by the United States, at the request of the Attorney-General, from term to term, until the 13th of November, 1865, when it was dismissed by the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States. The said Attorney-General says he will not further prosecute herein. And the court imposed certain costs and allowances on the defendants, and certified that there was probable cause for the seizure of the property, thereby certifying to its legality when it was made.

After General Buell entered Nashville the corporation of "Book Agents," etc., continued its business of publishing books, tracts, etc., and doing job work for its customers until the property was arrested under the libel proceedings above referred to, and after the property was replevined it still continued its business. Some of its lathes, presses, types, cases, and tools suited for detached job offices and some other machinery were taken by the quartermasters of the Army, as before stated.

With this exception, the property remained in the custody of the bailee, the defendant corporation, until on or about January 1, 1864, when the entire establishment, the house and all its contents, were taken possession of by Col. J. D. Donaldson, chief quartermaster of the military Department of the Cumberland, by order of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commander in chief of the department, for the use of the Army of the United States, "as confiscable property," and so held and used until the 13th of December, 1865, when what remained of it was returned to said 'Book Agents.' The following extract from the report of the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, dated June 30, 1865, sets forth the circumstances under which the seizure was made:

"UNITED STATES PRINTING HOUSE.

"'The Methodist Printing House,' confiscable property in the city of Nashville, was taken possession of in January, 1864, by order of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding the department, and used as a Government printing house. The operations of the establishment up to June 30, 1864, were given in my last annual report. During the year ending June 30, 1865, over 5,300,000 impressions were made; 4,352 forms printed; 101,000 quires of paper used; 223,000 quires of blanks furnished, at a total cost to the United States, including pay, commutation, etc., of enlisted men, of $29,281.40; actual cost to the Quartermaster's Department, $25,456.45. (These figures are shown by the monthly reports of the officer in immediate charge of the printing house heretofore forwarded to your office.) The details of the establishment have been under the direction of Bvt. Maj. A. W. Wills, A. Q. M., who deserves great credit for its economical management.

"The average saving to the Government, taking Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Nashville prices, as shown by monthly reports heretofore sent, is 82½ per cent, though it is believed the actual saving is 100 per cent. No work of any description is allowed until a requisition is first approved at this office. At this writing it is being turned over to the 'Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,' as no longer needed for the public service. The concern merits my warmest praise, and I recommend it to your favorable notice and consideration."

The proceedings in this case of libel for confiscation were conducted with as much regularity, and with as little interruption, as if they had been instituted in a court of New York. Justice Catron presided in his circuit court at Nashville, from term to term, with as little obstruction and as little threat from the enemy as he did in the Supreme Court at Washington.

Whatever theories may be advanced, and with whatever skill they may be supported, as to the legal status of the people of Nashville, the fact remains that the national authority was actually enforced there through the national courts, and they administered the laws, local and national, so far as applicable to controversies between citizens, as completely and effectively within the territory protected by the Federal armies as could have been done in any loyal State. This condition of the country included within the operation of General Buell's orders would of itself give to the people there the same protection under the laws of the United States that is so distinctly provided for in the terms of the order, viz: "If the necessities of the public service should require the use of private property for public purposes, compensation is to be allowed."

This law of compensation declared by General Buell is the same that is found in the Constitution of the United States and in all States regulating the right of eminent domain. This is not the rule that governs in cases of capture or seizure jure belli. In such cases the property is taken without reference to compensation. The order of General Buell also provides that "no such appropriation of private property is to be made except by authority of the highest commander present," thus cutting off all right to make a capture of private property in Nashville after the date of the order, except on the conditions named in the order, and by the express order of the highest commander.

On the 24th of May, 1862, there was nothing in the military or political situation at Nashville, or in the condition of the people, or in the condition of the property of the Book Agents corporation, to prevent the jurisdiction of the United States circuit court from attaching upon the property of that concern, on a libel instituted to condemn it, if the property or its owners were guilty under the confiscation statutes; and when that property was seized under such proceeding, while it continued under the jurisdiction of the circuit court of the United States it was not liable to capture by the Army. Yet it is scarcely necessary to consider this point, for the reason that the United States has never claimed ownership of this property as captured property, nor even that its seizure for the use of the military department was made jure belli.

In both instances, when the Government seized the property, first under the libel proceeding and then under the order of General Thomas, it was seized as confiscable property. It was seized for confiscation under the penal statutes of the United States, and not as property in which the United States had acquired any interest otherwise than by virtue of those statutes.

Those statutes provide only for condemnation of the property in the courts of the United States after a trial duly had.

They furnish no authority for appropriating the property of rebels without due course of law. The Army can not enforce these statutes except in aid of the powers and proceedings of the courts. It certainly can not exercise jurisdiction under the confiscation laws so as to oust the circuit courts of the United States of a jurisdiction acquired and exercised over property seized under their orders on libels of information.

The following records from the War Department disclose the grounds on which the seizure of the claimants' property was made by order of General Thomas:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 28, 1863.

COLONEL: It has been for a long time in contemplation at these headquarters to make an army printing office of the Methodist Publishing House in Nashville.

The house has been confiscated by the United States Government, and is represented as being in every way eligible for the printing of blanks and orders and the binding of the same, and by being run by the Government would save from $25,000 to $30,000 per year to the Government, without counting loss of time in getting work beyond the Ohio.

The major-general commanding desires that you will examine into the feasibility of the plan of using the office for doing all sorts of printing for the Army, and report upon the same.

Very respectfully,

_____ _____,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. J. L. DONALDSON,
United States Quartermaster, Nashville.

—

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Tenn., January 6, 1864.

GENERAL: In obedience to the order of the major-general commanding, I have had the Methodist Book Concern in this city examined, and find it suitable for the Army printing, and have accordingly directed Capt. J. F. Isom, acting assistant quartermaster, to take possession of it for that purpose.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. DONALDSON,
Senior Quartermaster.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE, *A. A. G.*,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. L. DONALDSON,
Senior and Supervising Quartermaster:

The major-general commanding directs that you seize the establishment in Nashville known as the Methodist Printing House, and that you prepare it as early as possible for the printing of forms and binding of books of all kinds required by this army, particularly at these headquarters, such as muster rolls, returns, record books, for department, corps, division, and brigade headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The letter to Colonel Donaldson, United States quartermaster, asserts that "the house has been confiscated by the United States Government." Such was not the fact, however, as it had only been libeled for confiscation, and was in the custody of the court through its bailees at the time when General Thomas ordered its seizure. It is therefore clear that the United States never made a capture of this property. General Buell's order prevented it from capture and seizure, and General Thomas, whatever may have been his power over the property to withdraw the protection of General Buell's orders, did not withdraw such protection. To the reverse, he assumed that it had been confiscated by the Government, and was Government property, and took it into possession as such, as being "in every way eligible for the printing of blanks, orders," etc.

It was not seized with reference to its usefulness in any tactical or strategic sense with reference to army movements. Such a seizure could not oust the circuit court of the United States of its rightful custody and control of this property and added nothing to the right or authority of the Government in its disposal.

The seizure was made by the commanding general for the convenience of the civil department rather than of the Army and to save money to the Government in printing for the use of a military department and the Army.

The law of military necessity did not apply, but whether or not it was applicable the protection given by the proclamation of General Buell, by the President's proclamation, and by the custodianship of the property in the hands of the circuit court (either, and certainly all together) places this

property beyond the reach of the ordinary rules which apply to enemies' property. When the Government gives such protection to property, it assumes to pay for the use of it if any urgent necessity requires it to apply the property to the public use. Under such circumstances, the property being relieved by the act of the Government from liability to military capture, the seizure of it, even if it was a military seizure, made by competent authority, was an exercise of the right of eminent domain, which is never exerted except upon the condition prescribed in the Constitution, that just compensation shall be made to the owner.

The application of this provision of the Constitution is not affected by the fact that the seizure was made by a military government. Conceding as a fact that which does not appear to be true, that civil government in Nashville at the time of the seizure of this property was not in full and effectual operation, the military government there, when it undertook to enforce the confiscation of property for the crimes of its owners, under the authority of the statutory laws of the United States, was bound also to respect the Constitution of the United States in the administration of those laws. But there should be a very clear and very grave necessity to justify the Army or a military government in taking property from the lawful custody of a court of the United States.

It is to be presumed that the court would surrender the property so in its custody to the Army whenever the necessity was shown to exist, but it should never be held that when a court holds property in its custody for the adjudication of the question whether it is forfeited to the Government for the crime of its owner, the Army or a military government can take the property from the custody of the court and appropriate it to the Government as confiscated property. The court alone can render judgment of forfeiture in such cases, and can alone proceed to condemn and confiscate it, and when it is proceeding to adjudicate in such a matter, and is in the full and free exercise of its lawful authority, neither prevented nor controlled by any cause from discharging its duty, no other authority can take the matter out of the hands of the court and proceed to render judgment, or declare, in any form, that the property is confiscated.

Congress could not do so much, and it is not possible that a military government, while acknowledging the laws of the United States, can lawfully exercise such authority over a court of the United States.

And yet this is the precise attitude of this matter. The property was seized by order of General Thomas, the major-general commanding the Department of the Cumberland, as confiscated property, while the United States was suing in its own courts for its condemnation, and it was not released by the army officers until after the suit had been dismissed and after peace had been proclaimed in Tennessee by the President, when it was "turned over to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands as no longer needed for the public service."

Judge Catron refused to discharge a surety on the replevy bond because the "Book Agents," etc., corporation had consented to the use of some of the property by army quartermasters, thereby holding that the bond was a valid obligation, and that the property was in lawful possession and control of its lawful bailee. His ruling was, in effect, that property in the situation of this property was not subject to the supreme control of martial law, so that the mere taking of it by a quartermaster, under the orders of a military commander, would exonerate the sureties of the bailee from responsibility for its forthcoming.

Judge Catron did not think that the taking of this property in its then situation was a taking under the law of necessity, or under the domination of military force to which the civil power could properly yield, so far, at least, as to surrender its jurisdiction over the property.

In this matter, as well as in the final disposal of the case, and especially in the order made at the request of the Government to enter judgment of nolle prosequi in the proceedings, and in certifying to probable cause for the proceedings, so as to protect the informer against damage for an unlawful seizure, and in the imposition of costs on the claimants personally, for which execution was ordered to issue, the circuit court of the United States asserted its jurisdiction, and maintained it over this property continuously from the moment it was seized until it was released by its final judgment.

It never admitted that its powers of jurisdiction during this period had been suppressed by martial law, nor that, by any lawful exercise of military force, its custody of the property had been broken. This is the more certain and plain when we recur to the fact that its jurisdiction under the libel was in rem and not merely in personam. This is true, not only in consequence of the nature of the proceedings under which the property was seized, but also for the reason that the statutes, known as the confiscation laws, create a forfeiture of the title of the property to the United States for the offense of the owner, or for the offensive use of it by any authority with the consent or acquiescence of the owner or his agent.

In such cases and under such proceedings the Government simply proceeds to assert, through its judicial tribunals, its title to the property and to dispose of it according to its laws. The jurisdiction of the circuit court did attach on the filing of the libel, and could only be exerted by the arrest of the property, which is an indispensable prerequisite of the exercise of such jurisdiction. The property was arrested under process of law in all respects regular, and the court maintained its custody of the property by express orders until it finally decided the cause.

This cause proceeded, from its beginning to its end, so far as the circuit court of the United States was concerned, just as it would have been conducted in any State not included within the insurrectionary territory.

It is difficult to perceive why the judgment is not equally conclusive though it was rendered in Tennessee. The court found no impediment to its initiating the suit, or in the execution of its lawful process therein; in exerting its power in continuing the cause; in maintaining its authority, or in making its final orders. The United States attended regularly in court to prosecute its suit through the entire proceeding, and made no suggestion that the Government had relieved the court of its jurisdiction over the property by having interposed the superior power of martial law. The Government, on its own motion, continued the cause in court, thus constantly maintaining the jurisdiction of the court over the property. This jurisdiction was not released or in any way impaired, but was rather confirmed by the fact that the court had permitted a claimant to replevy the personal chattels included in the arrest or seizure.

A bond was interposed and sureties were provided for the return of the property to answer the judgment to be rendered in the cause. Such a bond has no other effect than to change the custody of the property from the marshal to the special bailees. They hold it for the court and must surrender it to the court when required, and are subject to punishment for their refusal to do it. They are liable also for injury and loss to the property while in their custody. Their custody is the custody of the court, and while it lasts the property is in gremio legis. The court may require the bailees to pay rent for the property while it is in their custody if it is finally condemned. In every respect, therefore, the circuit court of the United States at Nashville had the authority to proceed to final judgment upon every question touching the ownership of this property and its confiscable character. It did proceed to judgment on that subject at the instance of the United States, and it must be now considered that the United States did not own this property at the time that its Army seized it in January, 1864, or else it waived and solemnly abandoned its right.

The Government has admitted by its refusal to prosecute the suit, and the court has decided, that this property never was forfeited to the United States by the crime of its owners.

The judgment of nolle prosequi rendered at the instance of the Government, in which costs are imposed, is not merely an act of amnesty; it is a judgment upon its confession, either that it never had the right to condemn this property or that it was unwilling to assert its right to condemn it, and waived it on condition of the payment of costs by the intervenor. And it must have been for this reason that Justice Catron entered the order that there was probable cause for the prosecution, but not actual cause.

The United States is conclusively bound by that judgment, so that none of its courts can now condemn the property, and so that Congress should not assume that it should have been condemned. This view of the matter seems to dispose of it so far as the right of the parties to the property is concerned.

A final judgment of discharge of the property seized for confiscation is as conclusive of the title as a judgment of condemnation would be, because such a judgment binds the courts. Chief Justice Marshall, in Williams *vs.* Armroyd (7 Cranch, 432), says:

"It appears to be settled in this country that the sentence of a competent court, proceeding in rem, is conclusive with respect to the thing itself, and operates as an absolute change of property. By such sentence the right of the former owner is lost and a complete title given to the person who claims under the decree. No court of coordinate jurisdiction can examine the sentence. The question, therefore, respecting its conformity to general or municipal law can never arise, for no coordinate tribunal is capable of making the inquiry."

The military authorities never seized the property as "captured or abandoned property," but as confiscable property; and in June, 1865, by order of General Thomas, it was "turned over to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands as no longer needed for the public service."

In any view of the case, the property remained the property of the "book agents," etc., corporation, and the ownership was not changed by either the legal or military custody to which it was subjected.

The Government of the United States under its laws, duly enforced through the judicial department, arrested and seized as its own the property of the claimant, and put it in charge of the claimant under bond and security as the bailee of the court which became its custodian, and under the further pledge of the laws and the court that the property should be returned to the claimant at the end of the suit if the Government should not make good its assertion of title.

And the Government, with its military arm, took the property out of the custody of the law, in which it was held to answer judicial proceedings for its confiscation, for the purpose of enforcing the same statutory right of confiscation by the mere order of a military commander; used it for its own purposes, in which use it was greatly damaged, and returned a part of it to the claimants, much of it having been lost, consumed, and wasted in the use that was made of it. This property having been seized by the court, and also by the Army, for the purpose of confiscation, and not in the assertion of a title by capture, conquest, or other mere right of war, we are relieved from further inquiries into the questions whether the general commanding the Department of the Cumberland could lawfully have captured the property situated as this was, and could have used, converted, or destroyed it at his pleasure, and could also have deprived the claimant of the right of just compensation for it under the Constitution.

The property of a citizen in the custody of a court of the United States as confiscable property can not be taken out of that custody by the executive power for the same purpose without imposing on the Government the duty of paying for the use of it, and for such damage or loss as the owner may sustain by reason of such intrusion upon the property as well as upon the authority of the court.

The testimony in support of this claim is the best and most satisfactory the nature of the case admits of, except that the witnesses have not been subjected to cross-examination. The witnesses are well known, or well vouched for, as men of good standing—the agent, the head clerks in the different departments, engineers, master mechanics, bookkeepers, and other men employed in the house, each testifying to matters under his own supervision.

The values of the different kinds of property taken are necessarily inexact, being estimates made up by experts from such data as existed—books, invoices, etc. But there was no sufficient opportunity of taking an inventory of the property itself, the actual possession being taken with but three hours' notice in the bad weather of midwinter. It was a very large printing establishment, and run by steam power. It was amply supplied with machinery, presses, type, material for stereotyping, lathes, and tools, and had a large stock of paper suited for book and job printing, besides much other material for binding books, and the many appliances which belong to such establishments. It was the largest printing and publishing house south of New York, except the Government Printing Office in Washington. Its capacity is shown by the very large results set forth in the report of the quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, above copied.

Over 5,300,000 impressions were made in one year, and 4,352 forms were printed, 101,000 quires of paper were used, and 223,000 quires of blanks were furnished in the same period. The cost of all this work to the Government was only $29,261.40. The average saving to the Government, taking Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Nashville prices, was 82½ per cent. The actual saving was fully 100 per cent, according to the quartermaster's estimate. The committee understand this statement in the report of the quartermaster to mean that the Government gained a clear profit in the use of this printing house and machinery, and of the material found there, of the entire amount of the work turned out.

This was a large sum of money, all of which the claimant could have made if the property had been allowed to remain in its possession. Besides this, the presses and machinery were used so constantly and were run at such a high rate of speed as greatly to damage them. A large amount of books in the storerooms were lost or seriously damaged. The stores were taken to house the quartermaster's property, and the claimant was driven out.

While there is not seen by your committee any necessity—certainly no pressing emergency—that this printing establishment should have been taken possession of and conducted by the Army, there was very great and apparent necessity that it should be used for the benefit of the Army, for there was no other property in the country nearer than the Northern cities that would be at all adequate to those necessities; and that it was of great service to the Army is abundantly apparent. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of New York, who was intimately conversant with this property and the use the Army made of it, states as follows:

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
Drexel Building, New York, April 9, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: In response to your favor of the 8th instant, I beg leave to say that I was assigned to duty in Nashville, Tenn., in April, 1865, and was in command of the district of Tennessee a part of that and the following year. I was also assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and gave the

order (under direction of my superior officer) for the restoration of the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church South to its rightful owners.

I was familiar with the facts presented in your memorial to Congress asking consideration of your claim, and do not hesitate to say that your representations are correct, and the demands of the church you plead for are reasonable. I hope the Committee on War Claims will recommend such award in this case as justice to the multitude of men, women, and children interested in the claim demands. The committee is composed of eminently fair-minded, just, and able men, who will doubtless give this important matter such consideration as it deserves.

Yours, truly,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Late Brevet Major-General, United States Volunteers.

Rev. R. ABBEY, *Washington, D. C.*

A portion of the building was torn down to arrange for more convenient access to the printing rooms. Job offices, consisting of types and presses, were taken away and not returned, and so of lathes and other tools.

Your committee are informed, through the agents of the claimant, that it is willing to accept $288,000 in full discharge of all liabilities of the Government. The payment of this sum would probably do the Government no injustice if the allowance to be made is placed on the footing of compensation to be awarded for all the damage done the claimant's property and all the profit it could have derived from its use in job work for the Army.

This is the sum that remains after reducing the price for the rent of the machinery, etc., below the estimates of the witnesses from 25 per cent to 20 per cent of its cost, which is the lowest sum named in the testimony by any of the experts, and reducing the amount claimed for injury done to the property from 50 per cent to 20 per cent, which is less than half the amount named by any of the experts, and by reducing the charge for merchandise used, etc., from 50 to 25 per cent. Your committee think it more in accordance with a wise and just policy in such cases to make reasonable restitution rather than to enter into an accounting of losses and damages, or of profits that might have accrued to the claimant if there had been no disturbance of its business. In this case there was no wanton destruction of property. There was much unavoidable loss to the claimant, which resulted in no benefit to the Government. The claimant sustained other serious losses by the alteration of the buildings to adapt them to the purposes of the Quartermaster's Department.

The sum of $288,000, with the present purchasing power of the national currency, would provide a fair means of restoration to the Book Agents corporation of the foundation of this charity, and would be, as we understand the proof, a less sum than was saved to the Treasury in the use of material, machinery, houses, and the appliances of this great printing house. This sum is much below the lowest estimates of any of the witnesses as to the losses actually sustained by the claimant, and would not be adequate compensation if measured by such a standard. But with the prudent use of this sum, at the present prices of property, it is believed that this public charity can be reinstated.

The following statement, made in the petition, your committee find to be correct, viz:

"The delay in presenting this claim was unavoidable. The entire business is under control of the general conference, which meets only quadrennially. At its session in 1866 we were advised by counsel to let the matter rest until the affairs of the country should become more settled.

"At the conference of 1870 an agent was appointed, but his failing health and inability to spend the necessary time in Washington caused further delay, when the present agent was appointed. The claim was presented to the second session of the Forty-second Congress, in December, 1872, but we could not get a report from either of the committees of that session.

"On the assembling of the Forty-third Congress our claim was in the hands of the House of Representatives on the day of its organization, but we utterly failed to get a report from the Committee on War Claims, to which it was referred, until one or two days before the close of the first session. Then we have four different reports—one of them stating but little else but that the case had not been fully examined by the committee; another that it was inexpedient now to pay the claim; and one favorable and one unfavorable, for reasons stated.

"In the second session of last Congress it is well known that little or no business of this character was acted upon, nor could we get our claim before the House."

The loyalty or disloyalty of the claimant, its agents, its membership, or its beneficiaries does not appear to your committee to be a necessary inquiry in this case.

The Government, acting under its own civil statutes and through its courts in the confiscation of property, puts in issue the only phase of the disloyalty of a citizen which affects his right of property.

The decision of the court that the property is not confiscable is a decision that such person owns and has the right to enjoy it. And the refusal of the United States to proceed under the statutes to get a decree of confiscation on a libel filed for that purpose, which is ended with a nolle prosequi, is a final declaration that the Government will not claim the forfeiture. No treasonable use could have been made of this property by the agents of this corporation which would not have been a gross violation of their authority. They could not impress the property of this charitable institution with their crime so as to render it liable to forfeiture. There was no law to justify the circuit court of the United States at Nashville in withholding the property of the claimant when it was not condemned. If it had rented out the property or sold it, the right of the claimant to the rental or the proceeds of the sale would be unquestionable.

The Government can refuse to pay a person who was disloyal any debt it may owe such person, but this discretion should be exercised with wisdom, and for the highest reasons of public policy. Your committee do not believe that public policy or public sentiment requires Congress to refuse to restore this charity.

This corporation was chartered by the legislature of Tennessee 25th of February, 1856, "for the manufacture and distribution of books, tracts, periodicals," etc., "under control of the said Methodist Episcopal Church South, according to the laws and usages of the same, as contained in their present or in any future edition of their Discipline."

It was intended, in the broadest sense, to be an eleemosynary institution through which there could be furnished at very low rates, and also gratuitously, religious literature and schoolbooks to the people. There was no stock of the corporation, and all its increase was to be and was devoted to increasing the usefulness of the charity. The means placed within its control, from whatever source they were derived, were dedicated to the purposes of its foundation. The ecclesiastical body known as the "Methodist Episcopal Church South," which was also a legal corporation, selected the persons to conduct the business of the "Book Agents'," etc., corporation, and give general direction to its operations.

The Discipline of the church referred to in the act incorporating the "Book Agents," etc., is the authentic declaration of the relations of the church to the Government. Nothing but the authority that is competent to change this Discipline can alter these relations. They have been the same for nearly a century, and were not altered as to either branch of the church by the unfortunate division that occurred in 1845.

These relations conform to and correspond with the constitutional declarations on the subject, leaving no room for any agent of the church, in any way, except by obedience to lawful authority, to participate officially in any matter relating to the government of the country.

When the war commenced, this church found its territorial boundaries cut in twain by the operations of the armies, so that nearly equal portions of it were on the opposing sides. In this emergency it sought to preserve its relations to the Government of the United States, so as to avoid the embarrassments of the war. The deposition of the Rev. Thomas M. Finney on this subject gives a full account of this matter, and is as follows:

STATE OF MISSOURI, *County of* ——:

Personally appeared before the undersigned, Joseph E. McGinnis, notary public for St. Louis County, Mo., Thomas M. Finney, a man well known to me, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says he is a minister of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is and has been since the year 1851 a member of the St. Louis conference of said church. That in the year 1863, seeing the course the war of the rebellion was taking in most of the Southern States, and that a considerable portion of the ministers and members of his said church lay in that direction, said affiant, with other loyal ministers and members of said church, felt great fear and apprehension lest in some way the war might work a real or apparent disturbance or disruption of the relations heretofore existing between said church and the Government of the United States; that, as said affiant understood and believed, some of the leading members and ministers of said church consulted with able lawyers and were advised thus what they had best do in the then anomalous circumstances of war and general disturbance.

Affiant further states that, as he understoodand believes, the most suitable measures practicable were adopted under and in pursuance of such legal advice above alluded to, and conformable as near as practicable to the usage and custom of said church. A general convention of said church was advertised and called to be holden in the city of Louisville, State of Kentucky, on the 6th day of April, 1864, and that the following-named conferences of said Methodist Episcopal Church South appointed delegates to said convention in the usual way, or as nearly so as practicable, to wit: the Kentucky and Louisville Conference, comprising the State of Kentucky; the Western Virginia Conference, comprising the western part of the State of Virginia; the Holston Conference, comprising parts of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee; the Tennessee Conference, comprising most of the State of Tennessee except the western portion; the Memphis Conference, comprising west Tennessee and north Mississippi; the Missouri and St. Louis Conferences, comprising the State of Missouri; the Arkansas Conference, comprising the State of Arkansas; and the Indian Mission Conference, comprising western Arkansas and the Indian Territory west thereof.

The said delegates representing said conferences met at the appointed place in the city of Louisville on the said 6th day of April, 1864, and organized themselves in the usual way, or as nearly so as practicable, into a general convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The said convention in the regular way appointed this affiant its secretary, in which capacity he then and there acted. The late Rev. Charles B. Parsons, D. D., of Kentucky, was in like manner chosen and acted as president of the convention. The convention declared itself to be "delegates to the convention, and representing loyal members of several conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church South," and that said delegates "do hereby, in the name of and for the loyal members of several conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, assert their right to and claim possession of and the administration of said property for the original foundation of said charity," meaning the Southern Methodist Publishing House, then in charge of Rev. Richard Abbey, financial secretary thereof, and situated in the city of Nashville, Tenn.

So the said convention, in the course of its business, sitting and transacting various business pertaining to its legitimate internal affairs during three days, viz, the 6th, 7th, and 8th days of April, 1864, held and avowed itself on several occasions to be a true, legal, and loyal convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in and under the Government of the United States, and holding and affirming its original relation thereto. The said convention, in the name and on behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which it was a delegated convention, memorialized the President of the United States on matters of interest to said church; which memorials, as far as is known to this affiant, were duly and respectfully considered.

THOMAS M. FINNEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of November, A. D. 1872.

JOSEPH E. McGINNIS,
Notary Public, St. Louis County, Mo.

This action of the convention at Louisville was afterwards fully ratified and confirmed by a general conference of the representatives of the entire church, held at New Orleans, in May, 1866, as is more fully seen by the following extract from the journal of said general conference, at pages 90 and 91, viz:

"Reports Nos. 2 and 3 of the committee on books and accounts were taken up and adopted, as follows:

"2. In regard to sundry papers sent to this committee referring to the action of a convention of preachers held in Louisville, Ky., in April, 1864, and to the action of certain commissioners appointed by that convention, we respectfully report: That, in view of the fact that the members of that convention, representing eight annual conferences, together with the commissioners appointed by them, were acting with the sole design to protect and preserve to its lawful owners the property of the church; and in view of the further fact that the convention and its commissioners did much toward the accomplishment of that very desirable end, the committee recommend that the general conference approve the action and object of said convention, and also direct the agent of our publishing interests to pay the traveling expenses of the commissioners, and also the fee to the lawyer employed by said commissioners.

"Respectfully,

"D. R. McANALLY.

"NEW ORLEANS, *April 16, 1866.*"

It can not, therefore, be imputed to this great ecclesiastical body that it took ground against the Government of the United States during the war. That the sympathies of many of its members were in favor of the South is not to be denied; still, it is a question whether the majority of the whole body were not loyal to the Government. Very many of them were loyal in the strictest sense of the word. But the Government of the United States can not justly or wisely adopt a policy that will take from the people, even though they were disloyal, the fruits of a charity which provides them with literary, scientific, and religious instruction, and the means of educating their children, for the purpose of enriching its Treasury. There was no such policy in the war. The arms of the United States could not have been directed against such charities as something worthy of destruction. They were restrained, rather, by section 2, paragraphs 34, 35, and 36 of General Order No. 100, which declare that—

"34. As a general rule, the property belonging to churches, to hospitals, or other establishments of an exclusively charitable character, to establishments of education, or foundations for the promotion of knowledge, whether public schools, universities, academies of learning, or observatories, museums

of the fine arts, or of a scientific character, such property is not to be considered public property in the sense of paragraph 31; but it may be taxed or used when the public service may require it.

"35. Classical works of art, libraries, scientific collections, or precious instruments, such as astronomical telescopes, as well as hospitals, must be secured against all avoidable injury, even when they are contained in fortified places while besieged or bombarded.

"36. If such works of art, libraries, collections, or instruments belonging to a hostile nation or Government can be removed without injury, the ruler of the conquering State or nation may order them to be seized and removed for the benefit of the said nation. The ultimate ownership is to be settled by the enduring treaty of peace. In no case shall they be sold or given away, if captured by the armies of the United States, nor shall they ever be privately appropriated or wantonly destroyed or injured."

If reasons have heretofore seemingly existed that would justify Congress in withholding compensation to the claimant, they no longer exist in such form as to require the Government to deny an act of justice to the generation now needing the benefits of this great public charity.

The petitions laid before this committee represent that many of the people of the United States, of all sections, earnestly desire that Congress will give just relief in this matter. It is believed that no private claim was ever presented to Congress that was so extensively and earnestly supported by various memorials and recommendations. That four are from State legislatures; one from the General Conference of the Colored Methodist Church; others from eight of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, viz: Bishops Morris, Janes, Simpson, Ames, Bowman, Merrill, Peck, and Haven, and many other ministers of that Church; others from the mayor and council of Nashville and of Edgefield, Tenn.

During the reading of the report,

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I want to inquire if the gentleman's time has not expired?

The CHAIRMAN. It has not.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. How much time has he remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. About ten minutes.

The reading of the report was resumed and continued as above.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. OVERSTREET. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the further reading of the report be continued in my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Another from the governor and most of the officials——

Mr. RICHARDSON. I rise to a question of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The gentleman from Indiana asked for the reading of the report in his time. That requires unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman. The rules——

Mr. DALZELL. Oh, no.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Oh, yes. The rules of the committee, as I understand them, with all due respect to the Chair, provide that a gentleman who favors a bill shall have an hour and then a gentleman in opposition shall have an hour. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has occupied one hour in opposition to the bill.

Mr. DALZELL. I will say to the gentleman that I am in favor of the bill S. 629.

Mr. RICHARDSON. A gentleman in opposition to the bill has occupied the floor for one hour; and now, Mr. Chairman, under the rules, it reverts to this side, or to gentlemen favoring the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, as a matter of custom, the Chair would alternate between the opposite sides of the measure, and if any gentleman on the other side of this measure desires to take the floor for general debate, the Chair will recognize him in preference to a gentleman on the opposite side.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Not in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). No other gentleman rose except the gentleman from Indiana, and the Chair recognized him——

Mr. RICHARDSON. I beg pardon.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). And he said that he desired to have the report read.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I was on my feet, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COOPER] was on his feet asking for recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas has already occupied the floor.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I had reserved my time, and I think I have thirty-five or forty minutes remaining.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be recognized for any part of that time?

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I desire to be recognized, and I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee such time as he desires.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Tennessee in the time of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I want to say that the friends of this measure desire to close this debate; and now, as I have the floor, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be now closed. I ask the Chair to submit that request while I have the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. But the gentleman was recognized for debate.

Mr. RICHARDSON. But I have the right to make that request.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will submit it. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that all general debate on the bill be now closed. Is there objection?

Mr. OVERSTREET. I object.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Then I ask unanimous consent that debate be closed in one hour. If we are going to get a vote on the bill, we ought to close debate in one hour. I am willing to give one-half of that time to the other side.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that all general debate on this bill be closed in one hour. Is there objection?

Mr. LOUD. I object.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Now, Mr. Chairman, I shall only occupy two or three minutes in what I have to say in respect to this measure.

Mr. DALZELL. May I ask the gentleman a question? Do you mean in support of Senate bill 629?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I mean in support of the claim.

Mr. DALZELL. That is not before the House.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It will be when we make the motion to substitute the bill providing for the payment of this sum of $288,000 to the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Mr. LOUD. Does this bill provide for the payment of the claim?

Mr. RICHARDSON. If gentlemen do not understand it, I will state that the first bill, the Senate bill, provides for the reference of the case to the Court of Claims. That is the bill first reported, the Senate bill reported by the Committee on War Claims. We propose to substitute for that a House bill, favorably reported by the Committee on War Claims, for the payment of $288,000. I want to say to the friends of this measure that I believe we should close the debate in one hour. It is well known that under the rules of the House the committee must take a recess at 5 o'clock, and therefore we must get a vote in one hour from this time or not at all to-day. I shall only ask the attention of the committee for three or four minutes myself. The appropriation asked for in this bill is for as pure a charity as ever was asked for by any claimant within my knowledge.

The claimant is a corporation, but unlike most corporations there are no stockholders, or at least no stockholders who share in the profits. There is no stockholder in this corporation that can share one dime of interest in this claim. The corporation—the publishing house—is a charitable one. Every dollar of the net proceeds earned by the corporation goes for purely charitable purposes. Every dollar goes to the benefit of traveling preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or to superannuated or supernumerary preachers who have broken down in the service of that church, or to their wives, widows, or children. Not a dollar of it can go to any individual. Now, who objects to a charity like that? It is a just claim. The proof shows that it would take $460,000 to pay anything like what this corporation lost in the city of Nashville that the Government got the benefit of.

Who ought to object, thirty years after the war, to paying to this great church a part of its claim? As the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COOPER] states, it is indorsed by every clergyman and minister and every member of that church in the South, and by every bishop of the Northern church and by every minister of the Northern church. Nobody has objected to the claim. Why not allow it? I yield five minutes of my time to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS].

Mr. SAYERS. I differ with the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] in respect to the nature of this claim. I regard it as an obligation on the part of the Government to discharge a just indebtedness incurred because of the unjust and unlawful seizure and use of the property belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The friends of the measure are not asking for charity. The amount that is embraced in the bill that will be offered as a substitute is not 50 per cent of what can be recovered in the Court of Claims if it should be sent to that court. There are thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of good Christian men and women deeply interested in the passage of this bill. They have been asking Congress for more than twenty years to do them justice, and now that the opportunity is offered the House ought not to have the slightest hesitancy in granting the relief asked for.

Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand, which I will ask to have printed with my remarks, the indorsement of this measure by some of the most distinguished divines and dignitaries of the Methodist Episcopal and of the African Methodist Episcopal churches. These eminent divines tell us that they have examined into the claim most carefully, and that they are entirely satisfied that it is absolutely just and ought to be paid.

Mr. BUTLER. Did Bishop Simpson, of Pennsylvania, indorse it?

Mr. SAYERS. I can not say. I do not see his indorsement here, but it is heartily approved by other bishops of his church. I have in my hand the indorsements of Bishops Hurst, McCabe, Bowman, Cranston, Ninde, Walden, Goodsell, and Vincent, and of Rev. R. S. Foster; and in addition the claim has the unqualified approval of the conference of the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Methodist Episcopal Church South

which lately met in this city. Those gentlemen could not afford to recommend the allowance of a suspicious claim. They would not do so.

No claim has ever come before Congress with more merit than the one under consideration. Justice, and not charity, demands that this bill should be immediately passed. If it is done, thousands and hundreds of thousands of Christian men and women in our country will in their hearts thank Congress for having done them this tardy justice.

The facts upon which the claim is founded can not be disputed. The amount asked for is far less than that actually due. All things conspire to make it a most acceptable measure to all just-minded people. No single valid objection can be urged against it. It is in every respect just and meritorious. If it were not so, it would not be before Congress. Those directly interested would under no circumstances ask an appropriation of money for an object that was not altogether worthy.

The claim, Mr. Chairman, is absolutely without the shadow of suspicion. It is faultless in every respect, and the members of this committee will do themselves honor in promptly recognizing its merit and in recommending its allowance by the House. And in doing so the House will receive the sincere gratitude of hundreds of thousands of good Christian people all over our land.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that the committee will act promptly and favorably in the matter, and that there will be no further delay of justice. The claim stands solely upon its merits.

PETITION OF THE BISHOPS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 20, 1896.*

At the bishops' council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Baltimore, at which Bishops H. M. Turner, W. J. Gaines, B. W. Arnett, B. F. Tanner, A. Grant, B. F. Lee, M. B. Salters, and J. A. Handy were present, the following statement and resolution were unanimously adopted, to wit:

We, the bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, representing a membership of a half million of souls, residing in different States of the Union—North, East, South, and West—are persuaded that the bill now pending in Congress for the relief of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is entitled to favorable action by Congress.

Honorable committees having at various sessions of Congress adjudged the claim to be due, we are persuaded that payment should no longer be withheld.

The publishing house of the church is an eleemosynary institution; not operated for private gain, the net proceeds thereof being appropriated to the relief of "supernumerary, superannuated, and worn-out preachers, their widows, wives, and children." So that this claim stands on higher grounds than many of the claims which have been presented and already paid.

We believe with the several committees of the Senate and House that "the law of the land, justice to a large and helpless class of people, a magnanimous spirit on the part of the Government toward the beneficiaries in a great charity which has been injured through its action, popular sentiment North and South, and the heartfelt desire of the people throughout the country for a perfect restoration of peace and amity between them all concur in supporting the recommendation."

Signed, on and in behalf of the Bishops' Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1896.

H. M. TURNER,
Senior Bishop.
B. W. ARNETT,
Secretary of Bishops' Council.

[Letters of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.]

REV. BISHOP JOHN F. HURST, D. D., LL. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 17, 1897.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

I have a knowledge of measures proposed for the relief of the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Nashville, which have been pending in Congress for many years, and have had occasion with individual Senators and Representatives to urge the immediate passage of a bill for the relief of this institution. I am fully persuaded that the claim, as recommended for payment by the several committees of Congress, is a just one. This publishing house represents a great charity. It is now over thirty years since it suffered its great loss, and in my judgment the payment of this claim ought not to be longer deferred.

I am, with much respect, yours, sincerely, JOHN F. HURST.

I most cordially append my name to the above statement.*
CHARLES C. McCABE.

REV. BISHOP BOWMAN, D. D., LL. D.

EVANSTON, ILL., *December 27, 1897.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

From my knowledge of measures proposed for the relief of the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which have been pending in Congress for years, I am fully persuaded that the claim as recommended for payment by the several committees of Congress is a just one and ought not to be longer deferred.

This publishing house represents a great charity.

Respectfully,

THOMAS BOWMAN,
One of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. BISHOP EARL CRANSTON, D. D. (LOCATED AT PORTLAND, OREG.).

To the Senate and House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

I sincerely trust that it may be the pleasure of your honorable bodies to grant to the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church South the relief asked by that religious corporation for use of and damage to its property during the war.

The publishing enterprises of both the great Methodist Episcopal organizations in this country represent a form of Christian beneficence which I believe it to be good public policy to protect. All the profits of these institutions are devoted to the circulation of wholesome literature and the support of worn-out ministers and their wives and orphaned children.

I can not complacently regard the application of the principle of confiscation to such an institution by our National Government; and if any act of our national legislative bodies could be more significant of the new and happier era of the Republic than would be the measure under consideration I am not able to name it.

As to the amount asked and the data upon which it is estimated, I have no information. I venture, therefore, to express myself solely with reference to the principle and policy involved in the special legislation asked at the hands of the Congress of the United States.

Very respectfully, EARL CRANSTON.

BALTIMORE, MD., *December 27, 1897.*

REV. BISHOP W. X. NINDE, D. D.

DETROIT, MICH., *December 23, 1897.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

I am profoundly interested in the passage of a bill for the relief of the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Nashville, Tenn. I hope the prayer of the petitioners will be speedily granted.

W. X. NINDE,
Resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. BISHOP JOHN M. WALDEN, D. D., LL. D.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *December 24, 1897.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

HONORED GENTLEMEN: I am advised that the measures proposed several years since for the relief of the publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Nashville, are still pending in Congress. As the payment of this claim has been recommended by several Congressional committees, its just character is beyond question. This publishing house is a denominational trust, managed by the church to which it belongs for the production and dissemination of religious literature and for other charitable purposes.

From personal knowledge I know that its usefulness has been limited because of the loss it suffered during the war—a loss by which it has been embarrassed for more than thirty years. In my judgment the payment of an equitable sum through an act of the present Congress would be ranked among the commendable efforts being made to restore patriotic fellowship throughout our country. Hence, with highest respect, I would hereby ask that Congress take final and favorable action without delay.

Yours, sincerely,

JOHN M. WALDEN.

THE REV. BISHOP D. A. GOODSELL, D. D.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *December 31, 1897.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

For many years I have been persuaded of the justice of the claim for relief presented by the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. This great charity, which is of individual profit to none and whose income is devoted to the aid of worn-out ministers, their widows and orphans, suffered serious and almost ruinous loss during the war—loss which still limits and embarrasses its work. I trust that the claims already admitted to be just by Congressional committees will have early and favorable decision.

Respectfully, yours,

DANIEL A. GOODSELL,
A Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Resident at Chattanooga.

THE REV. JOHN H. VINCENT, D. D.

TOPEKA, KANS., *January 1, 1898.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The claim presented for the relief of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is just. The cause which this business firm represents is deserving of your perfect confidence and your active effort. The claim rises above all sectional and partisan limits. The recognition and relief sought would exert a blessed influence on all sections of our common country.

Sincerely, yours,

JOHN H. VINCENT,
Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Chancellor of Chautauqua.

THE REV. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

42 ELM HILL AVENUE, ROXBURY, MASS., *December 30, 1897.*

It gives me pleasure to express my sincere judgment that if in some way Congress can find it possible, it will be a noble and worthy deed to furnish the relief sought by the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Very truly, yours,

R. S. FOSTER.

JOINT COMMISSION REPRESENTING 5,000,000 METHODISTS RECOMMEND ADJUSTMENT OF THE CLAIM.

The following joint commission on federation was appointed by the general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to wit: Bishop John F. Hurst, D. D., LL. D., Washington, D. C.; Bishop W. X. Ninde, D. D., LL. D., Detroit, Mich.; Bishop S. M. Merrill, D. D., LL. D., Chicago, Ill.; Bishop John C. Granberry, D. D., LL. D., Ashland, Va.; Bishop R. K. Hargrove, D. D., LL. D., Nashville, Tenn.; Bishop W. W. Duncan, D. D., LL. D., Spartanburg, S. C.; Rev. E. E. Hoss, D. D., LL. D., Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. R. J. Cooke, D. D., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rev. H. G. Jackson, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. L. B. Wilson, D. D., Washington, D. C.; Rev. G. G. N. MacDonell, D. D., Waycross, Ga.; Rev. John H. Dye, Helena, Ark.; Judge T. B. Sweet, Topeka, Kans.; Judge T. H. Murray, Clearfield, Pa.; Judge Walter Clark, Raleigh, N. C.; Col. Asa Holt, Abilene, Tex.; Prof. W. R. Jones, LL. D., University of Mississippi; R. T. Miller, esq., Covington, Ky.

This commission convened in Washington, D. C., January 7, 1898. At a session of the commission, held at Foundry Church, January 8, 1898, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That this joint commission, having heard that a bill is now before the Congress of the United States providing for the payment of the long delayed claim of the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church South against the Government, for occupancy, use, and damage during the war, expresses the wish that this bill may receive the careful attention of our Representatives in Congress and that a just result may be reached in the premises."

Bishop S. M. MERRILL, and
Bishop JNO. C. GRANBERRY.
Chairmen.

Rev. E. E. HOSS, and
Rev. R. J. COOKE, *Secretaries.*

*Bishop McCabe, of Fort Worth, Tex., in transmitting the indorsement, dated December 30, 1897, says: "I append my name to Bishop Hurst's letter. If that will not do, I will write one of my own. I hope you will succeed in this effort. I believe you will."

Mr. RICHARDSON. It seems I was unfortunate in my remark. If I understand my friend from Texas, he says that we differ on this question. I do not so understand.

Mr. SAYERS. The gentleman called this a "charity." I call it an obligation.

Mr. RICHARDSON. But it is intended—and I thought I made myself understood on this point—that the money when appropriated shall go altogether to a charity.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR].

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I regret very greatly that any controversy should have grown up here about the order in which the various measures representing this claim should have come before the House. I was not present when the controversy arose. The few words I shall say will have reference to the equity and legality of this claim.

I have stood on this floor in opposition to every species of war claim that could be in anywise described or denominated as a claim for the ordinary results, the ordinary wreck and havoc, of war. But Congress, since I have been a member of it, has passed a number of bills for the payment of claims not coming under the category of havoc of war—some with my consent and some without my consent. I hold in my hand a list of the claims already paid, and my effort shall be to show that, above all, this claim has the best right to be adjusted here. And so far as I am concerned, I do not care whether the question shall go to the Court of Claims or whether this claim shall be paid upon the basis of $288,000. I know enough about this claim to know that that sum is a very low estimate of these damages.

We have paid from time to time to the Presbyterian Church at Knoxville, Tenn.; the Methodist Episcopal Church at Knoxville, Tenn.; Temperance Hall, Knoxville, Tenn.; the Baptist Church, Knoxville, Tenn.; the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Chattanooga, Tenn.; the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chattanooga, Tenn.; the Methodist Church, Carthage, Tenn.; the Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn.; the First Baptist Church, Nashville, Tenn., and so on, claims for use and occupation of buildings and damages to buildings. We paid to the Kentucky University at Lexington, Ky., for use, occupation, and injury, $25,000; to the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association, for use, occupation, and injury, $25,000; to the East Tennessee University, for use, occupation, and injury, $18,500. We also paid to the William and Mary College, of Virginia, $34,000. In that case the buildings were destroyed by fire. Nobody knew who was to blame. The fire was supposed to have been caused by the incendiary conduct of some soldier.

We paid to the Washington and Lee University $17,848; to the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, for use, occupation, and injury, $20,000; and we made that payment when, in my humble judgment, the institution had been benefited to the extent of vastly more than $20,000 by the occupation of the buildings by the Union Army. We paid to the Roman Catholic Church of Charles County, Md., $4,035.50; and we paid to the Roman Catholic Church at Chattanooga, Tenn., "for use and injury" (as my report has it), $18,729.09. Now, in point of fact, that payment was not "for use and injury" at all. I called up that bill on this floor and advocated its passage. I believe I did as much as any one member to secure its passage; and the ground on which that payment was put was not that of "use and injury," but the taking and appropriation of property that belonged to that church.

Whether the members of that church were Union men or not was a matter of no possible importance. There was a certain quantity of stone which had been cut for the new Catholic Church at Chattanooga, and which was taken by order of General Rosecrans and afterwards allowed for by General Thomas, to be used in the defenses of the city of Chattanooga. I had full knowledge of that case, knew the ground on which the claim rested, advocated it, and we paid it.

Now, what have we here? When the army under General Buell got to Nashville, we found there a certain corporation. There is no difference of opinion on this subject between the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS]. The gentleman from Texas says that he puts this claim on the ground of a legal and just obligation, while something that the gentleman from Tennessee said sounded as though he was claiming this money as "charity." The fact about it is that the money itself, the property that was taken, was for a charitable purpose; but this claim stands upon an absolutely legal basis. We have never yet made any allegation of lack of loyalty against the members of any of the churches of the country.

Mr. GAINES. Will the gentleman allow me a single remark?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Certainly.

Mr. GAINES. The question has been asked, What was the original amount of this claim? I wish to say, according to the document I hold in my hand, which is a printed copy of the original petition filed by the claimant, that the original amount of the claim was $458,400.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Now, there was at that time a necessity for a printing establishment in connection with the operations of the Army. Anybody who knows anything about the operations of that great army, extending from Cincinnati to Nashville, and then projected away down to Chattanooga and Knoxville and Atlanta, and on the right flank, by way of Columbia and Decatur, down into the then Southern Confederacy, knows that there was an absolute, indispensable necessity for a great printing establishment.

It was not necessary to have as large a one as this one was; but it was necessary to have a very large one, and this was taken possession of at that time as a matter of military necessity. It was the property of this corporation. Everybody who knows anything about the Methodist Church in this country, and I think I know something about it, knows what is meant in connection with that church by the term "book concern." That is the name I should apply to this establishment. It was a printing house, but it was, in effect, the "book concern" of the Methodist Church South. We have a book concern of the Methodist Church North. These two book concerns stand upon exactly the same line of administrative policy. The net profits made by the publication of newspapers and books, and by job printing, or whatever else they do, are administered under a committee of the church for the benefit of the superannuated, not the supernumerary, as some gentleman has said, the superannuated and disabled ministers of the church, the widows of dead ministers, and their children, etc.

Mr. COLSON. I should like to correct one statement of the gentleman.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Very well.

Mr. COLSON. The gentleman has said there is a "Methodist Episcopal Church North." That is an error. There is a "Methodist Episcopal Church," and there is also a "Methodist Episcopal Church South."

Mr. GROSVENOR. I do not think anybody knows that better than I do.

Mr. COLSON. The gentleman said there was a "Methodist Episcopal Church North."

Mr. GROSVENOR. I did say so.

Mr. COLSON. The gentleman is mistaken about that.

Mr. GROSVENOR. There is no "Methodist Episcopal Church North." I agree with the gentleman in that respect. That is not, however, a material interruption. There is a Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, and it lies principally North, though it is extending South, and the time is coming rapidly, if we will keep these distinctions down here, when that mighty agency of the civilization and enlightenment of the age will be found—both branches alike—in one great common cause. [Prolonged applause.]

Now, this institution, with its presses, to which I have referred, was used as I have stated. It was seized by the Government authority, and up to that time, as is distinctly shown, no utterance of a disloyal character was ever made or authorized by the managers of that institution. But when we arrived at Bowling Green, it is true that the Confederate army had possession of Nashville, and they were not so wealthy as we were; but they were compelled to get their printing done somehow, and therefore they forced the printing of Hardee's Tactics through the agency of this publishing house. They did it by force, by the presence of the Confederate army, and under duress, as a military necessity. That is all they are claimed to have done, for otherwise it appears without question that never during the whole war was this corporation otherwise than loyal to the Government of the United States.

Now, Mr. Chairman, shall this bill be paid? Several gentlemen here believe it ought not to be paid. If there is one here who believes it to be too large, that is one thing. In my judgment the original sum of four hundred and fifty-odd thousand dollars was not only low enough as an estimate of the damage, but I believe our Government saved in actual money, in addition to the convenience afforded by this institution, more than twice the amount that Congress is asked to pay. Therefore, inasmuch as we have had already so many of these claims, and as this is in no regard and under no construction to be assigned to the ravages of war, and inasmuch as the property actually was taken and appropriated for the use of the Government, I think the claim ought to be paid without further delay. [Applause.]

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I remaining? [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has eleven minutes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I ask now unanimous consent, while I have about eleven minutes, that the general debate be closed. Otherwise I shall want to use that time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that the general debate on this bill be now closed. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I now offer as a substitute the bill which was read from the desk as a part of my remarks a few moments ago.

Mr. DALZELL. I make the point of order on that motion, Mr. Chairman, that the bill the gentleman has sent up is not germane to the pending bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks the proposed substitute has been already read in the time of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. It was.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, Rule XVI, paragraph 7, prescribes, among other things, what is admissible and what is not admissible as an amendment, as follows:

No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the situation of things is just this: When the committee commenced its session to-day it began in an orderly way to take up the bills on the Calendar as they stood on the Calendar. The motion was made and put to the House that a number of bills should be passed by and Senate bill 629 be taken up. That motion was carried, and the committee agreed to consider a bill the subject of which is, "An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in the case of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South against The United States."

Having obtained consent of the House for the consideration of that particular bill, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COOPER] undertakes now to force upon the House another bill by way of amendment—or substitute—a bill which relates to an entirely different subject. The subject of the first bill is the creation of a tribunal to adjudicate a certain alleged claim. The subject of the second bill is an appropriation from the Treasury of the United States—without the intervention of any tribunal or court—of $288,000, in payment of a claim. Now, putting aside altogether the propriety of the proceeding on the part of my friend from Texas, which, perhaps, after all, is a matter of taste, I submit to the Chair that the substitute, so called, offered by him infringes the provision of paragraph 7 of Rule XVI, because it undertakes to admit, "under color of amendment," a subject "different from that under consideration by the House."

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, it appears perfectly plain to me that the point of order is not well taken. The original proposition before the House, the Senate bill, was to settle the claim of the Methodist Publishing House against the United States. The settlement authorized by that bill was that the Court of Claims, upon an investigation, should ascertain the extent of the damage done by the United States to the property of this publishing company, and upon the ascertainment of that damage the court was authorized and directed to render a judgment for the sum found to be due. The substitute offered by my colleague from Texas [Mr. COOPER] proposes that instead of a settlement in the manner prescribed by the Senate bill, the House, upon the information before it, shall provide for the payment of the claim.

The general purpose of the substitute is as germane to the purposes of the Senate bill as it would be possible for one proposition to be to another proposition.

I am free to admit that if the Senate bill had merely authorized the Court of Claims to find the facts and refer those facts and the conclusion of the court upon them back to Congress, the question would have been a very close one, and the probability is that the committee would have been without jurisdiction to entertain the substitute. But it must appear perfectly clear that it is within the power of the committee and within the power of the House to adopt a substitute providing for the specific and instant payment of the claim, instead of adopting the slower method of settling it by a reference to the Court of Claims and a judgment to be found thereon. The Senate bill provides what?

That full jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court to ascertain the loss or injury, if any, that may have been sustained by said corporation in the occupation, use, and consumption of the property, including the buildings and grounds, the time the same was used and occupied, the value of all material of every kind used, taken away, injured, consumed, or destroyed by the United States or its Army or for its benefit in any way, connected with the publishing house of said corporation in Nashville, Tenn., during the years 1864 and 1865, or at any other time; and the said court shall render judgment against the United States in favor of said corporation for whatever sum that may be thus found, which judgment, when paid to the duly authorized agent or attorney in fact of said corporation, shall be in full discharge of all claims of said corporation against the United States.

The proposition there is to leave it to the court to ascertain the damage. The proposition of my friend from Texas [Mr. COOPER] is that the House shall now itself, with the information before it, say what the damages are. One postpones the appropriation until a judgment is found. The other acts upon the present knowledge of the House, and proposes immediate payment. It is merely a difference in time, merely a difference as to whether the House is content to act upon its present information. If it is, I take it that it will adopt the substitute, if it be held in order. And if the House, with this information, is ready to adopt the substitute, then certainly our rules are not of such a character as to deny to the House the opportunity to do what it is anxious and willing to do.

The whole question is whether you shall postpone the payment or whether you shall make it at once. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL], I believe, does not question the justice of the claim. It is possible that he would like to have that question settled for his conscience by the Court of Claims. A large majority of this House, however, have already settled the question with both their judgment and their conscience. The gentleman from Pennsylvania ought not to interpose this point of order for the purpose of delaying justice. It is within the knowledge of those who have taken an interest in this claim that the delay on the part of the Government has already seriously embarrassed the publishing company. They have been here year after year, or, at least, they have, within my memory, been here more than once, asking the Government for a settlement.

I desire to say just here, Mr. Chairman, that my opinions have undergone something of a change since I have been a member of Congress on the question of claims against the Government. When I first entered this House I was inclined to believe that every claim was a fraudulent one. I was disposed to believe that every claimant was trying to impose upon the generosity of the Government. But my seven years' of service here has taught me that the Government imposes upon the patience of the claimants quite as often as the claimants impose upon the generosity of the Government. I have more than once seen bad claims passed, and I have felt compelled to vote against them; but I have seen many good claims denied a hearing.

I have seen men with honest claims against this great Government haunting these corridors, asking for justice; and I have seen their claims delayed until, broken-hearted and penniless, they have been sent to the charity hospitals to die, while the greatest Government on the globe withheld from them what it justly owed them. A government that does that and does it willingly and knowingly is a disgrace to the map of the world. I am sure that no man here, with a full knowledge that any claim was just, whether it be the claim of a private citizen or the claim of a great charity, would deny it. And this happens to be one of the cases where, by the appeal of those directly interested, the members of this House have informed themselves upon the merits and the justice of it. I say for one, let us speedily settle this claim and do a tardy justice to a great institution.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Before my friend sits down, I should like to ask him a question.

Mr. BAILEY. Certainly.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Is it not true that if the proposition to send this matter to the Court of Claims is passed and the Court of Claims gives judgment, you will have to have another bill before this House before the judgment will be paid?

Mr. BAILEY. That is perfectly true.

Mr. GAINES. Right in that connection let me say to the gentleman, after investigation, I find that if the case were referred to the Court of Claims, they would not be able to get a trial in less than four or five years.

Mr. BAILEY. I have not gone that far in the matter, but I am quite prepared to believe that it is true.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, on the point of order—but if the Chair is ready to rule, I will not say a word.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the gentleman from Texas yielded the floor?

Mr. BAILEY. I believe I have said all I care to say.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I do not want to argue the point of order if the Chair is ready to rule in our favor. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. RICHARDSON. "The gentleman from Tennessee" takes that as an intimation that the Chair is not ready to rule in favor of sustaining the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas. Now, on that point I just want to say, if the Chair will indulge me for a moment, that the amendment must be in order if it is germane. This is an amendment simply. The gentleman offered it as an amendment. A substitute in the nature of amendment is simply an amendment. Now, I say it must be in order, Mr. Chairman, if it is germane to this bill. The fact that it is inconsistent with the bill, as shown by the gentleman from Texas, does not make it obnoxious to the point of order, as the Chair can very well understand. The question as to whether it is germane was so well argued by the gentleman from Texas that I do not intend to repeat the argument he has made with more force than I could.

The bill offered as an amendment or substitute contemplates the same thing as the original bill—the payment of this claim; the ultimate payment of the claim. The first bill, or the Senate bill, which was first called up, provides for its payment by reference to the Court of Claims simply. The House bill, which is offered as an amendment or a substitute, provides for the immediate payment, and it is certainly within the power of the House, so far as the question of its being germane is concerned, to make an immediate payment rather than to make a reference to the Court of Claims. Now, the point that it is inconsistent does not

make it obnoxious to the point of order. In the Forty-eighth Congress the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. Carlisle, then in the chair, one of the best parliamentarians who ever presided here, decided that very question. The Chair will find it on page 267 of the Manual:

> While a large part of the proposed amendment may be identical with some provision of the bill already stricken out, yet, if, as a whole, it contained matter substantially different from that already voted on, it is not necessarily out of order.

And need not necessarily be declared out of order by the Chair.

The only thing that can be insisted in reference to the substitute is that it is somewhat inconsistent with the bill. The object sought is the same, the claim is the same, and therefore the Chair must hold it in order. I only want to add that the only rule that could prevent it from being in order would be that you can not substitute one private bill for another private bill—that is, where the claimants are different. If we were to bring in here a different claim and offer to substitute such a bill for that bill, it would be obnoxious to the rule. The claimant in this case is the same. The object sought has the same purpose and scope. The two propositions are the same, and therefore it can not be insisted that it would not be germane.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the payment of this claim, and agree with the views so well expressed by the gentleman from Tennessee on the point of order. Suppose the original bill had provided for an appropriation of $288,000, and in that condition of affairs the gentleman had offered a substitute to send the whole question to the Court of Claims with authority to render judgment. Would not the Chair under those circumstances hold the substitute to be in order?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I thank the gentleman for calling my attention to that. I might not have noticed that point. But it is in the experience of every gentleman who has been a member of this House at some former Congress that the very thing that the gentleman from Missouri suggests has been done time and time again, and yet no member has made the point of order that it would not be in order to send a proposition which offered to appropriate money to the Court of Claims.

Mr. SETTLE. May I ask you if this is not the same claimant?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. SETTLE. Then the real question is not the effect of the substitute, but as to whether it relates to the same subject?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It is a question of whether it is germane.

Mr. SETTLE. Whether it is germane to the subject?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The gentleman is correct. The subject-matter is the same, the claim is the same, the object and purpose, I say, of the substitute is the same; and therefore it can not be insisted that it is not germane.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Chairman, the only interest I take in the point of order that has been raised relates to its use as a precedent in cases that may hereafter arise; and in that view it is peculiarly important. Gentlemen are aware that unanimous consent is frequently asked in this House for the immediate consideration of a bill to refer a certain claim to the Court of Claims for the purpose of ascertaining whether the United States is legally liable, and if so, how much ought to be paid. There is generally little objection to bills of that class, which propose to have a judicial determination, first, of the legal liability of the Government, and secondly, when that is determined, the amount that should be paid under such circumstances.

Now, if it should be held that a bill having been called up the subject-matter of which is simply to refer a claim to the Court of Claims to determine the legal liability of the Government, and if found legally liable, then what amount shall be paid, then the moment such a bill shall be brought here an amendment is in order to substitute another bill making an appropriation from the Treasury, the House would find that the unanimous consent to call up one bill for consideration would be converted into consent to consider another bill, or at least another subject, to which there might be serious objection.

Now, what are the facts in this case? When the House went into Committee of the Whole this afternoon for the purpose of considering the Private Calendar, after we had considered two bills the consent of the House was asked to pass over the bills next in order and take up a Senate bill which proposed to refer to the Court of Claims the question of the legal liability of the Government of the United States with respect to the pending claim, and if there was a legal liability, then the amount that should be paid. On that same Calendar there is another bill which provides for the payment of this claim. Now, if the gentleman in charge had brought up the latter bill and asked the House to take it into consideration, the House would have had the distinct subject before it.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Will the gentleman allow me? Does the gentleman from Maine say that unanimous consent was given for the consideration of this bill?

Mr. DINGLEY. I say that the House gave consent.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. It was carried over the protest——

Mr. DINGLEY. I remember that one gentleman did protest, but it was said that the bill simply referred the question to the Court of Claims, and hence I myself and many others consented.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The gentleman from Maine does not want to misstate the case. It was moved that this bill be submitted to the committee, and the motion was submitted and carried.

Mr. DINGLEY. I understand this. The House voted, with only one dissenting vote, to take up this bill and refer this case to the Court of Claims for the purpose of determining the legal liability of the Government, and in case it was found that the Government was liable the claim should be paid. That is the bill that the House took up. Now, it seems that the House having taken up that bill and considered it, the gentleman in charge moves to substitute for it another bill, recognizing the liability of the Government of the United States, without sending it to the Court of Claims to determine the question, and providing for immediate payment.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have this to say——

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will the gentleman allow me? Notice was given by the gentleman in charge that this substitute would be presented.

Mr. DINGLEY. Not until after the bill was taken up.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I think the gentleman from Maine is mistaken. I think the notice was given by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COOPER] at the time the bill was taken up.

Mr. DINGLEY. That was not the fact; but I am not making any point with reference to that.

The practical question before the House, and it is an important one with reference to future conduct, is whether a bill which proposes to refer a claim to the Court of Claims for the purpose of determining whether the Government is legally liable and what amount shall be paid, presents such a subject-matter that there can be offered as an amendment to it in this House, if objection is made, a substitute proposing to pay that claim without any reference to the court to determine the legal liability of the Government. Mr. Chairman, I think not. I think they present two different subjects, and that they should come before the House in their own proper character.

During my experience in this House I have heard many decisions upon that point, as presented by the rule, which provides that when a bill is under consideration an amendment relating to a different subject-matter shall not be in order.

I hold in my hand a decision made by Speaker Carlisle in the Forty-eighth Congress, exactly parallel to this. A bill was pending for the retirement of General Pleasonton from the Army. General Browne, of Indiana, then a member of the House, offered a substitute striking out all after the enacting clause—exactly what is proposed here—and proposing a pension for General Pleasonton. The temporary Chairman at that time was Mr. Cox, of New York. A point of order was made that the amendment was not germane. Mr. Cox immediately decided that it could not be offered as an amendment, because it was on a different subject. General Pleasonton was, in one sense, the subject of both bills; but in the one case the real subject-matter was the retirement of General Pleasonton, and in the other it was a pension for General Pleasonton. The bill was reported to the House. Speaker Carlisle was in the chair, and the point was again raised. Speaker Carlisle held that the amendment was not germane, being on a different subject.

Now, here is a bill before us referring a particular claim to the Court of Claims for the purpose, in part, of determining the legal liability of the Government. That is an important matter for us to know, whether the Government is legally liable in a case of this kind; and, if legally liable, what do the facts show ought to be paid by the Government? It is proposed to change the whole character of that bill by a substitute ordering the immediate payment of this money. Now, if such a bill had been called up, as it might have been called up this morning if the House were willing, and considered by the committee, so that we could have had notice as to the precise character of the proposition, there would have been no question of this sort; but I object, Mr. Chairman, to this attempt to bring up a bill having a specific subject-matter—a proposition to refer a question to the Court of Claims for the purpose of determining the legal liability of the Government, and then when it is before the House or committee offering a substitute for the immediate payment of the claim. The latter is a different subject, and it ought to be reported upon separately and considered by the House separately.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that if it should be held that there can be such a change as this made in the whole character of the bill, the establishment of such a method of legislation would fatally interfere with the conduct of business in this House. There ought to be, and the rules contemplate that there shall be, good faith in the transaction of our business, so that whatever bill may come before the House its general subject and character and

object may be known, and that no amendment be received changing the subject-matter of the measure and placing before the House a subject of an entirely different character.

In my view, this question has an importance far beyond the immediate question before us. The principle adopted in this case is to govern the conduct of this House in the future. I submit that the Committee of the Whole and the House should hold, as Speaker Carlisle held on a similar occasion, that the character of a bill should not thus be changed by amendment.

Now, Mr. Chairman, a single word with reference to this bill. I am not prepared to say whether the Government is legally liable upon such a claim as this or not. I should like to have the opinion of the Court of Claims upon that question. I should like to know what the legal liability of the Government is in a case of this kind, because there are behind this claim scores of others resting on substantially similar facts; and if we concede the legal liability of the Government in this case, those claims will troop up here in large numbers. We want to know where we stand in reference to this matter. Hence I submit this claim ought to go to the Court of Claims for the determination of this question.

I want to call attention to the fact that this claim has been on the calendars of the House for ten or fifteen years. If it is so well founded and urgent, why has it not been taken up? When our friends on the other side had control of the House, why did they refuse to take up this bill and pay this money, instead of coming in here to-day and solidly urging the passage of the bill because a Republican majority has control of the House? If there was such pressing necessity, if this was such a measure of justice, why has favorable action been deferred?

I think that this claim ought to go to the Court of Claims for a determination of the legal liability, but whether there be such a reference or not, I insist that it is not in accordance with our rules, nor would it be safe as a legislative principle for us to accept the doctrine that a bill providing simply for the reference of a claim to the Court of Claims to determine whether the Government is liable, and the amount of the liability, may be changed by an amendment on this floor to a bill making absolute payment of the claim, except by unanimous consent. I hope, therefore, Mr. Chairman, this point of order will be sustained.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a statement which is due to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COOPER]. It has been intimated here that that gentleman has taken unfair advantage of the House—has not acted in good faith. Now, we all want to be honorable in matters of this kind, as we are in all other transactions of life. When this bill first came before the committee—the bill providing for a reference of the claim to the Court of Claims—the committee ordered it to be reported with a favorable recommendation. At a subsequent meeting of the committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COOPER] called up the other bill, making a direct appropriation. I asked him what was his purpose. He said his purpose was that when the first bill was brought up, under the rules of the House he would move to substitute this last bill for the other. After some discussion a vote of the committee was taken, and he was authorized to report it. So he has acted in good faith; and I am satisfied that gentlemen of the House will accord to him the credit of so acting.

As to the point of order, one word. If this amendment is not germane, you can not offer an amendment in this House that is germane to any bill. [Applause.] If the bill making a direct appropriation of $288,000 had been called up by the gentleman from Texas and some gentleman had offered as a substitute a bill sending the claim to the Court of Claims, no point of order of this kind would have been raised. What does the original bill provide? That the Court of Claims shall determine the amount due. The gentleman from Texas had the right to move in Committee of the Whole to take up any bill on the Calendar; he had the right to make the motion without any explanation; it was entirely parliamentary under the rules of the House to do so. He asked unanimous consent to take up the first bill, and the request met with opposition. Then, under the rules of the House, he moved, as he had the right to do, that the bill be taken up, the bill sending the claim to the Court of Claims. That was a question for the Committee of the Whole to determine, and by a majority vote they authorized the taking up of that bill.

Mr. OVERSTREET. The gentleman will pardon me. I think he is in error in the last statement. The bill which the gentleman from Texas moved should be taken up out of its order was the bill referring the question to the Court of Claims.

Mr. MAHON. I understand that. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. OVERSTREET. No action has been had, either by consent or by a vote, upon taking up the other bill.

Mr. MAHON. I am coming to that. I say that, under the rules of the House, the gentleman had the right to move to take up any bill on that Calendar. That will be conceded by everyone. When the committee agreed to that motion, the bill was before it for consideration. Over and over again in past Congresses bills have been brought up in this way, by a vote of the House or the committee. The gentleman had a right to offer any amendment he saw proper.

A MEMBER. If germane.

Mr. MAHON. Yes; if germane. Now, is this amendment germane? The first bill which the gentleman asked to have taken up and which the committee consented to take up was to determine the amount of this claim—not to create a tribunal, as has been stated here, but to send the claim to a tribunal already created to ascertain the sum of the claim.

Mr. BARTLETT. If the gentleman will allow an interruption, he is mistaken in saying that this bill proposes to "create a tribunal" to determine the legality of the claim. The bill already recognizes the legality of the claim, and the submission of it to the Court of Claims is only for the purpose of determining the amount.

Mr. MAHON. I understand that is correct.

Mr. STURTEVANT. Then we have been deceived in the bill; that is all.

Mr. MAHON. Now, Mr. Chairman, I come back to my original proposition. The question before the House——

Mr. DALZELL. Will the gentleman allow an interruption?

Mr. MAHON. Certainly.

Mr. DALZELL. The bill offered as a substitute for the pending bill admits the existence of a debt on the part of the United States and proposes the payment of that debt. Now, the original bill did not admit the existence of a debt on the part of the United States, and the legality of the claim set up against it but creates a tribunal——

Mr. MAHON. The tribunal is already created.

Mr. DALZELL (continuing). To ascertain and report as to whether the claim has any legal standing.

Mr. MAHON. This tribunal is already created.

Mr. DALZELL. I understand that. But it is directed to ascertain the facts in regard to the claim, and if it has any legal standing, to ascertain how much is due.

Now, the subject-matter of the amendment—with the permission of my friend—is the recognition on the part of the United States of a debt of $288,000 to this Southern eleemosynary institution. That is the subject of the proposed substitute. The subject of the other is the claim made by this same eleemosynary institution against the United States, and its object is the creation of a tribunal, or the submission of the claim to a tribunal already created, to ascertain whether or not the United States owes anything to this institution.

A MEMBER. But the tribunal is already created.

Mr. DALZELL. So far as that is concerned, it utilizes an institution already existing for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there is any legal liability on the part of the United States, and if so, how much it is.

Now, it seems to me that the bare statement of the proposition is sufficient to sustain the contention that the proposed substitute is not germane to the original bill.

My friend from Pennsylvania said a few moments ago—I am only interrupting him now by his consent—that if you reversed the proposition, and had a bill pending here for the reimbursement of a corporation, it would be germane to move to send it to the Court of Claims.

Mr. MAHON. I said that the point of order would not be raised on such a proposition as that.

Mr. DALZELL. But why would it not be raised? Because the greater includes the less. But in this case you are trying to make the less include the greater. The gentleman from New York——

Mr. MAHON. Well, I think I can not yield longer to my friend. I hope he will occupy his own time, if he desires to make a speech.

Now, Mr. Chairman, after all, the subject-matter is like Mohammed's coffin. It is suspended between these two bills. That is all there is of it.

I want to say a word in reply to something that has been said heretofore. It is no argument against a bill pending before Congress that it has been before this body for twenty or thirty years. As we all know, men have gone again and again into the poorhouses of this country who have been appealing to Congress for years and years for their money without avail. They have been turned away from the doors of Congress, where they have sought in vain a settlement of their long-deferred claims. Two hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars is all that has been paid for buildings like this, destroyed or injured during the war, over thirty-five years ago. Eleven million dollars is every dollar that has been paid in the way of war claims.

Why, do you know after the Franco-Prussian war, when a brave people, a nation of 40,000,000 was defeated, when the enemy had entered its capital city, after the surrender; with a treasury bankrupt, with an immense war debt, and war indemnity to pay, that in less than a year they sent a commission down into the country where the war had raged, and the people had been pillaged, and that French Parliament, with a bankrupt

treasury, appropriated $20,000,000 to make their people whole again?

After the close of the Revolutionary war a commission was sent out by the English Parliament, and the losses of every man who had remained loyal to the Crown were ascertained. In a few years the British Parliament appropriated $42,000,000 to pay the people who remained loyal to the Crown. This Government acts more like a heathen people in regard to our private creditors than any nation on the face of the earth. We have heard the writings of Grotius and Vattel quoted on the floor of this House as reasons against the payment of war claims.

I will ask any lawyer on the floor of this House to read those great writers carefully, and they will find the conclusions that they come to in all their writings is that every government is bound to protect its people and make them whole, and the only exception which is made is in a case where a government is not able to pay. That is the only exception these great writers make.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I contend that this amendment is germane to this very subject, and I hope this House will vote so.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to say a word. I do not propose to be drawn into any discussion as to the merits of this claim. The fact is, that so far as the evidence has been submitted I believe it to be a meritorious claim. But the question here is one of vast importance to this House with respect to its orderly procedure. I want to call attention just now to a question propounded by the gentleman from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS] to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY], the answer to which demonstrates the inconsistency of these two bills, the pending bill and the proposed substitute. The gentleman from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS] asked the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY], "Suppose this does go to the Court of Claims and a judgment is rendered, would it not have to come back here again and have an appropriation bill passed?" and the gentleman from Texas said "Yes."

So here you have the most glaring inconsistency between the two bills pointed out in this conversation between these two gentlemen. The bill which is offered as a substitute for the pending bill is an appropriation bill. The pending bill, so far from being an appropriation bill, is simply a preliminary bill, a bill to lay the groundwork for an appropriation, a bill of inquiry to set on foot an investigation to find out whether there is any necessity for an appropriation, and if such necessity exists, to ascertain the amount proper to be appropriated.

Mr. VANDIVER. Will the gentleman allow a question?

Mr. DALZELL. Certainly.

Mr. VANDIVER. Does the gentleman consider that the Court of Claims is more competent than the Committee on War Claims of this House or the Committee of the Whole itself to determine the question of the legality or the amount of the claim?

Mr. DALZELL. Why, Mr. Chairman, that question is not involved in the discussion now. There is no question pending here as to whether the Committee on War Claims or the House in Committee of the Whole is better adapted to ascertain the justice and amount of a claim than the Court of Claims. The simple question here is whether you can tack onto a bill which, in orderly procedure, is before this House for discussion another bill containing a subject not germane to the subject of the original bill in the teeth of the express language of the rules of this House.

Mr. BLAND. May I ask the gentleman this question: If the Senate sends to the House a bill providing a mode of paying a claim, for instance by sending it to the Court of Claims, would it not be germane and proper for the House to strike out the mode suggested by the Senate and provide a mode for the payment of it? That is all there is here.

Mr. DALZELL. Not at all.

Mr. BLAND. Why, certainly. The Senate seems to want to adopt one mode of doing a thing. The House wishes to adopt another mode, and the subject-matter is identical. There is no difference as to the object to be accomplished. The only difference is as to the means of accomplishing it. That is all there is of it.

Mr. DALZELL. Not at all.

Mr. BLAND. If the Senate bill was up for consideration, we would have a right to strike out that part of the Senate bill and put in an amendment of the House to that Senate bill.

Mr. McRAE. This is the Senate bill which is being considered.

Mr. BLAND. I say, in considering the Senate bill, we have a right to strike out the mode suggested by the Senate and provide our own mode of payment. We are not bound by the Senate at all.

Mr. DALZELL. But the fallacy of my friend's argument is this——

Mr. BLAND. There is no fallacy in it.

Mr. DALZELL. Well, from my standpoint, the fallacy is this: Passing a bill that makes an appropriation is the acknowledgment of a debt. Passing a bill creating a tribunal to ascertain whether a debt exists or not, and, if so, the amount of the debt, is an entirely different thing.

Mr. BLAND. Can the Senate preclude us from providing a different mode of payment? Are we bound by the mode which they suggest?

Mr. DALZELL. Not at all.

Mr. BLAND. Can we not acknowledge the debt and pay it in our own way, and amend the bill in that way? Why, certainly.

Mr. MAHON. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I think the gentleman ought to be permitted to make his argument in his own way. It is a legal argument, although gentlemen do not seem to appreciate the fact. I think, Mr. Chairman, he ought to be allowed to make it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman can not be interrupted without his consent.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman has given his consent.

Mr. DALZELL. I think I have said substantially all I care to say.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, this bill provides for only one thing—not for the determination of the legality of a claim, but for the determination of the amount. The proposition is to refer the claim to the Court of Claims to determine the sum which should be paid, not the question of legality. The question of legality is not involved.

Mr. DALZELL. Well, but my friend will concede in that inquiry the question of the legality and the amount of the claim.

Mr. MAHON. It is not mentioned in the bill. That is only an inference.

Mr. DALZELL. It must necessarily be involved.

Mr. MAHON. It must, by inference.

Mr. DALZELL. The question of legality and the amount are both included by inference. The legality is admitted, the amount of the claim is admitted, and there is no determination for the United States Government to get at the hands of the court. Now, the pending bill does not admit the legality of the claim, does not admit the amount of the claim, but it creates a tribunal to ascertain both and report to this House when this tribunal shall have performed its function.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania permit me to state to him that it is now only a few minutes from the hour when the House must take a recess? Will he permit me to make the request that the House extend the session for fifteen or twenty minutes for the consideration of this bill?

Mr. DALZELL. I do not think we want to spend any more time on the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. That would have to be done in the House.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I want to obtain the consent of the gentleman.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to me?

Mr. DALZELL. I will yield to the gentleman. For how long?

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. About two minutes.

Mr. DALZELL. I reserve the balance of my time, and yield two minutes to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose to address myself to the bill, but I desire to advise the Chair—— [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order. The Chair desires to hear the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, lest my remark might have appeared officious, I was saying, when members interrupted me by their mirth, that I desired to advise the Chair that the eminent Speaker of this House, by the position assumed by him upon a corresponding subject with that before the present Chairman, has taken a position which we insist is thoroughly consistent with the attitude we occupy, and one which should govern the present Chairman.

The purpose of my rising is to endeavor to clarify this dispute by calling your attention to the position of the honorable Speaker when he stood upon the floor on a similar occasion, and his position, I trust, will be a guide to the present Chairman. I call the Chair's attention to a decision reported in the Fifty-third Congress, and I read from volume 73, page 423, of the RECORD; and I will state the matter. The Senate passed a law, something in the form of a resolution, allowing hire for clerks to Senators.

The bill came into this House; an amendment was offered to incorporate the word "Representatives" as well as Senators. To that there was a substitute offered creating another debt of a different amount and for a different object. The question was, Was it germane? I have the statement of the present Speaker of the House to the then presiding Speaker upon his ruling, as follows:

The Chair makes a distinction which I think, on reflection, he will see is not sound. That is, that there is a difference between changing the amount and changing the nature of the object for which the amount is appropriated.

That is precisely the distinction, I will state, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania seeks to make. The report proceeds:

Provided it is germane, it is just as proper to change the object as it is to change the amount, and the Chair already having ruled on a previous occasion, and properly I think, that the amount can be changed, surely it follows logically the object also may be changed.

I respectfully submit that this position, urged by the honorable gentleman from Maine being sustained by Speaker Crisp, ought to be sufficient to control the gentleman in the Chair on that question.

Mr. DALZELL. Read what the ruling of the Speaker was.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. The ruling of the Speaker was in harmony with the position taken by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. REED].

Mr. DALZELL. I want the gentleman to read it. Let us know what it is.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I will turn the volume over to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DALZELL. Send it to the Clerk's desk to be read.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I have not time to have it read.

Mr. DALZELL. I will yield the gentleman all the time he needs.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I want to vote.

Several MEMBERS. He yields you time. Demand a vote.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. In the time I demand a vote. [Laughter.] That is merely a slip of the tongue. I ask for a ruling of the Chair.

Mr. DALZELL. Will the gentleman send the book to me so that I may see the ruling?

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. With pleasure.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule upon this point of order, and as it may be a matter of great importance, the Chair desires to state the reasons for the ruling, and there is not time between this and 5 o'clock, there being but a minute and a half.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Make the ruling, and state the reasons for it afterwards. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will rise.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PAYNE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 852 and the bill S. 357, and had directed him to report the same back with a recommendation that they do pass. The committee had also had under consideration the bill H. R. 4829, and had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I move that the House adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 5 o'clock p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, together with a copy of a report of survey of Tualiton River, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army calling attention to a defect in the law authorizing the detail of army and navy officers at institutions of learning—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending an appropriation for establishing telephonic communication between Point Arena light and the town of Point Arena, Cal.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting a copy of the special report made by the Commission to Revise and Codify the Criminal and Penal Laws of the United States on the subject of the criminal and penal laws relating to the District of Alaska—to the Committee on Revision of the Laws, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. KLEBERG, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5877) to abolish the distinction between offered and unoffered lands, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 130); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LANHAM, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill H. R. 5512, reported in lieu thereof a bill (H. R. 6554) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the State of Texas, accompanied by a report (No. 131); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ELLIS, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5493) to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 132); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FISCHER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6358) authorizing the Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 134); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LACEY, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5975) extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the District of Alaska, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 137); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CUMMINGS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill H. R. 1112, reported in lieu thereof a bill (H. R. 6636) to amend section 5 of an act to relieve certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion, approved August 14, 1888, accompanied by a report (No. 138); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 467) for the regulation of cemeteries and the disposal of dead bodies in the District of Columbia, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 141); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1258) to regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 142); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6161) for the protection of fish in the District of Columbia, for the maintenance of a permanent spawning ground in the Potomac River in said District, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 143); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1579) for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 133); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. RIXEY, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4295) for the relief of William C. Dodge, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 135); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DAYTON, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 735) authorizing the President to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, United States Navy, to the rank of commander, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 136); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BROWNLOW, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4618) for the relief of William P. McMurtry, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 139); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. JETT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3989) for the relief of Sergt. James W. Kingon, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 140); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6418) granting a pension to Delia A. Marsh—

Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5612) to increase the pension of Leroy S. Gordons—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5613) granting a pension to James H. Willis—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WILSON: A bill (H. R. 6547) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Spartanburg, in the State of South Carolina—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLARDY: A bill (H. R. 6548) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the building of a new lock and dam at or near the mouth of Green River, State of Kentucky, and making appropriations therefor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 6549) granting rights of way through the District of Alaska to the Alaska and Northwestern Railway Company, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 6550) to establish a national park and to erect a peace monument at Appomattox, in the State of Virginia—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 6551) withdrawing from entry and sale and granting unto the State of Wisconsin certain lands for use as a part of its present military reservation—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6552) to provide an American register for the steamer *Navahoe*—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 6553) providing for the free transmission of certain classes of matter through the United States mails—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By the JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: A bill (H. R. 6554) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the State of Texas—to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 6555) to provide for the improvement of the Tennessee River and some of its tributaries in Tennessee—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HULL (by request): A bill (H. R. 6556) to amend section 1225 of Revised Statutes so as to provide for detail of officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in public schools—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CASTLE: A bill (H. R. 6557) to extinguish private land titles within the bounds of the national parks and forest reservations located in the State of California, and to grant recompense to present claimants—to the Committee on Claims.

By the COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS: A bill (H. R. 6636) to amend section 5 of an act to relieve certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion, approved August 14, 1888—to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 6650) to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes, to relieve the office of Commissioner of Patents—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. BARHAM: Joint resolution (H. Res. 119) for the improvement of Humboldt Harbor, California—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: Concurrent resolution (House Con. Res. No. 12) directing the Secretary of War to furnish and report a plan for the improvement of the Homochitto River, in the State of Mississippi, together with estimates of the cost thereof—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Resolution (House Res. No. 160) to appoint assistant clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Resolution (House Res. No. 161) requesting the Secretary of State to transmit to the House of Representatives correspondence and documents relating to the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande River—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKER of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 6558) for the relief of James H. Andrews—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARRETT: A bill (H. R. 6559) for the relief of William Nolan—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 6560) to correct the military record of Capt. Henry Troll—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6561) for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamers *Forest Rose* and *Argosy*, late of the Red River expedition—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 6562) to pension Alexander A. Simpson, of Miller County, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWN: A bill (H. R. 6563) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Edward Furgison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRUMM: A bill (H. R. 6564) removing charge of desertion from military record of John J. Muldowney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6565) removing charge of desertion from military record of James A. Kelley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6566) removing charge of desertion from military record of John Lucid—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6567) removing charge of desertion from military record of Edward Delaney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6568) granting a pension to Sarah Bricker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6569) granting an increase of pension to Joel Strausser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6570) granting a pension to Robert F. Potter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASTLE: A bill (H. R. 6571) to remove charge of desertion against the military record of Peleg T. Griffith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARDY: A bill (H. R. 6572) for the relief of Francis M. Nisbet—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6573) for the relief of Peter Meyers, Jacob R. Hiller, and William Brandle, bondsmen of the Steelville Distilling Company, and James M. Key, its successor—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6574) granting a pension to Absalom Howell Eggers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6575) removing charge of desertion from William I. McAtee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COLSON: A bill (H. R. 6576) granting a pension to John Ballenger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6577) granting an increase of pension to Michael Kerwick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6578) for the relief of Daniel McCoy—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAVIS: A bill (H. R. 6579) for the relief of John M. Martin, of Ocala, Fla.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DE VRIES: A bill (H. R. 6580) for the relief of Edward Newman—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 6581) for the relief of Robert Longwell, of Earnshaw, Wetzel County, W. Va., late private of Company C, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6582) granting a pension to Mary E. Radcliffe, of Wheeling, Ohio County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6583) for the relief of D. B. Clark, of Wheeling, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6584) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Batten, late private Company B, Tenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6585) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George Herrman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6586) for the relief of Nathaniel Bush, of Weston, Lewis County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6587) for the relief of Maramon A. Martin, late private of Company A, Sixth Regiment of West Virginia Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6588) for the relief of George W. Frush, late of Company B, Third West Virginia Infantry, and later of Company B, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 6589) removing charge of desertion from the military record of Harrison Robinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER: A bill (H. R. 6590) for the relief of Evan M. Woodward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 6591) granting a pension to Abigail Campbell, of Queensville, Jennings County, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6592) granting a pension to James D. Everett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6593) to remove the charge of desertion from John Dickson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6594) granting a pension to John Clarkson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6595) granting a pension to Silas Jordan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 6596) for the relief of Moses M. Longley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANDIS (by request): A bill (H. R. 6597) for the relief of the Indiana Miami Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LOW: A bill (H. R. 6598) to appoint Commodore James H. Gillis, United States Navy, now on the retired list, to the rank and pay of rear-admiral, retired—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LYBRAND: A bill (H. R. 6599) for the relief of Eli Metcalf—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6600) granting a pension to Frances Coyner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6601) granting an increase of pension to James H. Showalter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6602) granting an increase of pension to Mary Hitt Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6603) for the relief of Joseph Swisher—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McINTIRE: A bill (H. R. 6604) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of James Lyons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6605) to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of John Binzer for compensation for the loss of supplies taken by United States troops during the Kirby Smith raid—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 6606) for relief of James A. Lance, of Warren County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBB: A bill (H. R. 6607) for the relief of Moses Pendergrass, of Missouri—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 6608) to correct the military record of Stewart Hodge, late of Company K, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6609) increasing the pension of Lieut. James A. Morrison, late of Company E, Fourth Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6610) granting a pension to H. S. McGown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6611) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the military record of Andrew Donaldson, Company F, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6612) to increase the pension of Harriet J. Lewis, widow of Hosea J. Lewis, late of Company E, One hundred and third Ohio Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHUFORD (by request): A bill (H. R. 6613) for the relief of Noah A. Stonestreet—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6614) for the relief of Nancy A. Booe—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6615) for the relief of Jesse Green—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts (by request): A bill (H. R. 6616) to remove the charge of desertion standing against John Phelon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 6617) for the relief of John Mellifont and Ellen Riordon—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SPALDING: A bill (H. R. 6618) granting a pension to Phillip Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6619) to remove the charge of desertion from record of Edwin Horton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6620) to pension John H. Cosgrove—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPRAGUE: A bill (H. R. 6621) for the relief of George P. Wood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6622) to provide for promoting Capt. J. C. White, late of the First United States Artillery, now on the retired list, to the rank of major in the same—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6623) for the relief of James A. Stewart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6624) for the relief of Calvin R. Rutherford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VANDIVER: A bill (H. R. 6625) for the relief of George B. Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6626) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of William A. Carr—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6627) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of William McDaniel—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6628) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John M. Layton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VINCENT: A bill (H. R. 6629) granting an increase of pension to Michael H. Dibert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6630) granting a pension to Robert Earl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6631) authorizing the Secretary of War to grant an honorable discharge to David B. Alleman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6632) for the relief of Margaret Theirer, widow of Jacob Theirer—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6633) for the relief of Helen Gillen, widow of Daniel F. Gillen, late captain Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6634) for the relief of Mary Brennan, widow of Peter Brennan, late private Company I, Ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 6635) to provide for the reimbursement of naval officers losing property on the United States steamship *Yantic*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COLSON: A bill (H. R. 6637) for the relief of the estate of Adaliza Snodgrass, deceased, late of Cynthiana, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 6638) granting a pension to Nicholas C. Wilson, of Braxton County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6639) for the relief of the heirs of James A. Smith, deceased, of Wheeling, Ohio County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6640) for the relief of John P. Fox, of Adamston, Harrison County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6641) for the relief of Robert D. Nelson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6642) for the relief of James L. Northcut—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6643) for the relief of Mrs. Mary S. Thompson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6644) to increase the pension of Martha S. Bryant—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6645) to increase the pension of Theodore W. Cobia—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6646) for the relief of William H. Lemaster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6647) for the relief of the heirs of W. A. Callahan—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 6648) to increase the pension of Mrs. De Etta Brown, widow of Frank C. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6649) to remove the charge of desertion against James J. Fluke—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Memorial of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, relating to the restoration of Fort Ticonderoga—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BABCOCK: Resolutions of St. Andrew's Society of Potosi, Wis., in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: Petition of L. T. Boyle, J. R. McIlroy, Jennie Nelson, Sadie Nelson, and other members of the Christian Endeavor Society of Baldwin, Ill., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of liquors in Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of Meyer Bros. Drug Company, of St. Louis, Mo., asking that no bankruptcy bill be passed at this session—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the St. Louis Traffic Bureau, against the practice of ticket scalping—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of the Arion Society of New York City; 48 citizens of St. Louis, and members of the Union of Free Communities; St. Monica Society, of Creve Cœur, Mo.; St. Paul Society, of St. Louis, Mo., asking that no laws be enacted for the further

restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BELFORD: Resolutions of the Arion Society of New York City and protests of societies affiliated with the German Roman Catholic Central Society of North America, in opposition to further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BLAND: Petition of Alexander A. Simpson, of Miller County, Mo., for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BREWSTER: Protest of citizens of Rochester, N. Y., against the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BRODERICK: Resolutions of St. Joseph Society of Atchison, Kans., in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BROSIUS: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lititz, Pa., to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lititz, Pa., to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the interstate transportation of materials of the same—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lititz, Pa., to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lititz, Pa., to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lititz, Pa., to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lititz, Pa., to enact a Sabbath law for national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lititz, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to substitute voluntary arbitration for railway strikes—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lititz, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRUCKER: Resolutions of common council of the city of Saginaw, Mich., remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 30 and Senate bill No. 1575, restricting the right to buy and sell railroad tickets—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of St. Joseph Society of Westphalia, Mich., protests of officers of various German socities, and editors of certain German newspapers in the United States in opposition to bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CASTLE: Petition of citizens of the counties of Fresno, Madera, Kings, Tulare, and Kern, for a public road from the California Mills, in Madera County, to Red Sarchers Meadows, on the San Joaquin River, near the town of Mammoth, Cal.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: Petitions of the Woman's Christian temperance unions of Middletown and Mineola, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of members of the Missouri militia organizations, requesting Congress to give them a pensionable status—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, protest of the Missouri Liquor Dealers' Benevolent Association, against the proposed tax on beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the St. Louis Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, opposing the removal of the revenue tax on grain alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COWHERD: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lees Summit, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of St. Vitus Society, of Kansas City, Mo., opposing the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DALZELL: Resolution of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Pennsylvania Commandery, in favor of Government ownership of Fort Ticonderoga—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, protest of Arion Society of New York City, opposing the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 6386, granting a pension to Mary A. Calhoun—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Petition of William W. Clay, of Chicago, Ill., suggesting a "crusade for progressive monetary reform"—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of editors of German newspapers and officers of German societies in the United States, in opposition to further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HENDERSON: Resolution of the German Roman Catholic Society, of St. Lucas, Iowa, in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petition of Comstock, Ferre & Co., and other citizens of Wethersfield, Conn., protesting against the free distribution of seeds by the Government—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HITT: Resolutions of St. Joseph's Society of Galena, Ill., against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HOWE: Petition of the Arion Society, of New York City, against the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of citizens of Keokuk, Iowa, against the proposed changes in immigration laws—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LITTLE: Petition of many citizens of Lincoln County, Ark., asking relief for the citizens of that county—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. McINTIRE: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of James Lyons, late private Company C, Third Maryland Volunteers, from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of James A. Lance, of Warren County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OTJEN: Protests of St. John's Society and St. George's Society of Milwaukee, Wis., against the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of the Endeavor Society of the Christian Church of Angola, Ind., asking for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROBB: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Moses Pendergrass—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ROYSE: Remonstrance of St. Joseph's Society of Mishawaka, Ind., against the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SAUERHERING: Resolutions of St. Michael's Society of Madison, St. John's Society of Jefferson, and St. Joseph's Society of Beaver Dam, State of Wisconsin, protesting against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Hertel & Hoffman and 24 other citizens of Watertown, Wis., favoring the passage of the Loud postage-reform bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SHUFORD: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Jesse Green—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Nancy A. Bove—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Noah A. Stonestrut—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SPALDING: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Philip Miller—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STROWD of North Carolina: Paper to accompany House bill No. 6330, relating to the claim of Joseph C. Hogan—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. TODD: Papers to accompany House bill No. 6078, for the relief of Abel Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOST: Petition of Isaac W. Airey, of Arbor Hill, Augusta County, Va., for compensation as scout to the forces under General Kelly, at Cumberland, Md., during the late war—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, resolutions of Richmond (Va.) Lodge, No. 10, International Machinists, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: Letter of Benjamin Lee, secretary State board of health, Philadelphia, Pa., in opposition to a clause in Senate bill No. 2690, in reference to national quarantine—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *January 15, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. In the issue of the Evening Star of January 13, 1898, appears an article which I ask to have reported from the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

THEY ARE BARRED—OFFICIALS CAN NOT HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH CLAIMS.

An application for a pension for Ada C. Cheney, the widow of Jackson W. Cheney, a member of Company C, of the Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry has been received by the Pension Office and has been made special in view of the exigencies of the case.

The application has attracted attention for the reason that it is filed by W. L. STARK, attorney. Mr. STARK is a member of Congress from the Fourth district of Nebraska, and the case is the first one of its kind in which a member of Congress has acted as an attorney.

In the application to have the case made special Mr. STARK writes upon a Congressional blank, issued exclusively for the use of Representatives and Senators, and sets forth that the inquiry is not made at the request of any pension attorney or claim agent, although the original application bears the name W. L. STARK, M. C., attorney.

It may not be generally known, but there is a law on the statute book which provides that "every officer of the United States or person holding place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under or in connection with any Executive Department of the Government of the United States, or under the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, who acts as an agent or attorney for prosecuting any claims against the United States, or in any manner or by any means, otherwise than in the discharge of his proper official duties, aids or assists in the prosecution or support of any such claim, or receives any gratuity or any share for interest in any claim from any claimant against the United States, with intent to aid or assist, or in consideration of having aided or assisted, in the prosecution of such claim, shall pay a fine of not more than $5,000 or suffer imprisonment not more than one year, or both."

Mr. STARK. The allegation that there is any claim in the Pension Department that has my signature, "W. L. STARK, M. C., attorney," is absolutely false and without any foundation. I was never an attorney for an applicant for a pension in my life. I never was admitted to practice in the Departments of this Government. I now ask that this letter from the Hon. Henry Clay Evans be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1898.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to the matter of your personal interest, I beg to say that, upon investigation of the invalid claim of Jackson W. Cheney, Company C, Ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry; Company C, Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, United States Cavalry, it is found that the attorney recognized by this Bureau was T. E. Spencer.

In the claim of Ada C. Cheney, widow of Jackson W. Cheney, of above service, for widow's pension, you are advised that Edwin T. Gaddis is the recognized attorney, and the latter claim is now pending before this Bureau.

There is nothing in the case to show that you are in any way connected with it as attorney. You have called for Congressional status, which you have a right to do.

Very truly, yours,

H. CLAY EVANS, *Commissioner.*

HON. WILLIAM L. STARK,
House of Representatives.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to have read and incorporated in my remarks the only piece of testimony that I have ever filed in the case, and a copy of the Congressional status slip. Before that is done I want to say that under the law of the State of Nebraska the board of county commissioners levy the tax and allow claims against the county. It is provided by the law of the State of Nebraska that any honorably discharged Union soldier shall never become a county charge, and we levy a tax to support and maintain them, which is administered by the soldiers' relief commission.

I make this statement because the piece of evidence discloses the fact that I was asked by the board of county commissioners of Saunders County, and that is indorsed by the soldiers' relief commission of that county. You will find my name is indorsed, printed on the front of that blank, "W. L. STARK, M. C., Fourth district of Nebraska, Aurora, Nebr." My name is W. L. STARK. I am a member of Congress. I represent the Fourth district of Nebraska, and I reside at Aurora, in the State of Nebraska. That is a true statement of fact, and it is printed on there for this purpose and no other, that in returning the testimony they will return it to me, that I may make the proper entry on my book. With the reading of that by the Clerk I am done.

The Clerk read as follows:

REQUEST FOR SPECIAL ACTION IN PENSION CLAIM.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, *County of Saunders, ss:*

In the matter of the pension claim of Ada W. Cheney, widow of Jackson W. Cheney, being claim No. W. O. 645860, whose service was Company C, Ninth Regiment Missouri Infantry, and C, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and B, United States Cavalry, and whose post-office address is Wahoo, Nebr., on this 24th day of December, A. D. 1897, personally appeared before me, a county clerk in and for the aforesaid county, duly authorized to administer oaths, H. K. Marcy, aged 39 years, a resident of Saunders County and chairman of the board of county commissioners in the county of Saunders and State of Nebraska, and of the Fourth Congressional district thereof, who, being duly sworn according to law, declares as follows, and for the reasons given below request is made for special consideration of the claim by the honorable Commissioner of Pensions:

In reference to the pension of Mrs. Cheney, the widow of Jackson W. Cheney, deceased, we would say that Mrs. Cheney is and has been a charitable ward of the county commissioners of this county, together with her five little children, who are all small and unable to maintain themselves, and has received from the board of county commissioners of this county from $5 to $10 per month since I have been on the board, January 3, 1895. Mrs. Cheney is a lady in poor health and has the sympathy of all who know her; honest and industrious to a fault, and should have had the pension which is due her and hers long before, saving the trials of parting with her husband, who had to leave the only thing dear to him on earth, his family, to die among strangers in a soldiers' hospital. In looking after this claim you are doing a thing that is prayed for by every person in the community who knows these people.

By order board of commissioners.

H. K. MARCY,
Chairman County Commissioners.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, *County of Saunders, ss:*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day by the above-named affiant; and I certify that I read said affidavit to said affiant and acquainted him with its contents before he executed the same. I further certify that I am in no wise interested in said case, nor am I concerned in its prosecution; and that said affiant, H. K. Marcy, is personally known to me, and that he is a credible person.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24th day of December, 1897.

[SEAL OF SAUNDERS COUNTY.] C. A. WESTRAND,
County Clerk.

REQUEST FOR SPECIAL ACTION IN PENSION CLAIM.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, *Saunders County, ss:*

To the honorable Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

The soldiers' relief commission in and for said Saunders County, having carefully inquired into the facts touching the request of the within-named Ada W. Cheney to have her claim made "special," hereby find and return: That she is a bona fide resident of said Saunders County, which is a part of the Fourth Congressional district of Nebraska; that her request is meritorious, and that special action is necessary for the reason that she is needy, sick, destitute, and must have help at once, as she can in all probability not live very long.

Therefore, in consideration of the premises, we respectfully give our approbation to her request as herein set forth.

Witness our official signatures this 24th day of December, 1897.

J. N. MILLER, *President,*
NATHAN D. THORP, *Secretary,*
THOMAS GRIFFIN,
The Soldiers' Relief Commission.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, *Saunders County, ss:*

These presents certify that I am the duly elected, acting, and qualified county clerk in and for said Saunders County; that the signatures of the members of the Soldiers' Relief Commission above appearing are genuine and that full faith and credit should be given to their certificate of approbation. Further certify that on this day they are the duly appointed acting and qualified members of said commission under the provisions of sections 4977, 4978, and 4979, Compiled Statutes of Nebraska.

Witness my official signature and the seal of said Saunders County this 27th day of December, 1897.

[SEAL OF SAUNDERS COUNTY.] C. A. WESTRAND,
County Clerk.

Congressional.—W. O., No. 645860. Name of claimant, Ada W. Cheney; post-office, Wahoo, Nebr. Name of soldier, Jackson W. Cheney, Company C, Ninth Missouri Infantry; Company C, Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry; Company B, United States Cavalry.

The above-named claimant is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a bona fide resident of the district which I represent; and this inquiry is not made at the request of any pension attorney or claim agent.

I desire to be advised if the showing hereto attached, made by Hon. H. K. Marcy, chairman county commissioners, and indorsed by soldiers' relief commission of Saunders County, is sufficient to make claim "special."

W. L. STARK.

These slips are exclusively for the use of Representatives in Congress, and when used by any other person will not receive consideration.

Representatives will greatly aid the Bureau of Pensions in giving them an early answer, if they will fill and use these slips in making calls in pension cases.

H. CLAY EVANS, *Commissioner.*

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, House Document 63, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, with accompanying report, submitting designs and estimates for a stone arch bridge and for a steel bridge with stone foundations over Rock Creek, on the line of Massachusetts avenue extended, has been referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The Committee on Appropriations is dealing with that subject, and I ask that the document be returned and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the change of reference will be made. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

BERING SEA CLAIMS AWARD.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State in regard to the award to the commissioners appointed pursuant to the stipulations of the convention of February 8, 1896, between the United States and Great Britain, providing for the settlement of claims presented by the latter against the former in virtue of the convention of February 29, 1892.

The report of the Secretary of State presents a clear epitome of the award and renders unnecessary any extended observations on my part, further than to say that I cordially coincide with his recommendation, and that our treaty obligations demand prompt and favorable action by Congress, which I urgently hope may be taken, to the end that these long-pending questions may be finally and satisfactorily terminated.

The total amount necessary to satisfy the award of the commissioners is $473,151.26, which I recommend be appropriated.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 14, 1898.

MAP OF ALASKA.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I have been directed by the Committee on Printing to report back favorably the joint resolution (S. R. 81) authorizing the Director of the Geological Survey to prepare a map of Alaska.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Director of the Geological Survey is hereby authorized and directed to prepare a map of Alaska showing all known topographic and geologic features, including what is known of the gold-bearing rocks, and a descriptive text of the same, the text to contain also an explanation of the best known routes and methods of reaching the gold fields; 40,000 copies of the map and text to be printed, 10,000 for the use of the Senate, 20,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 10,000 for distribution by the Geological Survey; and the Director is authorized to have said map and text prepared and printed in the engraving and printing division of the Geological Survey; and $2,500 is hereby appropriated for the purpose, and that this appropriation be made immediately available.

Mr. PERKINS. I would like to say just a word in explanation of this resolution. This map has already been prepared and is now ready to be printed in the Department of the Geological Survey.

Mr. GAINES. Will the gentleman allow me to ask a question? Have we not already had a large number of maps of Alaska printed?

Mr. PERKINS. None have been authorized except such as the Geological Survey have had printed. There is a large demand for this map. Accompanying the map is an explanatory text, and we get a large number, if we order now, at a low price. I think there can be no objection to the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The consideration of this joint resolution requires unanimous consent. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution; which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. PERKINS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

DISTRICT JUDGE, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6554) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the northern judicial district of the State of Texas.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint an additional district judge for the northern judicial district of the State of Texas, whose qualification, term of office, and salary shall be the same as provided by law for the district judge in and for said northern district of said State, and who shall have and exercise the same power, authority, and jurisdiction as now or that may be hereafter conferred by law upon said judge of said northern district of Texas.

SEC. 2. That in the event of a vacancy in said district, by death, resignation, or otherwise, of the district judge now provided for by law, said additional district judge herein provided shall immediately succeed to and become the judge of said district, with all the power and jurisdiction now or that may hereafter be conferred by law, and shall receive the salary as now or that may hereafter be provided for the judge of said district, and thereupon said office of additional district judge herein provided shall cease and determine.

SEC. 3. That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. DINGLEY. Before consent is given for the consideration of this bill, I wish the gentleman from Texas would explain to the House the necessity for the appointment of an additional judge in that district.

Mr. LANHAM. In response to the inquiry of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], I will state that an extraordinary condition prevails in the northern judicial district of Texas. The present district judge, on account of long-continued ill health and disability, can not possibly discharge the duties of his office. For nearly if not quite three years he has not held court within the district. For two years he has been out of the district. The ordinary resources for judicial service by assignment of other judges have proven wholly inadequate to the existing demands. There are five different places for holding court in that district, three of which are among the largest cities in our State. The dockets are heavily crowded. In addition to the great volume of civil business, there are a number of criminal cases in which the Government has not been able to obtain trials; and besides, defendants have been precluded from having a speedy disposition of their cases. This bill is designed to meet an existing emergency. It has received the careful consideration of the Committee on the Judiciary, and their favorable report of it is unanimous.

Mr. DINGLEY. I recognize the exigency of this case as the gentleman states it; but as I did not hear the exact language of the bill, I should like to know whether it is so drawn that on the death of the present judge, who seems to be incapacitated for duty, there shall remain but one judge in that district.

Mr. LANHAM. It is. The second section of the bill provides that in the event of a vacancy caused by the death, resignation, or otherwise of the district judge now provided for by law, this additional district judge shall succeed to all the functions and jurisdiction of the present district judge, and thereupon the office of additional district judge shall cease and determine.

Mr. DINGLEY. I should like to have the second section of the bill read, in order that we may understand this matter.

The Clerk again read the second section of the bill.

Mr. LOUD. Is there no law now in existence by which this judge can be retired?

Mr. LANHAM. The present district judge has not served ten years, neither has he reached the age of 70; and we know of no constitutional method whereby we can dispose of this question otherwise than by just such a bill as this.

Mr. LOUD. Is there no law that would provide for the removal of this judge?

Mr. LANHAM. There are no causes existing, as I think, which authorize his removal. I could explain the situation more fully to the gentleman privately.

Mr. LOUD. I desire only to say that we have some Representatives from Texas who are opposed to any additional retirement provisions by Congress; but if this measure is considered perfectly proper, I do not know that I have any objection. It is a law, however, providing for an additional retirement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. BAILEY. In response to the gentleman from California [Mr. LOUD], I simply desire to say, before the vote is taken, that this bill was put in this peculiar form, if it is peculiar, to meet my own objection. I would not have supported a bill to create a fourth district judgeship in the State of Texas. We already have three; and under anything like ordinary or normal conditions three are as many as we ought to have—more, in my opinion, than any State of this Union ought to have.

Neither was I willing to undertake to provide for the retirement of this judge. But his condition is such that it is utterly impossible for him to discharge the duties of his office—illustrating to my mind very forcibly the folly of giving any man in this country a commission to hold his office for life. But this judge has committed no offense for which he can be impeached. It is doubtful whether he is in such a position that he could resign his office. And the only way to enable the judicial machinery in that district to continue in motion is by such a bill as this. To meet the peculiar exigency of this case, I reluctantly agreed to the measure.

Mr. LOUD. Perhaps it would be advisable to amend our laws in this respect. This seems to be a kind of distinction without a difference, or a difference without a distinction. It is providing for a new method of retirement, which I suppose is satisfactory to the conscience of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BAILEY. No; this man can not retire.

Mr. LOUD. He could resign, could he not?

Mr. BAILEY. He can not, because he is without mental capacity to do so.

Mr. LOUD. Could not a law be framed to remove a man who is incompetent?

Mr. BAILEY. I should be glad to amend the Constitution so as to remove the incumbent in such a case as this. I have voted, as every Democrat on the Judiciary Committee of the Fifty-third Congress did, to amend the Constitution so as to fix a term of years for all these officers. That is the sensible way to reach the difficulty. But inasmuch as our friends on the other side would not permit that change to be made, we must deal with the condition as we find it.

The question being taken, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. LANHAM, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army. And pending that motion, I would like to ask my associates on the Military Committee if we can not agree to some time when the general debate shall be closed?

Mr. DOCKERY. Who are the minority members?

Mr. HULL. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COX] is the senior member present.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I would make this suggestion to the gentleman from Iowa: I do not know to what extent anyone may desire to discuss the bill, but I am sure that there will be no

unnecessary time consumed. Let us go on, then, for the present, and doubtless we can make some arrangement shortly.

Mr. HULL. I suggest that the debate be closed at 2 o'clock today, when I understand that eulogies are to begin.

Mr. COX. Well, this bill has just been printed, and nobody as yet has had an opportunity of examining it. I think it would save time if the House were afforded an opportunity of examining it. I will be governed, of course, by the wishes of the members on this side on the question.

Mr. HULL. I suggest that there is one member of the minority of the committee who is not now present who desires some time to discuss the matter. I refer to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCCLELLAN]. If we close the general debate at 2 o'clock, I will agree that we shall extend his time when we reach the debate under the five-minute rule, as long as he may desire to address the House.

Mr. COX. Quite a number of gentlemen around me suggest that they prefer no time should be agreed upon at present until they have had an opportunity of examining the bill. And while there is no purpose to prolong the discussion, I think it will save time to let us go on now and consider the matter for a while.

Mr. HULL. Very well; then I will let the debate run on for the present, and simply move that we go into Committee of the Whole.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. HEPBURN in the chair.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first formal reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, if the members of the committee of the House take the report of the committee and the hearings held before it and examine them fully, it will obviate any extended explanation of the bill. The deficiencies heretofore reported by the Department on the Army bill, especially in the last deficiency bill, refer especially to the pay of the Army. In this bill the Committee on Military Affairs have largely increased the amount for the pay proper of the Army over that embodied in the bill expiring on the 30th day of June, 1897, for the reason that the Army is nearer its maximum now than at any time since the maximum was fixed at the present limit of 25,000 men. The evidence of the Paymaster-General before the committee was that there is only an average of one man to a company short, which is probably as near the maximum strength as it is possible to attain.

It is impossible, of course, to recruit beyond the number provided by law, and there is naturally a little shortage arising at all times by death, desertion, and other causes, reducing the number below the maximum strength.

We have made large reductions in the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals' Departments, for the reason that these two officers report quite a large surplus in their departments, and a general reduction in every place where efficiency is not impaired by economy.

The new legislation in the bill is confined to two items, as I now recollect, and by that I mean legislation which will be subject to the point of order. The committee will take pleasure in explaining these when we reach the items.

Mr. CLAYTON. Will the gentleman allow an interruption?

Mr. HULL. Certainly.

Mr. CLAYTON. How much does the bill carry?

Mr. HULL. It carries the sum of $23,185,992.

Mr. CLAYTON. Is that an increase over the same bill which was passed by the last Congress?

Mr. HULL. Yes, sir; an increase of about $60,000, in round numbers.

Mr. CLAYTON. And you will explain wherein the increase is made as you proceed?

Mr. HULL. Yes. The items of appropriation will be all explained in the five minutes' debate; and if the gentleman will take the pains to look at the appendix to the bill, which is added for the information of the committee, and which, of course, will be stricken out when the conclusion of the bill is reached, he will find these various items.

Mr. COX. Before the gentleman proceeds, I understand that of course all points of order have been reserved on this bill.

Mr. HULL. Yes. I was saying to the gentleman that if he will look at the appendix to the bill he can see every increase and decrease which is made in the bill by comparing it with the items embodied in the last appropriation bill for this purpose. This appendix is added for the information of the Committee of the Whole House.

I was saying of the new legislation, before interruption, that one is a proviso for the pay of the Army. The War Department, I think some two years ago, made a regulation by which the paymaster was directed to pay troops by express, money orders, and drafts to the different posts. The paymaster reports that this has been found to work very badly, for the reason that the money passes into the hands of men who are not bonded, and while it is true that the express company is responsible for the money package—that is, for its safe delivery to the officer to whom the money is directed—yet the express company does not guarantee that the amount is there, and it has caused disputes as to whether the true amount was sent or not.

The committee believe that every dollar dispensed by an officer of the Government should be by a bonded officer; and by the paying of the troops by the paymaster directly, if there is any discrepancy, if there is any dispute about the amount, it is corrected at the paymaster's board, the same as it is at the counter of a bank before the customer goes away. So that we believe it is right to change this back, although it will cost in the neighborhood of $11,000 a year more to pay the Army by the paymasters directly than under the present system. We believed it was better to do this, and that it would save money to the Government in the end. The paymaster is bonded. He is responsible for the money.

Under the present system, even, it is held that he is responsible for the money until it is receipted for by the man to whom it goes, and yet he can not in the nature of things have absolute control over the funds for which he is responsible.

Another thing, Mr. Chairman: The committee believe that it is absolutely important that in time of peace the staff departments shall carry on the business of their departments as they would carry it on in the event of war; and there is not a man on the floor of this House who does not recognize the fact that in the event of war the paymaster would have to make the payment direct to the individual soldiers.

Another item of new legislation was recommended by the Chief of Ordnance, General Flagler. That is a proviso for making effective an act passed by the last Congress, in 1897. It provides simply that whenever the Government sells to the State, for the use of the militia, any ordnance or ordnance stores, it can take the same money received for ordnance and ordnance stores and apply it to replacing the stores so sold. The General reports that under the present law, with the amount appropriated by Congress only sufficient to supply the Army in its immediate needs and to accumulate a small reserve, they have been compelled to refuse what the States have applied for. Members can see the full argument on that, if they will turn to the report of the Chief of Ordnance, on pages 4 and 5.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think these cover the two points especially that would be subject to a point of order. The committee have made a change with regard to the mileage of officers traveling without troops. Under the last Secretary of War a recommendation was made to put the mileage proper under the Paymaster's Department and to give to the Quartermaster-General the furnishing of all transportation. I suppose you gentlemen of the committee know that under the law as it exists officers traveling without troops or with troops are entitled to a mileage of 4 cents per mile. That does not include their transportation. It is simply for the payment of their meals and incidental expenses and their board while they are absent on detached duty.

Mr. DALZELL. Is not their transportation paid for?

Mr. HULL. Their transportation is paid for, but it is not paid for out of the 4 cents per mile. Their transportation is given them in addition to the 4 cents per mile. Officers get in transportation the amount actually required over the nearest usually traveled route in addition to 4 cents per mile. Under the act passed by the Fifty-fourth Congress we transferred all the transportation to the Quartermaster's Department, and left the mileage proper under the Paymaster's Department; but the committee believed that it was impossible to keep track of the amount used for transportation under this system, and have transferred it all back to the Paymaster's Department. Under the quartermaster, one lump sum is given for transportation of the Army.

It makes no difference in the amount appropriated, because in the last appropriation we took $60,000 from the mileage account and transferred it to the Quartermaster-General's account, and we now take that amount from the Quartermaster-General's account and transfer it back. It makes a difference in the phraseology of the bill. I do not believe it is subject to a point of order, but I call attention to it so that members may look the matter up and determine as to the advisability of the changes.

Mr. Chairman, there was one question which came up on the urgent deficiency bill that, it seems to me, in fairness to the Committee on Military Affairs, I should have spoken to at that time; but, being called to the chair while the debate was in progress, I failed to refer in that debate to the questions raised by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] as to the establishment of a new soldiers' home.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND], if I understood his discussion, gave the impression that the Committee on Military Affairs established this Home without any consideration of the general question of a home. I was not on the subcommittee

that made the report recommending the new home, but, being chairman of the full committee, I was cognizant of all that was going on, and I want to say to this House that during the last Congress, when the question of establishing a new soldiers' home was before the committee, there were at least seven bills offered from different parts of the country, proposing the establishment of a new home in as many different States.

Many hearings were had as to the best location for the Home. Every gentleman in Congress had notice that the question was open and the Committee on Military Affairs was investigating the question of location. There was no difference of opinion in the committee as to the necessity for the Home. That was conceded on all hands. The gentleman who was chairman of the subcommittee on Soldiers' Homes in the Fifty-fourth Congress represented a district in Missouri, so Missouri, at least, was not cut off. After a full examination had been made, the subcommittee reported in favor of establishing the Home at Danville, Ill. The full committee adopted the report because the argument showed the location to be a proper one.

Mr. BELKNAP. Will the gentleman allow an interruption?

Mr. HULL. Certainly.

Mr. BELKNAP. That situation now exists, and we have petitions in this Congress to establish additional Homes.

Mr. HULL. Oh, yes.

Mr. BELKNAP. That was not only true in the last Congress, but in this Congress.

Mr. HULL. Yes, we have a great many bills before us; but the same necessity does not exist now that did then. While it is true the Homes are overcrowded, and probably will be overcrowded when the new Home is completed, the same demand does not exist that did before we started this new Home; because this new Home, when completed, will draw 2,500 from the number now clamoring for admission. To-day more than 3,000 old soldiers are unable to gain admission because there is no room for them. Now, the statement that I wish to emphasize is this: That every member of the House of the Fifty-fourth Congress had, or should have had, from the report of the Board of Managers, from the bills that were introduced in Congress, from the discussion that was had in the Committee on Military Affairs, due notice that a new Home was to be established; and if any gentleman wanted that Home in his locality, it was his place to introduce a bill and go before the committee and show his location was better than any other proposed to the committee. There was nothing carried on behind closed doors and nothing done surreptitiously.

Now, as to the way the appropriation was made, that is not in my province. The Home was absolutely necessary, and the Committee on Military Affairs gave a hearing to every member of the House who had a bill before the committee to establish a Soldiers' Home; and certainly my friend from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] would not claim that it is the duty of the Committee on Military Affairs, or any other committee of the House having a subject before it, to come into the House and inform members that if they want to establish an institution in their districts they had better introduce bills and try to have the committee report them favorably. There has been much discussion of this question. I have had letters from my own State and others asking why bills were not introduced for the different States and why hearings were not given.

In reply, I say they were, and were given full consideration. I will say, gentlemen, very frankly, that the State of Iowa, I believe, is the best place in the United States for a cavalry post, and a bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs in favor of establishing such a post; but it could not be brought up. Fighting for that, I had personally no interest of a local nature in a home. There was no bill favoring a soldiers' home in Iowa or Missouri. There were bills for the establishment of soldiers' homes in Kentucky, South Dakota, Arkansas, and other States; but after a full view of the situation there was no dissenting voice in the Committee on Military Affairs that of all the bills presented before that committee for the establishment of a home Danville gave the best reasons for securing the location, on account of being the center of a great soldier constituency, and other natural advantages.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I should like to ask the gentleman a question, for I have not read the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. HULL. Certainly.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Is there any provision in this bill for an increase of the Army—the Regular Army?

Mr. HULL. No; we could not introduce such a proposition on this bill. It would go out on a point of order, and we did not desire to raise that question.

Mr. DINGLEY. If the gentleman will allow me, I notice on page 23 another paragraph of new legislation.

Mr. HULL. Subject to a point of order.

Mr. DINGLEY. And subject to a point of order. It is the paragraph contained in lines 16, 17, 18, and 19, providing for the admission free of duty of a certain article.

Mr. HULL. I thank the gentleman for calling my attention to it. The bill was reported yesterday, and I had not put that on my memoranda. There is new legislation there that is subject to the point of order.

Mr. DINGLEY. On page 23 of this bill I find the following provision:

> And when, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, it is necessary to purchase material abroad for the manufacture of sacks for artillery cartridges, it shall be admitted free of duty.

I merely desire to call attention to the fact that this is a variation from the policy of the Government with reference to materials imported for use of the Departments. I understand the special reason is that this particular article is not made in this country, and not with any view of changing this policy. It was thought advisable to make the Government, like individuals, pay the duties on imposts, because it does not affect financial conditions one way or the other, but it does tend to the use of articles made here.

If the duties are paid they come in as revenue, if used by the Government. It was found in practice that whenever a Department was given the option of importing free of duty articles for certain purposes there would be sometimes imported material made here, and the manufacturers of that article had not a fair opportunity to compete in the matter of supplying the article; therefore it has been found desirable not to introduce as a policy that an article should come in free of duty when purchased for the Government. But in this case there is this exception, that this particular article is to-day not made in this country. I suggest, if that provision is to be inserted, as it does not affect the general principle of the law or our particular legislation, that in connection with the words—

> And when, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, it is necessary to purchase material abroad for the manufacture of sacks for artillery cartridges—

there be inserted the words "because such material is not manufactured in this country." That would give the reason that exists, and would not allow an officer to import when the article was made in this country. This is simply carrying out the policy which the Government has pursued in these matters. I make that suggestion to my friend from Iowa.

Mr. HULL. When we come to it under the five-minute rule that amendment can be offered. I want to suggest to my friend from Maine that the fortifications bill carries a provision much broader than this. I know it did last year, and the amendment submitted to the committee was broader than that put in the bill. We confined this to the only article that they could show us should be admitted free of duty if the sentence stays in the bill.

The Chief of Ordnance says that the duty under the general clause of the tariff bill increases the cost of this cloth about 1,600 per cent because of that particular material, exceptional material; and if we do not put this in, they will use flannel, which is not nearly as good.

Mr. DINGLEY. They would simply pay the duty, and it would come in as revenue.

Mr. HULL. No; they would not pay the duty; they would not buy it because it would be such an excessive price. They would use flannel, which is not so good for the purpose, because it is not so firm. My impression is that the matter is covered very fully and is amply protected; but when we come to that point in the bill under the five-minute rule and it is open to amendment, that question can be settled.

Mr. DINGLEY. Of course, as a matter of finance it does not affect the Government in either way. If the duty is paid, it comes in as revenue, and then goes out as expenditure.

Mr. HULL. In this case the Chief of Ordnance says he must have $30,000 for this item, if this provision is not in the bill, and that perhaps that will not be enough to cover it. He says he will not import it, but he will buy flannel made in this country. So that we would have increased price for an inferior article and no compensation duty.

Mr. DINGLEY. I take it for granted that this material is not made in this country, because the demand for it is so small as to not justify it.

Mr. HULL. Precisely. There is no demand for it outside of the Army.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman allow me a question? Do I understand that the duty increases the cost of this article?

Mr. HULL. Yes; it is the cheapest kind of goods, but not classified in the tariff law, and under the general provision is subject to a high duty.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. It increases the cost to our Government. How much does it increase the cost?

Mr. HULL. I think it is thirteen and a fraction cents a yard, and when the duty is added it is some $2.50.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Then this is a case where the foreigner does not pay the tax imposed by the Government?

Mr. HULL. Neither party would pay the tax, because it would not be bought or imported.

Mr. DINGLEY. It is a case where an article is not made in this country, and the duty operates in such a case as a tax always. That is the reason why a duty put upon an imported article not made here is a tax upon the people of this country, while a duty placed on an article that is made here is not in its final effect a tax upon the people, because competition here fixes the price.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I am glad the gentleman from Maine has explained the matter. I was asking for information.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, the difference in the amount of this bill and the one that preceded it is not very large; in fact, it can be easily explained why it is no increase at all. I am as much opposed to extravagant appropriations as any man in this House. I have carefully gone through, as a member of the subcommittee and with the committee, this bill, and I am at a loss, outside of a few items, to see how any reduction can be made. The difficulty in my mind arises from the legislation that preceded the bill and by arrangements made, so that it is almost utterly impossible to get anything like a reduction of the general expenses. Now, I have no desire to detain the committee, but I do want to call attention to some items in the bill that can probably be considered on amendments under the five-minute rule.

On page 6 of the bill, line 16, you will find, "for pay of officers on the retired list, and for officers who may be placed thereon during the current year, $1,200,000." Now, when I come to reflect what that is for, and the large amount of money that item carries, as I understand it, the query arises why so large a sum is necessary. As I understand, it has grown up under this kind of a system. The promotion of the officers is under the discretion of the President, and the habit seems to have gone into the Army——

Mr. HULL. Will the gentleman allow me a question? Is it not under the discretion of the President only as to officers above the rank of colonel?

Mr. COX. Yes; I said that or intended to. The habit has grown up—and if I say anything that is not correct, I will thank the chairman or anybody else to correct it—in this way: You take the old officers in age not in the service, and the young officers old in the service, and, when the promotion comes, instead of promoting them according to the time of their service, they are promoted according to age. The result is that they soon reach the retired list, and the promotion follows along up the line. Now, as long as that is the practice, as long as that thing is tolerated, your retired list will necessarily increase, and you see to what proportions it has already grown.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. COX. Certainly.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Can the President increase the rank of an officer after he is on the retired list?

Mr. COX. No; the promotion comes before that.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Is it not a fact that they do increase the grade before they are put upon the retired list, and then, after being put upon the retired list, they draw pay that they were not entitled to in the service. Is not that the way this bill is drawn up?

Mr. COX. It is drawn up on that idea. What causes it is what I have suggested. The promotion ought to be governed by the time in service, and to prevent this enormous list of retired officers that now takes over a million dollars to pay.

There is another item in this bill which I wish to call attention to, and I suppose that unless some gentleman has had his attention specially directed to it he would not know that such a thing existed in our Government. I did not until I examined into the matter. On page 8, line 4, you will find "interest on deposits of enlisted men, $85,000." Now, the estimate made upon that item was $96,000.

Now, that has grown up in this way: Under the act of 1872 the soldier had a portion of his pay retained by the Government, and that money was put at interest. Afterwards that provision was changed so that the Government could not at its own will retain this money, but that the soldier, if he chose, might deposit the money with the Government, which money should draw 4 per cent interest.

Mr. BLAND. How long is this money permitted to remain?

Mr. COX. Until the soldier is discharged—until his time is out.

Mr. BLAND. Does this provision apply to all soldiers, or merely to officers who may be retired?

Mr. COX. It applies to all soldiers until they have been discharged—until they have served out their time.

Mr. BLAND. Does it apply to retired officers?

Mr. COX. No, sir; it does not include officers. The gentleman will see the difficulty in a moment. The money thus retained is retained in the paymaster's office; and it nowhere appears in the books of the Treasury of the United States. Whatever the principal sum may be, we have no means before our committee to ascertain what that principal sum is——

Mr. BLAND. What is the object of this provision—to enable the soldier to save a little money which he may have when he is discharged?

Mr. COX. That is the intention.

Mr. BLAND. How is it, then, that we do not know the amount of the principal?

Mr. COX. Because it does not appear in the books of the Treasury of the United States; the money is in the hands of the paymaster.

Mr. BLAND. It seems to me that he could be compelled to make some report.

Mr. COX. It is but justice to say that there is a detailed account of this money in the paymaster's office. But my point is this: Here is a large amount of money, reaching, as appears from this appropriation, the sum of $85,000, which is in the paymaster's department, with nothing appearing upon the Treasury books in regard to it; and this sum of money—I call special attention to this point—this sum of money, whatever it is, belonging to the soldiers, is used in the payment of the expenses of the Army. It is true that when the soldier applies for his money he can get it. But your appropriation is made for a certain amount of money for the different departments. Without any law upon the statute book authorizing the Government of the United States to use this fund in the payment of liabilities, this money is taken to pay expenses; and I have not been able to distinguish whether it is interest that is thus paid out or principal.

I have not been able to ascertain the amount of the principal that is drawing 4 per cent, or the amount due as interest upon that sum. Whatever the principal may be, it is drawing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. The great wrong, as I think, is in the Government paying 4 per cent interest upon this fund, while it does not appear anywhere in the Treasury books what the amount of the fund is, and in taking this fund, without any appropriation whatever, and applying it for the payment of the expenses of the Army.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. I understood the gentleman to say a few moments ago that there is nothing on the books of the Treasury Department to show how this money of the soldier has been used.

Mr. COX. That account is kept in the paymaster's department.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. I understand the gentleman now to say that the money of the soldier deposited with the paymaster is used in paying the general expenses of the Army.

Mr. COX. That is true.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. How, then, does the gentleman arrive at the conclusion that there are no data at the Treasury Department showing the expenditure of this money?

Mr. COX. Because of the trouble we have had in ascertaining it there.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Does the gentleman mean to say that the paymaster of his own volition appropriates this money?

Mr. COX. I mean to say that without any law appropriating the money it is used in payment of expenses.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Does the gentleman say that the paymaster does not account to the Treasury Department for the expenditure?

Mr. COX. I say the method of expenditure does not appear on the books of the Treasury Department.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. How, then, can it be known that the army officer making the expenditure does not appropriate the money to his own use?

Mr. COX. Oh, the books are kept in the paymaster's office. But I am contending that, if this fund is used by the Government for any purpose, the expenditure ought to appear on the books of the Treasury Department. This money should appear as an item of indebtedness when it is used and as an item of credit to the soldier when it is not used.

Mr. HULL. I believe my colleague said there was no law under which this money was paid out or taken in?

Mr. COX. I did not say that. I say there is no law authorizing the use of this money in the payment of the expenses of the Army or in any other way. In other words, the money is not appropriated.

Mr. HULL. I think, if my colleague on the committee will read the act of 1872, he will find a provision that this money shall be taken and used and repaid, in the ordinary transaction of business. But I rose for the purpose of calling my friend's attention to the report of the Paymaster-General. I understood him to say, in answer to a question, that we can not tell how much of this money is principal or how much is interest.

Mr. COX. We can not from the Treasury books.

Mr. HULL. But the report of the Paymaster-General, which we had before the committee, gave that information.

Mr. COX. My point is this: Whether this money remains idle or is used, the debits and the credits should appear upon the books of the Treasury; but they appear only on the books of the Paymaster-General.

Mr. HULL. But the War Department has given us a statement of the amount. That is what I wanted to call the gentleman's attention to.

Mr. COX. The chairman of our committee [Mr. HULL] is aware how that statement was brought in. I voluntarily promised the chairman of the committee that I would go to the Paymaster-General's Office and see how this money was accounted for. But the point of my objection lies in this: If we hold money belonging to the soldier, it ought to be in the Treasury Department; if we pay it out, such payment ought to appear there. It is not right that a fund belonging to the soldiers, or any other fund in any Department of this Government, should be paid out without an act appropriating the money.

Mr. GAINES. I wish to ask my colleague this: What provision is there in this bill against payments to officers who have been retired by the Government on salary and who have engaged in other occupations?

Mr. COX. None in the world. There is an appropriation in a lump sum for retired officers; that I have just referred to.

Mr. GAINES. The point to which I call my friend's attention is this: A number of navy officers, who have been retired on salaries, have made contracts with these armor-plate concerns to work for them, and while the armor-plate factories are doing work for the United States. In other words, these men are drawing salaries from the Government as retired officers and are at the same time drawing salaries from these armor-plate concerns. Now, is there any provision in this bill touching upon this reprehensible practice?

Mr. COX. No——

Mr. GRIFFIN. There could not be any provision in the Army bill in respect to naval matters. That comes in another bill.

Mr. COX. Of course I understand that it could not be in this bill.

Mr. CLAYTON. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question for information?

Mr. COX. Certainly.

Mr. CLAYTON. Referring to this matter to which the gentleman called attention and read from page 8:

Interest on deposits of enlisted men, $35,000.

I would like to ask if the matter of that deposit is purely voluntary with the soldier? I understand that it is. Is that correct?

Mr. COX. Oh, yes.

Mr. CLAYTON. Then is the Government going into the business of paying interest on voluntary deposits?

Mr. COX. Well, that is authorized by an act of Congress. It provides that we shall pay interest if they leave the money on deposit there.

Mr. CLAYTON. What act does the gentleman refer to?

Mr. COX. The act of 1872; and a subsequent act was also passed changing it a little different, but still that is substantially in force.

Mr. CLAYTON. And I understand the gentleman to say there is no account of this kept in the Treasury Department?

Mr. COX. I repeat what I have said before, that it does not appear on the books of the Treasury Department, though it does appear on the accounts of the paymaster.

Mr. CLAYTON. And your point is that it should appear on the books of the Treasury Department?

Mr. COX. I advocate the broad principle that if the Government owes a soldier a dollar, or if it owes anybody a dollar, it should appear on the books of the Treasury Department.

Mr. CLAYTON. And I agree fully with the gentleman.

Mr. COX. It should always appear by our accounts in the Treasury Department exactly what the Government owes, or what it does not owe, and if at any time a man wants to ascertain the outstanding obligations of the Government these books should exhibit fully and exactly the condition of our indebtedness.

But I desire to call the attention of the committee to another item in the bill, on page 25, and I hope it may be remedied before we get through with the consideration of this legislation. There is on that page an item, under the head of "Office of the Chief Signal Officer," of an appropriation of a lump sum of $18,000 for the Signal Service of the Army. If any man on the committee has ever been able to find out what that money has been paid out for, I certainly have not done so, and have not seen any statement which would give the information. We have called upon the Chief Signal Officer for a statement as to how that money was used, and the response was that whatever we have given has been exhausted, but no response was made as to how the expenditure was distributed or used.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I would like to ask the gentleman if this officer did not furnish the exact amount which was paid out during the last year?

Mr. COX. Oh, about $18,000 he said was paid out. With a few exceptions——

Mr. GRIFFIN. I desire to correct the gentleman; he stated that the amount paid out was seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars and some cents.

Mr. COX. Well, I put in the words "about $18,000." Is not that about $18,000?

But anyhow that is not the point. Here is a lump sum of $18,000 appropriated, which seems to have been running through the bill for a number of years, and I appeal to any member of the committee here if he is able to give to the House an exact statement of what that expenditure has been made for.

Mr. HULL. If the gentleman will yield to me a moment, I think the letter that I sent to the Signal Officer did not ask for a detailed statement of what it was paid out for. I think the committee assumed that it was paid out for the objects and purposes prescribed in the appropriation act. What the committee wanted to find out was as to the amount that was expended—how much was necessary to be appropriated in order to determine whether it could cut down the appropriation or would find it necessary to increase it.

Mr. COX. Well, whatever may have been in the mind of the chairman of the committee and other members I do not know; but what I wanted to find out was how the money was spent.

Mr. BAIRD. Does the gentleman state that there was no detailed statement as to how the money was spent?

Mr. COX. None whatever. Now, Mr. Chairman, I close what I should like to say about this matter by remarking that we have devoted much time and patience to the effort to arrive at a proper conclusion with regard to this bill. In matters of this character whenever a leak occurs it is apt to grow into a stream, and I do think that while this debate is proceeding this matter of $18,000 can easily be accounted for and that it should be explained. If it is legitimately expended, I have not a word to say.

How much time have I remaining, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has thirty-nine minutes.

Mr COX. I yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY].

Mr. HENRY of Texas Mr. Chairman, the chosen instruments of the greatest trust on the face of the earth have at last proclaimed for eternally fixing the gold standard upon the American people. Mr. McKinley and Secretary Gage, his mouthpiece, as the representatives of the men who own the $600,000,000 of the gold of this country, for the first time now propose to make the gold standard the financial policy of our nation. The money changers are at the helm and they propose to take advantage of their position and forever foist upon us the British monetary standard that no party ever dared before to advocate as an American policy. The masses and producers are now to be governed by the money cormorants and shylocks who for twenty-five years have been secretly trying to permanently fasten themselves upon the resources, bone and sinew of the country. Their willing and pliant instruments are now evidently the Chief Executive and his Secretary of the Treasury.

No more implacable and dangerous foe to the people's interests could have been found anywhere than this Secretary. He surely is the bean ideal of the gold-standard ring, for his utterances recently mark him as the rankest and most intolerant advocate of that standard that the world has yet produced. Until a few years ago you could not read of any party in this country that favored the gold standard as an American policy and opposed bimetallism, nor could you find an avowed advocate of such a policy anywhere in this nation. Now it is sadly different. The Republican party has been swept into power, and during its first year's history it is evident that it will go down as a party of broken promises and pledges and the friend of the most infamous currency law ever devised. The great money barons of the gigantic trust located in Lombard and Wall streets sit in their high places and coerce the Government of the United States into obeying their behests.

We might as well face the fact that the officials of the United States are executing the plans of this ring and are in strict accord with them. They now come with flying banners, headed by their general, the Secretary of the Treasury, and propose what no American party ever advocated. They have torn off the mask, thrown aside their duplicity, and now say that the gold standard should be an exclusive American policy.

THE GAGE BILL.

On December 16, 1897, Mr. Gage appeared before the Banking and Currency Committee to explain his bill, which had been on the same day introduced by Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts in the House.

He boldly and unblushingly stated:

The objects I have in mind in the series of provisions offered by me are four in number:

1. To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard; remove, so far as possible, doubts and fears on that point, and thus strengthen the credit of the United States both at home and abroad.

If this is the true policy of the Republican party now, their declarations in their last platform were hypocritical and their past history deceitful and designing. Their professions of friendship for bimetallism were false and only made to ensnare. No sensible and honest man will now doubt that Mr. Gage voices the sentiments of his party and Administration. The lines of battle may now be clearly drawn between those who will fight on the side of the

gold trust and cormorants, and those who will defend the rights of the producers, toilers, and builders of the Republic. Certainly with this declaration of the Secretary of the Treasury no Republican will have the audacity to say anywhere that there is a spark of friendship left in the Administration for bimetallism. Its friends must come from some other party. In 1888 the Republican party declared in their platform:

The Republican party is in favor of the use of gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

If the Republicans were sincere in 1888, they are not sincere now. If Mr. Gage's promises are true now, the party's pledges in 1888 were false. No human mind can reconcile the two positions. It is said that Mr. McKinley wrote this plank of 1888. In 1892 this same party said in its platform that it was friendly to silver—bimetallism. Can you believe they spoke sincerely, if Mr. Gage represents them now? No man is simple enough to think so. He can only conclude that the platform was a false promise and pretense. Here is the platform:

The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, such restrictions to be determined by contemplation of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be equal at all times.

The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or gold, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

The truth is that after these seductive and sweet promises the gold ring have gotten their chief friend at the head of the Treasury, who demonstrates to the world that his party deluded the American people by duplicitous declarations in order to get into power and destroy bimetallism and usher in the reign of British gold-standardism. Who can truly say that this party was ever honest in a single declaration for silver if the present Secretary continues in power?

Then in 1896, at St. Louis, this same party said: "We are therefore opposed to free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and until such an agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved." If the Secretary speaks with authority, and no one doubts that he does, the Republican party does not favor international bimetallism, and its platform pledge is a false and fraudulent promise that helped the party into power. If Mr. Gage succeeds in "committing the country more thoroughly to the gold standard and removing all doubts and fears on that point," no one who aids him in doing this can consistently and decently claim to be a friend to any sort of bimetallism.

These solemn record declarations can not be harmonized. If his party assist him in this nefarious scheme, all honesty and decency will estop them from ever pretending a friendly feeling for bimetallism. When the "committing" is done and the "doubts and fears" removed, where is the man who aided in doing it that would travel one inch in the direction of bimetallism by the international or any other route? It is absurd to contemplate it. Is it possible to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard by ushering in international bimetallism? The interrogatory answers itself. Therefore we must assume it as settled that the Secretary and his party are the arch enemies of silver.

If the Secretary speaks truly, Mr. McKinley should not have used the $100,000 to destroy the gold standard with international bimetallism. If he speaks truly for his party, Mr. McKinley did not when he promised in his letter of acceptance to keep in circulation as good as gold all the silver and paper money of the country, because this bill says the greenbacks must be retired. If the Secretary voices the true sentiments of his party now, they did not deal fairly with the people in 1893 in contributing to the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act, when they said in that act:

And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic value and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts.

Then it is plain that the fight is on between gold monometallism and bimetallism. The former is backed by the Republican party of false pledges, the instruments of the gold barons and colossal trusts. The latter is defended by the toilers, the producers, the common people, who love their country and worship around freedom's altars. Call on the conflict. Let it be a battle royal. Let it be "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt," until we know who rules in this country—the money power or the people. [Applause on the Democratic side.] It is the same old contest over in which Jackson overthrew and crushed out the banks and moneyed oligarchy. The issue is identical, and the verdict of the masses will again demonstrate that this is a government of the people's will and not one of sordid wealth. I take up the contest in behalf of the masses and now proclaim eternal political enmity to the money power that would seek to rule the destinies of this great Republic by preying upon the toiling millions. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The very first step toward erecting the gold standard may be described in the language of the Secretary. He proposes to fasten an enormous bonded indebtedness upon the country as an initial move. This is his language:

As to the first proposition—to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, remove as far as possible doubts and fears on that point, and thus strengthen the United States both at home and abroad—the proposition to refund the bonded debt of the United States, now payable in coin, into bonds having a lower rate of interest and payable, principal and interest, in gold, is a measure directed to that end. It will cost the Government nothing whatever, so far as the refunding of the debt is concerned, except the expenditure necessary to print the bonds and do the clerical work. It will take ambiguity out of the relations of the Government to its creditors; it will give, I believe, a strength and security and power to the whole commercial and industrial system of the United States, and the measure as it is prepared will, in my opinion, accomplish that object.

In section 3 the bill proposes to fund the $100,000,000 of 1904 bonds and the $559,640,000 of 1907 bonds. The Secretary computes that there would be in the aggregate $659,000,000 of the bonds to be funded. He proposes to "issue $90,000,000 more of bonds than are outstanding to refund these bonds."

He would absolutely give away $90,000,000 of the people's money to the money ring. He confesses before the committee that the $90,000,000 is a gift, pure and simple. Here is the statement:

Mr. COX. First, the difference on the face of the bond. It provides that it is payable, principal and interest, in gold. My point is—it is a mere matter of calculation, but I desire it to appear in the record—how much for a dollar of bond, say of 1907, would he receive in the new bonds?

Secretary GAGE. Perhaps I can answer your question comprehensively by saying it will take about $90,000,000 more of bonds than are now outstanding to refund these bonds. Those bonds will draw 2½ per cent interest instead of 4 per cent, and the total amount of money to be paid out by the Government at the end of ten years would be the same in the one case as in the other.

Mr. JOHNSON. That section is not expected to make any saving to the Government as an interest investment?

Secretary GAGE. No, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. The idea is the one you have explained, of putting the national finances on a sound basis?

Secretary GAGE. Yes, sir; and it has the advantage or disadvantage—whichever you may call it—of saving an annual disbursement of about $10,000,000.

Mr. BROSIUS. Thus increasing the credit, but in the end increasing the debt?

Secretary GAGE. Yes, sir.

Highway robbery is as justifiable as this proposition.

Such a scheme as this will bring the undertaker to the door of the Republican party in less than twelve months. [Laughter and applause.] It is outrageous and criminal to thus give away the $90,000,000 of the Government's bonds and tax the people with the enormous interest charges in this funding scheme. This is solely for the purpose of plundering the Treasury and perpetuating the national banks.

The Secretary proposes to retire the $346,000,000 of greenbacks and the Sherman notes in order to make the way clearer for the national banks. The banks have declared that more bonds must be issued, and this bill is the decree of the banks. The Secretary says:

There would be in existence, if my bill were carried out and became a law, about $1,120,000,000 of bonds of the United States. If the banks could get all of those bonds, they could issue $1,120,000,000 of circulating notes by depositing those bonds with the Government. They could then issue 25 per cent of that amount in this free circulation, as we may call it, which would be 25 per cent more, substantially $300,000,000.

And he calmly says that he would make the national-bank notes based on these bonds redeemable in gold. Oh, what an "endless chain!"

Now, Mr. Chairman, this is only a step toward the issue of national-bank notes without the deposit of any bonds or security with the Government. After the banks get this new lease, that will be their next demand. I am opposed bitterly to this step. I am opposed to the banks issuing the currency of the country and assuming the functions of the Government. No such measure shall ever receive my vote. Considering the avowed objects of the bill, as stated by its author, I am unalterably opposed to it. There are many reasons in detail that I could assign for my opposition, but I would fight it to the uttermost for two alone.

Its two central ideas are to irrevocably commit the country to the gold standard and to turn over the function of issuing the currency to banking corporations. Banks should not have this power for many reasons. No language can better describe the dangers of giving this power than that of Mr. Benton in one of his masterly speeches against the Bank of the United States. He said:

The Government ought not to delegate this power if it could. It was too great a power to be trusted to any banking company whatever, or to any authority but to the highest and most responsible which was known to our form of government. The Government itself ceases to be independent, it ceases to be safe, when then the national currency is at the will of a company. The Government can undertake no great enterprise, neither of war nor peace, without the consent and cooperation of that company: it can not count its

revenues for six months ahead without referring to the action of that company, its friendship or its enmity, its concurrence or its opposition, and see how far that company will permit money to be scarce or to be plentiful, how far it will let the money system go on regularly or throw it into disorder, how far it will suit the interest or polity of that company to create a tempest or suffer a calm in the moneyed ocean. The people are not safe when such a company has such a power. The temptation is too great, the opportunity too easy to put up and put down prices, to make and to break fortunes, to bring the whole community upon its knees to the Neptunes who preside over the flux and reflux of paper. All property is at their mercy.

This Gage bill is the culmination of the conspiracy formed twenty-five years ago by the money power to destroy silver as primary money, set up the gold standard, and permit the banks to issue all the paper money. These conspirators have never slept, but have constantly kept their faces toward this scheme. This bill is the apotheosis of their fondest dreams. The time has now come when the people must decide whether the banks shall issue all the paper money, or whether the Government shall resume its proper functions and issue such money. As for myself, I find no difficulty in irrevocably aligning myself on the side of the Government and against the banks. [Applause.]

I do not criticise the men engaged in the banking business, but the system. Banks should never be invested with the power of issuing currency. Their only legitimate sphere is to receive deposits, lend money, buy and sell exchange, and discount paper. This was Jefferson's idea. But now the banks propose to step aside from their legitimate field of action and to go into the money issuing business. Shall we now destroy these institutions or fix them upon the body politic for all time to come? The issue must be faced and determined. The Gage bill would curse this country for a century to come. It would be the most disastrous blow that ever befell the American people, not excepting the wars, famines, and floods. When the late civil war ended the banks began a bitter and relentless warfare against the Treasury notes. Congress passed an act on April 12, 1866, to retire the Treasury notes and take them out of circulation permanently.

But the people at once in their wrath forced Congress to repeal that act, and on the 4th of February, 1868, the Treasury note by Congressional action was placed back in circulation. Again, on January 14, 1875, the banks procured Congress to pass another act destroying the Treasury note and taking it out of circulation. The outraged indignation of the people again compelled Congress to retrace its steps, and on May 31, 1878, a Democratic Congress repealed the act of January 14, 1875, by restoring the Treasury notes to circulation. The banking hosts again met with an ignominious defeat. Now, Mr. Gage, as the instrument of the national banks, comes with his proposition to destroy and retire the greenbacks and Treasury notes, amounting to $498,646,283, by funding them in his bonds to form a permanent pedestal for the national-bank notes to stand upon. A quarter of a century in defeat has not baffled or subdued them. Jefferson and Jackson proclaimed that the power to issue money should be taken from the banks. It is genuine Democratic doctrine to strip these institutions of such powers. Such authority belongs alone to the Government.

The dangers arising from the delegation of such authorities to national banking corporations can not be better stated than by using the language employed by a distinguished United States Senator from Texas, the lamented Richard Coke, who possessed a giant brain and a heart of the purest patriotism. He said in a speech in the United States Senate on June 22, 1882, opposing the measure permitting national banking corporations to extend their existence:

We have some experience which ought to warn us of the tremendous power existing in this bank combination and its danger to our people and institutions. That combination aspires to the absolute control of all the circulating medium of this country, and is determined to possess it. It means that gold and national-bank notes—the volume to be contracted or expanded at its own sweet will and pleasure—shall be the only medium of exchange, and that all the products of industry in this great country shall be subjected in value to its manipulation.

In a word, it means to take to itself the profit of supplying this country with money and the advantages consequent upon this vast power. That this power has been and will be utilized for the enrichment of these corporations we need no stronger evidence than the facts shown in official reports that in twelve years, from 1869 to 1881, the national banks divided among their stockholders in dividends $517,825,392, besides laying aside $127,238,304 of surplus, and all done on a capital of $459,000,000.

The combination is bold, grasping, and avaricious. It labors unceasingly and always for power and gain. In 1869, being the heaviest bondholders in the country, it was chiefly through the influence of the banks exerted upon Congress that the public debt, then payable in lawful money or currency, was converted into obligations to pay coin. Through the same influence silver was demonetized in 1873 and coin made to mean gold.

By these processes the burden of the public debt, and in the same ratio the profits of the holders of bonds, were enormously increased. Twice when bills providing for the free coinage of silver have passed the House, bearing down all opposition by immense majorities, under the impulse of a great popular demand, the banks have been able to defeat the measure in the Senate, and were able to cause an Executive veto on the present law remonetizing silver, after ingrafting upon it the stigma of inferiority.

Although the bill was passed over the veto of the President, and silver is a legal tender, the law is successfully defied by the banks, in their refusal to recognize it in their clearance houses, or to issue general certificates of deposit for it, and silver, through their agency, is a degraded coin, in violation of law and the repeatedly expressed will of the American people; nor are the banks yet content, for they are still at work as vigorously as ever for the destruction of silver money. We have in circulation $346,681,016 of legal-tender notes issued by the Government, redeemable on demand in gold and silver. They represent that amount of the public debt. They bear no interest. If retired or destroyed, the Government would be compelled to issue the same amount of bonds, on which the annual interest would, in round numbers, be $12,000,000; so these notes save to the people that amount of interest, while furnishing a safe, solvent circulation. The national banks are, and have for years been, clamoring for the retirement and cancellation of these notes, and are working might and main for the accomplishment of that purpose. These and silver out of the way, would leave them a clear field and a rich harvest and a great people with all their wealth for subjects.

The President and Secretary of the Treasury, as did their predecessors, urgently recommend a suspension of silver coinage, a stoppage of issuance of silver certificates, and a retirement of the legal-tender notes, exactly as the banks desire. Just one year ago, when we passed a bill refunding the public debt at a reduced rate of interest, by which $15,500,000 annually would have been saved to the people, the power of the banks was again felt in a merciless compulsion upon the President, who, because they threatened to contract the circulation and create a panic, vetoed the bill. Is further evidence of their power needed? It is found in the passage of this bill through the House, against the will of the American people, as it will pass through this Senate, and be approved by the President, and become a law.

When we look back and see what these banks have accomplished in the past seventeen years in national legislation through their political influence, and know as we do what their purposes are, boldly avowed and openly labored for, who can expect that with the passage of this bill, which gives them twenty years for growth and expansion and strengthening and fattening, they will ever permit the public debt paid and themselves put out of existence? No, sir; they will never permit it. They mean to live and prosper and grow richer day after day and year after year for all future time, and to keep under their feet as a pedestal the public debt, and under that will be the working people of this country, bearing the burden of the whole. Why, sir, it is already openly avowed in both Houses of Congress and in the public prints that the bonds should not be paid, but funded for banking purposes. The business interests of the country are said to require it. How will it be twenty years from now, when the banks have doubled or trebled in number and in capital, and have thoroughly permeated the country and become intertwined with all its interests, control its currency, and give law to its commerce and system of exchange?

These utterances were prophetic. Again he says:

The national banks are united in an association, with a president and secretary and treasurer and other officers. Representatives of all the banks meet at Saratoga every summer, when they consult as to their mutual interests, with a view to unity of purpose and harmony of action. By means of the telegraph, in one night, every national bank in the United States can be brought into conference and a line of policy agreed on. Money may be made scarce or abundant. The volume can be contracted or expanded as the private interests of the bankers may dictate. What would be said of a grant of the power to issue all the paper money we use to one individual or corporation? Under the control of one will it is easy to see how money could be locked up in vaults, the country distressed for the want of it, and property reduced to a fraction of its intrinsic value and then be bought up. By liberating the money, throwing it out into circulation, property would rise in value and the money monopolists could sell out at great profit.

Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the imperishable creed of Democracy, said:

And I sincerely believe, with you, that banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies; and that the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity, under the name of funding, is but swindling futurity on a large scale. (Volume 6, pages 605-606.)

No earthly consideration could induce my consent to contract such a debt as England has by her wars for commerce, to reduce our citizens by taxes to such wretchedness as that, laboring sixteen of the twenty-four hours, they are still unable to afford themselves bread, or barely to earn as much oatmeal or potatoes as will keep soul and body together. (Volume 7, page 7.)

* * * * * * *

I have ever been the enemy of banks, not of those discounting for cash, but of those foisting their own paper into circulation, and thus banishing our cash. My zeal against those institutions was so warm and open at the establishment of the Bank of the United States that I was derided as a maniac by the tribe of bank-mongers who were seeking to filch from the public their swindling and barren gains.—*Letter to President Adams, January 2d, 1814*, volume 6, page 305.

From a passage in the letter of the president [of the United States Bank] I observe an idea of establishing a branch Bank of the United States in New Orleans. This institution is one of the most deadly hostility existing, against the principles and form of our Constitution. The nation is at this time so strong and united in its sentiments that it can not be shaken at this moment. But suppose a series of untoward events should occur, sufficient to bring into doubt the competency of a republican government to meet a crisis of great danger or to unhinge the confidence of the people in the public functionaries, an institution like this, penetrating by its branches every part of the Union, acting by command and in phalanx, may in a critical moment upset the Government.—*Letter to Mr. Gallatin, December 13, 1803*, volume 4, page 519.

Like a dropsical man calling out for water, water, our deluded citizens are clamoring for more banks, more banks. The American mind is now in the state of fever which the world has so often seen in the history of other nations. We are under the bank bubble, as England was under the South Sea bubble, France under the Mississippi bubble, and as every nation is liable to be under whatever bubble, design, or delusion may puff up in moments when off their guard. We are now taught to believe that legerdemain tricks upon paper can produce as solid wealth as hard labor in the earth. It is vain for common sense to urge that nothing can produce nothing; that it is an idle dream to believe in a philosopher's stone which is to turn everything into gold, and to redeem man from the original sentence of his Maker, "In the sweat of his brow shall he eat his bread."—*Letter to Colonel Yancey, January 6, 1816*, volume 6, page 515.

Interdict forever, to both the State and National Governments, the power of establishing any paper bank, for without this interdiction we shall have the same ebbs and flows of medium and the same revolutions of property to go through every twenty or thirty years.—*Letter to Mr. Rives, November 28, 1819*, volume 7, page 147.

The bank mania is one of the most threatening of these imitations. It is raising up a moneyed aristocracy in our country which has already set the Government at defiance, and although forced at length to yield a little on this first essay of their strength, their principles are unyielded and unyielding. These have taken deep root in the hearts of that class from which our legislators are drawn, and the sop to Cerberus from fable has become history. Their principles lay hold of the good, their pelf of the bad, and thus those whom the Constitution had placed as guards to its portals are sophisticated or suborned from their duties. That paper money has some advantages is admitted. But that its abuses also are inevitable, and by breaking up the measure of value

makes a lottery of all private property can not be denied. Shall we ever be able to put a constitutional veto upon it?—*Letter to Dr. Josephus B. Stuart, May 10, 1817*, volume 7, page 64.

This irrepressible conflict with the banking oligarchy has been going on since the early morn of our history. But never before have they so boldly proclaimed their defiant schemes.

In the United States Senate, in 1840, Robert J. Walker gave utterance in clear and unanswerable logic to his views upon these subjects. He said:

* * * * * * *

For myself, I am opposed to investing in banks the power of manufacturing a paper currency. This power of creating a currency for a nation is one of the highest and most important attributes of a sovereign power, and more deeply affects all the diversified interests of society than the exercise of any other power whatever. It is more important than coining money, for that must be preceded by the purchase of the bullion, but here is a power to manufacture paper money at pleasure, to constitute the currency of a State or nation, a power intrusted to the irresponsible directory of a bank, acting in secret, and whose chief interest is to abuse their power. In proportion as a bank increases in currency are its dividends and profits augmented, and hence the stimulus to overissues is irresistible, and especially is this the case where, as we have seen by the evidence before quoted, the very directors which manufacture the paper loan out, as a general rule, more than one-fourth of it to themselves. The power, then, of issuing their paper as money is truly fearful, and when united with the power of loaning at pleasure, in secret conclave, and to whom and for what purpose the bank directory may think proper, and of recalling it at pleasure, and of contracting and expanding as suits their caprice, is a power which few European despots would dare to exercise, and is utterly incompatible with the fundamental principles of a free government.

Hear Mr. Buchanan in 1837. He sounded the depths of the dangers now in our pathway:

The evils of a redundant paper circulation are now manifest to every eye. It alternately raises and sinks the value of every man's property. It makes a beggar of the man to-morrow who is indulging in dreams of wealth to-day. It converts the business of society into a mere lottery, whilst those who distribute the prizes are wholly irresponsible to the people. When the collapse comes, as come it must, it casts laborers out of employment, crushes manufacturers and merchants, and ruins thousands of honest and industrious citizens. Shall we, then, by our policy, any longer contribute to such fatal results? That is the question.

To pass the Gage bill means the perpetuation of the national debt, because the bank notes are based upon this debt. I believe the national indebtedness should be paid off speedily. Its passage puts it in the power of the banks and moneyed few to form themselves into a colossal trust and to combine, concentrate, and strengthen the powers of this class. This class is already so closely combined that in a second an electric message can cause them to think and act simultaneously. They should not have the opportunity to thus toy with the currency of the country.

This measure is a mortgage for all futurity, binding and chaining the toiling masses and struggling producers to the mightiest, most avaricious, and cruel cormorants and compassionless corporations that ever demanded the surrender of a great republic. It puts it in their power to pile up their mountains of wealth upon the remnants of the people's rights. By legislation it takes from the masses and fattens the dollars of the classes. It dishonestly builds up fortunes for the rich with the legislative arm. What is the Democratic theory? Jefferson announced it in our early history. His precepts have been tenaciously adhered to by the Democratic party. In 1836, no platform being adopted by the national Democracy, the New York Democrats declared:

We declare unqualified hostility to bank notes and paper money as a circulating medium, because gold and silver is the only safe and constitutional currency; hostility to any and all monopolies by legislation, because they are violations of equal rights of the people; hostility to the dangerous and unconstitutional creation of vested rights or prerogatives by legislation, because they are usurpations of the people's sovereign rights.

True Democrats have never deviated from this platform.

In 1880 the national convention of the Democracy said:

Honest money, * * * consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand.

In 1884 we declared:

We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

In 1896, at Chicago, the Democracy proclaimed:

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations and individuals. We therefore demand that the power to circulate as money be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the Treasury Department, be redeemable in coin and receivable for all debts, public and private.

DEMOCRACY THE ONLY SAFEGUARD OF OUR LIBERTIES.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it is evident that the Democratic party has never been willing to turn over the issuance of our paper money to the banks. We have ever insisted that Congress alone had the power to coin and issue money, both metallic and paper. We have never believed that Congress could or should surrender this great function to any power. Therefore I am opposed to the Secretary's bill. I believe that Congress alone has the right to coin metal into money and to issue paper money redeemable in coined money. I believe the Democratic platforms and principles embodied therein are right inherently. Hence I favor as an independent policy by this Government that we coin gold and silver into standard money, free of all charges, and without limit and at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. That all paper money issued by the Government should be redeemed in these coins, the constitutional money of this nation.

I believe in independent bimetallism. It is right and the only honorable and defensible position for the American people to take. All past Democratic utterances and the principles embodied in bimetallism precisely harmonize and perfectly coincide.

I am not opposed to men honestly accumulating fortunes. I have no objections to the rich. I am as loyal to their just rights as I am to those of the poor, but I am opposed to a monetary unit of value made in the interest of the rich to discriminate against the rights of the poor. I am contending that the money power has our Government by the throat and is running the affairs of the nation. It is the money of the world trying to perpetuate itself in power.

No class should handle the reins of the Government in its own interest against the interest of others. This applies to the poor as well as the rich. The rich now have the Government and are trying to make themselves richer.

The issue is at hand. Shall the people resume their sovereignty and rule or shall we submit to the ruinous government of corporations, trusts, and gold? The Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson alone can save the nation and perpetuate our liberties. [Prolonged applause on the Democratic side.]

During the delivery of the foregoing remarks, the time of Mr. HENRY of Texas having expired, Mr. COX yielded to him ten minutes more time.

Mr. COX. I desire to know if there is anyone on the other side who desires to speak?

Mr. HULL. The eulogies begin at 2 o'clock.

Mr. COX. Some gentlemen on this side desire to talk, but they wish to hear from the other side of the House.

Mr. TERRY. I should like to ask the chairman of the committee a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COX] yield?

Mr. TERRY. I wish to ask the chairman of the committee a question.

Mr. HULL. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COX] still has the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee is entitled to the floor.

Mr. COX. I yield for the purpose of allowing a question to be asked.

Mr. TERRY. I see on page 23 of the bill the following item:

For firing the morning and evening gun at military posts prescribed by General Orders, No. 70, Headquarters of the Army, dated July 23, 1867, and at National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and its several Branches, including material for cartridges, bags, etc., $15,000. And when, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, it is necessary to purchase material abroad for the manufacture of sacks for artillery cartridges, it shall be admitted free of duty.

I was not here when the bill was taken up, but I desire to ask the chairman if it is considered that that will be a saving to the Government?

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, that was discussed and explained when the bill was first taken up. We make no material of the desired kind in this country.

Mr. TERRY. I have always understood from gentlemen on that side that the foreigner paid the tax.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Arkansas has simply misunderstood our position entirely, I think. There is no such contention ever made, that the foreigner pays the tax when the article is not manufactured in the United States. It would be purely a revenue tax. When an article competing with one made here comes in, the foreign manufacturer pays for our market.

Mr. TERRY. I understood them to claim that when the article was manufactured in this country, that the foreigner paid the tax and that the benefit of the duty went to the manufacturer. So the only difference——

Mr. HULL. That has nothing to do with this bill, and it is not the case in reference to this matter. There is none of this material made in the United States.

Mr. TERRY. Well, can it be possible that after a hundred years of protection we have not yet got to the point in the United States where we can make "gunny" sacks for our artillery?

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, this is all in the time of the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COX. I will hollo "enough," when I think it is consuming my time needlessly.

Mr. HULL. This is not a great military nation, and this material is used by nations having great armies in time of war.

Mr. TERRY. I think we ought to consider a little about that. We are practically proposing that if we have a war we will have to rely upon the foreigner, notwithstanding a hundred years of protection. What have we been doing in the United States?

Mr. HULL. If the gentleman wants to stimulate the manufacture of this material for artillery bags he should get up a

first-class war, and have four or five hundred thousand men continually in service; that might stimulate the manufacture.

Mr. TERRY. It seems it has not been done; but on a suggestion of my friend from Tennessee that you are taking away his time I will desist. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to my colleague [Mr. GAINES].

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Chairman, I shall consume the few minutes that I have at my disposal in calling to the attention of the House some of the facts upon which is based the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as it is commonly called, inasmuch as it may again in a few days be considered by this body as unfinished business. The technical name is the "Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South." It is a corporation chartered in 1856 by the laws of Tennessee. It is purely eleemosynary. It is not one of profit. The profits, if any, are used in caring for superannuated preachers and their families. There is "no stock or shareholders, or any personal or individual interest whatever" in the concern.

The claimant's petition says:

The house is strictly a charity for the dissemination of literary, scientific, and religious knowledge among the millions that come within its influence, of all classes and races, particularly the young and illiterate.

The property in question has always been located in Nashville, Tenn., my home. Briefly described, the claim is one of eminent domain, which, when exercised, we all know, calls for "just compensation" promptly made, either before or after the invasion, always one or the other, when it is justly and lawfully exercised. In cases where it is exercised by military forces in time of war or by sovereign powers, the compensation generally follows the injury done. The actual injury complained of in this case began in 1864 and continued until 1865, and until after the close of the war, nearly, if not quite, two years.

I say it is a plain case of eminent domain, because the facts are briefly these: The plaintiff's property was much needed by the Federal forces at Nashville, and because needed they took it, and not because they wanted to confiscate it. It was never confiscated. It was taken charge of, the claimant entirely dispossessed, except of its title. The property was used, greatly damaged, and some of it entirely consumed by the military forces of the United States then stationed in the city of Nashville. Described in legal terms, Mr. Chairman, the plaintiff's property, which was nonconfiscable, was "taken, applied, damaged," and in part entirely consumed by the military authorities representing the Government of the United States.

Portions of the property were entirely destroyed, not simply consumed as the stock of goods within the buildings, but destroyed—that is to say, one of the new buildings was pulled down that the remaining buildings might be more conveniently used and turned into, as they were, a military manufactory for the military forces of the Government. The large and valuable machinery was nearly all destroyed by rough and excessive use. It is set forth in the claimant's original petition, a copy of which appears in the RECORD of to-day, and is couched in the following words and figures:

Rent of real estate, two years, $15,000 per annum, the property being valued at $150,000, 10 per cent per annum	$30,000
Rent of machinery, presses, etc., 25 per cent per annum on the valuation, $312,000, two years, $78,000 per annum	156,000
Use of three iron lathes, $17 per week, one hundred weeks	5,100
Injury and consumption of machinery, presses, type, etc., 50 per cent on valuation	156,000
Front store torn down, to more conveniently use the remaining buildings	5,000
Stereotype materials, etc., consumed	4,550
Job office, etc., carried to the front, and stock with it	5,500
Belting worn out	750
Merchandise in front stores used and destroyed	90,000
Injury by alterations of buildings internally	5,500
	458,400

The claimant agrees to take the compromize amount, $288,000 in full of its claim, rather than wait longer.

The report says:

This, is the sum $288,000 that remains after reducing the price for the rent of the machinery, etc., below the estimates of the witnesses from 25 per cent to 20 per cent of its cost, which is the lowest sum named in the testimony by any of the experts, and reducing the amount claimed for injury done to the property from 50 per cent to 20 per cent, which is less than half the amount named by any of the experts, and by reducing the charge for merchandise used, etc., from 50 to 25 per cent.

The evidence reveals the damages ($458,000) the claimant states. The claimant was not only "deprived" of its property, save and except the technical title, possession entirely being taken and for several years, but its business was entirely broken up. In addition to all this, portions of these handsome buildings were torn down, but, as stated, not to confiscate them—not at all—but to more conveniently fix, change, and use the remaining buildings as a military manufactory. The remaining buildings were changed in many ways, and so hurriedly as that they were damaged and battered in attempting to make them conform to the military necessities and exigencies then existing. The property was then (1864) valued at about $700,000, $400,000 being cash, having been put into the business at the beginning, in addition to other handsome contributions from outside sources. When returned to claimant it was valued at about $200,000.

On the capital invested claimant's petition says:

The capital with which said house commenced business was mainly the share which fell to this church of several funds belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church on the division of said church in 1844, awarded pro rata by the Supreme Court of the United States, and which funds amounted to something over $400,000. To this was added large private donations in money and other property, by bequest and otherwise; and also two smaller publishing establishments of said church at Richmond, Va., and Louisville, Ky. Thus set agoing, the house continued to do a respectable and increasing business.

As to the kind of buildings, claimant's petition, I know, Mr. Chairman, correctly states the facts as follows:

It might be well for us to state that our buildings were of stone and brick, among the best, and one of the best sites in the city, from four to seven stories high, fronting 80 feet by 212 deep, with a wing fronting 120 feet on another street, and about 50 feet deep.

This property, located at my home, Nashville, is well known to me. It fronts on the public square in that city, and extends back to the Cumberland River, which, of course, makes it very valuable property. In addition to these valuable buildings the machinery therein was heavy and costly, used for printing and other purposes, and proved invaluable to the military authorities in supplying them with immense quantities of much needed printing. Claimant's petition thus describes this machinery:

In addition to the ordinary implements and machinery of the printing and publishing manufactory, the remoteness of Nashville from the Northern cities caused the managers of this institution to possess themselves of large iron lathes and other implements constituting a machine shop for turning and handling heavy iron for manufacture or repair of presses and other machinery of the establishment.

Beyond question this was extremely valuable property, the finest printing establishment short of Washington or New York, and the testimony of Federal officials filed with this claim states and proves the fact.

You can readily see that turning this great printing establishment, being used in a civil, business-like way by the claimant, into a military manufactory, for which it was never intended, within a few days' time necessarily damaged it very much. It was used day and night, and excessively. The machinery was run twenty-five revolutions per minute faster than intended, and by green printers and workmen, whereby it was broken, some destroyed entirely, while all of it was worn out and rendered practically useless. These facts are sworn to by the most reputable citizens of Nashville, belonging to both parties, Republicans and Democrats, Union men and non-Union men, and, I may add, by men who worked for the claimant before and after the war, while some of them were employed by the military forces to run this machinery while in use by the Federal forces.

The witnesses I refer to here were salesmen W. R. Warren, John W. Hunter, and master-workmen Spillers, Dashiell, Carroll, and Kelsea, who are experts and practical men in their respective departments. The veracity and ability of these men, as well as the claimant's other witnesses, is vouched for, as the official records of this House show, and as I personally know, by the following leading citizens, Union men, Republicans, and now ex-officials. First, I see the certificate of Mr. Harrison as to the engineer in charge of this machinery. He says:

OFFICE OF U. S. LOCAL INSPECTOR OF STEAM VESSELS,
Nashville, October 1, 1872.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with William G. Dashiell, the present chief engineer of the Nashville waterworks, and I know him to be a gentleman and a first-class engineer, and would give credit to any statement he might make.

SAM. M. HARRISON,
U. S. Local Inspector Boilers, Nashville, Tenn.

Next appears that of Mr. Carels as to Mr. Kelsea, the superintendent and manager of the stereotyping department, a professional printer and workman. He says:

I am personally acquainted with William Kelsea, and have known him for a number of years. He is a man of integrity and perfectly reliable in any statement he may make.

JOS. S. CARELS,
Chief Clerk Nashville Post-Office.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 9, 1872.*

I know Mr. Carels personally. He is now librarian at the Watkins Institute in Nashville. He is and has always been a Republican.

Next we notice the certificate of the clerk of the United States circuit court, Mr. Campbell, whose untimely and tragic death cast a gloom over our entire community. He says:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Middle District of Tennessee:

I, E. R. Campbell, clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the district aforesaid, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with the standing and reputation of Rev. A. L. P. Green, Thomas D. Fite, Rev. Thomas O. Summers, Hugh Carroll, Rev. W. R. Warren, J. W. Hunter, Wm. F. Bang, A. H. Redford, and Rev. Richard Abbey, and from my knowledge of the men, and also from their general reputation, would say that they are entitled to full faith and credit in any deposition or otherwise. In fact, they rank among the best and most substantial men of Nashville, and implicit faith would be given them before the courts.

[SEAL.]

E. R. CAMPBELL,
Clerk United States Circuit.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 30, 1872.*

And finally, Mr. Chairman, comes the sworn statement of Judge East, well known, I know, to a number of distinguished Republicans, Union soldiers, now members of this House. Judge East is one of the most distinguished lawyers in the South, a Republican, but rather independent now in politics; a Union man, who was private secretary to Andrew Johnson when he was military governor of Tennessee, and was in 1872 chancellor at Nashville. Judge East says:

I have known A. L. P. Green, Thomas D. Fite, Thomas O. Summers, Hugh Carroll, W. R. Warren, J. W. Hunter, William H. Bang, A. H. Redford, Richard Abbey, and Robert T. Spillers for many years, none of them for less than five years and many of them for more than twenty years. They are personally among the best class; no better citizens can be found in this or any other community. They are gentlemen of intelligence (some of them in a high degree), of the most conscientious regard for truth, and entitled to full faith and credit under all circumstances.

I am, respectfully,

EDWARD H. EAST,
Chancellor of the Seventh District of Tennessee.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1872.

Then, I see the strong statement of Dr. W. H. Morgan, who for many years before the war, and since, lived in Nashville—a leading dentist and professor, one of our best citizens, a strong Republican, who says he voted for Benjamin Harrison for President, who was in Nashville during the war, who knew all the facts of this case, and who states the claim is just, correct, and should be paid.

Again, there is Judge Whitworth, who was presiding judge in the sixties, still living in Nashville, a man of distinguished ability, one of our best citizens, I believe a Union man, who was judge of and regularly held the county court of Davidson County during the entire war and for many years thereafter, and who is now a capitalist and banker.

He says this claim is just, due, and should be paid. With Dr. Morgan and other leading citizens he went with Mayor Cheatham to see General Buell, in February, 1862, and asked him to take charge of the city of Nashville and protect her citizens and property from military and domestic violence. This General Buell agreed to and issued a proclamation to that effect, and in so many words said:

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 26, 1862.*

If the necessities of the public service should require the use of private property to public uses, compensation is to be allowed. No such appropriation of private property is to be made except by the authority of the highest commander present, and any other officer or soldier who shall presume to exercise such privilege shall be brought to trial.

Soldiers are forbidden to enter the residences or grounds of citizens upon any plea without authority.

In addition to this high testimony as to the justness and the amount of this claim, I will here state, and later on show, that the bishops of the Northern Methodist Church, including the bishops of the African Methodist Church, have repeatedly urged Congress to pay this claim, stating that the claim is just, while many of them state they personally know that it is just.

I give the names of some: Bishops Morris, Janes, Simpson, Ames, Bowman, Merrill, Peck, Haven, Hurst, McCabe, Cranston, Ninde, Walden, Goodsel, Vincent, Foster, and the following bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, to wit: Turner, Gaines, Arnett, Hanna, Grant, Lee, Salters, and Handy. While recently, Mr. Chairman, a joint commission, representing 5,000,000 Methodists, recommend the payment of this claim. The names of the commissioners are as follows:

Bishop John F. Hurst, D. D., LL. D., Washington, D. C.; Bishop W. X. Ninde, D. D., LL. D., Detroit, Mich.; Bishop S. M. Merrill, D. D., LL. D., Chicago, Ill.; Bishop John C. Granberry, D. D., LL. D., Ashland, Va.; Bishop R. K. Hargrove, D. D., LL. D., Nashville, Tenn.; Bishop W. W. Duncan, D. D., LL. D., Spartanburg, S. C.; Rev. E. E. Hoss, D. D., LL. D., Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. R. J. Cooke, D. D., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rev. H. G. Jackson, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. L. B. Wilson, D. D., Washington, D. C.; Rev. G. G. N. MacDonell, D. D., Waycross, Ga.; Rev. John H. Dye, Helena, Ark.; Judge T. B. Sweet, Topeka, Kans.; Judge T. H. Murray, Clearfield, Pa.; Judge Walter Clark, Raleigh, N. C.; Col. Asa Holt, Abilene, Tex.; Prof. W. E. Jones, LL. D., University of Mississippi; R. T. Miller, esq., Covington, Ky.

Mr. Chairman, the contents of this building were very valuable, consisting of paper, books, printing material, and everything that would stock a first-class printing establishment. This was taken and consumed by the military forces in charge. The claimant's petition on this point says:

In 1862 the Army needed these lathes, etc., and, with the consent of the agent, took and used them until the close of the war; and early in 1863 the Army found it necessary to have a job office at the front for printing, which was ordered from our house, and to which was added various other lots of printing material at different times. These supplies were furnished as required by the general in command. Toward the close of 1863 the necessities of the Army for printing and binding, etc., having increased very much beyond all expectation, and in the then condition of the country it being impracticable to procure suitable supplies from the North, Major-General Thomas, then commanding, took possession of our entire establishment, with all its buildings, machinery, paper, types, ink, stationery, books, etc., and property of every kind.

Now, listen to this especially:

At the end of two years what was left of the property unconsumed was returned to us very much broken and damaged. The reason why the machinery was worn, broken, and used up beyond ordinary wear is explained by the testimony of the engineers as being caused by the necessity of the Army, the machinery being pushed far beyond its capacity, and subjected to kinds of work for which it was not intended. The buildings themselves were also considerably modified and changed to meet the necessities of the Government. One entire store was torn down and removed, and considerable other changes made in the interior of the buildings for the use of the Army.

Mr. Spillers, a practical printer, who was entirely familiar with the machinery and the value thereof in these buildings, says that when the Army took charge of it it was worth $312,000.

Dr. Abbey, the agent in charge at the time, and Mr. Hudson, say: "The merchandise in front stores was valued at $180,000," while Dr. Abbey further says: "The machinery, type, presses, bindery, etc., were valued at $312,000."

In effect, the other testimony of men who actually knew both the buildings and the contents thereof corroborates these witnesses.

Now, Mr. Chairman, when we remember that this machinery was worn out and that all this stationery and printing paraphernalia were consumed, and that the value of the two was $312,000, and that the claimant is willing to take the compromise figure of $288,000; and when we further remember that in addition to the property actually consumed one of the buildings was torn down, valued at $5,000; that great damage was done to the remaining buildings; that the claimant was deprived of possession, the rent, and use of its buildings; that its business was broken up for several years; and that the total amount of its claim, which has been closely and conscientiously audited, amounts to $458,500; that this damage occurred over thirty years ago; that the claimant has been asking Congress to pay even this compromise amount since 1872, it is child's play, it is unjust, it is un-American, it is a painful example of "man's inhumanity to man," to longer delay the payment of this claim.

The petition of the claimant states and shows that it was necessary for the preservation of the Army at Nashville for this property to be taken and used. The petition states on that point:

The actual possession was taken with but three hours' notice, so that there was no possible opportunity to take even the most cursory inventory of the property. So great was the stress of the Army for shelter in bad winter weather that our large stores and warehouses, filled with costly books and stationery, had to be emptied in a day to make room for large quantities of leather, saddlery, and medical stores. It was at the time impracticable for the Army to find shelter in the city for all Government stores, so that the taking of the establishment was solely the result of the necessities of the Army, the same as many similar instances in the city. We were informed, and believe, it was not the intention to interfere with these buildings and their contents, if it could be avoided, and they were suffered to remain till a very late period; but the necessity came with the arrival of large, valuable army supplies; and though the agent in charge believes the Army officers took all reasonable measures to prevent loss of property, it was impossible to do so.

Absolute possession, Dr. Abbey says, was exacted and given. He states:

It will be observed that our entire property passed immediately and absolutely into the possession of the Government.

TESTIMONY AS TO ESTIMATED VALUE.

Dr. Abbey, the agent in charge at the time the invasion took place, Mr. Fite, Dr. Green, and possibly others estimate the value of the grounds and buildings alone at $150,000. Dr. Abbey, Mr. Warren, a salesman employed by the claimant at the time, and Hugh Carroll, the bookkeeper of the claimant, estimate the value of the "merchandise in the front stores alone at $180,000." Dr. Abbey, Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Spillers, an expert printer and superintendent of this concern, estimate the value of the machinery, type, presses, and bindery, etc., at $312,000.

Mr. Kelsea says that the plates, metal, and material "used" in the foundry department were valued at $4,550.70, as near as he could approximate. Dr. Abbey says the printing-office outfit was taken entirely away and never returned, valued at $5,500. The new building, he says, pulled down, was valued at $5,000, and that the alteration made in the interior would cost $5,000 to be restored.

Mr. Dashiell, Mr. Spillers, Mr. Hudson, and other practical men who had worked before, during, and after possession was taken by the Army, said that the machinery was overworked, and therefore repeatedly broken, and ultimately worn out and made practically useless. Mr. Bang, Mr. Carter, Mr. Spillers, Dr. Abbey, and others testify as to the "value" of the "use" of this property, in substance, as set forth in the itemized claim to which I have already alluded.

Now, Mr. Chairman, with this brief and hurried review of the claim, I dare say, and as seriously as I know how, that if the Government were to undertake to controvert this testimony it would be an utter failure—a failure because we have given the facts as they are. The truth is stated in the record of this claim, and incontrovertibly. It simply remains now as to whether or not Congress, in the face of the Constitution, the proclamations of President Lincoln, the military orders of General Thomas, General Donelson, and General Buell, the war policy of this and all civilized countries, and the civil-war statutes as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States, shall exercise the right of might and continue to refuse to pay a just claim and to a charitable institution, when that claim is based upon an actual taking of property used and enjoyed, and to the great detriment of the claimant.

To longer deprive this claimant of just compensation when many less meritorious claims so happily alluded to by General GROSVENOR, amounting to thousands of dollars, have long since been paid is an unjust visitation. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] says the claim is just and that it should be paid; that he favors the bill, not the one that favors a direct appropriation, but the first bill, which seeks to refer the claim to the Court of Claims for adjudication. Now, what does this mean, Mr. Chairman? Is the gentleman a real friend to the claimant?

Does he not know the Court of Claims is four or five years behind in its business? This fact has been made known to me by a leading Republican, who investigated the matter after the bill referring this claim to that court was introduced. Hence it was the second measure was introduced, which we ask to be substituted for the first. Then the effect of referring this bill, the justness of which is admitted by even its real enemies, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania is in effect, is but to at least defer the adjudication of this claim for five years more, and then a further begging of twenty-five years more of Congress to pay it.

To refer this bill to the Court of Claims is to practically abandon it. It would be a wrong that does and must shock the conscience of any man who wants to be fair with the claimant. Already the Senate has reported this bill favorably five or six times and the House committees as many more. They have repeatedly investigated it, and having the constitutional right as this House, adjudicated and held that it is a legal obligation against the Government; that it is just and should be paid.

GREAT SAVING TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The order of General Thomas of December 28, 1863, directing this property to be seized under the mistaken idea that it was confiscable property, says that "the Government would save from $25,000 to $30,000 per year" by using it for "printing blanks and orders," without counting "loss of time in getting work beyond the Ohio."

The Quartermaster-General's official report for the year ending June 30, 1865, shows the immense output of this establishment and the great saving it was to the Government. It says:

> The average saving to the Government, taking Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Nashville prices, as shown by monthly reports heretofore sent, is 82½ per cent, though it is believed the actual saving is 100.

The report then compliments the management of this institution as a military manufactory, in this language:

> The concern merits my warmest praise, and I recommend it to your favorable notice and consideration. At this writing (1865) it is being turned over to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, as no longer needed for the public service.

The report had previously stated the immense amount of work done and the saving to the Government, in the following language:

> The operations of the establishment up to June 30, 1864, were given in my last annual report. During the year ending June 30, 1865, over 5,300,000 impressions were made; 4,352 forms printed; 101,000 quires of paper used; 223,000 quires of blanks furnished, at a total cost to the United States, including pay, commutation, etc., of enlisted men, of $29,261.40; actual cost to the Quartermaster's Department, $25,456.45. (These figures are shown by the monthly reports of the officer in immediate charge of the printing house, heretofore forwarded to your office.) The details of the establishment have been under the direction of Bvt. Maj. A. W. Wills, A. Q. M., who deserves great credit for its economical management.

This clearly shows an immense saving in printing alone, excluding that saved from freight and the higher printing, had it been done farther north. There must have been, we are forced to believe, a great saving in the other work done at this institution, judging from this immense saving in printing alone.

NOT CONFISCABLE PROPERTY.

This institution, being a corporation, the law of confiscation did not apply to it. The Supreme Court of the United States held in the Planters' Bank Case that such was the law as to corporations. The court said:

> No authority was given to a military commandant, as such, to effect any confiscation, and under neither act was the property of a banking institution made confiscable. Both of them (acts of August 6, 1861, and July 17, 1862) had in view the property of natural persons (not corporations) who were public enemies, or persons who gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, and who held office under the Confederate government or under one of the States composing it.

Now listen to this specially:

> In no one of the six classes of persons whose property was by the act of 1862 declared subject to confiscation was an artificial being, i. e., corporation, included.

Of course a printing corporation and a banking corporation would stand on the same footing.

The libel of information filed against this property on the 24th of May, 1862, by the Government, through the district attorney of the United States at Nashville, was subsequently dismissed by the Government on November 13, 1865, being an action in rem. This is a conclusive admission against the Government that it ever had the right to condemn this property, which judgment not only binds the Government but precludes Congress contending it could or should have been condemned. This judgment binds the court, which in turn binds Congress in its action.

The report of the House on this subject, found on pages 12 and 13, is conclusive on this point, to which I can add nothing. But aside from the law on this point, which I must here dismiss for want of more time, we ask, what was the fact? Dr. Abbey, the agent in charge, states that not one cent of the money belonging to the claimant was used in the aid of the rebellion. I quote from his affidavit:

> No moneys of said publishing house were ever used, paid, or in any way appropriated for the use, benefit, or advantage of said Confederacy, either in the purchase of Confederate bonds or otherwise, so far as he knows or believes. He was the financial secretary of said publishing house for eight years, during the entire period of the late war, and he has no recollection of ever seeing a Confederate bond.

The Rev. Dr. McFerrin, one of the purest and best men I ever knew, and who was the general agent of the claimant up probably to 1862, says no part of the building, or in short any of its property, was "permitted to be used by or for the benefit of the Confederate army, so called." He does state, as does Dr. Abbey, and as did the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], that the Confederate forces, while in possession of Nashville, being short of funds, forced the claimant to print certain matter, Hardee's Military Tactics, and possibly other like productions, but that the claimant was forced to do this, and that the editorial department and the columns of the paper were not open to the publication of any disloyal matter. This is about the substance of their affidavits, found on pages 40–41 of the House reports.

In addition to this, some of the members and officers of the Methodist Church South, to demonstrate the fact that not all even of the members of that Church took sides with the South, and to further witness the fact that this corporation had not and should not take sides in this great struggle or any other political matter, held a meeting in Louisville, in 1864, and proclaimed in a formal and substantial way the fact that this corporation was nonpolitical, was not disloyal, had not and would not take sides in the late civil war. This all appears in the record of this case in the affidavit of Dr. Finney, and possibly others.

Subsequently, I believe in 1866, at New Orleans, the General Conference ratified the action of this meeting at Louisville just described, and directed, I believe, the payment of the incidental expenses attending the Louisville meeting. Here, then, is a witness—a conference—unchallenged, as the others are, to the fact that not all of the members, official and otherwise, of this Church coincided with the South, and that during the war some of its officers proclaimed the fact that this claimant was loyal and nonpartisan, which declaration and act was thereafter reaffirmed, ratified, and indorsed deliberately by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

But, Mr. Chairman, leaving this point, I again reassert that this property was not seized with reference to its usefulness in any practical or strategic sense for the Army. It was seized to save money, and did save money by the thousands in printing and in other ways for the Army and as a convenience for the civil department of the Government. The law of military necessity did not apply. A publishing house is in no respect a part of army equipment.

When this property was seized the courts were open at Nashville; this Judge Whitworth states. The supreme court of Tennessee was open. We have about five State supreme court reports known with us as the War Opinions. I was then an infant in my mother's arms, and can not state as of my personal knowledge; but I have read the court records, and such was the fact. The Federal courts were in session regularly.

Judge Catron, of the Supreme Bench of the United States, held court there; Judge East was chancellor; the law of the land was being administered, and Tennessee was not in a state of rebellion at that time, as witnessd by the fact that President Lincoln, in his emancipation proclamation of January 1, 1862, did not designate therein Tennessee as one of the rebellious States. But even if Tennessee was, which had been the case, in a state of rebellion, private citizens who were loyal had the right to the protection of the law for themselves and their property, and they had the right to just compensation when the public welfare of the Union necessitated the taking of their property. This, the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly held, was the law.

And now, Mr. Chairman, as I conclude this branch of my speech, let me say that this is not a case of charity. Far from it. It brings grief to the heart of every Southern man that by mistake in the heat of debate it should have been so classed. It is an existing right, the protection of which is guaranteed to us by the Constitution, which says that no man's property shall be "taken" from him; that he shall not be "deprived" of it without "just compensation." This, Mr. Chairman, was a law before the Constitution was written—a law that governed even the original American, the Indian. It is the law of right and justice, the law which regulated the acts of the Jew and Gentile, the Greek and barbarian alike.

It is not a charity we ask. It is a right which the proclamation of President Lincoln protected; which the orders of General

Thomas and General Buell said would be protected and, if taken or damaged, would be paid for. But I want to say here as a Democrat and as a young man reared since the war that, if this claim is paid, or, if not this, like claims from the South are paid, by this Republican Congress, it will prove to our people that you want to deal fairly with us.

The effect of paying this claim will radiate throughout the South that stands here insisting upon its payment because it is just. That section will feel, Mr. Chairman, that the Constitution in its letter and spirit is being upheld by the Republican party and enforced as it should be and as it was in the palmy days of the Republic. Think of it! This claim is thirty years old, and for twenty-six long years, with every means honorable, the claimant has been knocking at the door of Congress for just compensation guaranteed to it by every law of this land, and yet there are those here, professing friendship for this claim, who want to defer payment.

And now, turning for a few moments from this particular subject, let me say that I am reminded by the speech of my distinguished young friend from Texas [Mr. HENRY] of something—an evil that is paralyzing the financial welfare, if not deadening the spiritual welfare of the churches, not only in the South, but throughout the Union and the civilized world, and that evil is the gold standard. You try now to make it appear that the falling prices of to-day, if not the failing patriotism in this country, have not been superinduced by the gold standard.

But you Republicans say you did not say this. You did not then say that hard times and falling prices would be superinduced by lack of confidence, but you said then—which you now deny—that the gold standard would cause "a decrease in the price of articles measured by the gold standard." I will now prove that you did say this.

I read from an official mint report of the United States:

> The gradual adoption of the gold standard, and consequent demonetization of silver, will, of course, be followed by an increase in the value of gold, or, what is the same thing, a decrease in the price of articles measured by it.

Mr. Chairman, to prove that the gold standard would do so the report proceeds to state what had actually occurred under the gold standard in Europe. I quote again:

> Indeed, it is quite certain that this effect is already perceptible in some portions of Europe.

You stated and at the same time proved your proposition, which you now deny. Is there any difference in the gold standard of 1873 and the gold standard of 1893 or 1897? We have had the gold standard in this country since the coinage act of February 12, 1873, took effect April 1, 1873, and hence we have had a fall in prices, as this official report said would be the case under the gold standard.

Now, you do not want me to tell you from what official authority I am reading, do you? I will give you the benefit of this as information. I am reading from Dr. Linderman's mint report filed November, 1873. Who was Dr. Linderman? He was a leading Republican and high official, a Mint Director of the United States, who, in the face of the deadening effect of the gold standard, aided in the demonetization of silver in 1873 and helped to fasten that odious British policy on us. Here is a Republican official deliberately fixing on his people a financial policy he said would decrease prices, and which other Republican speakers have since said brought to our people more distress, more want, more penury than all our wars and ravages of diseases have ever done. I want you Republicans to note the fact that this comment on the effect of the gold standard was made at a time when it did not seem to him that it was necessary to whitewash and color up its paralyzing effects on the business and the welfare of the people of this country.

But that is not all. Let me read to you from another official report of Dr. Linderman's of 1875:

> The principal money markets of the world have been occasionally disturbed during the last three years—

That is, the years 1874, 1873, and 1872—

> In seeking for the causes of these disturbances it would appear, at first glance, that the supply of gold is unequal to the legitimate demands of a rapidly increasing commerce of the world. A careful examination of the subject, however, would show that the monetary troubles have not been caused by insufficient supplies of gold, but by its having been withheld in large sums from circulation and—

What else now cause the money troubles? This report answers and says:

> The diminished use of silver as money.

It was not a "lack of confidence," as you Republicans and gold men now say our trouble is; it was not only the locking up of gold, says this report, but it was "the diminished use of silver as money," coined under free coinage into unlimited tender, from which alone standard money can come.

And yet, Mr. Chairman, the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage, the manly mouthpiece, I must admit, of the gold-standard fraternity and of the monopolists who furnished but few votes, but by their powerful influence much money for the recent campaign whereby President McKinley's election was secured, declares that it is his purpose, and, therefore, the purpose of President McKinley, to more firmly rivet and fasten upon this patient, debt-ridden, distressed, and impoverished millions of people the gold standard. President McKinley must stand as indorsing it, because he does not disclaim it. Mr. Gage, it is said, offered to resign because of his gold-standard views; but, nay, verily, if the press reports be true, President McKinley asked him not to, and as a matter of fact we know he has not, and we further easily conclude he will not, resign.

Pardon me for alluding to one other bit of history. There was a prophecy made in 1868, at a time when the introduction of the gold standard in Paris was being discussed. This prophecy is contained in a thesis written by the distinguished bimetallists, Count Wolowski and Mr. Seyd.

What did they say? After making five prophecies, in which they stated in substance that all of our present financial distress and penury, our want and friction in business and social intercourse, would be superinduced by the adoption of the gold standard, they made a sixth prophecy, which is peculiarly applicable to the present condition of things and the varying position of President McKinley and his party. The gold men try to make it appear that our condition was not brought about by the gold standard, but by lack of confidence. The sixth prophecy is as follows:

> One of the principal difficulties in this period of general depression will be that people will look for its causes in all possible directions. The advocates of the gold standard will offer all possible groundless and fantastic excuses or reasons of a secondary nature only, and the real cause, the demonetization of silver, will be overlooked until the perspicuity of the phenomena and dire necessity shall force thinking men to point it out.

For the delectation of the gentlemen on the other side of the Hall I shall avail myself of the privilege of inserting this wonderful prophecy in my remarks.

> The demonetization of silver by any great civilized nation must produce the following results:
>
> 1. The international trade of the world will instantly show signs of decline, to the special injury of countries having the largest international trade.
>
> 2. The spirit of public enterprise, in railroads and other useful undertakings, will be immediately checked, and consequently the general progress of civilization will suffer.
>
> 3. The decline in prices will compel countries internationally indebted to depart more and more from the principles of free trade toward a policy of protection.
>
> 4. The nations of the world will be divided into two groups—the one trading in gold, the other in silver—and this condition will render commerce between them unsafe and precarious.
>
> 5. Throughout the world a decline in prices will follow, injurious alike to owners of real property and the laboring classes, and advantageous only—and unjustly so—to the holders of State bonds and similar securities.
>
> 6. One of the principal difficulties in this period of general depression will be that people will look for its causes in all possible directions. The advocates of the gold standard will offer all possible groundless and fantastic excuses or reasons of a secondary nature only, and the real cause, the demonetization of silver, will be overlooked until the perspicuity of the phenomena and dire necessity shall force thinking men to point it out.

That is a remarkable and wonderful prophecy, and how true!

And now, Mr. Chairman, just a word or two more. I would like to know exactly how the Chief Executive of this great country now stands on this subject. I had occasion the last session of this Congress to make the same allusion to the President. It is this: We find him last April appointing what? A monetary commission to go to Europe. To do what? To discontinue the gold standard, not continue it. We find this same President, in the same year of our Lord, in the same year of the same Congress that he appointed the first commission, sending in, an hour and a half before the extra session of this Congress adjourned, a most importunate and urgent message, to do what? To pass a law giving him power to appoint another commission, to do what? Continue, not discontinue, the gold standard. Now, for what does he stand? Where is the President?

Mr. HULL. This being the hour set apart for the eulogies upon the late Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HEPBURN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6546) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and had come to no conclusion thereon.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted for the withdrawal of papers, as follows:

To Mr. GIBSON, leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, papers in the case of Isaac Risdon.

To Mr. FARIS, leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, papers in the case of Gilbert Davis.

To Mr. GRIFFITH, leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, papers in the case of William T. Romingo.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. DAVIDSON of Wisconsin, for ten days, on account of important business.

To Mr. BROUSSARD, for ten days, on account of important business.

To Mr. VEHSLAGE, for five days, on account of important business.

EULOGIES ON HON. SETH L. MILLIKEN.

Mr. BURLEIGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the present consideration of the resolutions which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN, late a Representative from the State of Maine.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a distinguished public servant the House, at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The question being taken, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. BURLEIGH. Mr. Speaker, in attempting to give some expression to the affectionate regard entertained for our late friend by the people of the district he so long and so ably represented in this House, I am fully conscious of the inadequacy of mere words, in times of deep bereavement, to voice the sentiments of the heart and speak the language of sorrow.

One who for nearly fifteen years was a familiar figure in this Capitol, whose potent and eloquent voice was often heard within these walls, and whose warm sympathies and generous social qualities endeared him to his associates, irrespective of political affiliations, has passed out through the dark shadows of evening, and entered

> That undiscover'd country, from whose bourn
> No traveler returns.

It is eminently fitting that these memorial services of national character should be held in his honor, for though ever loyal to his district and his State, Mr. MILLIKEN long ago outgrew their confines. His mind was broad enough to consider what he believed to be the welfare of the whole country, and his sphere of usefulness was not confined to the service of any special interest or section, but embraced, in its comprehensive scope, all interests and all sections.

The career of SETH L. MILLIKEN vividly and forcibly illustrates the possibilities of American citizenship. The honored position he attained in the councils of the nation was due in no degree to the accident of birth or fortuitous circumstances. From the early age of 14 years, when he left his country home to secure an education, with $3 which his grandmother had given him from her Revolutionary war pension, the only contribution for this purpose he ever had, and walked 40 miles to save stage fare, he was wholly the architect of his own fortunes.

To a youth of less resolute mold and tenacity of purpose the obstacles in his way would have seemed insurmountable; but though his financial resources were meager, he was not without capital. He had inherited a vigorous constitution, and hard work in the open air, amid the rugged hills of his native town, had given him the buoyancy of good health, and taught him habits of industry that he retained through life. When scarcely emerged from childhood he took up the burdens of life without experience in worldly affairs, and with no resources save his own untiring industry. He had his own way to make in the world, and the detailed story of his struggles and his triumphs might well serve as a source of inspiration to the youth of America.

In 1856 Mr. MILLIKEN graduated from Union College, in New York, after having taken a three years' course at what is now Colby University, in his own State. Six weeks later he was elected to the Maine house of representatives, and was returned the following year. Thus in early life he acquired a knowledge of legislative procedure which proved of great assistance and value to him in later years.

In 1858 Mr. MILLIKEN was elected clerk of the supreme judicial court for his native county. While serving in this capacity he pursued the study of law with Hon. Nehemiah Abbott and Judge Dickerson, of Belfast, two of the most eminent lawyers of Maine, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He early acquired a wide reputation as a ready and effective political speaker, and his services were in great demand in times of political emergency, both in and out of his own State. Prior to his election to Congress he had traveled nearly 30,000 miles in presenting the principles of his party to popular audiences. The intimate acquaintance he thus secured with public men and measures furnished an excellent equipment for his subsequent duties as a member of this House.

During his long and distinguished service here he was a painstaking and conscientious Representative, thoroughly devoted to the interests of his constituents; and that they fully appreciated his labors in their behalf is evidenced by eight consecutive elections with constantly increasing majorities.

Mr. MILLIKEN came of good stock. On the paternal side he was of Scotch descent; his maternal ancestors were the Counts of Perrigaux, who were prominently identified with the early history of France. He thus inherited the best characteristics of two strong races—from his father, a strong will, tenacity of purpose, and marked power of analysis; from his mother, a poetical temperament, innate courtesy, and a ready wit. It is to the combination of these qualities that we may trace his notable success as a public speaker and his happy faculty of making and retaining strong friendships.

During the later years of his life my relations with him were close and intimate, and I had opportunity to know and appreciate those indefinable attributes, that attractive charm of personality, which make up the subtle quality we call magnetism.

He was a gifted and pleasing speaker. With a fine presence he combined a strong, well-modulated voice and grace of diction. He had an extensive vocabulary and spoke with fluency and ease. He possessed the power of clear and cogent statement, and carried his arguments home to his hearers with trenchant force. While he clothed his thoughts, for the most part, in plain, strong words of Anglo-Saxon origin, his broad culture enabled him upon occasion to embellish them with the beauties of classical literature and the graces of poetry.

His manner at all times was courteous and affable, and he was never placed at a disadvantage in public discussion by irritability of temper. He had a keen sense of humor and an apparently inexhaustible fund of anecdote, upon which he could always draw to illustrate his points with happy effect in gaining the good will and holding the attention of his audience. He was quick in repartee and yet one—

> Whose wit in the combat, as gentle as bright,
> Ne'er carried a heart-stain away on its blade.

Mr. MILLIKEN was a natural scholar. He was impatient, it is true, of the more laborious processes of intellectual acquisition. He apparently had the power of absorbing knowledge. His mind was enriched with stores of information gleaned from a wide and varied reading, especially in lines of historical research, for which he had a strong liking. He had a faculty of mentally classifying the facts he assimilated in their relations to other facts. He was a close observer of events, and his wonderfully retentive memory rendered constantly available for any emergency his stores of information.

All who knew SETH L. MILLIKEN can bear truthful testimony that he was a man of catholic spirit. His sympathies were broad. He loved the society of his fellow-men and was tolerant in all things. There was in his nature no trace of snobbery or affectation. He was always accessible, genial, and loyal. While he was all his life a strong partisan, with a firm belief in the necessity of party organization and discipline as a factor in republican government, he was singularly free from political rancor and never permitted the intensity of his political convictions to affect the amenities of his social relations with men of opposing views. While strongly tenacious of his own opinions and ever ready to champion them upon all proper occasions, he was never lacking in respect for the honest convictions of those who differed with him on questions of public policy.

Few men in public life have ever possessed a finer tact in dealing with others or a more thorough mastery of the art of conciliation. It was not in his nature to treasure resentments. Intensely American in all his views, he blended prudence with patriotism. Accustomed always to look upon the bright side of life, he had an abiding love for his country and profound faith in its future.

He died, as he had lived, in the harness. In the meridian of his powers, and in the unimpaired possession of all his faculties, he was called suddenly from the activities of a busy life, from its duties, its hopes, its aspirations, to

> The lone couch of his everlasting sleep.

The sorrow at his untimely death was shared by all classes. The pulpit and the press have united in giving expression to the popular sense of bereavement and in paying eloquent tribute to his memory. I was present at his funeral and followed his body to its last resting place in the beautiful city by the sea, where he lived during so many of the best years of his life, and which had a deep and abiding place in his affections. It was a sad and solemn occasion, the memory of which will always remain with me. The whole city was in mourning. All classes of its people, the rich, the poor, the old, the young, were moved with a common grief. To one and all the death of their distinguished and warm-hearted friend and fellow-citizen had come with the force of a personal loss. Amid such sincere and loyal tributes to the

qualities that enshrine men in the hearts of their fellows his mortal remains were laid to rest.

The death change comes.
Death is another life. We bow our heads
At going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the King's
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier.
And then in shadowy glimpses, disconnect,
The story, flower-like, closes thus its leaves.
The will of God is all in all. He makes,
Destroys, remakes, for His own pleasure all.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, my colleague [Mr. BURLEIGH] who now represents on this floor the district so long represented by Mr. MILLIKEN has so fully sketched the life, character, and public career of our deceased friend that but little remains to be added by myself.

My acquaintance with Mr. MILLIKEN dated from his admission to college, more than forty years ago, and this acquaintance ripened into friendship in the years which followed, and into a warm personal attachment during the fourteen years in which we served together in this Hall as Representatives from the State of Maine.

Mr. MILLIKEN came unusually early into public life, having been elected as a representative to the State legislature soon after he reached his majority; for even at that early period in his life he developed remarkable facility as a public speaker.

He was eminently social in his instincts, warm-hearted and manly. Possessed of talents of a high order, and of industry and courage, united with a rare felicity of expression and fertility of imagination which made him a ready and even eloquent speaker, he easily made his mark as a debater in the House of Representatives, where there are always to be found men of great ability, culture, strength, and eloquence, drawn from the best material furnished by seventy-odd millions of people.

It is certainly a misfortune that the size and arrangement of the Hall in which we meet should be such as to discourage real debate of public questions with the view of shaping decisions of the members of the House who find it impossible to hear much that is said, and thus to encourage only formal speeches to be printed in the RECORD for distribution to constituents.

Few members have ever appeared in this Hall who were more affectionately regarded by associates than Mr. MILLIKEN. His unfailing courtesy in debate, his kindliness of personal intercourse, and his eminently social qualities endeared him to all. And when the intelligence of his sudden death reached us, there was a universal and sincere feeling of sympathy and regret.

On this occasion, when we have gathered in the Hall where he was so long associated with us to pay tributes to his memory, I esteem it a privilege to add a spray to the wreath which kindly regard and affection will weave in loving remembrance of our departed friend and brother.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. Mr. Speaker, what has been so fittingly said by my distinguished colleagues leaves nothing for me but the sad duty of offering my tribute of personal regard and friendship for a colleague with whom my service in the national councils has been intimate for nearly fifteen years. The death of Mr. MILLIKEN was the first break in the delegation from Maine, caused by death, within my memory, and it came with a sense of sudden and severe shock not only to the people of my State, but especially to the remaining three of the four members whose public life in this body had been so closely associated during almost the entire period of the service of each.

Mr. MILLIKEN was a man of pronounced individuality and force in the public affairs of his people for a long time before he came to the Congress of the United States. He had served with conspicuous ability in the legislature of his State, and had long been recognized as one of the prominent and influential men in our public life. His advent here in this new forum of public effort was quickly marked by a recognition of the peculiar qualities, capabilities, and attractions which endeared him to so many of his associates and rendered his public service so fortunate for his constituents and so marked in the appreciation of his fellows. It may be easily affirmed that even in this body, distinguished as it has been through all its history for men of rare eloquence and power, there have been few who more fully possessed the facility of expression, the power of moving his auditors—that rare combination of qualities which enables the orator not only to enchain the attention of his hearers, but to carry conviction to their minds. For many years Mr. MILLIKEN was recognized in many of the principal States of the Union as one of the popular orators whom the people delighted to hear, and nowhere, I may say, were his abilities on the platform more fully recognized than in his own State and among his own people.

So great have been the changes which have taken place in this body since Mr. MILLIKEN and I came here together in the Forty-eighth Congress, so closely following my distinguished colleague, Governor DINGLEY, and but a few terms later than the present Speaker of the House, that I can not draw upon the recollection of the present members as to Mr. MILLIKEN as it would seem natural for me to do, in view of the familiarity of the scene and the associations of the place, for I presume there is no public body in which the changes are so swift and so numerous in the personality of membership as in this House. I doubt if there are more than a dozen members here to-day who were in Congress when Mr. MILLIKEN and I were sworn in at the Speaker's desk. But those who formed his acquaintance for the first time during the last Congress, equally with those who had met him here through all the years that had preceded, recognized the peculiar charm of his personality, the genial kindness of his bearing, the manly traits that characterized him. It may be truly said that few men have served here who possessed a greater degree of popularity among members, without distinction of political affiliation.

Mr. MILLIKEN'S services to his constituency have long been fully known and appreciated by them. Untiring in his zeal in their behalf, unremitting in his efforts to promote all the great lines of public interest in his community and State, and especially solicitous in his devotion to the old soldiers of the Union and their dependent wives and families, his name will be held in pleasant and grateful memory for many years to come. His devotion to his people was generously recognized whenever they had an opportunity to testify their gratitude at the polls, and when the hand of Death deprived them of his services, they paid the best possible tribute to his memory by sending here as his successor one of the ablest and most highly esteemed of the former governors of our State.

It fell to my lot to accompany the delegation from this House and the Senate to the city of his residence on the last sad journey from the capital of the nation to his final sepulture, and my associates upon that journey from the different sections of the country were uniformly and powerfully impressed by the quiet reverence, the universal marks of esteem and sorrow which pervaded the communities through which we traversed on that mournful route. I recall distinctly the occasion of the funeral services in the town where he had lived so long, where his name was a household word among the people, and his presence and voice familiar to all as the membership of their own families.

But I was especially impressed by the beauty and felicity of the tribute paid to his life and public services by the youthful officiating clergyman, who, blending the affection of Mr. MILLIKEN'S own generation with the esteem in which he was held by the younger portion of the community, gave feeling expression to the grief which would follow their deceased Representative to his grave.

We saw the last sad rites performed above the remains of our departed colleague and sadly retraced our steps, as is the law of life, toward the duties of the present and of the future, feeling that we had experienced another solemn reminder of the mutability of human life and the incompleteness of human ambition, that should determine each one of us to devote himself more earnestly, more unselfishly, more worthily to the duties we owe to our God, our country, and our fellow-men.

Mr. DINSMORE. Mr. Speaker, perhaps the most pleasing feature of a life in this body is the associations which are afforded to its members. The gentlemen who come here are chosen from every section of our great Union. We are brought into close touch, and our community of labor gives opportunity for affinity to exercise its influence, and our selection of associates and our friendships are made without reference to party affiliation. Friendships are formed here which will be a source of comfort and satisfaction to the end of our lives. I value these relations and these friendships very greatly.

The House of Representatives, so numerous in membership, brings together men of different characteristics. They are representative men, and are far above the average of ability in the country, whatever may be said by those who would criticise us. Some seem cold and indifferent, and have no desire to bring themselves into close relations with their fellow-members. Others yet again are too busy in the discharge of public duties to spare any portion of their time for social relationships and pleasures. Now and then, Mr. Speaker, there is one who seems to win the hearts of all, to whom all look with affectionate regard and hold in common respect and affection. SETH MILLIKEN was one of this class.

I have thought there was not a man in the House who did not have a feeling of high regard, if not of affection, for him. While he was a rough-and-ready, robust New Englander, with none of the blandishments of affected decorum, he was always kindly, frank, generous, and manly, obliging to all, ever ready to lend a hand or to give assistance when it was within his power to do so, having a due regard for loyalty to his convictions, to which he adhered strenuously.

Mr. Speaker, I would rather be loved than feared. I value more respect and confidence than I do the applause of the world. I would rather possess the friendship, the true friendly sympathy of one friend than the admiration of hundreds of indifferent

persons. The kindest heart, the noblest mind, the deepest and most generous love of humanity are not characteristics, as a rule, of the most ambitious spirits. That man who is driven on by the fever of ambition, who bends his energies toward making himself a distinguished factor in public affairs, to write his name in a conspicuous place in the great roll of distinguished men is, unfortunately, almost invariably and inevitably tainted with some selfishness, some jealousy of those who are thrown against him.

It has seemed to me, sir, that Mr. MILLIKEN had no ambition except to be true and loyal to his convictions and to the people whom he served. It has appeared to me that he was indifferent to the applause of men. Their love and confidence he possessed without effort on his part to acquire, and I always, when I met him, felt my own heart warm by the approach of a man of kindly sympathies and manners.

As a member of this body he was capable of the fullest discharge of his duties. He was a worthy opponent of any man in debate, strong and vigorous. Without any mincing of words he drove straight at the point, yet was withal courteous and considerate toward those who opposed him, and never was malevolent, never descended to any of those little stinging and unworthy expressions that so often rankle in the hearts of men so long as intercourse exists between them. I never knew him to stoop to that. Under all circumstances he commanded the respect of those opposed to him, as well as of those who were associated with him in his own views.

I was honored by the Speaker of the House in the selection to be one of the company that went with him to lay him away in his native home. Late on one gray, murky afternoon, the funeral train came to his little city of Belfast, and there we found the whole population of that city turned out to give him a solemn greeting. No one could have witnessed the scene there without being profoundly affected. There were the more prosperous people, comfortably and elegantly dressed, some in their carriages; there were the tradesmen of the town, and the fishermen; the company embraced all. And that which always touches me more than anything else is to see the common poor of a community giving evidence of affectionate memory of the man who has been their public servant and has deserved their confidence and esteem.

The whole city turned out its population, and they lined the streets, as with bowed and uncovered heads they stood while the remains of SETH MILLIKEN were taken to the church where they should rest until the morrow, then to be finally laid away. There the people were again assembled, and one of the most touching and beautiful tributes that I have ever heard fall from the lips of any man upon a funeral occasion came from those of the young clergyman in charge of the obsequies on that day in the presence of the assembled people. Everything spoke of affection and love. Stern old fishermen who had spent their lives upon that coast said to me with tremulous voice, "Did you know SETH?" eager for every word that might be spoken of him. Everybody called him SETH. It was not "Mr. MILLIKEN." They spoke of him in the terms of affection and intimate relationship. "Did you know SETH?" all called him SETH. "He served his people long, and we feel that he can never be replaced to us."

This, Mr. Speaker, is one of the most beautiful things in life, that when a man has lived out his days and years amongst a people, he holds their affection and confidence. If SETH MILLIKEN had his faults, they were generous faults. He had virtues which made him beloved and will always make him respected. Making no pretense of greatness, in a simple, straightforward way he performed duty and left his page in the country's history. No stately column will lift aloft its haughty head bearing inscription of his achievements, but his name is enshrined in the hearts of his people, and those hearts will be the lamps wherein the flame of love shall burn while life endures. And who shall say that when those lamps grow cold in death that the flame shall flicker and die also? Who dare say that it will not burn on into eternity, into the other world, where men may meet in reunited fellowship? We laid him away in the soil of his own native State, his New England home. He peacefully sleeps on that "stern and rock-bound coast" where loving hands have laid him, and the sad soughing of the sea will sing unceasing requiems for his soul.

[Mr. SKINNER addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. MERCER. Mr. Speaker, eulogies, no matter how full of praise, can not add one jot or tittle to the fame of him whose death we mourn to-day. For eight terms he was elected by the people of his Congressional district as a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Maine, a Commonwealth rich in statesmen. Almost sixteen years a member of Congress and assured as many more, could he have lived, is a most impressive and eloquent tribute to his life. My acquaintance with Mr. MILLIKEN began in the Fifty-third Congress, when I was assigned to a place upon the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which he was an honored and influential member, but of his life and duties before then I know not, save as I gather the same from history.

I will refer to him in the main as I knew him through personal acquaintance. He was a man of brains and energy, and this was patent to all who came in contact with him. He was gentle in disposition, yet if occasion so required, he could play the part of gladiator, full of fight to all challengers. He was not given to lengthy speeches, but delighted in repartee, and his tongue mixed in cross-fire debates oftener than fell to the lot of any other member. With ten words he would often do more harm to the argument of an adversary than many members could do in an hour's time by set speech. He was a hard worker in the committee room and at the Departments, and he was patriotic and full of devotion to his State. As a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds during his entire service in Congress, and as chairman of the committee in the Fifty-first and Fifty-fourth Congresses, he made it possible for the State of Maine to lead all other States in the number of her public buildings.

His constituents realized the importance of continuing in office its member, for in no other assembly does length of service count so much as here; and because of this custom in Maine, that New England State has more influence in legislation than any other Commonwealth in the Union. Our honored Speaker began his Congressional career in the Forty-fifth Congress and has served continuously ever since, a period of over twenty-one years. The illustrious chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has been a Representative in this body since the Forty-seventh Congress, a continuous service of nearly eighteen years; while the invincible chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs began his Congressional career in the Forty-eighth Congress, and has been here almost sixteen years; and had Mr. MILLIKEN served out the term for which he was last elected, his length of service also would have been sixteen years.

During the Fifty-first Congress Mr. MILLIKEN served as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and was instrumental in securing the passage of a large number of bills authorizing the erection of Government buildings in different parts of the country, exceeding in this respect the work of any other one Congress, and forcing upon the chairman a mountain of labor. In addition to all this, his committee laid the groundwork for and took the first steps toward the erection of the handsome Library building across the way, as well as the large post-office building now nearing completion on Pennsylvania avenue.

Mr. MILLIKEN was a great admirer of the city of Washington and has contributed in no little measure toward making it the handsomest city in America. He entertained one plan which should be fostered and encouraged to-day, and that was to convert the land south of Pennsylvania avenue lying between the Capitol and Treasury buildings to governmental purposes. That great avenue and this beautiful city will never be complete until his dream in this respect is fulfilled. I join in his ideal view, and wish that between the two buildings referred to and upon the south side of Pennsylvania avenue there existed continuous parking 200 feet wide and fronting magnificent Government buildings, set in harmonious distances from each other. Thus would beauty be enhanced and business centralized, while an hundred real-estate speculators would not interfere with the work of Congress every time a new building is projected.

Mr. MILLIKEN took a practical view of life and did all things well. He was a very plain man, without frills or hypocrisy, and he never assumed to be that which he was not. He was a man of the people, and therein lay his strength, and it no doubt accounts for much of the wonderful popularity he enjoyed among the people of Maine.

Our world may be full of frauds and they may often thrive rankest in public life, and too many people may try to fool each other and while so doing fool themselves, but Mr. MILLIKEN never belonged to such a class—he was always plain "SETH MILLIKEN." We mourn his loss, Mr. Speaker, but take comfort in the fact that he contributed more than his share toward the upbuilding of his State and country.

Mr. HILBORN. Mr. Speaker, several years ago Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN visited California, and it was there that I first met him. His successful career in Congress had already given him a national reputation, and his intimate association with Hon. James G. Blaine, whose popularity in that State was almost unbounded, made Mr. MILLIKEN a most welcome visitor.

The people of San Francisco who had formerly resided in Maine tendered to him a reception and banquet. It was, indeed, a notable occasion, and one which he keenly enjoyed. The banqueting hall was tastefully and elaborately adorned with choice flowers. Around the table were assembled men who had assisted to build up that wonderful State—men who had been its governors, and men who had filled other official positions in which they had helped to mold its policies. He seemed for the first time to realize how potent the influence of the sons of his own State had been in shaping the affairs of that Western empire, and his State pride was aroused.

The beautiful floral decorations of exquisite design which were around him excited his wonder and admiration.

The marvelous effects which can be produced in floral embellishment with an unlimited command of perfect flowers of every hue was a revelation to him. His cultivated taste and keen appreciation of the beautiful found here something to revel in.

I shall never forget his address on that occasion.

Naturally an orator, the surroundings inspired him to an eloquence of expression which I have seldom heard equaled. He never forgot that occasion, and in after years often spoke of it.

When I came to Congress, I became a member of the committee of which he was chairman. He was a model presiding officer.

Dignified, courteous to his associates, methodical in the arrangement of the work, and wonderful in the facility with which he dispatched business, no one in that committee questioned his right to leadership.

His form was fashioned in a faultless mold, and the structure of his mind was alike symmetrical. His mind was quick and alert and worked evenly. His mind was also polished by a liberal education. While in college he must have been a faithful student of the classics, and in after life he did not forget them.

His knowledge of history was extensive and accurate and always at his command. His familiarity with the best authors of English poetry and prose was remarkable. He seldom addressed the House, but when he did, he always commanded attention. He was fluent, forcible, and often eloquent.

The Speaker assigned to me the melancholy duty of accompanying the remains to his home. It was evident that he was dear to the hearts of the people among whom he had lived. They mourned him sincerely as one of themselves, gifted beyond themselves, but full of generous impulses and in full sympathy with the great body of his fellow-men who labor for their daily bread. There, in the beautiful city of his home, we laid to rest one who will long be remembered by his associates in this House as one of its brightest and most useful members.

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, I can hardly expect to do justice to the memory of SETH L. MILLIKEN. He was one of the most active and earnest men of this active and earnest body of men. There was no public question that required or demanded attention but it seemed to me that he at once became interested in finding, first, the side that was right, and when he had secured to his own mind the satisfaction as to which was right, he was zealous in promoting it to the end. In so far as ambition was concerned, it seemed to me that Mr. MILLIKEN had no ambition other than to faithfully serve first his own district, second the State, and third the great nation of which he was proud to be a representative. He was proud of his people, proud of his State, and proud of this great nation.

He noted the coming and going of those whose only thought was the gratification of an ambition for place and power, with but little concern, except to wonder why men who had sworn to legislate for this great people could act with indifference and unconcern on the public questions here discussed and disposed of. Early and late in his committee room he could be found, always at his post and always at his work. He was no idler, and in him his people found a painstaking and most faithful public servant. His cultivation of a just and conscientious discharge of his public duties gave him a keen scent for the right, and intense hatred and contempt for the wrong.

In his plain, straightforward way he would enter the arena of debate thrice-armed because of the justice of his cause. We can yet in our mind see him with his earnest and impressive manner, with firmness of voice, brightness of eye, gestures of eloquence, and words of burning, present in pleasing phrases his side of the cause; and with equal force, in most sarcastic yet gentlemanly tones, pierce the weakness of the opposition. His oratory is not what would be termed eloquence, such as the oratory of Webster, Clay, or Everett, but his was the oratory of earnestness, such as that of Lincoln, Thaddeus Stevens, and Blaine. Convinced, as he had to be, of his being in the right, his advocacy never failed to secure close attention and admiration. He was always attractive to new members, so willing to aid, so kind in counsel, so untiring in attention and labor. He never failed to earn both the esteem and love of those with whom he came in contact.

We of his Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds knew him best. For a period of almost four years his daily greetings were like sweet music. The lack of funds in the Treasury with which to erect public buildings to attract and impress the people all over this nation with our country's dignity and greatness was to him a source of keen regret. He used to say, next to the church and the schoolhouse he would like to see a public building in every city and town of importance in the country, as nothing would teach the people greater respect for their Government, love for its institutions, and patriotism more than beautiful public buildings with our national emblem daily floating over them. A general bill covering this thought was many times his theme of earnest discussion and consideration. He hailed with conscientious satisfaction the return of the country to the doctrine of protection, so that the Treasury might again be treated to a surplus under which these improvements could again go forward.

In this he was not partisan, but firm in his belief that only by protection could prosperity be attained for our people and success for our nation. He loved to converse of the future of the country, and believed that ours was a country whose mission was peace, and through us all the nations of the earth would eventually be "governments of the people." Christianity and a republican form of government for all the people was to him the attainment of the millennium, and our mission was to aid by peaceful methods this desirable consummation.

Mr. Speaker, it was not strange that such a character and such a man was beloved by his people; for eight successive times did they elect him as their Representative, and when the sad cortége conveying his remains from this city reached his home, old and young, rich and poor, with saddened countenances and tear-bedimmed eyes, joined with the family of our deceased friend in mourning his death. From all parts of his district and State the people gathered to do honor to faithfulness and integrity of one of their most conscientious public servants. Says one of his neighbors of him in an article in the Boston Globe:

> Magnetic and whole-souled SETH L. MILLIKEN, for fourteen years Representative for the Third district in the Maine delegation, was laid at rest in the last sleep to-day in his beloved city of Belfast.
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> While his funeral was being held in the white, square-towered Unitarian Church, a Sabbath's calm rested over this rugged little city by Penobscot's blue bay. Flags snapped at half mast at all the staffs in town and from the spars of shipping in the harbor; stores were closed as a mark of respect to the city's distinguished son, now no more; groups of people gathered on the street corners and recalled stories of jolly, quick-witted "SETH"—they loved his given name—while in the dim interior of the modest house of God a young minister pronounced the words of promise, "I am the resurrection and the life," "Let not thy heart be troubled," "Death is swallowed up in victory."

This gives a truthful statement of the sentiment of his home community, and on the day of the funeral it was generally remarked: "It was the saddest day ever seen in Belfast."

We knew his friendship for the veterans who risked life and limb for their country, and as the old and tottering heroes of the war passed by his bier, score upon score of them dropped the silent tear as they took the last look upon him who had for so many years been their champion and friend in this forum and elsewhere, and wherever the honor and courage of the defenders of our flag were questioned or attacked. The record of the various Departments in this our capital city will attest the patience as well as the abundance and success of his work.

Said the Grand Army post of his city in its tribute to his memory:

> We believe the portals of heaven stand wide open to receive him for his fidelity and faithful performance of what he conceived to be his duty to all his constituents throughout his Congressional district. Our city, county, State, and nation mourn his demise and feel that the Grand Army of the Republic have lost their champion and best friend. "While yet in love with life and raptured with the world he passed to silence and pathetic dust." His memory will be revered by our people and by the Grand Army of the Republic with loved and cherished recollection.

Of his charity, benevolence, and public spirit I shall not speak, except to say his hand was ever open, extending cheerful and willing aid to the friendless and needy. Scores in this city miss his generous hand and mourn his absence by reason of his kindly heart and generous care.

He was a person who is missed. His vacant place attracts the attention of this his generation in this busy place, where life must be vigorous; where wide-awake and earnest men must confer with each other; where the interest of 70,000,000 of the most active people on the earth are considered; where men come and go only to be supplanted by others fully as vigorous and resting under the same care and responsibility. It is proper we should pause for a day and point to this man of integrity, this honest servant of the people, who after over fourteen years in this the highest council of the nation was called suddenly from our midst, and left a record for honesty and integrity against which not even a whisper can be uttered. It is proper to place in the archives of the nation a fitting tribute to such worth and such life—a life of service, a life of honor, a life of work well done. Sympathy has little place here. Vacancies are soon filled. Let us, however, trust that none but such as he shall tarry long within these walls, consecrated to liberty, loyalty, equality, and exact justice. Place here should be the reward of merit, patriotic devotion to country, and not the purchase of gold and the result of selfish greed and ambition. Said our friend's pastor of him, in his beautiful and touching sermon:

> We have learned long ere this period of our lives that there is a divinity that shapes our ends; that God and nature are impartial and kind, and that the silent messenger with the inverted torch is no respecter of persons.
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> Eulogy must come from the nation for which he spent the best years of his life; from his confrères, with whom he was so long associated; from the old soldier whom he loved and who has in so large measure profited by his spirited addresses and intercession; from the State who claimed him as a son; from this the home of his adoption and early struggles and triumphs;

from the friends all over this great land who knew him and his work; from these his fellow-townsmen, for whose interests he seemed ever jealous and painstaking, who knew him as a scholar and speaker, marvelously versed in the classics, and as their good friend. Future days will emphasize in silent panegyrics the good he did and the strong purpose he had which bound him heart and soul in his labors for you and me, and all who in any wise needed his services.

An authoress whom Mr. MILLIKEN had always treated with great kindness, as was his custom, in speaking of him in this city, said:

He was a man of fine feeling and a most considerate gentleman, always gracious, always considerate. He was kind hearted and generous, a self-made man, who sympathized with others whom circumstances compelled to an unequal struggle in life.

Death for our friend had no terrors—there was no need of dissembling, nor sudden call; he met this last friend as one might view and welcome the dawning of the morning. His life's work was faithfully done, and in its close he could calmly enter where each shall take his place in the halls of death, possessing an unfaltering trust in the sure "reward of duty done," like one who draws the drapery of a couch around him and welcomes restful sleep. His life was an inspiration. He loved the world, but feared not to leave it. His companionship was ennobling. He was one of nature's noblemen, a sincere and earnest man.

A high-born soul—one who loved his fellow-men—has passed to its royal heritage.

Softly his breath went as the sigh
Of south winds from some isle of rest;
Calmly he died, as stars that die
Behind the gray hills of the West.
Like some great ship through life he bore,
Conveying love and human weal,
While every bark along the shore
Felt the wide impulse of his keel.
Brave heart, high mind, and noble soul,
Farewell! until we come to thee!
Rich was thy journey to the goal,
And great thy bliss and state shall be.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Speaker, sad as it may be on this occasion to those who knew and honored the faithful servant of the people whose memory we commemorate to-day, yet it is pleasant to reflect upon his happy disposition, his genial nature, and innumerable qualities of heart and head that always made it pleasant to be associated in business with him, either personally or in his official capacity. When I entered the Fifty-third Congress, I was assigned to duty on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which the Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN, whose life and character we extol to-day, was chairman, which position he held also during the Fifty-fourth Congress. Speaking as a Democratic member of that committee, I can bear testimony, and do so gladly, not only to his fairness and impartiality, but to his constant courtesy and uniform kindness to all who were associated with him in the committee's work.

Mr. Speaker, it has been well said that the best portion of a man's life is made up of his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love. Measured by this severe test, the name of our departed friend and colleague will be enrolled along with the good and the blessed in the eternal land of peace.

Mr. Speaker, to those of us who believe in the immortality of the soul, in the eternal and felicitous existence of the good, and in the boundless mercies of a merciful Redeemer, our friend is not dead. He only sleeps, awaiting the just and liberal reward of a forgiving and loving Jesus.

Immortality o'ersweeps
All pains, all tears, all time, all fears—and peals
Like the eternal thunders of the deep
Into my ears this truth—Thou liv'st forever!

The SPEAKER. In obedience to the resolutions and in accordance with the direction of the House, as a further mark of respect, I declare the House to be adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock noon.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 23 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for postage for use on its foreign mail matter—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an estimate of appropriation for the improvement of the battery of the U. S. S. *Chicago*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting a list of judgments rendered against the Government by the circuit and district courts of the United States of which the records have been received at the Department since May 24, 1897—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to a proposed hall of records and a location for the same—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8) to amend sections 140 and 145 and repealing sections 143 and 144 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to Presidential elections, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 145); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. GRIFFIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6062) for the relief of Anson W. Gillett, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 144); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 91) for the relief of Hannah Howard, stepmother of Francis W. Howard, late of Company D, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 146); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. Res. 92) for the relief of ex-Cadet Engineer J. E. Palmer, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 148); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

ADVERSE REPORT.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bills of the House (H. R. 316; also H. R. 854 and H. R. 763) granting a pension to Maria N. Flint, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 147); which said bill and report were laid on the table.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5666) for the relief of William Norris—Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 1571) to remove the charge of dismissal standing against William H. Harlin—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 6443) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of James H. Dennis—Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 6094) to place upon the pension roll the name of Joseph Bischof—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2298) for the relief of Benjamin W. Lowring—Committee on Naval Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LEWIS of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6651) to establish the eight-hour system in all contracts for manual labor, and to punish violations of the same, and to prevent any State from enacting in violation of this act—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6652) to make Sabine Pass, Tex., a subport of entry and delivery in the customs district of Galveston—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 6653) to fix the responsibility for the execution of public works placed in charge of officers of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 6654) fixing the compensation of the commissioners of the United States in Alabama, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAUERHERING: A bill (H. R. 6655) to regulate foreign and interstate commerce, and to protect the commercial interests of States and Territories—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SULLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 6656) to require railroads to honor tickets by whomsoever presented—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MAGUIRE (by request): A bill (H. R. 6657) to prescribe the manner of holding elections for Representatives in the Congress of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama (by request): A bill (H. R. 6696) for the establishment of the Morse Memorial Conservatory of Telegraphy—to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Joint resolution (H. Res. 120) providing for estimate of cost of certain improvements at the mouth of Double Bayou and Galveston Bay, Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LEWIS of Washington: Resolution (House Res. No. 162) addressed to the President of the United States for information upon what authority he contracted to pay $4,000,000 to the creditors of Hawaii, etc.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 6658) to pension Mrs. Harriet Hoover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARHAM: A bill (H. R. 6659) granting a pension to C. B. Gallagher—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BARLOW: A bill (H. R. 6660) to increase the pension of Samuel M. Doolittle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELKNAP: A bill (H. R. 6661) for the relief of Mary E. Squire—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 6662) to pension B. F. Shields—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6663) to pension Joseph K. Boone, of Boonville, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6664) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of F. M. Swanson, of Miller County, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 6665) to authorize the Quartermaster-General to investigate the claim of George F. Brott for logs used in the construction of Fort Abercrombie, Dak., and pay for same—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6666) for the relief of George F. Brott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6667) for the relief of Charles H. Adams—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 6668) granting a pension to Charles J. Lahue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6669) to relieve James H. Garver from the charges of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6670) setting apart a certain tract of land in Oklahoma Territory to the Stella Friends Academy and Church Association—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6671) granting a pension to John G. Hunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARMACK: A bill (H. R. 6672) for the relief of Christopher Arndt—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6673) for the relief of Patrick G. Meath—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLARDY: A bill (H. R. 6674) for the relief of Wormley E. Wrae, of Hancock County, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FARIS: A bill (H. R. 6675) to correct the military record of Sylvester Weaver—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6676) to increase the pension of John L. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6677) to correct the military record of William F. Shelate—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6678) to pension George W. Wiggle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 6679) to repeal an act entitled "An act to perfect the military record of James T. Hughes"—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 6680) granting a pension to Mrs. Janet Wemple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINNEY: A bill (H. R. 6681) to increase the pension of Jere Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 6682) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of James W. Denniston and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6683) to increase the pension of Samuel A. Hughes, late first lieutenant of Company C, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6684) granting a pension to Jane Patterson, widow of the late Samuel R. Patterson, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6685) to correct the military record of John B. Dininger, late of Company D, Eighty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: A bill (H. R. 6686) giving William K. Mayo the rank and pay of a rear-admiral on the retired list of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 6687) for the relief of Maggie S. Carr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VANDIVER: A bill (H. R. 6688) for the relief of John D. Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6689) for the relief of James Givens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6690) for the relief of James H. Noble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6691) for the relief of Henry Bruihl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6692) for the relief of D. K. Ponder, of Ripley County, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WALKER of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6693) for the relief of A. F. and N. C. St. John—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 6694) for the benefit of George W. Quick—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHITE of Illinois (by request): A bill (H. R. 6695) to relieve the heirs of Leon Frank, deceased, and to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction, and to remove the bar of the statute of limitation—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6697) for the relief of Anthony Burleson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6698) to refer the claim against the United States of J. M. Huston to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6699) for the relief of Burwell J. Curry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6700) for the relief of E. R. Chattin—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKER of Maryland: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of James H. Andrews—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Protests of editors of newspapers, clergymen, and officers of societies; also of the Southwest Turner Society and St. Bonifacius Society, of St. Louis, Mo., in opposition to bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Missouri Commandery, favoring a national military park at Vicksburg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of the National Building Trades Council, protesting against the passage of the bill forbidding railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the National Building Trades Council, favor the right of suffrage for the citizens of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELFORD: Petition of citizens of New York, protesting against further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BELKNAP: Papers to accompany House bill No. 5325, for the relief of John Rustman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Protest of the German Day Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, against the passage of an immigration restriction bill based on educational test—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio, concerning the improvement of the Big Sandy River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: Petition of M. Buerkle, jr., and 56 other

citizens of the Sixth Congressional district of Arkansas, opposing the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CARMACK: Sundry petitions of J. H. Busbann and 9 others, S. Cohen and 19 others, J. O. Allen and 19 others, S. Schloss and 19 others, E. B. Talliaferro and 19 others, L. E. Offutt and 19 others, J. H. Todd and 19 others, J. C. Edrington and 17 others, J. C. Heard and 18 others, E. Lehman and 52 others, W. F. North and 52 others, C. E. Maness and 29 others, S. Showk and 51 others, J. W. Nelson and 52 others, H. A. Lockridge and 22 others, C. Nathan and 52 others, W. S. Depierro and 39 others, J. Edington and 50 others, C. H. Moore and 52 others, B. Mayse and 51 others, all citizens of the State of Tennessee, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: Protest of many prominent citizens of foreign birth; also remonstrance of the Arion Society, against the passage of the immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. COWHERD: Petition of J. H. Millikan and 18 others, E. A. Robinson and 19 others, John Bain and 17 others, Eugene Corle and 15 others, J. D. Wood and 15 others, M. F. Laren and 11 others, J. H. Ford and 16 others, George T. Laage and 16 others, J. C. Hammett and 19 others, E. A. Ackerman and 19 others, W. R. Day and 19 others, H. G. Hull and 19 others, John E. Miller and 19 others, C. S. Whitney and 19 others, Oscar Yroomser and 19 others, W. E. Marsh and 19 others, A. H. Wells and 19 others, J. W. Cowles and 19 others, R. L. Warshman and 19 others, W. A. Wray and 18 others, L. H. Waters and 18 others, J. M. Sackett and 18 others, W. S. Armstrong and 18 others, J. Q. Dudley and 18 others, E. E. Stanard and 18 others, C. A. Blandy and 18 others, E. A. Gabriel and 18 others, and R. E. Welden and 18 others, all citizens of the State of Missouri, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: Protest of citizens of Muscatine, Iowa, against the free distribution of seeds by the Government—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DALZELL: Protest of St. Aloisius Verein, of Pittsburg, Pa., against the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DOVENER: Papers to accompany House bill No. 4209—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. EDDY: Remonstrance of St. Henry's Society and St. Joseph's Society, of Perham, Minn., against the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of the Lincoln Republican Club of St. Paul, Minn., in regard to civil service—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Memorial of J. W. Shrague, in behalf of legislation to protect human life and freight traffic against the crimes of train robbing and wrecking—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of 100 prominent business men of Indianapolis, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 30 and Senate bill No. 1575, restricting the right to buy and sell railroad tickets—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Temperance Union of Bridge Street Presbyterian Church, of Catasauqua, Pa., asking for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, resolutions of the Young Men's Republican Club of Chester, Pa., remonstrating against the present civil-service law and rules—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, resolutions of the American Federation of Labor, in favor of the educational qualification for immigrants in the Lodge bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, memorial of the American Federation of Labor, in favor of the (1) eight-hour law; (2) Senate bill No. 35, relative to use of writ of injunction; (3) Senate bill No. 95; (4) against convict-labor competition; (5) against undesirable immigration—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, memorial of the Free Home League of Oklahoma, in favor of free homesteads to settlers—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of divers agricultural boards and others, asking for $100,000 to be expended in teaching foreign nations the various uses of corn by means of cooking schools, etc., thereby increasing the consumption of corn—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, protest of members of the German-American Society of Catasauqua, Pa., against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. EVANS: Petition of St. Andrew's Society of Louisville, Ky., in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FENTON: Petition of T. A. Smith, of Whitehall, Ill., and 50 other ex-soldiers of the late war, praying for the passage of House bill No. 4098, providing for service pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER: Petition of Jerry Nobles and other citizens of Sumter, Minn., in favor of postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Petition of Abigail Campbell, of Queensville, Ind., for relief, to accompany House bill No. 6591—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill No. 6592, for the relief of James D. Everett, of Aurora, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill No. 6593, for the relief of John Dickson, of Madison, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 6594, for relief of John Clarkson, of Lovett, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: Petition of James Ginn, of Frederick County, Va., asking reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HENDERSON: Petition of seed growers of Independence, Iowa, in opposition to the free distribution of seeds to farmers—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolutions of St. Aloisius Benevolent Society and German Roman Catholic Central Society, of Dubuque, Iowa, opposing the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. McRAE: Petition of Lecia H. Shaw, of Arkadelphia, Ark., asking for a pension on account of the service of her husband in the Indian war—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: Paper to accompany House bill No. 5961, for the relief of Capt. A. H. Chevalier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTHWAY: Sundry petitions of N. Brooks and 18 others, C. J. Wilkins and 19 others, Y. D. Leach and 19 others, H. L. Duryee and 19 others, Charles Hillis and 19 others, D. I. Murray and 15 others, M. H. Gormin and 18 others, William T. Wolf and 18 others, G. C. Moyer and 19 others, W. Ronlitzschik and 19 others, C. Beamer and 19 others, O. S. Ely and 19 others, J. B. Sexsmith and 19 others, O. Smith and 19 others, A. G. Sanderson and 19 others, W. A. Tilton and 19 others, W. H. Newman and 19 others, J. T. Clamon and 18 others, W. Hutton and 19 others, H. B. Gilbert and 52 others, Ike Reder and 53 others, J. Fleischer and 51 others, F. A. Milliken and 52 others, S. S. Samuels and 52 others, W. J. Byron and 51 others, John M. Steell and 50 others, L. R. Pardee and 51 others, E. H. D. Curd and 51 others, William Williams and 51 others, J. Brooks and 52 others, H. W. Wilson and 51 others, S. Kolfu and 52 others, Richard Gibson and 51 others, William R. Stiles and 52 others, and J. O. Taylor and 51 others, all citizens of the State of Ohio, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OTJEN: Resolutions of St. Michael's Society, St. Joseph's Society, St. Peter's Society, and St. Bonaventura Society, of Milwaukee, Wis., protesting against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Petition of Earnest R. Keith and 1,239 citizens of the State of Indiana, protesting against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SAUERHERING: Protest of St. Heinrich's Society of Watertown, Wis., against the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: Resolution of the German Roman Catholic Central Society, of Castroville, Tex., in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. STARK: Petition of G. S. Hem, jr., and 52 other citizens of Lincoln, Nebr., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *January 17, 1898.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read and approved.

SENATOR FROM OHIO.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, the legislature of Ohio has selected M. A. Hanna to be a Senator from the State of Ohio for the term ending March 3, 1899. I present his credentials, and ask that he may be sworn and qualified.

The credentials of Marcus Alonzo Hanna, chosen by the legislature of the State of Ohio a Senator from that State for the remaining portion of the term ending March 3, 1899, were read and ordered to be filed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator-elect will take his place at the Vice-President's desk and receive the oath of office.

Mr. Hanna was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. FORAKER, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of the Interior of the 13th instant submitting an urgent deficiency estimate of appropriation for printing and binding, including lithographing, for the Civil Service Commission, for the fiscal year, $8,000.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The communication and accompanying papers will be printed and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, if there be no objection.

Mr. ALLEN. To what committee is the communication to be referred?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair stated the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. It is suggested at the desk that it ought to be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Does the Senator suggest a committee?

Mr. ALLEN. I had the suggestion to make that it ought to go to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, which is now investigating the several branches of the civil service.

Mr. ALLISON. As it relates to a deficiency appropriation, I think it should go, as such communications ordinarily do go, to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ALLEN. I will agree with the Senator from Iowa that under ordinary circumstances it ought to go direct to the Committee on Appropriations, but I submit that there is now pending in the Senate an investigation as to whether this branch of the service should be continued or not, and we ought to have the benefit of the wisdom and knowledge of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment on the subject. I think the communication ought to go there. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. ALLISON. I have no special wish about it. It will reach the Committee on Appropriations in the end, I am satisfied.

Mr. ALLEN. I could not hear a word the Senator from Iowa said.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska moves that the communication be referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 13th instant, a letter from the Director of the Geological Survey, inclosing a report as to the desirability of more definite statistics in regard to the production of gold and silver in the United States, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and ordered to be printed.

CONSTRUCTION OF MILITARY BUILDINGS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1897, a letter of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, of May 4, 1894, submitting his views on the expenditure of money for the construction of United States buildings connected with the new fortifications, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HALL OF RECORDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in compliance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 11, 1896, certain information relative to a public building to be used for a hall of records in the city of Washington, suitable for the storage of papers, documents, etc., and inclosing two tentative sketches for the proposed building; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

BANDS OF SIOUX INDIANS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report concerning the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, in conformity with the requirements of the Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report concerning the Santee Sioux of Nebraska and Flandreau Sioux of South Dakota, formerly known as a confederacy of the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, in pursuance of the requirements of the Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, adverting to letters of even date from his Department, transmitting separate reports concerning the Sisseton and Wahpeton and the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, stating that it seems to be essential that the attention of Congress should in a more formal manner than is set out in the reports in question be specifically called to some of the matters concerning the transaction with the Indians in question, as disclosed by the reports; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PETTIGREW subsequently said: This morning reports were received from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the Medawakanton, Wahpakoota, Sisseton, and Wahpeton bands of Indians. Maps accompanied the reports and they were ordered to be printed. I wish to have the order changed so that the reports will be printed and not the maps, and that the maps, with the reports, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. To print the maps would require a month's time, and I wish to have the reports printed before that time elapses; nor do I think it necessary to print the maps.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Dakota to change the order made this morning—not to print the maps, but the reports only, as they came from the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. ALLISON. I see no objection to the request of the Senator from South Dakota, but at a later stage of the session it may be necessary to have the maps printed.

Mr. PETTIGREW. If it shall become necessary, that order can be made.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The order will be made as suggested by the Senator from South Dakota.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the report of the operations of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed.

BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 14th instant, a statement of sugar importation, production, and consumption, and the effect the importation of Hawaiian sugar has upon the beet-sugar production of the United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. R. 81) authorizing the Director of the Geological Survey to prepare a map of Alaska.

The message also announced that the House had passed with amendments the joint resolution (S. R. 75) accepting the invitation of the Government of Norway to take part in an international fisheries exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May to September, A. D. 1898, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 5516) to amend and reenact section 5 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the mayor and city council of Monroe and the police jury of the parish of Ouachita, La., to construct a traffic bridge across the Ouachita River opposite said city," approved February 8, 1897;

A bill (H. R. 6351) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899; and

A bill (H. R. 6554) to provide for the appointment of an additional judge in and for the northern judicial district of the State of Texas.

The message also transmitted to the Senate the resolutions of the House as a tribute to the memory of Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN,

deceased, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Maine.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a memorial of the German Central Verein of the city of Washington, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Lodge immigration bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the board of supervisors of Apache County, Ariz., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the election of Territorial officers by a popular vote; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. COCKRELL presented petitions of members of sundry churches and societies of King City; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cave Spring; of the Willard Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas City; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hopkins; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Walker, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Bloomfield; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Bethany, and of sundry bankers, merchants, and physicians, of Maryville, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages, on entering any State, shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of members of sundry churches and societies of King City; of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Fairfax Christian Church, of Fairfax, and of the Christian Endeavor Society of Aurora, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the committee on postal laws and regulations of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association, praying for the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, Mo., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation legalizing pooling by railroads; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry members of churches and societies of King City, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting interstate gambling by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of members of sundry churches and societies of King City, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the interstate and mail circulation of extended descriptions in newspapers of prize fights; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of members of sundry churches and societies of King City, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation substituting voluntary arbitration for railroad strikes; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of members of sundry churches and societies of King City, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the reproduction of prize fights by the kinetoscope or other kindred devices; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of members of sundry churches and societies of King City, Mo., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of members of sundry churches and societies of King City, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection of girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the National Building Trades Council of America, praying for the enactment of legislation granting the right of suffrage to citizens in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of the National Building Trades Council of America, remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 30, to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce;" which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the National Building Trades Council of America, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to section 2 of the eight-hour law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the National Building Trades Council of America, praying that H. W. Steinbiss, of St. Louis, Mo., be appointed Commissioner of Labor; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. TURPIE presented a memorial of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church of Hebron, Ind., remonstrating against the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a memorial of the Floyd County Medical Society, of Indiana, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation making vivisection illegal; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ALLEN presented a memorial of the Lincoln Medical Society, of Lincoln, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of Senate bill No. 1552, for the further prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 1930) granting a pension to John Fisher; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the memorial of G. Gompert, of Collins, Nebr., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the affidavit of R. S. Jeffryes, of Gage County, Nebr., in support of the bill (S. 2304) to increase the pension of Granville R. Turner; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a paper in support of the bill (S. 65) to pension John F. Early; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the board of supervisors of Gage County, Nebr., praying for an equitable and final settlement of the lands embraced in the late Otoe and Missouria Indian Reservation in that county; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. MURPHY presented a petition of the congregation of the Reformed Church of Mount Vernon, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Reformed Church, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the transmission by mail or telegraph or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Reformed Church, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Reformed Church, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation substituting voluntary arbitration for railway strikes; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Reformed Church, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Reformed Church, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Reformed Church, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Sloansville, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sloansville, of the Woman's Missionary Society of Sloansville, of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Baptist Church of Sloansville, and of 62 citizens of Little Genesee, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of 512 German Roman Catholic societies in the United States, representing over 30,000 members, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I present sundry petitions of citizens of various States, praying for the passage of the immigration bill. The reasons for the passage of the bill are so clearly stated by the petitioners that I ask that the substance of the petitions be set forth in the RECORD.

The petitions were ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Petitions of R. C. Montgomery and 167 other citizens of Wilmington; of O. W. Speer and 38 other citizens of Wilmington, in

the State of Delaware; of D. A. Cargill and 70 other citizens of New Haven, Conn.; of W. B. Stephens and 104 other citizens of Delmar, Del.; of James Hobbs and 7 other citizens of San Antonio, Tex.; of J. S. Hinckle and 79 other citizens of North Platte, Nebr.; of P. M. McDonald and 73 other citizens of Louisville, Ky.; of A. A. Clevenger and 22 other citizens of Elizabethton, Tenn.; of E. C. Ellis and 23 other citizens of Hot Springs, Ark.; of E. Richardson and 28 other citizens of Newark; of George Barton, jr., and 53 other citizens of Newark; of Jesse Havens and 27 other citizens of Butler; of A. C. Ford and 53 other citizens of Allentown; of J. A. Bolittle and 27 other citizens of Rockaway; of J. M. Mills and 18 other citizens of South Amboy; of J. H. Blessing and 79 other citizens of Dover; of Samuel D. Parry and 82 other citizens of Midvale; of D. R. Hobart and 14 other citizens of Marlboro; of Ellsworth Ike and 70 other citizens of Chester; of George Elenour and 104 other citizens of Dover; of Cornelius Johnson and 104 other citizens of New Brunswick; of F. O. Nelson and 47 other citizens of Newmarket; of L. G. Irwin and 19 other citizens of Seabright; of A. M. Coffman and 78 other citizens of Camden; of John E. Dickee and 52 other citizens of Paterson; of J. Horace Sprague and 24 other citizens of Barnegat; of Jacob A. Thompson and 80 other citizens of Glendale; of William C. Scott and 52 other citizens of Jersey City, and of Oliver Mathis and 77 other citizens of South Amboy, all in the State of New Jersey; of Earl L. Clevenger and 26 other citizens of Muncie; of O. P. Martin and 26 other citizens of Green; of Fred Lusdemann and 79 other citizens of Michigan City; of Oscar A. White and 131 other citizens of Ridgeville; of H. J. Wright and 50 other citizens of Upland; of J. M. Cole and 61 other citizens of Westville; of Allen C. Nelson and 31 other citizens of Bluffton; of W. M. Stahl and 46 other citizens of Hartford City, all in the State of Indiana; of John Naylor and 74 other citizens of Alton; of Dr. George C. Soule and other citizens of Wickford, all in the State of Rhode Island; of George H. Bobring and 20 other citizens of Bobring; of A. S. Ferguson and 75 other citizens of St. Louis; of Sloan Pitzen and 17 other citizens of St. Louis; of J. C. Hummer and 234 other citizens of Kansas City, all in the State of Missouri; of W. W. Bland and 152 other citizens of Crewe; of W. H. Strickler and 125 other citizens of Roanoke, all in the State of Virginia; of Perry C. Collins and 50 other citizens of Takoma Park, in the District of Columbia; of William H. Powell and 104 other citizens of Baltimore; of Carey Kindon and other citizens of Rockville; of Charles L. Smith and 54 other members of Riverside Council, No. 105, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Baltimore; of John E. Beck and 88 other citizens of Rockhall, and of W. E. Jones and 92 other citizens of Woodwardsville, all in the State of Maryland; of H. A. Bixler and 78 other citizens of Victor; of W. H. H. Hamilton and 56 other citizens of Elkton; of A. Anderson and 37 other citizens of Denver; of T. G. Walker and 77 other citizens of Denver, and of A. D. Johnston and 54 other citizens of Gillette, all in the State of Colorado; of E. P. Hazleton and 41 other citizens of Washington, D. C.; of Thomas M. Fisher and 78 other citizens of Port Townsend, Wash.; of H. H. Huntsberger and 20 other citizens of Leavenworth, Kans.; of Albert A. Evans and 64 other citizens of Mount Jackson; of J. F. Kagey and 48 other citizens of Hawkinstown; of G. L. Hubbard and 58 other citizens of Manchester; of Otto Wittreich and 25 other citizens of Claremont; of John E. Hudson and 72 other citizens of Greenbackville; of A. H. Sterling and 48 other citizens of Horntown; of S. E. Akins and 104 other citizens of Richmond, and of John V. Switzer and other citizens of Spring Creek, all in the State of Virginia, the petitions praying "for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and provide more stringent laws than those now in force which are demanded from an industrial, social, and political standpoint by the great majority of citizens of both native and foreign birth. The reports heretofore of Senate Committees on Immigration set forth fully and in detail our reasons and argument for the passage of such bills as have been presented by those committees. Our objections, in brief, are to the illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes of immigrants coming mainly from eastern and southern Europe, which have increased to an alarming extent during the last decade, as distinguished from the intelligent, industrious, and law-abiding classes coming principally from northern Europe—Anglo-Saxon, German, and Scandinavian. The train of evils resulting from the present lax immigration laws affect injuriously the entire country and its every interest; lowering wages, debasing our population, both socially and morally, and adding nothing to the welfare of the country or nation, while only the steamship companies and the employers of cheap imported labor are benefited."

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented a memorial of the Medical Society of Floyd County, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called vivisection bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorial of Richard Michaelis and other citizens of the United States, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BURROWS presented the memorials of Smith, Bridgman & Co., of Flint; of E. O. Leonard, Alfred Russell, the Fletcher Hardware Company, Edson, Moore & Co., the Acme White Lead and Color Works, D. O. Paige, and John T. Rich, of Detroit; of Wicks Bros., of Saginaw; of Willard G. Sperry, of Olivet; of H. Knapp & Son, of Sunfield; of T. S. Barringer, of Ionia; of E. A. Clark, of Geneva, and of J. A. Childs, of Sunfield, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the free distribution of seeds by the Government; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented the memorials of members of the common council of Ann Arbor; of F. W. Parsons and 60 other citizens of Detroit; of Local Union No. 67, Coopers' International Union, of Grand Rapids; of Local Union No. 25, National Longshoremen's Association, of Bay City; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 268, of Escanaba; of Local Union No. 42, National Longshoremen's Association, of Grand Marias; of Muskegon Typographical Union, of Muskegon; of the Michigan Commercial Travelers' Association, of Ann Arbor; of Typographical Union No. 154, of Ann Arbor; of Union No. 30, National Longshoremen's Association, of Port Huron; of Local Union No. 26, Theatrical Protective Union, of Grand Rapids; of Retail Clerks' Union No. 65, of Saginaw; of Cigar Makers' Union of Bay City; of William Andrews and 147 other citizens of Battle Creek; of Sam B. Owen and 85 other citizens of Elk Rapids; of O. Townsend and 64 other citizens of Saginaw; of H. Joslin and 47 other citizens of Grand Rapids; of J. B. Caswell and other citizens of Bay City; of Isaac D. Toll and 280 other citizens of Petoskey; of A. J. Stephens and 1,000 other citizens, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation intended to destroy the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of Atlanta, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation compelling persons dealing in convict or prison made goods, wares, or merchandise to take out a license before engaging in such business, and also to compel all persons or corporations manufacturing convict-made goods, wares, and merchandise to brand or label the same; which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented the petitions of Harry N. Hubbard and 173 other citizens of New York City, of Milton D. Hall and 33 other citizens of Port Jefferson, of F. A. Bucklin and 70 other citizens of Geneva, of Gilbert T. Rudd and 19 other citizens of Brooklyn, of Lorenzo D. Gibson, Theodore Seybold, and 177 other citizens of Oneida and State Bridge, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Worcester, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to reform the abuses now existing in the matter of second-class letter postage, and to secure the reduction of first-class letter postage to 1 cent per ounce; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the memorials of S. Parmer and 17 other citizens, of E. W. Ellis and 18 other citizens, of G. U. Kibbey and 16 other citizens, of H. H. Ripley and 10 other citizens, and the memorial of F. Foster Hartwell and 19 other citizens of Milford, all in the State of Massachusetts, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the petitions of Fred Miller, D. F. Hayes, and 45 other citizens of Fall River and New Bedford; of Melvin O. Davis, W. H. Lawton, and 25 other citizens of Gloucester and Lancsville; of Charles Lee B. Drew, John West, and 67 other citizens of Fairhaven and New Bedford; of W. H. Babson and 19 other citizens of Rockport; of Louis F. Putnam and 78 other citizens of Marlboro; of H. O. Chase and 25 other citizens of Attleboro, and of George C. Currier and 29 other citizens of Lowell, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HALE presented a memorial of the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science, of Portland, Me., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called vivisection bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of L. O. French and 15 other citizens of Auburn, Me., and of R. A. Jones and 108 other citizens of Vinalhaven, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation which

will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Protestant Church of Kittanning, Pa., and a petition of the Epworth League of Kittanning, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the memorials of C. T. Daugherty and 18 other citizens, of H. L. Englebert and 18 other citizens, of B. A. Renter and 18 other citizens, of L. Damheiser and 18 other citizens, of F. Lensburg and 18 other citizens, of A. E. Holeman and 18 other citizens, of George M. Dant and 18 other citizens, of George N. Marshall and 19 other citizens, of L. B. Howe and 19 other citizens, of the Miller Brothers Company and 19 other citizens, and of sundry commercial travelers, of Lancaster, all in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the petitions of William H. Peffle and 106 other citizens of Philadelphia; of Capital City Council, No. 327, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Harrisburg; of George W. Weckesser and 69 other citizens of Allegheny; of W. G. Culby and 41 other citizens of Philadelphia; of O. P. Drum and 78 other citizens of Duquesne; of P. H. McFeaters and 48 other citizens of Johnstown; of William F. Cramer and 104 other citizens of Allegheny City; of O. S. McCloskey and 77 other citizens of Williamsport; of A. E. Myers and 77 other citizens of Carbondale; of B. H. Eicherly and 96 other citizens of Columbia; of C. M. Smith and 71 other citizens of Roaring Branch; of W. B. Lloyd and 83 other citizens of Mechanicsburg; of H. M. Ilyus and 26 other citizens of Lancaster; of R. Lincoln Reeves and 25 other citizens of Pittsburg; of F. M. Hetrick and 47 other citizens of Allegheny City; of T. J. Weble and 15 other citizens of Mechanicsburg; of M. A. Bretney and 96 other citizens of Leighton; of D. D. Russell and 24 other citizens of Salisbury; of C. F. Allender and 49 other citizens of Allentown; of C. Pringle and 130 other citizens of West Brownsville; of Solomon Smith and 60 other citizens of West Brownsville; of John M. Hughes and 93 other citizens of Tamaqua; of William M. Searle and 32 other citizens of West Pittsburg; of F. L. Burgess and 26 other citizens of Yatesville; of George H. Matthews and 125 other citizens of Coal Valley; of William C. Harvey and 76 other citizens of Jeannette; of Harry Parker and 54 other citizens of Middletown; of William A. McDowell and 61 other citizens of Percy; of C. W. Gearing and 62 other citizens of Graperville; of George C. Blossom and 101 other citizens of Hawley; of John A. Gammill and 80 other citizens of Shoff; of J. S. Marshall and 86 other citizens of Barnesville; of R. F. Hessy and 77 other citizens of Oberlin; of W. H. Snyder and 67 other citizens of Erie; of L. O. Haucher and 88 other citizens of Pittsburg; of Charles Davis and 52 other citizens of Plymouth; of E. S. Wright and 21 other citizens of Bellevue; of Charles F. Roeser and 16 other citizens of Easton; of A. P. Childs and 53 other citizens of Alden; of Edward Fisher and 80 other citizens of Nuremberg; of John P. McCall and other citizens of Tarentum; of H. C. Staar and 117 other citizens of Pittsburg; of J. F. Westlake and 43 other citizens of Independence; of J. H. Anderson and 88 other citizens of Murrysville; of A. B. Swartz and 61 other citizens of Kingston; of William S. McLain and 80 other citizens of Pottstown; of James H. Jackson and 104 other citizens of Coatsville; of Miles Martindell and 14 other citizens of Pineville; of W. F. Shepherd and 74 other citizens of Cokeville; of S. E. Long and 78 other citizens of Johnstown; of P. H. Conley and 247 other citizens of Cheat Haven, and of David B. Jones and 104 other citizens of Beaver Brook, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM presented the petitions of G. E. Bass and 73 other citizens of Chicago; of Henry Burgo and 122 other citizens of Chicago, and of C. F. Oakley and 125 other citizens of South Chicago, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cooperstown, N. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. NELSON presented the petitions of William Harding and 108 other citizens; of W. H. Egbert and 128 other citizens; of S. H. Budd and 32 other citizens; of William Glenn and 155 other citizens; of E. H. Godfrey and 51 other citizens, and of James B. Gilbert and 178 other citizens, all of Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TILLMAN presented the petitions of W. H. Baker, J. C. Carnell, C. W. Smith, W. L. Burk, jr., and 98 other citizens, of Maysville, Sumter, Pinewood, and Brogdon, all in the State of South Carolina, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. KENNEY presented a petition of Pomona Grange, No. 2, of Camden, Del., praying Congress to recognize the belligerency of Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the sailors of the port of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 95, to amend the laws relating to American seamen, for the protection of such seamen, and to promote commerce; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petitions of J. L. Woods, Emma Reeves, and 26 others citizens of Oak Park and Sacramento; of A. H. Liscomb and 26 other citizens of Los Angeles, and of W. S. Hancock Council, No. 20, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and 165 citizens of Los Angeles, all in the State of California, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut presented the petitions of E. B. Harper and 39 other citizens of Waterbury; of William I. Brant and 48 other citizens of Canaan, and of David H. Barber, Hattie C. Barton, and 26 other citizens of Hartford and Weathersfield, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of the Woman's Universalist Missionary Society of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Amherst, Mass., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Dunstable, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. GORMAN presented the memorials of Irving, Forsey & Bro. and 20 other citizens, of J. S. Collins and 28 other citizens, of H. Hall and 52 other citizens, of J. Mahool and 8 other citizens, of Myers & Heikes and 17 other citizens, of H. Bouns and 10 other citizens, of W. H. Curtlett and 19 other citizens, of P. A. Kellar and 19 other citizens, and of S. F. McColer and 19 other citizens, all of the State of Maryland, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. FORAKER presented the petitions of George O. Stough and 803 other citizens of Bellefontaine, of W. H. Mitchell and 78 other citizens of Miamisburg, of J. Dukes and 62 other citizens of Moffitt, of J. M. Warner and 37 other citizens of Benton Ridge, of C. A. Gallaher and 45 other citizens of East Liverpool; of C. J. Witwer and 47 other citizens of McDonaldsville, and of J. E. White and 146 other citizens of Gallipolis, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BACON presented the petition of J. A. Hall and 34 other citizens of Atlanta, Ga., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. VEST presented the memorial of T. P. Foote and 7 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Henniker, N. H., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Meriden, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages

on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. QUAY presented petitions of the congregation of the Methodist Protestant Church of Kittanning, of the Epworth League of Kittanning, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lititz, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Master Builders' Exchange, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the establishment of a department of commerce and industries; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the National Building Trades Council of America, praying for the enactment of legislation providing penalties for the violation of the eight-hour law; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, Pennsylvania Commandery, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the purchase by the Government of Fort Ticonderoga, in the State of New York; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the National Board of Trade, praying for the enactment of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Florists' Club of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the free distribution of seed by the Government; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Hoboken Council, No. 384, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Hoboken, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Newcastle, Pa., and a memorial of the National Building and Trades Council of America, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the National Building and Trades Council of America, praying for the enactment of legislation conferring the right of suffrage upon the citizens of the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lititz, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lititz, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting interstate gambling by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lititz, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lititz, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the reproduction of prize fights by the kinetoscope or other kindred devices; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lititz, Pa., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lititz, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the circulation of newspaper descriptions of prize fights; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lititz, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation substituting voluntary arbitration for railway strikes; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. MANTLE presented the memorial of James Reid and 12 other citizens of Bozeman, Mont., remonstrating against the passage of Senate bill No. 1063, for the further prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petitions of S. N. Mullin, J. S. Graehl, William Van Orden, and 35 other citizens of Butte City; of E. F. Manchester and 41 other citizens of Butte City; of C. S. Jackman and 79 other citizens of Butte City, all in the State of Montana, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. TELLER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported an amendment intended to be proposed to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. I am directed by the Committee on Pacific Railroads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2636) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing an investigation of the books, accounts, and methods of railroads which have received aid from the United States, and for other purposes," to report a substitute for that bill, and to ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio asks for the present consideration of the bill reported by the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read for information.

The SECRETARY. Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert——

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the Secretary read what is to be stricken out, so that we can understand what we are to vote on.

Mr. HALE. I think the bill had better go over until after the routine morning business is completed.

Mr. GEAR. I ask that it may go over until to-morrow, in view of the engagements for to-day.

The bill (S. 3203) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, under certain conditions, to purchase the Kansas Pacific Division of the Union Pacific Railroad was read twice by its title.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GEAR. I ask that the bill may go over until to-morrow.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Meanwhile the bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2932) for the relief of Frederick Carlisle, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2340) to permit certain persons to intervene in the equity cause of The United States against Morris and others, now pending in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia; which was agreed to.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2399) for the relief of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, Cal., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2398) to pay the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, Cal., for extra work on the *Monterey*, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 68) authorizing the appointment of a commission by the President to draft a code of laws for Alaska and to revise the act of Congress creating a civil government for the District of Alaska, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Territories; which was agreed to.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2771) for the relief of certain enlisted men of the Marine Corps, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3140) to reimburse the State of Wyoming for money expended by the Territory of Wyoming in protecting and preserving the Yellowstone National Park during the years 1884, 1885, and 1886, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1640) for the relief of Mrs. Emma D. Larsh and Charles M. Larsh, of Denver, Colo., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HALE. I am directed by the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6251) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes, to report it with amendments, and I submit a

written report thereon. I give notice that I shall ask the Senate to consider the bill to-morrow after the routine morning business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Meanwhile the bill will be placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 399) to provide for promoting Capt. William N. Tisdall, United States Army, now on the retired list, to the rank of major, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3105) to correct the military record of Peter Buckley, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2906) for the purchase of site and erection of building for the hygienic laboratory of the Marine-Hospital Service, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; which was agreed to.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. LODGE, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. WELLINGTON on the 11th instant, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate 5,000 copies of the Hoyt Memorial on the Establishment of the University of the United States (Senate Miscellaneous Document 222, first session Fifty-second Congress).

REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

Mr. LODGE. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 82) providing for the printing of the report of the governor of Alaska, 1897, to report it without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That there be printed 10,000 copies of the report of the governor of the District of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897; 3,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 5,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 2,000 copies for the use of the Department of the Interior.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts why the message of this particular Territorial governor is to be printed and not the others?

Mr. LODGE. Because there is very great demand for all information relating to Alaska. The regular number of the reports of governors of Territories printed is only 1,000 copies. For this report this year there is for obvious reasons a great demand, and the committee were requested by a number of Senators who have been pressed for this document to have an additional number printed. The cost will be only a little over $500, and I think the document is really needed.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALE OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. HOAR. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary to submit a report, accompanying a resolution, which I send to the desk.

The resolution of the Senate of June 2, 1897, was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to consider and report, by bill or otherwise, what legislation, if any, is necessary to give full effect to the purpose of the statute approved August 8, 1890, entitled "An act to limit the effect of the regulations of commerce between the several States and with foreign countries in certain cases."

Mr. GORMAN. Let the resolution be read again.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts desire the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator from Maryland will allow me to make a brief statement before it is read, I will state that it is a resolution by which the Judiciary Committee were directed at the last session to report what further legislation was necessary to enable the States to enforce their liquor laws in substance—to enforce the act of Congress of 1890 which authorized the State legislation to take effect for its police purposes without regard to the fact that the liquors were imported from other States or from other countries. Since the resolution was passed directing the Committee on the Judiciary to deal with the subject the Senate have passed unanimously a bill, which has gone to the House. The committee merely reports that that bill contains all the necessary legislation, and that in the opinion of the committee it should become a law. It binds the Senate to nothing, and simply discharges the committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the committee is discharged from the further consideration of the resolution.

Mr. TILLMAN. I ask that the report of the committee may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That will be the order, in the absence of objection.

The report this day submitted by Mr. HOAR is as follows:

The Committee on the Judiciary, who were directed by Senate resolution No. 119 to consider and report, by bill or otherwise, what legislation, if any, is necessary to give full effect to the purpose of the statute approved August 8, 1890, entitled "An act to limit the effect of the regulations of commerce between the several States and with foreign countries in certain cases," respectfully report:

That all the legislation that is now necessary and expedient to give full effect to said statute is contained in Senate bill No. 224, which was passed by the Senate, without division, on July 15, 1897, and is now pending in the House of Representatives, and which, in the judgment of this committee, should become a law.

QUARANTINE STATION AT SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. WALTHALL December 13, 1897, reported adversely thereon; and it was indefinitely postponed, as follows:

Whereas under and by virtue of an act entitled "An act to authorize the removal of the quarantine station from Ship Island, Mississippi," approved March 5, 1888, said quarantine station was removed to Chandeleur Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, such removal having been recommended by the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service on account of the proximity of that island to the mainland; and

Whereas said quarantine station was afterwards, to wit, in the year 1893, transferred back to Ship Island without any authority of law previously obtained; and

Whereas many eminent physicians and other persons interested in the subject have expressed their belief that the appearance of yellow fever on the Gulf coast of Mississippi in the summer of 1897 was due to the proximity of said quarantine station on Ship Island to the mainland: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine be, and they are hereby, directed to investigate and report whether it is not advisable that said quarantine station be again removed from Ship Island to some more remote point in the Gulf, and if so, what further legislation is necessary for the accomplishment of that purpose; and said committee may report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine is hereby directed to investigate and report whether it is advisable that the quarantine station be removed from Ship Island to some other point in the Gulf of Mexico, and if so, what further legislation is necessary for the accomplishment of that purpose; and said committee may report by bill or otherwise.

That said committee shall have power to prosecute its inquiries through a subcommittee, which may sit during the sessions of the Senate at such times and places as may be thought necessary, with power to send for persons and papers, and to employ a stenographer, the expenses of said committee to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 3204) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of James J. Murphy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3205) for the relief of Sidney T. Dupuy and George R. Dupuy, the only surviving heirs of George R. Dupuy, deceased; and

A bill (S. 3206) for the relief of William E. Bond.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 3207) for relief of Surg. John W. Ross, United States Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McBRIDE introduced a bill (S. 3208) to amend section 1754 of the Revised Statutes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. MILLS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

A bill (S. 3209) making Sabine Pass, in the State of Texas, a subport of entry and delivery; and

A bill (S. 3210) for the establishment of a light-house and fog signal on Sabine Bank, Texas.

Mr. ALLEN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3211) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph P. Troyer, of Palmer, Merrick County, Nebr.; and

A bill (S. 3212) for the relief of Robert Woodside, late a private of Company D, One hundred and fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers (with accompanying papers).

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 3213) to amend section 4136, Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. RAWLINS introduced a bill (S. 3214) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to amend and further extend the benefits of the act approved February 8, 1887, entitled 'An act to

provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States over the Indians, and for other purposes;'" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 3215) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Nathan M. Trail, alias David Wilson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3216) granting a pension to David Carroll; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3217) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John H. Sothoron, late of St. Mary County, Md., deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 3218) to amend section 4415, Title LII, of the Revised Statutes, relating to inspectors of hulls and boilers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3219) granting an increase of pension to Maurice M. Woodbury; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FORAKER introduced a bill (S. 3220) for the purchase of the statue of Salmon P. Chase, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. GEAR introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3221) granting a pension to John W. Canady (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3222) granting a pension to Edward R. Slai (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3223) granting a pension to Maria Armstrong (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 3224) granting a pension to William J. Garland; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 3225) to amend an act providing for the public printing and binding, relating to the wages of printers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. SHOUP (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3226) for the relief of Albert C. Brown; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3227) granting a pension to John W. Lay; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 3228) for the relief of the sufferers by the capture and destruction of the Hawaiian whaling vessel *Harvest;* which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3229) for the relief of J. Floyd Johnston, administrator of John Floyd Johnston, deceased, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 3230) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Point Pleasant, W. Va.

Mr. ELKINS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3231) granting a pension to Morgan Grimes, late a private in I. W. Allen's company, West Virginia State Troops; and

A bill (S. 3232) granting a pension to Edward Madden.

Mr. ELKINS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3233) for the relief of Daniel K. Shields;

A bill (S. 3234) for the relief of Eugene Wells, late captain, Twelfth Infantry, and second lieutenant, First Artillery, United States Army (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3235) to appoint Lieut. T. J. Clay, United States Army, now on the retired list, to the rank and pay of captain, retired.

Mr. KENNEY introduced a bill (S. 3236) for the relief of George T. Hamilton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3237) for the relief of Robert B. Rodney, paymaster, United States Navy, retired; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 3238) granting a pension to Clarissa Collins Moore; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TURPIE (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3239) for the relief of Decatur Hamlin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3240) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Richardson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3241) granting a pension to Nancy E. Clements (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3242) granting a pension to Mary A. Donnelly (with accompanying papers).

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 3243) to reimburse the estate of Henry Hayward, deceased, for losses incurred in business transactions with the United States Treasury Department; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3244) to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads, by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving-wheel brakes, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1893; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 3245) granting a pension to James Morgan; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of James Morgan, accompanied by the affidavits of W. T. Franklin and J. D. Hite and a certificate of Dr. W. S. Allee, of Olean, Mo., a report from the Adjutant-General, containing the military record of James Morgan and a report from the Commissioner of Pensions. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 3246) extending the time in which the Pittsburg and Mansfield Railroad Company is authorized to construct a bridge across the Monongahela River; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3247) granting a pension to Jane Patterson (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3248) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Witmer, late private Company E, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 3249) to erect a monument to the memory of John Morton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3250) for the relief of John W. Gummo; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill (S. 3251) for the relief of Charles E. Hallenback; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 3252) granting thirty days' leave of absence with pay to the employees of the Post-Office Department known as transfer clerks in the Railway Mail Service; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3253) granting a pension to Jane Osterhout, widow of Stephen L. Stowe; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut introduced a bill (S. 3254) granting a pension to Adelaide H. Lambertson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WARREN submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the Agricultural appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, and ordered to be printed.

STATISTICS OF BATTLES.

Mr. HAWLEY submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 8,000 copies of the chronological list of battles in which troops of the permanent establishment have participated from the organization of the Army in 1789, together with statistics of losses and the names of officers wounded or killed in action; 1,000 copies for the Senate, 2,000 copies for the House, and 5,000 copies for the War Department.

INTEREST DUE BY PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

Mr. HARRIS. I submit a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury for some information concerning the bond-aided Pacific railroads, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury up to and including the year 1880 in the statement of the bond account of the several

Pacific railway companies there was an item under the head of "Balance of accrued interest due the United States on interest account," and also an item of the total amount of interest due the United States from Pacific railway companies, including as on July 1, 1880, the amount of $11,006,214.03; and

Whereas in the subsequent report for the year 1881 the item referred to of "Balance of accrued interest due the United States on interest account," as well as the total amount of interest, which includes the amount above referred to, was omitted and has not since been included in the statements of the amount due the Government by the Pacific railway companies: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to inform the Senate by whose order the item referred to, being the "Balance of accrued interest due the United States on interest account," was dropped from the account, and the reason therefor.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. THURSTON. I should like to have that resolution go over. I wish to examine it more carefully.

Mr. HARRIS. I desire to say to the Senator from Nebraska that it is merely a request for information.

Mr. CHANDLER. I object to debate, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There being objection, the resolution will lie over.

APPLICATIONS FOR INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. ALLEN. I offer a resolution, for which I ask present consideration, and being in my own handwriting, I will read it. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions be, and they are hereby, directed to inquire and report by what authority the Secretary of the Interior refuses to examine and pass on applications for increase of pension until the expiration of one year after original pension has been granted.

I wish to call the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire, the chairman of the Committee on Pensions [Mr. GALLINGER], to the resolution. I am informed that a rule of some kind has been promulgated by which hereafter claims for increase of pension will not be considered within twelve months from the last action of allowance or rejection. I should like to know whether there is any statute authorizing the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Pensions to promulgate a rule of that kind.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the resolution go over. I should like to make some inquiry in regard to it.

Mr. ALLEN. In view of the fact that it is an instruction to the Committee on Pensions, I think it ought to pass and go to that committee now.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let it be referred to the committee without the instructions.

Mr. ALLEN. No; let the resolution go over, then.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be passed over.

RULES OF COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That 2,000 copies of the rules adopted by the Senate Committee on Pensions be printed for the use of the Senate.

VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

Mr. DAVIS submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and hereby is, requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish the Senate copies of all correspondence since 1870 between Henry Woodruff, trustee, and of counsel for the holders of a majority of the first-mortgage bonds of "The Railway of the East," of Venezuela, et al., and the Department of State;

And, also, to furnish a statement of the general nature, subject-matters, and amounts of all claims of individuals or corporations, citizens of the United States, upon the Government of Venezuela which may have been presented to their Government, or to its legation at Caracas, since the 1st day of August, 1868, the date specified in Article II of the convention of December 5, 1885, for a reopening of the claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela under the treaty of April 25, 1866, and which have not been settled by the Government of Venezuela.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 5516) to amend and reenact section 5 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the mayor and city council of Monroe, and the police jury of the parish of Ouachita, La., to construct a traffic bridge across the Ouachita River, opposite said city," approved February 8, 1897, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (H. R. 6351) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill (H. R. 6554) to provide for the appointment of an additional judge in and for the western judicial district of the State of Texas was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TREATIES BETWEEN HAWAII AND JAPAN.

Mr. WHITE. I have here copies of two treaties between Hawaii and Japan, which I ask may be printed as a document. I presume there will be no objection to taking this course, as they will be material in the consideration of matters before Congress.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the request made by the Senator from California? The Chair hears none, and the order will be made.

AGREEMENT WITH CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I ask to have printed as a document an agreement between the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians and the Dawes Commission, with some marginal notes I have made and subheads, as they will be indicated to the Printer.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

MILITARY VALUE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask to have printed as a document a letter from General Schofield, dated at St. Augustine, Fla., January 13, 1898, on the subject of the military value of the Hawaiian Islands.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

BIMETALLIC NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President, in the statement which I am glad to make respecting certain phases of the work of the recent bimetallic commission, I must speak, of course, entirely unofficially and as not committing my associates in the slightest degree either to my opinions or deductions. Later in the session we are certain to have ample discussion on the subject of silver, and it will probably be acrid and bitter enough. In my remarks to-day, however, I mean to avoid, as far as possible, anything which may give rise to controversy, and while the account of our negotiations must necessarily seem bare and colorless, the subject of them is one of surpassing interest and importance to every member of the Senate and to every citizen of our country.

When Congress met a year ago, soon after the national election, there was a universal expression by the Republican membership in the Senate that the pledge of the party in its St. Louis platform to promote international bimetallism by every means in its power was an undertaking to be faithfully carried out without evasion or delay.

As a result of this sentiment, and growing out of the action of the Republican members of the Senate, I spent the months of January and February last in London and Paris, with a day or two at Berlin, inquiring unofficially as to the apparent prospects of securing bimetallism by international agreement. During my absence the act of March 3, 1897, was passed, almost without dissent in both Houses of Congress, and became a law at the close of the last Administration.

Chiefly because of my having already undertaken to ascertain foreign sentiment respecting bimetallism, and through no special fitness of mine, the President was pleased to appoint me as one of the special envoys or commissioners under the provisions of the act.

There were three of us appointed. We were all bimetallists; our views were known to the President before our appointment; there was no one of us who did not and does not believe that the financial question overshadows all others, and that continued adhesion to the single gold standard means only disaster to our agricultural and commercial interests.

We spent six months abroad, visiting only Paris and London, returning in November last. Whatever measure of success or failure has been meted out to us, we have been hampered by no lack of authority or sanction or administrative support.

The language of the law itself has been our guide and has marked the extent and limitations of our powers. The President was authorized to call a conference with a view of securing by international agreement a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money; by means of a common ratio between the metals, with free mintage at such ratio. Or if in the judgment of the President the purpose specified in the first section of the act, that is, if the securing by international agreement a fixity of relative value between the metals by means of a common ratio with free mintage at such ratio, could be better attained by the appointment of one or more commissioners or envoys who should seek by diplomatic negotiations such international agreement, he was authorized to appoint them.

By virtue of our appointment we were authorized to negotiate an international agreement. It seems elemental and unnecessary to say that any agreement negotiated by us could have no binding authority except as Congress enacted it into law. Not only were the authority and sanction and powers with which we were intrusted specifically set forth in the law under which we were appointed, but there were never at any time instructions given us that sought in the slightest degree to change or hamper or limit the full powers conferred upon us by law.

We have been of one mind and in entire agreement during all of our negotiations, and our efforts have been loyally furthered by our representatives abroad, who were fortified by strenuous

instructions. In England especially the able and intelligent and cordial cooperation of our ambassador was of great advantage in our deliberations.

We have had, then, a law broad and full in its powers; we have been free to act under its provisions; our views have been identical and earnestly favoring an international agreement, and we have had the hearty support of our ambassador at the Court of St. James. Further than this, from the day of our first entering upon the fulfillment of our duties until now the President of the United States has extended to the mission his unswerving support in all its efforts to bring about an international agreement. There has been no moment that we have not known that back of our efforts was the earnest desire of the Chief Executive to carry out in its integrity the provisions of the platform of the Republican party pledging it to every effort to bring about an international bimetallic agreement.

Since the demonetization of silver by the United States in 1873 there have been three international conferences held in the endeavor to secure the restoration of bimetallism. All of these conferences have been failures. There are eighteen nations of Europe, each emitting coinage of its own, and all of them basing their circulation upon the standard of gold alone. Two of them, Russia and Austria, have since the last conference lowered by law the gold value of the silver in their current silver coins and the value of the paper based on silver; one of the countries has closed the mints in India, its chief colony, the largest absorbent of silver in the world; and, outside of Europe, the Empire of Japan has inaugurated a new ratio between gold and silver of 32½ to 1.

All of these important and independent changes in coinage laws, added to our experience drawn from former attempts, made it evident to us that if a fresh conference were called without a prior understanding first having been reached between some, at least, of the leading commercial nations of the world, another failure would be inevitably recorded. In reaching a conclusion as to what countries should first be asked to join in the endeavor to secure a preliminary understanding, events of the preceding year much simplified our course. Three European countries, France, Germany, and Great Britain, had within a few months of each other, in language nearly identical, made legislative record of their desire to bring about by international agreement a fixed parity of exchange between gold and silver. It seemed wisest to us, therefore, to ascertain preliminarily whether among these countries some understanding might be reached.

We turned first, naturally, to France. Our sister Republic had for nearly half a century practically alone maintained for the world the parity between the metals. Her interests were largely agricultural. Her people were accustomed to the use of silver as money. Prosperity had attended her financial policy. And, above all, there was at the head of her ministry a far-seeing and courageous statesman who had never faltered in the expression of his belief in bimetallism as the only policy which could stop the steady appreciation of the value of gold and the necessarily equally steady decline in all other values, and the only policy which could overcome the paralysis of agricultural interests, the products of which were compelled to compete with those of the silver-using countries.

It is necessary to remember that in the French Republic, as in our own, the sanction of Parliament was necessary to the consummation of any agreement; and any preliminary understanding could only embody the views of the ministry. France, also, was bound by certain obligations toward her associates in the Latin Union, obligations which she was careful to observe.

The question of bimetallism was viewed in France as essentially an international one. We had before us the resolutions passed by the English House of Commons. We had also the distinct and unequivocal utterances of the 17th of March, 1896, made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, stating the minimum of the contributions England would make toward an international solution of the question, and conveying the intimation that more would be done if possible, but coupled always with the assertion that England would under no circumstances change her existing gold standard. And it was felt that before any definitive action should be sought among the other countries of Europe the exact attitude of England should first be ascertained.

It was agreed, therefore, that France and the United States would together present the question to the English ministry, and would together inquire as to the character and extent of the contributions England would make toward international bimetallism. The position of the French Government upon the whole question was fully and clearly stated in the instructions which the French Government gave Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador in London. Copies of these instructions were read to us and were sent by cable to the French Ambassador in Washington and by him read to the Secretary of State. These instructions embodied the preliminary understanding already arrived at by France and the United States, and stated unequivocally the desire of France to secure the restoration of bimetallism by international agreement at a ratio of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold.

The importance of this preliminary understanding with France must not be underestimated. While France represents less than 11 per cent of the total population of Europe, in the volume of her currency she stands first, and furnishes more than 23 per cent of the gold, silver, and paper circulating as money in Europe, her proportion being upward of 25 per cent of the gold, 40 per cent of the silver, and 6½ per cent of the uncovered paper. The volume of a nation's currency is not determined by its population, its wealth, and its commerce alone; custom and the habits of its people are powerful factors. Other European countries, comparatively small in area and in the number of their people, furnish large percentages of the money in use, and I think I may say with positiveness that had England even adhered to her assurances of the 17th of March, countries representing more than half of the total money of Europe and the United States would have agreed, prior to a conference, that upon terms to be settled at such conference they would reopen their mints to the unlimited coinage of both gold and silver.

When we reached London and came to consider, jointly with the French Ambassador, the situation in England, there seemed at first but few difficulties in the way. Not only had the House of Commons declared unanimously by resolution on the 17th day of March, 1896, as follows:

> That this House is of opinion that the instability of the relative value of gold and silver since the action of the Latin Union in 1873 has proved injurious to the best interests of this country, and urges upon the Government the advisability of doing all in their power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver—

but on the same day both Mr. Balfour and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach clearly and unequivocally stated the position of the English ministry; the same ministry through whom we were to negotiate.

Mr. Balfour said:

> The whole trend of civilized opinion is in the direction of a double standard.
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> It appears to me that under this system we are pledged, and the House is pledged, after the speech of the chancellor of the exchequer, to do as much or more for the bimetallic system, and for the rehabilitation of silver, as it is in the power of any foreign country to do. With this resolution we go to foreign nations and tell them that, though you can hardly ask us to make this great change in our habits, we will do for you as much as you can do for yourselves; we will make this great contribution to a bimetallic system; we will go back upon the deliberately arranged method of providing a currency for India; we will reopen the Indian mints; we will engage that they shall be kept open, and we shall, therefore, provide for a free coinage of silver within the limits of the British Empire, for a population greater in number than the populations of Germany, France, and America put together. [Cheers.]
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> I am glad, then, to think that the resolution will be carried by a large majority [cheers], and I hope it will be understood abroad—in Germany, in France, and in America—that this country is perfectly prepared to bear its fair share in any system which may, once and for all, put the international currency of the world upon a basis just both to the debtor and to the creditor, and a basis far less liable to change than either a monometallic gold basis or a monometallic silver basis can possibly be expected to be. [Cheers.]

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, himself a gold monometallist, said in terms:

> I therefore do believe that in the matters which I have alluded to there are, as this motion states, evils affecting this country and our Indian Empire in the present low value of silver, and we are perfectly ready, as we have always been, to join with foreign countries in conference as to the best way in which those evils may be alleviated.
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> What is the policy which, as a Government, we intend to pursue? As I have said, we are willing, we are anxious, seeing that there are evils in the present low value of silver and in the fluctuations in the value of the two metals, to enter into a conference, or into negotiations, which certainly I believe at the present stage would be much better than a conference, with other countries upon this subject, but we are not prepared to abandon the gold standard in the United Kingdom.
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> We can not, therefore, alter the gold standard of the United Kingdom; but, with that reservation, we are prepared, in the words of the resolution, to do all in our power to secure, by international agreement, a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver.
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> If it be possible for other nations to join in a bimetallic agreement which seemed good to themselves, I have little doubt but that the Indian Government would be prepared to assist by reopening the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and that we might endeavor, by other minor means, to promote the increase of silver in coinage and thus aid in an international agreement on this great question.

Not only so, but our own ambassador, in May, but a few weeks before our arrival, and while we were already in Paris negotiating with the French ministry, had, in an interview with Lord Salisbury, been told that the English Government still adhered to the policy outlined in the speeches of its ministers in the House of Commons.

We were not, therefore, intruders. We could present ourselves with the certainty of that reception which must follow direct and open invitation. And the welcome we had the right to expect we received. From the day we reached England until we left it finally in October, our official treatment was everything that could be desired. The English ministry, in terms, asked the French Ambassador and ourselves to suggest wherein, in our opinion,

England could materially contribute to a solution of the question, and at the same time retain for her own people the gold standard, and what are termed the "proposals" were not volunteered, and were made only by way of suggestion at the explicit request of the English ministry. When they were received they were treated with full consideration, as were the representatives of the two Governments conducting the negotiations.

It is not surprising that another view should have prevailed in this country, a view based on the intemperate and hostile and somewhat brutal utterances of the London press respecting the proposals of the French and American representatives. The newspapers of London, like the newspapers of many of the capitals of the world, are dominated by and allied with the banking element, and reflect their views and often their expressions. The business of money loaning is an engrossing pursuit, not always tending to the cultivation of the amenities of life, and it is not to be wondered at that the London newspapers, voicing that industry, should, in their hostility to a policy of which they disapproved, forget for the moment that courtesy which is due to the stranger within the gates, especially when he comes upon invitation, and that they should be led to characterize proposals as "impertinent" which were made only upon request of their own Government.

In response, then, to the request of the English ministry, a number of suggestions were offered as indicating channels through which England might aid in a favorable international solution of the money question. It was natural enough that in England any change of economic policy would meet with great opposition. In the other leading commercial nations of the world, merchants not past middle age could recall the time when bimetallism prevailed, and grains of silver were as much a standard of value as grains of gold.

In England the business men of to-day, and their fathers and grandfathers before them, have known only gold monometallism, and when we approached England we realized perfectly that in furtherance of any settlement of the question English mints would not be opened to the unlimited coinage of silver for use in England as money. Short of this, however, England could be a most important factor in bringing about the result we desired. The vital point in all our negotiations with Great Britain was, of course, India. Everything else was of comparatively slight importance; but if certain countries were to open their mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, England, by enlarging her use of that metal, might divert at first silver which would otherwise be offered for coinage at the open mints, and her action in this regard might tend to establish public confidence in the proposed financial policy.

Mr. President, it may be of some nterest if I explain briefly some of these proposals. One of them, which was not perhaps generally understood here, was the proposal that there should be some contribution based on the Huskisson plan, or something similar. The plan takes its name from a communication of William Huskisson, one of the ablest financiers that the world has known, who in 1826, after England had gone to the gold standard, suggested that, all other countries but England being upon the silver standard, it was essential for the prosperity of England that she should have silver included in her money, but he did not want it to interfere with her token silver coinage, which was a legal tender for 40 shillings only. He therefore made the suggestion that the mint should be made a bank for the reception of bullion, and that silver bullion should be received there and certificate given to the person presenting it, stating its weight and fineness and its value at a blank ratio; but further on in his recommendation he said there was but one ratio to adopt, and that was the ratio adopted by France of 15½ to 1, and then providing that these certificates should be redeemable only in silver of that weight and fineness, but should pass current in all transactions.

In his suggestion, in order to overcome its possible interference with token silver, among other reasons, he provided that the amount of silver to be deposited should be not less than 200 ounces and the certificates to be issued should never be less than £50. This was followed soon afterwards by the Duke of Wellington's proposition of a similar character, suggesting instead of a minimum deposit of £50 that it be raised to £200.

The next suggestion was a proposal that the Government should enter upon the coinage in England of rupees and standard silver dollars, and make the latter legal tender to whatever amount silver might be made a legal tender within Great Britain. The principal value of any such suggestion could be sentimental only. The mints would never be used unless they were needed, and if needed, there was every reason why they should be used.

England had already, in December, 1894, entered into an agreement with two banks in the Straits Settlements, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the Bank of India, Australia, and China, whereby she agreed to coin for the Straits Settlements all the British dollars which might be requested, which should be of the same weight and fineness as Mexican dollars, at a seigniorage of 1 per cent, but the amount to be coined in any year to be not less than $5,000,000. Since that time she has coined some 16,000,000 British dollars, and the suggestion was made that they be made tender in Great Britain to the amount to which silver should be made a legal tender, and at the nominal value of 4 shillings. With a coinage value of 4 shillings 4 pence, if the parity was maintained, they would never be presented, and the value of this concession would be sentimental, but go far to establish confidence in the coin in the Straits Settlements, where they would circulate.

These two suggestions, the Huskisson plan and the one I have just stated, were made at the solicitation and request of certain gentlemen on the other side of the water who believed these contributions to the plan to be valuable. The other contributions of which we have heard so much were by no means new. The suggestion of the holding of one-fifth of the reserve in the issue department of the Bank of England in silver was passed upon favorably long ago. As everybody knows, the permission to so apportion it was included in the charter of 1844, and as far back as the conference of 1881, when there seemed some prospect of our reaching an international agreement, our minister to London, then Mr. Lowell, inquired of the English Government whether or not, as a contribution to an international bimetallic agreement, England would consent to put one-fifth of her reserve in the coin and bullion department of the bank in silver, and Lord Granville wrote to the authorities of the Bank of England and received an affirmative answer—that they would make this contribution.

As Mr. Lowell had not made the inquiry at the request of our Government, a report was not made upon it, but later on the ambassador of Italy in London renewed the request of the English Government and received the formal answer which is published in the proceedings of the conference of 1881, expressing the willingness of the Bank of England to make this contribution toward an international settlement of the question. All the gold members, every one of them, of the gold and silver commission of 1886, which made its report in 1888, reported that this concession ought to be made and could be made, and in December, 1891, Mr. Goschen, a member of the present cabinet and then chancellor of the exchequer, in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce of London, declared that the policy of keeping one-fifth of the reserve of the issue department of the Bank of England in silver ought to be carried out.

The other contribution, Mr. President, the calling in of the 10-shilling gold pieces and issuing silver in their place, would have provided for some £23,000,000 worth of silver, a material contribution to the further and enlarged use of silver.

The other suggestion was as to the 20-shilling notes. Both of those suggestions were recommended in terms in 1888 in the report of the gold and silver commission of 1886 as a concession which should be made if any attempt were made internationally to settle the silver question by the inauguration of a bimetallic system, and the 20-shilling notes were specifically recommended by Mr. Goschen.

Thus, Mr. President, speaking very briefly and very hastily, I have covered the other suggestions that were made to the English Government when we were requested to indicate what contributions England could make. All other proposals, however, were of infinitely small importance compared with that respecting the reopening of the mints of India to the unlimited coinage of silver and the repeal of the order permitting gold to be paid for Government dues and to be exchanged for Government rupees.

This great dependency has a population of 290,000,000 people for centuries accustomed to measure all other values by silver.

Since the days of the Mogul dynasties, I think, she has known no other standard but silver. Again and again attempts have been made to put gold into India. The mohur, the exact weight of the rupee, but a gold coin, and worth fifteen times as much, has been made legal tender and been authorized by law to be received in payment of Government dues, but it never passed into circulation. Another gold coin, known as the pagoda, worth about $1.75, but differing in value in the different provinces of India, has been sought to be introduced, but was invariably refused general circulation. Up to 1835 each separate province in India issued its own silver rupees, of varying weight and fineness, and in 1835 a law was enacted providing that the Madras rupee, the present rupee, should be the standard and destroying the legal-tender quality of gold.

Later gold was, by order in council, made tender to the equivalent of 10 rupees, but nothing apparently was done about it. It was never acted upon. But silver was the invariable standard in India until June 26, 1893, when the mints of India were closed to the coinage of silver, in accordance with the recommendation of the commission known as Lord Herschell's commission.

There is estimated to be in India silver to the enormous amount of upward of seventeen hundred and fifty million ounces. Of this there is coined into rupees and in circulation as money about 570,000,000 ounces. There is coined into rupees and hoarded about 150,000,000 ounces. There is in bullion, hoarded, and in

bangles and other ornaments, easily convertible into bullion, more than one thousand million ounces.

Contemporaneously with the closing of the India mints an order was made providing that sovereigns and half sovereigns of current weight should be received at all the treasuries of British India and its dependencies in payment of sums due to the Government and in exchange for Government rupees as the equivalent of 15 rupees and of 7 rupees and 8 annas, respectively. This announcement was accompanied by a public statement of the viceroy that it was intended to introduce a gold standard into India, but that gold would not be made a legal tender for the present.

The effect of this action, of course, was to limit the maximum value of the rupee, measured by gold, to 1 shilling and 4 pence, (1/4) and practically to attempt to declare the ratio between gold and silver in India to be 1 to 22 and a fraction; a ratio which was nearly, but not quite, maintained from the date of the closing of the India mints until last week, when India exchange was quoted at 16½ pence. I hope at a later time to be able to discuss in the Senate the effect of this action of India upon the possible future action of the United States, and also the remarkable action which the Chamber of Commerce of the Straits Settlements took last month in petitioning the English Government to give them an entirely different ratio; to put them upon a gold basis and give them gold pieces of one-tenth the value of the sovereign—50 cents—and make it the equivalent of the silver dollar. But to-day I do not care to go into that branch of the question.

There was both in England and in India bitter opposition to the closing of the India mints not only from bimetallists, but from merchants, bankers, and others having relations with that country. The measure was declared by some authorities to be temporary and grave doubts were expressed on every side as to the wisdom of the policy. There has ever since been a widespread impression that the India Government would be glad to retrace its steps. Many English gold monometallists of wide influence believe the policy to have been a mistaken one and would be glad to see the India mints reopened, if it could be done without stimulating the cause of bimetallism and as a separate and distinct action. There was a general opinion, not limited to England, that the India Government would be quick to avail itself of an opportunity to reopen its mints and would welcome any international attempt toward bimetallism that would raise the value of silver, and would be glad to cooperate in such an attempt.

This belief found expression in the speech of the chancellor of the exchequer of March 17, and I am sure that I violate no confidence when I say that the answer of the India Government protesting against reopening India mints was as much a surprise to the English ministry as it was a disappointment to us. While the protest was not final and while the English Government in London could have overruled the objections from India, yet such action would have been contrary to all precedent. As a matter of fact, the home Government, it is said, unanimously upheld the report.

Frequent statements in our papers assert that the answer of India was dictated from London. It may be that the blind and unreasoning fury of the city of London directed against any suggestion of contributions or concessions to an international settlement of the currency question which should recognize silver, and which threatened a panic and the overthrow of any ministry which attempted it, may have rendered the reply of the India Government not wholly unwelcome; but the policy outlined in the letter of September 16, signed by the viceroy and his associates, must stand as the deliberate and uninfluenced judgment of that Government.

To us the India situation is inexplicable. Millions of people, most of them extremely poor, have for years invested all their savings in silver. These accumulations a few years ago were worth a thousand millions of dollars and more. To-day they are worth less than half that sum. By the closing of the India mints and the artificial gold value given to silver, India is at a great disadvantage with the neighboring countries, the exports of which are stimulated by the higher premium on gold, and they are robbing India of much of her manufacturing and export trade. The present policy inflicts upon India as well the evils of an insufficient and steadily lessening currency, evils which the vicissitudes of that dependency during the last twelve months have served to emphasize.

The world has heard much of the famine in India and of the great funds subscribed for its victims. It has not been, however, so generally known that the famine was one of money rather than food; that the contributions were chiefly forwarded to India in the form of money and not grain, and that during the whole period of the famine rice was abundant where men were starving, and its price was but a trifle over a cent a pound, less than the price of wheat in England. For all these evils, the loss in the value of the savings of the people, the disadvantage of a different purchasing value for silver in India from that which prevailed in China, the evils of an insufficient volume of money, and the enormous injury which commerce suffers through violent fluctuations in the rate of exchange, we offered what we believed to be a remedy. Our offer was refused, and the refusal must be considered as final until the failure of the experiment upon which the India Government has entered shall be demonstrated.

The English ministers have published, of their own motion, the résumé of the interviews which were held in London, and with it the correspondence between the home and India Government. I shall ask to append a copy of this résumé to these remarks. The story of our English negotiations is not wholly told in this publication, but it covers them generally.

There was one oversight in communicating the so-called proposals to the India Government. It was distinctly understood at all our interviews to be a condition of the assent of any country to an agreement that it should be entirely satisfied that the plan proposed, because of the adhesion of a sufficient number of other nations, or otherwise, would secure the maintenance of the parity proposed. Had this been fully understood it is possible, though not probable, that a somewhat different answer would have been returned from India.

Any statement respecting our negotiations would be incomplete if it contained no reference to the unusual and largely unforeseen obstacles we encountered.

First among these came the remarkable drop in the price of silver, which fell between March and September from 64 cents per ounce to 51.7 cents, and fluctuated violently during a still longer period. Nothing could from the point of view of sentiment have so discredited our attempts to restore silver to its old pedestal as this extraordinary decline in its bullion value; and it was but little compensation to us to know that the fall came chiefly through the action of the smelters of the United States, who became apprehensive and, contrary to custom, sold not only their stock of bullion on hand, but sold also for thirty and sixty days delivery. It was wildly charged that there was a conspiracy to lower the price of silver, but a reasonably careful investigation puts the responsibility for the unusual decline at the door of our own smelters, aided perhaps by a small pool in New York which helped depress the price.

It was also unfortunate that coincident with our negotiations tariff legislation in the United States was necessary. We steadily declined to discuss bimetallism and tariff together, or to make one in the least degree dependent on the other. The French ministry did not attempt to make the one control the other, and every civilized nation recognizes that the question of tariffs is one to be determined exclusively by the country imposing the duty. Future negotiations, however, respecting bimetallism must to a certain extent take account of tariffs. Radical tariff changes the effect of which is to destroy the industries of a friendly nation breed hostility and ill feeling, and an alliance that would ordinarily be welcomed becomes unpopular and undesirable.

While we were in France, during the very period of our negotiations, such really unimportant but frictional enactments as those imposing a duty on works of art and limiting the free luggage of a passenger returning from Europe to $100 in value, both of which bear heavily and almost exclusively upon French artists and French merchants, were ingrafted upon our tariff laws, causing no end of complaint; and had legislative action in France been necessary in the line of our negotiations, it would have been made evident that certain of our tariff provisions had strained somewhat the traditional friendship between these two nations.

We were advised also that there was much ill feeling in Germany growing out of certain of our tariff changes. It is not the amount of duty imposed, but it is the sudden and radical changes in tariff laws which stir unfriendly feeling. In what I have said as to the effect of tariff changes upon the sentiments of foreign nations toward us I desire to exclude Great Britain. That is the one country where sentiment plays not the slightest part. Her adoption or rejection of a proposed international policy is always dependent on whether English interests, intelligently and selfishly considered, would be the gainer or the loser thereby. No other country has the right to find fault with this course, which seeks always the main chance, knows no traditions of friendship or of enmity, and looks only to England's gain, and it is worth something to any country dealing with her to be under no sense of obligation.

We were also somewhat embarrassed by the statements of representatives of New York bankers in England, who sought access to English officials and assured them that any sentiment which had formerly existed in the United States in favor of bimetallism was dead; that the mission was sent solely as a sop to a few far-Western Republicans; that the country generally favored the gold standard, and that the President of the United States shared this view. The statements were untrue, of course, but in support of them these people assumed to present interviews and statements of the Director of the Mint, a hold-over from the last Administration, the late Comptroller of the Currency, an equally precious legacy, now out of the public service and translated to a Chicago bank, and pretended statements in letters and interviews from the

Secretary of the Treasury, to the effect that there was no chance for international or other bimetallism and favoring the permanent adoption of the gold standard.

Nobody in Europe cared a rap what the two minor prophets thought or said, as nobody in this country cares, but the alleged statements of the Secretary of the Treasury were a different matter. We insisted that the letters must be forgeries and the interviews fictitious, and I trust they were, for it was inconceivable that a member of the Cabinet would seek to undermine the efforts of a mission appointed by the President and whose efforts he was cordially and zealously seconding.

We were also attacked from time to time by statements from extremists in the other direction, insisting that our efforts were sham and pretended; that we had no hope or expectation of success; that the President was secretly opposing us; that it was a disgrace to our country that we were permitted to invite other countries to join us in open mints; that it was humiliating that we were even consulting any other country on the subject; that failure was inevitable, and the sooner we came home the better. It was a new and somewhat ludicrous view of the silver question that made it humiliating that this country should invite other countries like France to join us in open mints, or that made it unimportant to ascertain the attitude of India, with her thousand million ounces of silver in bullion and ornaments changing hands in the bazaars at bullion value, and her 570,000,000 ounces of silver in silver coins doing duty at the ratio of about 22 to 1.

This attitude was by no means universal, and I beg to make especial exception of the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES], chairman of his party's national committee, who, from the first suggestion of an effort to secure an international agreement, while not believing it feasible, has ever lent the project all possible support, and sought only to strengthen the hands of the mission. It is unfortunately true, however, that the bitterness of the last campaign so blinded the vision of many men that the thing they believed to be impossible they came to hope would be impossible.

All of these occurrences, however, disturbing as they were, did not probably affect the outcome, so far as there has been up to this time an outcome of the negotiations.

Upon receipt of the formal answer from Great Britain we returned home, after having first proceeded to Paris, where we consulted at length with the French premier, M. Méline.

This, Mr. President, in brief, is the statement of our negotiations up to this point. The situation summarized is about this:

England finally and explicitly refuses to open English mints to silver or to alter her existing gold standard. She declines to open India mints to the coinage of silver, basing her refusal specifically, first, upon the lack of certainty that France and the United States could together maintain the parity between gold and silver at the ratio suggested, and, second, upon the proposed ratio of 15½ to 1. We are invited to make any further proposals which shall take into consideration these objections, but it is apparent that for the time being it is useless to count on any cooperation from Great Britain towards a bimetallic agreement.

France actively desires to see silver restored to its old position as a standard of value equally with gold. She insists, however, that the problem is one which demands international action and the cooperation to some adequate extent of other leading commercial nations of the world. Questions of possible future negotiations between France, the United States, and other countries and the question of change of ratio are for the moment held in abeyance. While we hope for continued joint action, France owes no further duty to us. She stood shoulder to shoulder with us in our attempt to secure from England even the concessions she voluntarily offered a few months ago.

In days when the influence of the money lender is potent in almost every capital of the world and dominates courts and national policies the ministry of France stood fearlessly by the interests of the whole people and counted the welfare of its hundreds of thousands of small holders of land dependent for their existence upon the fruits of the soil as paramount to that of the powerful class, which wants money dear and grain cheap. Whatever may be the final outcome of an effort through methods of diplomacy to secure some international action in favor of silver, the people of these United States will always remember gratefully the attitude of France upon this great question.

It is my sincere conviction that an international bimetallic agreement is still feasible, by the terms of which certain countries will join us and open their mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and others will contribute to the plan an enlarged use of that metal as money; and I say this the more freely because I shall give way upon the commission to somebody more fitted for such negotiations and better able to give them his constant time. This result can not be brought about without the expenditure of both time and patience, and the persons intrusted with the duty of negotiation must have back of them the hearty support of the President and of Congress.

It may also be necessary, in my opinion, to make concessions in the ratio, bringing it somewhere in the neighborhood of 20 to 1, more nearly approximating the ratios recognized by Russia, Austria, and India. There are many countries unvisited where there is a strong bimetallic sentiment, and which would undoubtedly cooperate in some fair plan. The Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, in a recent speech, stated that it was reported that the German Emperor had said he was extremely sorry and disappointed to hear that the India Government would not reopen India mints. I trust this may be true, and, in any event, there are many promising fields as yet untrodden, and many avenues through which we may hope for success.

The cause of bimetallism is not dead in Europe. It is a living, vital, and growing force. Wherever the possession of land is accompanied by the possession of intelligence you find a bimetallist, and in countries where rank and ancient lineage are still associated with ancestral holdings, devotion to the principles of bimetallism is not yet discreditable, nor are its advocates classed as clods or cranks.

Here, Mr. President, I should naturally end this account of our negotiations, negotiations which are still pending and undetermined. The extraordinary statements, however, lately made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and which, unexplained, must seriously affect the future of any further attempts toward securing international action, require some reference at this time.

When Congress convened on the 6th of last month, the President, in his references to the subject of international bimetallism, spoke earnestly and anxiously of his desire to see an international bimetallic agreement consummated. His assurances gave renewed hope to bimetallists all over the country, and seemed final and conclusive answer to those who had claimed that the President was not in earnest in his efforts toward international bimetallism. For myself, I needed no such proof. I had again and again been made to know how genuine was the President's devotion to this settlement of the vexed question. Within a fortnight after this, with no event meanwhile which would change existing conditions, the Secretary of the Treasury, in support of a bill which he has prepared respecting the currency, said as follows to a committee of Congress:

> The objects I have in mind in the series of provisions offered by me are four in number:
>
> 1. To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, remove, so far as possible, all doubts and fears on that point, and thus strengthen the credit of the United States both at home and abroad.
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> * * * * * * *

The two statements are utterly at variance and contradictory to each other. They can not be reconciled. This is not the proper occasion to analyze the bill of the Secretary. It will reach limbo long before it reaches the Senate. He proposes to capitalize the premium on our bonds sold recently and to make them, with others to be issued, a security definitely payable in gold.

The Secretary forgets that only a few months ago, when the country was in dire distress, we were compelled to pay nine millions of dollars for the privilege of keeping the word "gold" out of some of these very bonds. He ought not to forget, for the bank of which he was president, it was said, got some of the bonds and received some of the proceeds of that deplorable transaction. But I do not intend to discuss the bill, which the President's message specifically does not indorse, and it is premature to criticise the Secretary's Republicanism, for his advent into the party and the Cabinet were practically contemporaneous. We must accept the situation.

In my opinion, the great majority of the members of the Republican party are bimetallists, and the fact that they are misrepresented by a Cabinet officer is not pleasing, but it is endurable. The selection of the members of his official household is the President's own affair; and so long as he stands upon the question of bimetallism where he has ever stood, there is no serious ground for apprehension. But even in the inconceivable event that the Chief Magistrate of this people should in the exercise of his judgment determine to countenance the final fastening upon this country of the burdens of the gold standard, I trust we may still find warrant for faith and hope in the pledges of the party and the wisdom of its counsels.

We will cross our bridges when we come to them. The time when this country will submit to the final imposition of gold monometallism is far away. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the ability of this country to maintain alone the parity between silver and gold, there is no question that the concurrence of other nations would help and not hinder the cause of bimetallism in the United States, and efforts to secure it ought to receive the cordial support of every citizen who is opposed to gold monometallism.

International bimetallism is not a myth, a chimera. The people of Europe are, even as we are, struggling to keep their heads above water and seeking blindly for that which may make for prosperity and for progress. The evils of falling prices and dearer gold bring poverty and disaster to them as to us. It is said that

the influence of money grows year after year. So also does the influence of those great masses who toil from dawn till dark upon soil which God made rich and the unwise laws of man make profitless.

With useless endeavor
Forever, forever,
Is Sisyphus rolling
His stone up the mountain!

And every year of added burdens and lessened prices swells the ranks of those who refuse longer to believe that overproduction, cheaper transportation, and labor-saving inventions, can account for the steady decline in values since the mints were closed, nearly a quarter of a century ago. Dollar wheat is dollar wheat the world over; but it does not tell the same story in France and Germany, where drought and flood have left only starvation in their wake, that it does here where the misfortunes of the Old World have brought prosperity to the New.

Much of the recent legislation in Europe looking to the increase of gold holdings, and the depreciation of silver, finds its origin in the exigencies of a situation where readiness for war is the paramount necessity. There is hardly a statesman in Europe who believes the last word has yet been said upon the question of the remonetization of silver, and hardly one who would not welcome an effort to settle the question internationally. Only a few days ago, just before Christmas, in a debate in the French Chamber, M. Méline again declared from the Tribune that the French Government was at one with the United States on the question of bimetallism!

In the face of such a declaration it is as cowardly to abandon hope as it is false to talk about failure. International bimetallism is to the gold monometallist a stumbling block, and to the silver monometallist foolishness, but it is nevertheless a splendid possibility. Its accomplishment would be the greatest blessing that could befall our people, and to achieve it we might well afford to sink for the time the hostilities of party and the bickerings of faction. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

APPENDIX.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE PROPOSALS ON CURRENCY MADE BY THE SPECIAL ENVOYS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, October, 1897.]

No. 1.—*Foreign office to treasury.*

FOREIGN OFFICE, *July 27, 1897.*

SIR: I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to inform you that a meeting took place at the foreign office on the 15th instant, which was attended by his lordship, Mr. Balfour, Sir M. Hicks Beach, Lord George Hamilton, the French ambassador, the French minister (M. Geoffray), the American ambassador, and Messrs. Wolcott, Paine, and Stevenson.

The following proposals were made by Senator Wolcott:

1. The opening of the Indian mints, and the repeal of the order making the sovereign legal tender in India.

2. The placing of one-fifth of the bullion in the issue department of the Bank of England in silver.

3. (*a*) The raising of the legal-tender limit of silver to, say, £10.

(*b*) The issue of 20-shilling notes based on silver which shall be legal tender.

(*c*) The retirement, gradual or otherwise, of the 10-shilling gold pieces, and substitution of paper based on silver.

4. An agreement to coin annually £—— of silver.

Present silver coinage average for five years about £1,000,000, less annual withdrawal of worn and defaced coin for recoinage about £350,000.

Alternative proposal.—4. Agreement to purchase each year £—— in silver at coinage value.

5. The opening of English mints to the coinage of rupees and of a British dollar, which shall be full tender in Straits Settlements and other silver-standard colonies, and tender in United Kingdom to the limit of silver legal tender.

6. Action by the colonies and coinage of silver in Egypt.

7. Something having the general scope of the Huskisson plan.

I am, etc.,

GEORGE N. CURZON.

No. 2.—*Treasury to India office.*

TREASURY CHAMBERS, *August 2, 1897.*

SIR: I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury to request you to lay before the Secretary of State for India in council the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 27th ultimo,* which has been received from the foreign office, embodying the currency proposals which have been made to Her Majesty's Government by the special envoys from the United States, and which are supported by the ambassador of France.

It will be seen that among the proposals is one for reopening the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver and the repeal of the order making the sovereign legal tender in India. My Lords regard this as the most important of the proposals which they are invited to consider. The question which it raises involves serious issues in India, and before expressing any opinion on it themselves they will be glad to learn the views of the Secretary of State and of the Government of India.

I have, etc.,

E. W. HAMILTON.

No. 3.—*Foreign office to treasury.*

FOREIGN OFFICE, *August 5, 1897.*

SIR: With reference to the letter from this department of the 27th ultimo, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit herewith, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, copies of printed memoranda of the meetings held at the foreign office on the 12th and 15th July, at which the special envoys of the United States submitted the proposals of their Government with regard to currency.

Lord Salisbury would be glad to be favored with the views of the Lords Commissioners upon these proposals.

I am, etc.,

F. H. VILLIERS.

[Inclosure 1 in No. 3.]

Memorandum of a meeting held at the foreign office on Monday, July 12, 1897.

Present: The Marquess of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Prime Minister and Secretary of State for foreign affairs; the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India; the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer; his excellency the Hon. John Hay, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States; the Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, Gen. Charles J. Paine, the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, envoys of the United States on special mission.

Lord Salisbury invited a statement from the representatives of the United States as to the nature of their mission, whereupon Mr. Wolcott, on behalf of the special envoys, recited the essential provisions of the law under which he and his colleagues had been appointed, and explained the objects of their mission. He said, also, in substance, that the special envoys had determined that it was important to ascertain, as definitely as possible, in advance of an international bimetallic conference, if one should be called, the views of the governments which might participate therein, and the extent to which they would contribute to bring about a favorable result of such conference.

Mr. Wolcott explained that the special envoys had determined in the first instance to ascertain the views of the French, English, and German Governments on the question of reaching an international agreement respecting bimetallism. This determination was based upon the resolutions heretofore passed by the English House of Commons on the 17th of March, 1896, by the Prussian Landtag and Herrenhaus on the 16th and 21st of May, 1896, and upon the resolution proposed in the French Chamber of Deputies by M. Méline on the 17th of March, 1897, and signed by 347 of his colleagues, all of which resolutions Mr. Wolcott read.

Mr. Wolcott said that the special envoys had proceeded first to France, and that they had reached a complete and satisfactory preliminary understanding with the Government of that country; that in the negotiations to be carried on in England the special envoys believed they would have the full cooperation of the ambassador of the French Republic in London, His Excellency Baron de Courcel; that the French ambassador was, for the moment, absent from England, and that the special envoys of the United States would have asked a postponement of the meeting had it not been for the fact that the French ambassador had requested them to proceed with the meeting in his absence.

Mr. Wolcott then presented some reasons which, in the opinion of the special envoys, rendered it desirable that some international agreement for the restoration of bimetallism should be reached, and explained why, in their opinion, the success of this effort depended upon the attitude which England would take regarding the question. He then stated that the special envoys requested that England should agree to open English mints as its contribution to an attempt to restore bimetallism by international agreement, and dwelt upon the importance of the fact that France and the United States were together engaged in an attempt to bring about such an agreement, and were cooperating together to that end.

Lord Salisbury desired to know if the French Government would cooperate upon the basis of opening their mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Wolcott answered in the affirmative. Lord Salisbury then asked at what ratio, and was informed by Mr. Wolcott that the French Government preferred the ratio of 15½ to 1, and that the United States were inclined to yield this point and accept this as a proper ratio. Considerable discussion on the question of the ratio and the method by which it should be settled then took place, the special envoys taking the ground that the countries which opened their mints should among themselves determine the ratio. The Chancellor of the Exchequer suggested that if Indian mints were to be opened, England might be held to be interested in the ratio, but the special envoys did not accede to this view, and called attention to the fact that by opening Indian mints the English Government did not thereby adopt bimetallism in any form.

It was then suggested that further proceedings should be deferred until the French ambassador might be also present.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in further conversation, said that if the suggestion of opening the English mints was to be made he thought an answer in the negative would undoubtedly be given. The First Lord of the Treasury asked whether, assuming this request for opening English mints to be refused, it was desired that the subject be discussed upon the basis of something different and less than the opening of English mints.

Upon a mutual understanding that in the absence of the French Ambassador anything said should be considered as said informally, a discussion then took place as to the concessions that England might make toward an international solution of the question, if it should refuse to open English mints.

Mr. Wolcott, for the special envoys, presented the following as a list of contributions which, among others, England might make toward bimetallism if an international agreement could be effected:

1. Opening of the Indian mints.
Repeal of the order making the sovereign legal tender in India.

2. Placing one-fifth of the bullion in the issue department of the Bank of England in silver.

3. (*a*) Raising the legal-tender limit of silver to, say, £10.

(*b*) Issuing the 20-shilling notes based on silver, which shall be legal tender.

(*c*) Retirement, gradual or otherwise, of the 10-shilling gold pieces, and substitution of paper based on silver.

4. Agreement to coin annually £—— of silver (present silver coinage average for five years about £1,000,000, less annual withdrawal of worn and defaced coin for recoinage, £350,000).

5. Opening of English mints to coinage of rupees, and for coinage of British dollar, which shall be full tender in Straits Settlements and other silver-standard colonies and tender in the United Kingdom to the limit of silver legal tender.

6. Colonial action, and coinage of silver in Egypt.

7. Something having the general scope of the Huskisson plan.

Some general conversation followed in regard to the preceding suggestions, and the interview terminated, to be resumed on the 15th July, 1897, when it was understood that the French ambassador would also be present.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 3.]

Memorandum of a meeting held at the foreign office on Thursday, July 15, 1897.

Present: The Marquess of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India; the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer; his excellency the Baron de Courcel, Ambassador of the French

* See No. 1.

Republic; M. L. Geoffray, French Minister Plenipotentiary; his excellency the Hon. John Hay, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States; the Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, Gen. Charles J. Paine, the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, envoys of the United States on special mission.

The French ambassador was invited to declare the position of the French Government upon the question under consideration, and said in substance the following:

"Senator Wolcott having asked me to state precisely the point of view of the French Government in the question which engages us, I shall attempt, despite my slight personal competence, to make clear the considerations which have led my Government to associate itself in the actual negotiation.

"I should first of all recall the fact that the French monetary system, as it was established at the end of the last century and at the beginning of the present century, is based upon the simultaneous employment of gold and silver, of which the legal ratio has been fixed at 15½. This ratio has not been arbitrarily conceived.

"The men of great scientific worth who recommended it to the adoption of the legislative power had made long and careful preliminary investigations, and they reached the conclusion that the figure of 15½ represented the average and in some degree normal and natural ratio of the value of the two precious metals, such as resulted from universal use from an early period; that is to say, almost since the epoch of the discovery of America and the great economic renaissance of the sixteenth century.

"The legal system established in France upon this basis has operated for a long time in a manner fully satisfactory to the French nation. But for about twenty years this system has been disturbed by different causes which I will not undertake to enumerate here, because I should be afraid of doing it in an incomplete or insufficiently exact manner.

"One of these causes is doubtless the superabundant production of silver. However that may be, a disturbance has been produced, the former normal ratio of the value of gold and silver has been put in question, and there has resulted therefrom an unrest almost universal. This unrest has been more or less profoundly felt by the different nations. Perhaps England is less sensitive thereto than we are in France; but I am persuaded that she does not escape it, at least if the position of the British Empire in its entirety is considered, with all its dependencies—notably that very considerable dependency, India.

"Even in England it is incontestable that the agricultural classes complain of the depreciation of silver, and that more and more numerous voices demand that a remedy be applied to a monetary situation actually inadequate.

"In France we have been led to fight the evil by the closing of our mints to the silver metal; that is to say, by the temporary suspension of the coinage of silver. But this measure is only a palliative, and it is itself the symptom of a disturbed situation. We cease, in fact, to coin a money of which we do not cease to have need, and which has preserved its entire legal value. This paradox naturally does harm. Our population, notably the agricultural population, finds that it has not at its disposition sufficient resources in currency, in metallic money. On the other hand, if the Government in the actual state of affairs reopens the mints to the free coinage of silver, we would be flooded by the abundance of this metal coming from all other countries of the world, and we could not resist the even greater evil of the inevitable depreciation of one of our precious metals; that is to say, of the effective destruction of the legal ratio upon which our monetary system is based.

"We are persuaded that the state of affairs which has caused among us this very disadvantageous perturbation is in itself a temporary remedial phenomenon, and that it is only a question of remedying it by temporary measures which will permit us, and which will permit the entire world with us, to attain the epoch of a reestablishment of a normal exchange. In other words, we think that the production of silver, more active in certain quarters of the globe in the last quarter of a century, is not of itself considerable enough to change in an enduring manner the normal ratio between gold and silver after these two metals will have been scattered over the entire surface of the world among all nations who are called upon to absorb them.

"There is, then, in our eyes, a need which is perhaps transitory, but which is actually common to all the commercial nations, of taking measures adequate for assuring, by a common understanding, the reestablishment of the normal ratio of 15½ between silver and gold.

"If measures of this kind should be adopted by all the commercial nations, we would be able to reopen our mints to the free coinage of silver without fear of being submerged by an excessive influx of this metal.

"The reopening of the mints of all the commercial countries to the free coinage of silver in the ratio of 15½ with gold would be the most natural and the most efficacious means of arriving at the result sought for. This is the desideratum which I am instructed to bring forward here, and which I am particularly to urge upon the English Government as a primordial condition of the success of the common understanding.

"If the Government of the Queen, even in consenting to reopen the mints in India, should refuse to adopt the same measure for England, at least would they not be able to take certain measures which would be, up to a certain point, equivalent, in order to maintain the full value of silver, and to prevent India from being the victim of a depreciation of this metal in consequence of an unlimited coinage? It is not within the province of representatives of France to search out or to formulate these equivalent measures which it is in the interest of England itself to take, and the choice of which should belong to it.

"But in default of measures of this kind, which should be really sufficient to contribute to the maintenance of the nominal value of silver, the French Government would not consider the reopening of the mints of India alone as a guarantee sufficient to permit them to reopen the French mints to the free coinage of silver.

"By way of suggestion, I would indicate, as one of the measures which the English Government might usefully adopt, the annual purchase of a certain quantity of silver metal, which might afterwards be disposed of as seemed best—either it might be preserved in ingots, or it might be used for regular consumption, or it might be sent to India.

"This quantity might be fixed approximately, at least for a number of years, at a sum of £10,000,000 in nominal value. This is, perhaps, only a palliative. It is, in any event, only one of the expedients which would be deemed necessary. But I am to urge strongly that the English Government determine to take measures of this kind or other equivalent measures if, as I believe, it recognizes with us the necessity of improving the monetary situation in a great part of its empire—I may say, in a great part of the entire world."

Lord Salisbury then asked whether the French Government would decline to open its mints unless England would also open her mints. The French ambassador replied that he preferred to discuss the subject upon the basis that France would go to open mints if England would consent to open her mints, but that he would not exclude from his view the question of contributions by England toward maintaining the value of silver, short of open mints. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in response to this, stated definitely that the English Government would not agree to open English mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and that, whatever views he and his colleagues might separately hold on the question of bimetallism, he thought he could say they were united upon this point.

The French Ambassador, upon being asked what contributions he suggested, replied that among other contributions he thought England should open her Indian mints, and should also agree to purchase annually, say, £10,000,000 of silver for a series of years.

The suggestions made by the special envoys at the interview on the 12th July were again read, and the special envoys accepted also as important and desirable the proposal that the English Government should purchase annually, say, £10,000,000 of silver, with proper safeguards and provisions as to the place and manner of its use.

The French Ambassador expressed his approval generally of the suggestions of the special envoys as being serviceable in the consideration of the question. It was then understood that the proposals submitted by the French Ambassador and by the special envoys of the United States should be considered and due notice given when a reply could be made.

Lord Salisbury requested Mr. Wolcott to prepare a résumé of the proceedings of this and the preceding meeting.

No. 4.—*India office to government of India.*

INDIA OFFICE, *August 5, 1897.*

MY LORD: Your excellency is aware that special envoys from the United States and the Ambassador of France have had interviews with members of Her Majesty's Government in order to discuss the subject of currency reform, in which the Governments of both those countries are at present much interested.

2. The result of those discussions is that Her Majesty's Government have been asked whether, on certain conditions, the question of reopening the Indian mints, which have been closed since 1893, would be taken into consideration.

3. Her Majesty's Government understand that the Governments of France and of the United States desire to open their mints to the free coining of silver, as well as of gold, such silver to be made legal tender to an unlimited amount at a ratio of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold, provided that they are satisfied they would receive such assistance from other powers in increasing the demand for silver as would, in their opinion, justify them in such a policy. They propose to summon an international conference to deal with the matter, if they are led to believe, by the preliminary inquiry which they are now undertaking, that such a conference would arrive at any satisfactory result; and they ask whether, if their mints were opened as suggested, your excellency's Government would undertake to reopen concurrently the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and to repeal the order which made the sovereign legal tender in India.

It would in this case be clearly understood that no action shall be taken by you until you are satisfied that the intentions and undertakings of the two Governments will undoubtedly be carried into effect.

4. Her Majesty's Government have replied that they will consult your excellency's Government upon these proposals, and I invite you accordingly to give them your most careful consideration.

5. It is argued that, on the one hand, very great advantages would be gained for India under an arrangement which could not fail to have the effect of raising materially the gold value of silver, and consequently of the rupee, and which, if it were maintained, would give a good prospect of a more stable ratio, when once the first disturbance was over, than has been known for many years. In that case the heavy loss which is now sustained both by your Government and by all individuals who depend upon a silver currency for the payment of liabilities contracted in gold would, in all likelihood, disappear; and holders of rupee values would benefit greatly by the increased command of sterling values which such a change would necessarily give them.

6. The present system, however great may be the benefits which it has conferred, may appear to be one of artificial and arbitrary restriction, which is thought by some to have an injurious effect on the course of trade, and the fact of its removal would have the advantage of leaving the expansion and contraction of the currency to the natural forces of the market. I believe, morever, that your excellency will agree with me in thinking that the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee at a point considerably above the intrinsic value of the silver which it contains is not without inconvenience, and that a policy which, without lowering exchange, would restore the rupee to a value practically unmodified by mint regulations has much to recommend it.

7. On the other hand, there are certain objections which will readily occur to your excellency, such as the disturbance and dislocation of trade which might perhaps follow a great alteration in the rate of exchange, and the possibility, however remote, that the value of the rupee, as measured in commodities in India, would be so far enhanced as to cause discontent by increasing seriously the amount payable as taxation.

8. A more serious question, in my opinion, is whether the combination of only two governments, even though the countries which they represent are as important financially as France and the United States, is sufficient to give such a reasonable promise of stability and permanence to an arrangement of this nature as would justify India in facing the undeniable risks and inconveniences attaching to such a change in her system of currency. No doubt, however, the conclusions to be formed on this aspect of the question must in part depend on the terms of the arrangement made between the governments concerned.

9. In conclusion, I will remind your excellency that in 1892 the policy of closing the mints was only recommended by your excellency's predecessor in council on the ground that an international arrangement, similar to that which is now contemplated, was not then obtainable. This is clearly stated in the letters of Lord Lansdowne's Government, dated the 23d March and 21st June, 1892, and I shall be glad to learn whether your excellency sees any reason to modify the views therein expressed, and if so, on what grounds.

10. The question involves issues of such magnitude that I can not ask your excellency to reply to this dispatch without taking such time as you may require for full deliberation and confidential discussion. As, however, it is important that Her Majesty's Government should, as soon as possible, be in a position to give an answer to the French and American representatives, I trust you will at once undertake the consideration of the matter, and that you will let me know your views without any unnecessary delay.

I have, etc.,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

No. 5.—*India office to treasury.*

INDIA OFFICE, *October 13, 1897.*

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in council to forward, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the treasury, the inclosed copies of a correspondence which has taken place between his Lordship and the Government of India on the subject of the currency proposals of France and the United States.

2. It will be observed that on the 5th August, Lord George Hamilton invited the Government of India to give their most careful consideration to these proposals, which were to the effect that the Governments of the United

States and of France should open their mints to the free coinage of silver, as well as of gold, such silver to be made legal tender to an unlimited amount at the ratio of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold, provided that those Governments were satisfied they would receive such assistance from other powers in increasing the demand for silver as would in their opinion justify them in such a policy.

They proposed to summon an international conference to deal with the matter if they were led to believe, by the preliminary inquiry which they were undertaking, that such a conference would arrive at any satisfactory result, and they asked whether, if their mints were opened as suggested, the Government of India would undertake to reopen concurrently the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver and to repeal the order which made the sovereign legal tender in India.

3. To this dispatch the Government of India have replied in a letter, dated the 16th September, in which, as will be seen, they recommend the rejection of these proposals for reasons which they state at considerable length.*

4. The Government of India have, in consideration of this question, the advantage which local knowledge and daily experience of the working of the present currency system can not fail to give. It is upon them, moreover, that the duty of carrying out the proposed change would necessarily fall; and they would have an interest in its success or failure with which that of no other Government or public body can for a moment be compared. In these circumstances, the Secretary of State in council feels that, apart from all other considerations, he could not act in opposition to the strongly expressed views of the Government of India unless he were convinced that the proposed scheme is intrinsically sound, and that it would confer real and lasting advantages upon the Government and people of India.

5. After most careful consideration Lord George Hamilton has arrived at the conclusion that the scheme does not fulfill those conditions, and that the criticisms of the Government of India upon it are in the main well founded. Those criticisms are so clearly and fully stated in the inclosed letter that he does not feel it necessary to recapitulate or enlarge upon them; there are, however, one or two of their arguments in which he desires more especially to express his concurrence.

6. The first of these relates to the question of the ratio between gold and silver to be adopted in the proposed international agreement. The difference in the market value of the two metals is in the proportion of about 35 to 1, whereas the ratio proposed is 15½ to 1; and his lordship can not avoid the conclusion that the adoption of a ratio differing so widely from that which actually obtains between the two metals at the present time constitutes in itself a most serious, if not insuperable, objection to the proposals under consideration.

7. Lord George Hamilton is also in agreement with the Government of India as to the grave results which any failure of the suggested arrangement would entail upon India. He believes that, owing to the special circumstances of that country and the peculiar nature of the obligations of its Government, those results would be far more disastrous than any which would, in the event of such a failure, be incurred by France and the United States, and he would therefore be unable to consent on the part of India to the proposed experiment unless he were thoroughly convinced that its effects would be not only advantageous but durable.

8. On this point, he regrets to say, he can not profess to be satisfied. Without discussing in detail the reasons which have led the Government of India to conclude that the proposed system could not be regarded as secure, he considers that, taken together, they show that it contains elements of uncertainty and danger which he does not think that the Government of India should be called upon to face in disregard of their own strong conviction as to the peril of the course they are asked to pursue.

9. It has not been suggested, nor is it part of the proposed agreement, that France and the United States should, if the arrangement failed to maintain the desired ratio between gold and silver, become monometallic silver-using countries, nor is it easy to see, even if such an undertaking were offered, how it would be made effective under certain conceivable contingencies. Yet, in the absence of any such safeguard, India has strong reasons for declining to adopt a policy which might end in placing her in the position of a country having a monometallic currency heavily depreciated, and yet unassisted, or at best only slightly assisted, by the currency requirements of the countries upon whose invitation she had taken such action.

10. Lord George Hamilton desires me to say that he is fully conscious of the fact that these proposals, if they were adopted, might have an effect extending far beyond the boundaries of Her Majesty's Indian dominions, with which he is principally concerned. But he does not think it necessary to discuss the subject from that point of view, or to consider whether or upon what conditions it would now be desirable to substitute an international agreement such as was contemplated by the Government of India in 1892 for the policy which was adopted in 1893.

He can only deal with the particular proposals now before him, and, as regards these proposals, he has been unable to avoid the conclusion that they do not satisfy the conditions necessary to justify such a change of policy as has been suggested to him.

11. The Secretary of State in council must therefore record his concurrence in the request of the government of India that Her Majesty's Government will not assent to the undertaking desired by France and the United States.

I have, etc.,

ARTHUR GODLEY.

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[Inclosure 1 in No. 5.]

India office to Government of India, August 5, 1897.

(See No. 4.)

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[Inclosure 2 in No. 5.]

Government of India to India office.

SIMLA, *September 16, 1897.*

MY LORD: We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's dispatch of the 5th of August last, asking for our opinion whether the Indian mints may be reopened to silver as part of a contemplated arrangement under which France and the United States of America will open their mints to silver as well as gold.

The present currency systems of the three countries may be thus described: France and the United States both have a gold standard; their mints are open to gold and closed to silver; but gold and silver coins are alike legal tender to an unlimited amount in both countries, at a ratio of 15½ to 1 in the former and of 16 to 1 in the latter. The currency system of India is in a transition state: the government of India in 1893 decided to establish a gold standard, and the first step toward that object was the closing of the mints to silver by Act VIII of 1893. The silver rupee is still the sole legal-tender coin, though the government has by executive orders undertaken to receive gold and sovereigns under certain restrictions set forth in notifications Nos. 2662 and 2663 of the 26th of June, 1893, the rate of exchange adopted being 16 pence the rupee or 15 rupees=1 pound sterling.

The measures to be taken when the transition period has passed have not been laid down, but it is probable that the Indian mints will be opened to gold, and gold coins will be made legal tender to an unlimited amount; silver rupees would also continue to be legal tender to an unlimited amount, and the ratio between the rupee and the gold coins as legal tender would at the same time be finally settled. The system toward which India is moving is thus a gold standard of the same kind as that which now exists in France and the United States, but with a different ratio for legal tender; but for the present the mints are closed both to gold and silver. The transition period has lasted for more than four years, but there is ground for hope that it is now drawing to a close.

The changes which are involved in the arrangements proposed to Her Majesty's Government are the following: France and the United States are to open their mints to the free coinage of silver, continuing the free coinage of gold and the unlimited legal tender of coins of both metals, the ratio remaining unchanged in France and being altered to the French ratio of 15½ to 1 in the United States. India is to open her mints to silver, to keep them closed to gold, and to undertake not to make gold legal tender. France and the United States would thus be bimetallic; India would be monometallic (silver); while most of the other important countries of the world would be monometallic (gold).

The object which the proposers have in view is the establishment of a stable relation between the values of gold and of silver. This would include the establishment of a stable exchange between the rupee and sterling currency, which was the object of the government of India in the proposals made in our financial dispatch of the 21st of June, 1892, which proposals ultimately resulted in the adoption, in view to the attainment of that object, of the policy of a gold standard and in the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver.

If, then, it were certain that the suggested measures would result in the establishment of a stable ratio, the Government of India might well consider whether their adoption would not be preferable to the policy to which they committed themselves in 1893 in the hope of attaining the same result by isolated action on the part of India alone. The principal questions, therefore, for us to consider are, whether the measures are more likely to succeed than the policy of 1893, and what consequences to India may be apprehended if the measures should fail of success after being brought into operation. From this point of view we propose to discuss the effect on trade and industry, and on our own revenues, of the changes when made, and of the failure of the arrangement, if it should fail, the chances of success and the risks of failure.

The first result of the suggested measures, if they even temporarily succeed in their object, would be an intense disturbance of Indian trade and industry by the sudden rise in the rate of exchange, which, if the ratio adopted were 15½ to 1, would be a rise from about 16 pence to about 23 pence the rupee. Such a rise is enough to kill our export trade, for the time at least. If the public were not convinced that the arrangement would have the effect intended, or believed that it would not be permanent, the paralysis of trade and industry would be prolonged and accompanied by acute individual suffering, none of the advantages expected would be attained, and the country would pass through a critical period which would retard its progress for years.

How long the crisis would last before normal or stable conditions were restored it is not possible to conjecture. It would be long even if the mercantile and banking community saw that silver was being steadily maintained at the prescribed ratio, while any indication of unsteadiness would greatly prolong the period by giving foundation for doubt. If the doubt should happen to be justified by the results, the position would be disastrous alike to the State, to individuals, and to trade generally. The exchange value of the rupee having risen suddenly, without any intermediate steps, from 16 pence to some higher figure, it would fall quite as suddenly to a point far lower than its present level, probably to 9 pence, or even lower. Such a fall would, apart from other disastrous results, necessitate the imposition of additional taxation to the extent of many crores.

We may here remind your Lordship that such an agreement as is proposed is an infinitely more serious question for India than for either of the other two countries, for it seems clear that practically the whole risk of disaster from failure would fall on India alone. What would happen in each of the three countries if the agreement broke down and came to an end? France possesses a large stock of gold, and the United States are at present in much the same situation as France, though the stock of that metal is not so large.

It may be admitted that if no precautions were taken these gold reserves might disappear under the operation of the agreement, and in that case, if the experiment ultimately failed, the two countries concerned would suffer great loss. But it is inconceivable that precautions would not be taken, at all events so soon as the danger of the depletion of the gold reserves manifested itself, and therefore it is probable that no particular change would take place in the monetary system of France or the United States, the only effect of the agreement being a coinage of silver which would terminate with the termination of the agreement. Thus the whole cost of the failure, if the experiment should fail, would be borne by India.

Here the rupee would rise with great swiftness; it would keep steady for a time, and then, when the collapse came, it would fall headlong. What course could we then adopt to prevent the fluctuation of the exchange value of our standard of value with the fluctuations in the price of silver? We do not think that any remedy would be open to us, for if the Indian mints were reopened to silver now it would, in our opinion, be practically impossible for the Government of India ever to close them again, and even if they were closed it would only be after very large additions had been made to the amount of silver in circulation.

There is another important consideration in which India is affected in a manner different from France and the United States. The effect of the scheme will probably be an increase in gold prices (that is, in the prices current in France and in the United States) and a fall in silver prices (that is, in the prices current in India). This is not the place in which to discuss the economic effects of a rise or a fall in prices, a matter in respect of which there may be difference of opinion. But we presume that France and the United States contemplate with equanimity the possible effects of the change of prices upon their trade and production generally, while it is manifestly impossible for us, affected as we are in the opposite direction, to take the same view

Moreover, it seems to us somewhat unfair to expect that India should, after its struggles and difficulties of the last decade, consider itself on the same plane in the discussion of these projects as France and the United States. India has, since 1893, passed through a period of serious tension and embarrassment alike to trade and to the Government. We are satisfied that, great as have been the troubles which have attended this period of transition, the attainment in the end of the paramount object of stability in exchange is worth more than all the sacrifices made. We believe that our difficulties are now nearly over, and that we shall, in the near future, succeed in establishing a stable exchange at 16 pence the rupee by continuing the policy initiated in 1893.

The United States are possibly, in part at least, inspired in making these proposals by the idea that they may have before them some of the difficulties and dangers which we have experienced. We need not say that if our way was clear before us, the consideration that another and a friendly nation would derive benefit from the course adopted by us would present itself

* See inclosure 2 to this letter.

to our minds as a good reason for the adoption of a course of action which would have that result. But the case is quite different when, on the eve of emerging with success, by our own unaided efforts, from the monetary disturbances of the last twenty years, we are asked, in view of the benefit to other nations, to throw away the advantages we have gained and plunge into a new period of struggle and change. Only the most absolute certainty of early and permanent success would warrant our acceptance of such a position.

We can not help seeing that if the policy of 1893 is now abandoned and if the triple union now proposed as a substitute should fail in its operation or should terminate, and in its failure subject Indian trade to the violent shocks we have described, the government of India could not, as a responsible government, call upon the commercial public to face another prolonged period of doubt, suspense, agitation, and difficulties. For it must be clearly and fully recognized that if India joins in the proposed measures we shall be left dependent, as the sole means of attaining stability in exchange, on the success of those measures, and that, if they should fail, India must be content to remain permanently under the silver standard with all its admitted disadvantages.

If, then, there is any reasonable doubt of the success of the suggested measures, we are of opinion that we ought to refuse to cooperate, and should maintain our freedom to watch the course of events and take such action from time to time as these may render expedient. A possibility, or even a probability, that the efforts of France and the United States might meet with success would not be enough to justify us in parting with our freedom or doing anything to further an experiment which, if it fails, will entail consequences to the trade and finances of India which must be described, without any exaggeration, as disastrous.

We have given very careful consideration to the question whether France and the United States are likely, with the help of India, to be able to maintain the relative value of gold and silver permanently at the ratio they intend to adopt, and have come to the conclusion that while we admit a possibility of the arrangements proposed resulting in the permanent maintenance of the value of gold and silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1, the probability is that they will fail to secure that result, and that it is quite impossible to hold that there is anything approaching a practical certainty of their doing so.

One reason for this conclusion is that the arrangement would rest on too narrow a basis. A union consisting of two countries, with a third lending assistance, is a very different thing from the general international union of all or most of the important countries of the world which was advocated by the government of India in the dispatches of March and June, 1892, and of February and September, 1886.

To afford a hope that a monetary union will succeed in establishing stability in the relative value of gold and silver, it is essential that the nations adhering to it should be of such number and importance that the metallic currency of the whole body shall be of sufficient extent to allow of the exercise of adequate influence on the value of the two metals.

We doubt whether any two, or even three, nations in the world, unless, indeed, one of them was Great Britain, could comply with this condition, and we have no hesitation in saying that France and the United States and India certainly could not. The intended ratio assigns to coined silver a much higher value than the present market value of silver, and the market value could only be raised by transferring the demand for coinage from gold to silver. But France, the United States, and India all possess a very large stock of silver coin, and it is doubtful whether there is much room in them for a large increase in the silver coinage except by the displacement in France and the United States of the existing gold coins.

It is quite possible that the whole of the gold coinage of both France and the United States might disappear and be replaced by silver coins before the market value of silver was raised to the intended ratio with gold. Whether the Governments of those countries will allow a total displacement of their gold by silver coins and the possible export from the country of the entire stock of gold is, as we explain in paragraphs 6 and 16 of this dispatch, open to more than doubt; and in so far as either enforces measures to prevent gold from being exported, the power of the union, and possibly also its desire, to effect its object will be diminished.

A further doubt occurs to us in the possibility that either France or the United States may, for reasons which will suggest themselves to your lordship, be reduced for a time to a paper currency. In that case, the agreement would cease to operate for an indefinite period under the stress of circumstances. This possibility, though of no importance in the case of a union comprising all the important countries of the world, can not be disregarded when two or three countries only form the union.

Another important source of doubt lies in the consideration that a three-sided agreement is open to much greater risk of termination by the action of one or two of the parties than a many-sided agreement such as the Government of India advocated before 1893. In the latter all the commercial countries would be in the union, and all would be in an equal position; there would be no ground for supposing that the operation of the agreement benefited one country at the expense of another.

There would, therefore, be no substantial inducement for withdrawal from the régime adopted by common consent; the union might, for practical purposes, continue to subsist and to produce its effect even after the dissenting country had withdrawn. On the other hand, in a three-sided agreement such as is now proposed, either France or the United States might any day find some reason for thinking that some other nation was obtaining some advantage at their expense in consequence of the great difference in the standard of value, and thereupon discussions might ensue as to the expediency of terminating the agreement, which would have only a less serious effect than its actual termination.

Another reason for anticipating that the proposed agreement is not likely to succeed will be found in the considerations mentioned in paragraph 6 regarding the improbability of France and the United States allowing their gold reserve to disappear. We attach great importance to these considerations, because we are convinced that they vitally affect the prospects of any agreement being successfully carried out. With the precautions to which we have referred the experiment might be continued, for the risk to the two nations would be very small. But without these precautions, or if they proved to be inadequate for their purpose, i. e., the retention of a sufficient stock of gold, we believe the inducement to abandon the experiment would be very strong, and even if one country adopted that course, it would be impossible to prevent the whole agreement breaking down.

For these reasons alone, without taking into consideration the objections based on the particular ratio proposed, which we shall separately discuss, we have no hesitation in recommending your Lordship to refuse to give the undertaking desired by the Governments of France and the United States. We are quite clearly of opinion that the interests of India demand that her mints shall not be opened as part of an arrangement to which two or three countries only are parties and which does not include Great Britain.

We note that the proposals of the Governments of France and the United States are subject to the proviso that they are satisfied that they will receive assistance from other powers in increasing the demand for silver. We believe that a limited increase of the quantity of silver used as currency will exercise a very trifling influence, if any, in raising the gold price of silver, and that the only assistance from other powers which can be of any real value would be the addition of other countries to the bimetallic union of France and the United States. If, however, assurances of really substantial cooperation should be secured from other countries, we shall be glad to learn the exact nature of the assurances, and we shall then consider whether the promised cooperation changes the conditions of the problem or adds materially to the chances of success.

We believe, however, that whatever inducements are held out to us by other nations, our best policy in monetary matters is to link our system with that of Great Britain. Our commercial connections with that country are far more important than those with all the rest of the world put together, and more than a sixth part of our expenditure is incurred in that country and measured in its currency. The advantages which in this respect we gain by following the lead of Great Britain are not obtained, or not fully obtained, if we become members of a monetary union in which Great Britain takes no part. And, indeed, as we have already explained, we have little hope of an efficient union being formed unless Great Britain is a member.

We think it a reasonable position for us to take with regard to the present proposals by France and the United States that we should say that the government of India strove long and earnestly to further the formation of an international union; that when they saw that the opposition of England rendered impossible the attainment of that object within any measurable time, they temporarily abandoned their efforts in that direction and decided, as the least prejudicial of the courses open to them, to throw in their lot with Great Britain and to adopt the gold standard; that, as it appears improbable that an effective union will be formed without the adhesion of Great Britain, and as the measures adopted to introduce a gold standard in India are now approaching final success, they consider that it will be wisest to adhere to the course adopted in 1893 until Great Britain is prepared to join in international bimetallism, and that they therefore wish to adhere to the same monetary standard as Great Britain, with which nation they are most closely linked both in respect of their commercial relations and in all other respects, and to refrain from becoming a party to arrangements with other nations in which Great Britain sees ample reason for refusing to join.

So far the arguments we have offered in discussing the chances of success or failure of the arrangement have been independent of consideration of the precise ratio proposed by France and United States. We have objected to the arrangement on grounds which apply to it, whatever be the ratio adopted, but we must add that our objections are greatly strengthened by the fact that so high a ratio is proposed as 15½ to 1. It seems to us that the difficulty of making the arrangement effective will be immensely increased by the adoption of a ratio differing so widely from the present market ratio. Indeed, even if it could be maintained successfully, we should object to that ratio in the interests of India, and we recommend that your Lordship should, on behalf of India, decline to participate in or do anything to encourage the formation of a union based on that ratio.

We have said in paragraph 5 that the first result of the proposed arrangement would be an immediate disturbance of trade and industry by the advance of the exchange value of the rupee, which will be very intense if the rise is from between 15 and 16 pence to about 23 pence. There is no doubt that the effect would be to throw some branches of the export trade of India and the industries connected therewith (the planting industries, for example, in which a large amount of European capital has been embarked) into the most depressed condition for some time at least. The period of depression might be long or comparatively short, though there are authorities who are inclined to attribute a permanently disastrous effect to such a large and sudden rise in exchange, and to apprehend that Indian commerce might be utterly shaken by the change.

In any case, we are of opinion that the true interests of India demand that any measures for attaining stability in the rate of exchange between gold and silver should be based upon a rate not greatly differing from 16 pence the rupee, and that any measure which would raise the rupee materially higher than that level involves great dangers, for which we see no adequate compensations. Your lordship will observe that we attach no special importance to the advantages to be derived from the proposed considerable rise in exchange, mentioned in paragraph 5 of your dispatch, and consider them to be far outweighed by the resulting evils.

Pressed as we have been for many years by the difficulty of finding the continually increasing number of rupees requisite to discharge our sterling liabilities, we are apt to look too exclusively at the effect which a rise of exchange would have in diminishing the burden of that demand upon us. We do not deny that a large surplus of revenue will arise from so great an improvement in exchange; but it is not to be forgotten that there are many respects in which our revenue account must directly suffer by a rise in the exchange value of the rupee, and that these considerations ought to greatly influence our estimate of the benefit to our revenue account which is almost the sole advantage which, as a Government, we can expect to obtain from the proposed measures.

The anticipated fall in prices is one that will adversely affect both our revenues and the general condition of the agricultural classes in the country. To take the case of our land revenue, a very large portion of the country has passed under land-revenue settlement during the last ten or fifteen years. One of the factors in fixing the demand of the Government for revenue is the price of agricultural produce. If that price falls away, the heavier the demand becomes, and if it falls away materially the relation between the price that the ryot can obtain for his produce and the assessment he has to meet may be so seriously altered as to affect the agricultural prosperity of large tracts of country.

The work of resettlement is a tedious one; it can not be effected in all probability for some years, and when it is effected it will pro tanto dissipate much of the advantage which the rise of exchange would bring to the Government account.

So, also, as regards our railway revenues, which are now so important a portion of our income. They are in part directly dependent upon the activity of the export trade, and a blow struck at that trade will be felt by us immediately and directly through our railway account.

For these reasons, therefore, in addition to those set forth in the earlier portion of this dispatch, we recommend that the reply to the request of the Governments of France and the United States should be in the negative. We presume that a union based upon a ratio low enough to suit our interests would be unacceptable to France and the United States.

With reference to paragraph 6 of your Lordship's dispatch, we invite attention to the description of the present currency system of India given in paragraph 2 above. There appears to be some misapprehension in the comparison drawn between the arrangement proposed by the United States and France and the "present system" in India.

The present system is, of course, open to the objection that it is one of artificial restriction, but it is essential to bear in mind that it is not a permanent system, or, indeed, a system at all. We are in a transition period, moving from one system to another, and the present artificial restriction is merely a temporary expedient which has for its sole object the acceleration of the movement, and which will cease to exist at the completion of the movement. Thereafter the expansion and contraction of the currency will be left to the natural forces of the market; that is, it will be regulated automatically by the inflow and outflow of gold.

It is true that the system will be open to the other objection stated in paragraph 6 of the dispatch, that the rupee will continue to remain at a value above its metallic value; but—as was pointed out by Lord Herschell's committee—this is an objection which has not made itself seriously felt in the other countries, including France and the United States, in which an analogous system has been in operation for many years. It is not likely that the objection will make itself seriously felt in India when the gold standard has been effectively introduced.

The question really is not one of comparison, as put by your Lordship, between the present temporary expedient in India and the arrangement proposed, but between a gold standard and the proposed arrangement, which involves the abandonment of the policy of a gold standard, adopted in 1893, in favor of reversion to the policy of a silver standard.

In paragraph 9 of the dispatch your Lordship reminds us that "in 1892 the policy of closing the mints was only recommended" by Lord Lansdowne's government "on the ground that an international arrangement, similar to that which is now contemplated, was not then obtainable," and we are asked to say whether we see any reason to modify the views expressed in that sense in the dispatches of the 23rd March and 21st June, 1892.

In reply, we have first to point out that the international arrangement which Lord Lansdowne's Government contemplated is very far from being similar to that which is now proposed. The proposal now under consideration is for a union of two countries only, with some assistance from a third. The international arrangement contemplated in 1892 was a general bimetallic union of all important nations, or, to use the words of the dispatch of the 4th September, 1886, which is referred to in paragraph 2 of dispatch of the 21st June, 1892, as expressing the views held by Lord Lansdowne's Government, "an international agreement for the free coinage of silver and the making of both gold and silver coin a legal tender at a fixed ratio by a group of nations possessed of a metallic currency of sufficient extent to maintain that ratio permanently." We have already stated our opinion that the agreement now proposed does not fulfill the last-named essential condition.

Secondly, circumstances have essentially altered since 1892. Despairing of securing the adoption of any of the measures which they had persistently urged, the Government of India decided to attempt the establishment of a gold standard, and, as the first step, closed the mints to the coinage of silver tendered by the public. If the proposals now made had been made in 1892 or at any time before June, 1893, it is conceivable that the Government of India of that time would have welcomed them as containing a possibility of securing the objects they desired, and would, in order to secure their adoption, have agreed to postpone the closing of the mints and to keep them open for a period sufficient to allow a full trial to the measures of France and the United States, say for five years.

But our position is now very different. The experience of the last three or four years has cleared up many doubts which were present to our predecessors' minds in 1893, and it has taught us that the course we actually adopted in 1893 really had in it better chances of success than the alternative of a partial international agreement. To agree not to close mints still open for a definite time, and to agree to reopen closed mints, are two very different things. The former course would have been justifiable if the measures proposed were such as to afford a reasonable expectation of securing the main object of the Government of India, namely, stability in the rate of exchange. The latter is entirely unjustifiable unless the measures afford a practical certainty of securing that object.

The conditions under which we have had to reply to your Lordship's dispatch preclude our consulting the commercial and banking communities in this country, although the subject is one in which they are, as we have explained, most closely interested. It was only after prolonged public discussion, and after a formal examination by a committee of experts, that the policy of 1893 was adopted; and if we thought it our duty to advocate a change in that policy instead of to set out the strong objections which we see to its abandonment, we would nevertheless strongly deprecate any steps of the kind being taken without the fullest preliminary consideration on the part of the banking and commercial bodies in this country.

To sum up our reply to your Lordship's reference is a strong recommendation that you should decline to give the undertaking desired by France and the United States. Our unanimous and decided opinion is that it would be most unwise to reopen the mints as part of the proposed arrangements, especially at a time when we are to all appearance approaching the attainment of stability in exchange by the operation of our own isolated and independent action.

ELGIN.
G. S. WHITE.
J. WESTLAND.*
J. WOODBURN.
M. D. CHALMERS.
E. H. H. COLLEN.
A. C. TREVOR.

No. 6.—*Treasury to foreign office.*

TREASURY CHAMBERS, *October 16, 1897.*

SIR: With reference to your letters of the 27th July and the 5th August last, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury to request you to inform the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that they have had under their consideration the proposals respecting currency which were submitted to Her Majesty's Government by the representatives of the United States and France at the conferences held at the foreign office on the 12th and 15th July last.

Of these proposals it is evident that the first, which relates to the reopening of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, is by far the most important; and on the 5th August the Secretary of State for India in council addressed a dispatch to the government of India, asking for an expression of their opinion on the subject.

I am now to inclose a copy of a letter from the India office,* forwarding the reply of the government of India to this inquiry.

It will be observed that their "unanimous and decided opinion is that it would be most unwise to reopen the mints as part of the proposed arrangements," and that this conclusion is indorsed by the Secretary of State in council.

My Lords have read with attention the reasons by which this conclusion is supported. Among other arguments, the government of India point out that they can hardly be expected to give up the policy which for four years they have been endeavoring to make effective, in the absence of substantial security that the system to be substituted for it is practically certain to be stable.

If, owing to the relative smallness of the area over which the bimetallic system is to be established, to the great divergence between the proposed ratio and the present gold price of silver, or to any other cause, the legal ratio were not maintained, the position of silver might be much worse than before, and the financial embarrassments of the Government of India greater than any with which they have as yet had to contend.

*See No. 5.

These are arguments against the proposals, as they stand, of which it is impossible to deny the force. But even were they less strong than they appear to my lords, or than they will probably appear to the representatives of the United States and France, the Government of India could hardly be compelled, against their own decided opinions, to make a second important change in Indian currency within so short a period as four years, at a time of exceptional difficulty and suffering.

In these circumstances my Lords would suggest that the French and American representatives should be informed that their first proposal is one which Her Majesty's Government are unable to accept.

Due consideration has also been given to the remaining proposals, but my Lords do not feel it to be necessary to discuss them at the present moment.

The proposal respecting the Indian mints was not only alluded to by the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the debate of the 17th of March, 1896, as by far the most important contribution which could be made by the British Empire toward any international agreement, with the object of securing "a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver," but it would also appear that the representatives of the United States and France entertain a similar opinion with regard to it.

My Lords would, therefore, ask the Secretary of State to ascertain how far the views of the French and American Governments are modified by the decision now arrived at, and whether they desire to proceed further with the negotiations at the present moment. It is possible that the time which has elapsed since the proposals were put forward in July last may have enabled the representatives of the two Governments concerned to form a more accurate estimate than was then practicable of the amount of assistance which they may expect from other powers, and of the success which their scheme is likely to attain; and that Her Majesty's Government might thus be placed in a position to consider the subject with a fuller knowledge than they now possess of many circumstances materially affecting the proposals before them.

I have, etc.,

E. W. HAMILTON.

No. 7.—*The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. Hay.* *

FOREIGN OFFICE, *October 19, 1897.*

SIR: Her Majesty's Government have given their most careful consideration to the proposals respecting currency which were submitted by the representatives of the United States and France at the conferences held at the foreign office on the 12th and 15th of July last.

Of these proposals it is evident that the first, which relates to the reopening of the Indian mints for the free coinage of silver, is by far the most important, and consequently a dispatch was addressed on the 5th August to the government of India by the Secretary of State in council,† asking or fan expression of their opinion on the subject.

I have the honor now to inclose a copy of a letter from the India office to the treasury, forwarding the reply of the government of India to this inquiry.†

It will be observed that their "unanimous and decided opinions is that it would be most unwise to reopen the mints as part of the proposed arrangements," and that this conclusion is indorsed by the Secretary of State in council.

Her Majesty's Government have carefully considered the reasons by which this conclusion is supported. Among other arguments, the government of India point out that they can hardly be expected to give up the policy which for four years they have been endeavoring to make effective, in the absence of substantial security that the system to be substituted for it is practically certain to be stable.

If, owing to the relative smallness of the area over which the bimetallic system is to be established, to the great divergence between the proposed ratio and the present gold price of silver, or to any other cause, the legal ratio were not maintained, the position of silver might be much worse than before, and the financial embarrassments of the government of India greater than any with which they have as yet had to contend.

These are arguments against the proposals as they stand of which it is impossible to deny the force. But even were they less strong than they appear to Her Majesty's Government, or than they will probably appear to the representatives of the United States and France, the government of India could hardly be compelled, against their own decided opinions, to make a second important change in Indian currency within so short a period as four years at a time of exceptional difficulty and suffering.

In these circumstances Her Majesty's Government feel it their duty to state that the first proposal of the United States' representatives is one which they are unable to accept.

Due consideration has also been given to the remaining proposals, but Her Majesty's Government do not feel it to be necessary to discuss them at the present moment. The proposal respecting the Indian mints was not only alluded to by the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the debate in the House of Commons on the 17th of March, 1896, as by far the most important contribution which could be made by the British Empire toward any international agreement with the object of securing "a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver," but it would also appear that the representatives of the United States and France entertain a similar opinion with regard to it.

Her Majesty's Government are, therefore, desirous to ascertain how far the views of the American and French Governments are modified by the decision now arrived at, and whether they desire to proceed further with the negotiations at the present moment. It is possible that the time which has elapsed since the proposals were put forward in July last may have enabled the representatives of the two Governments concerned to form a more accurate estimate than was then practicable of the amount of assistance which they may expect from other powers, and of the success which their scheme is likely to attain. Her Majesty's Government might then be placed in a position to consider the subject with a fuller knowledge than they now possess of many circumstances materially affecting the proposals before them.

I am, etc.,

SALISBURY.

*A similar letter was addressed to M. Geoffray. †See No. 4.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, let the resolution which is under consideration be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska has the floor.

Mr. LODGE. I ask for the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska requests that his resolution on this subject be read.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to ask for the regular order. The confusion is so great that it is impossible to know what is being done.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order. The Senator from Nebraska requests the reading of his resolution.

Mr. LODGE. Has the business of the Senate, which is the immigration bill, been laid before the Senate?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has not been laid before the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Is not that the regular order?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is the regular order.

Mr. ALLEN. The resolution which I——

Mr. LODGE. I should like to have the bill laid before the Senate, and then, if I can have order and silence in the Chamber, I shall be very glad to know what the Senator's request is and yield to him if it is possible.

Mr. ALLEN. I have the floor. I am not making any request of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. It is impossible, as I understand it, for the Senator to have the floor until the bill comes up.

Mr. ALLEN. No; but the resolution which has just been discussed by the Senator from Colorado is formally before the Senate, and I want to have it disposed of in some form.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to ask what the order is at 2 o'clock?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that the notice given by the Senator from Colorado was not upon the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska. His notice was that he would make some remarks on "matters connected with recent bimetallic negotiations." The Chair holds that the hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, Senate bill 112 is before the Senate.

Mr. ALLEN. I will take the floor on Senate bill 112, then.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That will be in order.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 112) to amend the immigration laws of the United States.

Mr. LODGE. I take it that, as the Senator in charge of the bill, I am entitled to the floor.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair does not so understand. Senate bill 112 is before the Senate, and the Senator from Nebraska is entitled to the floor.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator from Nebraska yield to me for three or five minutes? I am obliged to leave the Chamber shortly.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir; I yield to the senior Senator from Massachusetts.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska yields to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I do not wish to argue the question involved in the bill, but I wish to state that some of its provisions but for existing necessities would be exceedingly repugnant to me. I do not like to restrain the coming into this country through those gates which have been open from the beginning of any man seeking an honest livelihood for himself or for his children. I do not find either in poverty or in ignorance any reason for refusing that welcome to manhood and womanhood which it has been the pride of the American people to extend from the beginning.

But, Mr. President, we are confronted with the fact that it has been found hitherto impossible by any national power or legislation to keep our suffrage pure. Majorities in both Houses of Congress, elections of President, governments of great States, in our recent history have been decided where the power of the Government had no relation whatever to the will of the people. We have attempted by strict naturalization laws, by strict election laws, by the exercise of the authority expressly conferred upon us by the Constitution of the United States, to confine the exercise of the suffrage in this country to the hands legitimately and constitutionally entitled to it, and we have failed.

Men of education, men of intelligence, men of wealth, scholars in universities, men who are now uniting in remonstrance against this proposed legislation, when they could accomplish their own political purposes have been found the willing, facile, and subservient allies to the men who have attempted to overthrow the honesty of legislation in this country.

It has therefore been found impossible, if ignorance and poverty and crime enter our gates, to keep the persons so admitted from taking a lawless and dishonest share in the ballot. It is for that reason—because this, though in form an immigration bill, is in substance a suffrage bill—that I am constrained to give it my support until in the future we shall be able to find some other and better remedy for this evil.

And I undertake to say that the men who deserted their old political associates when they were struggling for righteous elections in this country and, for the sake of accomplishing their own desires, indulging their dislikes or their hatred of men, or accomplishing their free-trade or other policies, joined hands with the men who were baffling our attempts to keep elections pure—it is upon them that the responsibility for whatever is evil or objectionable in this proposed legislation rests.

I have received through the mail and I have heard in private conversation sentiments uttered by eminent men in my own Commonwealth attacking the policy of the bill of my colleague, to which I intend to give my support, to which there is but one answer to be made, and the answer is: Whatever there is un-American, whatever there is of evil principle, in this proposed legislation, the men who are remonstrating against it are, in my judgment, the men who are guilty of it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator will allow me, all I desire to say is that I should like to have the resolution which has been under discussion passed over and retain its place on the table subject to call, and not passed to the Calendar.

Mr. LODGE. I have no possible objection to that.

Mr. ALLEN. With that order made, I have no desire to discuss the pending bill any further than I have already discussed it.

Mr. HOAR. Was there a resolution under discussion or were there merely some remarks submitted by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] upon the question? I did not understand that the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] had been taken up.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution was not taken up. The resolution was heretofore laid over at the request of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. ALLEN. I think it is due to the facts of history to say that when the resolution was introduced I asked for its then present consideration, and the Senator from Colorado asked that it be passed over in order that he might make some remarks upon it. While the resolution was not formally laid before the Senate this morning, as a matter of fact, his remarks were brought out by that resolution, and therefore I want it to remain where it is until it can be finally disposed of.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That will be the order, and the resolution will lie on the table subject to call.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator from Massachusetts yield to me a moment, or does he desire to proceed at this time?

Mr. LODGE. I yield with pleasure to the Senator to offer an amendment which I understand he desires to offer, but I wish to go on with the bill.

Mr. SPOONER. I shall take but a few moments, Mr. President. I do not rise for the purpose of making any elaborate general remarks upon the bill, which obviously is one of very great consequence. I have received, in common, I presume, with every Senator, a great many protests against this bill—some in the envelopes of steamship companies, and some undoubtedly inspired by them. The motive of such opposition to the bill is beyond any question one of selfishness. In some protests it is denounced as a nativistic bill, a relic or new manifestation of Know-nothingism. If it were such to my mind, Mr. President, in any of its aspects, I should move to indefinitely postpone the bill, for I never had a nativistic thought in my life, and I believe that spirit is dead in this country, and has been for a great many years.

The bill does not essentially change the traditional attitude of the United States toward the immigrant. It is not intended by it to close the doors to any man because he was born in a foreign land. On the contrary, as I understand it, it still holds out a hospitable welcome to every foreigner, provided only he be able to read and write in any language. If he is debarred under this bill, it is not because of his nativity; it is because he is illiterate and wanting in the rudimentary education which, according to the general experience of our people, is essential to good citizenship, and that at an age which according to the experience of the world renders, such defect in him usually ineradicable.

It is not to be forgotten that the road from Castle Garden, or any landing place of immigrants, to citizenship in this country is a short and easy one; and it seems to me absurd that, while our people are expending millions of dollars every year to fit the young of the country, native and foreign born, those who are to bear the responsibility of citizenship and the duties of citizenship after us, in public and in private schools, for an intelligent discharge of those duties—for in this country the man who obeys the law is the man who helps to make the law—while some of our States have found it necessary to adopt amendments to their constitutions excluding from citizenship by an educational test those who can not read their statutes in some language and those who can not write, we should be adding year after year forever, at the dictation of steamship companies or anyone else, to the mass of illiterate persons by accepting confirmed illiterates.

With the general scope of the bill I have no quarrel, but I do object seriously, Mr. President, to what seems to me an unnecessary element of harshness. If Senators will take the trouble to note the bill as to the educational test, which is the critical part, of course, they will find it excludes primarily—

All persons physically capable and over 16 years of age who can not read and write the English language, or some other language.

I regard it as unnecessary, as altogether too harsh in its restrictive character, to require that an immigrant coming into this country shall, under penalty of being sent back to the country whence he came, be able both to read our Constitution and to write it in some language.

It is adequate, Mr. President, for all the safeguards of citizenship if one seeking entrance into this country is possessed of that rudimentary education which enables him to read our Constitution, to read our newspapers, to read our statutes, to read our history, and thereby to become thoroughly imbued not only with a knowledge, but with an appreciation of the liberty which this country affords, and of its institutions.

I doubt if there is a Senator who does me the honor to listen to me who, looking back over his life, can not remember many a man of strong native ability, of marked sturdiness of character, of great devotion to country, who could read the newspapers, who could read books, who could read our Constitution, and understand it as well as any, but who would find it very difficult indeed to write it. I have known some men, and doubtless so have my colleagues, who have achieved eminence and fortunes in the States, by ability, good judgment, and all the elements that go to make up good citizenship, who could read all that was necessary for them to read, but could not always spell or punctuate, as a Senator near me says who——

Mr. CHANDLER. We do not require spelling and punctuation.

Mr. SPOONER. Who would not be successful teachers of writing schools. It is more difficult for thousands of men to learn to write than it is for them to learn to read. A man not blind always has the letters before him. He sees them on every sign, on every bill board. Wherever he goes from morning until night he has the letters of the alphabet singly and combined in words before his eyes, which teach him to read, but it is oftentimes difficult and oftentimes impossible for a man, after he has attained years of maturity, to learn to write; and I am not willing to vote, Mr. President, and rather than do it I will vote against this bill, although with its general purposes I am in sympathy—to turn away from our shores any man, come whence he may, of good character, not a pauper, able to work and bear the burdens of life, who can read in some language our Constitution, our laws, our newspapers, and our history. No matter how well a man might read and pass the reading test prescribed by the bill, if he could not also write our Constitution, he would be turned away. It is too much.

Mr. CHANDLER. May I ask the Senator a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WHITE in the chair). Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. SPOONER. I always yield to the Senator from New Hampshire or anyone else.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask the Senator whether he has ever looked into the extremely narrow test of writing which is applied here? The immigrant has to read "not less than twenty nor more than twenty-five words of said Constitution." Those words will be before him on a slip, and all he will have to do after reading them will be to take a pen or a pencil and write out—that is, copy, in fact—those twenty or twenty-five words. Does the Senator think that is such a severe requirement—that whether it is retained or stricken out should make the difference with him as to how he will vote on this bill?

Mr. SPOONER. I have not overlooked it. I have looked at it several times, and the more I have looked at it the less I like it. I am perfectly satisfied myself that a man who can stand the reading test, who can read 25 words of our Constitution in some language, can read 250 or 2,500 words if you will give him time enough. But my point is that if he can read our Constitution, read our laws, read our newspapers, he ought not to be turned away from our shores because for some reason or other he can not write. Certainly he would be a competent juror under the laws of any State in the Union, as suggested by my friend from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS].

Mr. President, I took occasion, in order to satisfy myself that although this might seem to be a slight amendment it is really an amendment of substance and consequence, to ascertain how many foreign-born citizens there were here over the age of 10 years, by the census of 1890, who could read but could not write, and I have obtained from the Bureau of Education this information upon the subject: The total foreign-born white population in 1890, 10 years of age and over, was 8,786,887 illiterates.

Under this head were classed people who could read, but could not write, or could neither read nor write, and they numbered 1,147,571. Of that number there were 222,654 foreign-born citizens over the age of 10 years in the United States who could read, but could not write. I will not take the time of the Senate to note the distribution of these. I do note, however, that in Massachusetts there were 14,432, very many of whom undoubtedly, if not now in this country, would be excluded from it under the bill of the Senator if it became a law without this amendment.

Mr. LODGE. Our constitution prevents those who can not read and write from voting.

Mr. SPOONER. Then you would have a double prohibition; you would have an act of Congress prohibiting the admission of immigrants into the United States unless they can read and write and your constitutional provision denying them citizenship unless they can read and write.

There were in the State of New York 29,099; and in the State of Pennsylvania 22,377 who could read, but could not write.

Mr. DAVIS. How many in Minnesota?

Mr. SPOONER. There were in the State of Minnesota 20,012—thousands of men, many of whom the Senator doubtless knows—good men, honest men, good citizens—who could read but could not write, and who, under the bill, if it should become a law without amendment, if over 16 years of age, could not now come into the United States.

There were in Wisconsin 19,437. In Iowa there were 9,777. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY] asks me how many there were in Connecticut. In Connecticut there were 4,478 who could read but could not write.

Mr. HAWLEY. Those who can read have the privilege of voting in our State.

Mr. SPOONER. You allow them to vote under your constitution?

Mr. HAWLEY. We permit them to vote without the writing qualification if they can read.

Mr. SPOONER. Then I prefer the constitution of Connecticut in that respect to that of Massachusetts. I care for the substance, not the shadow; but I would rather live under the constitution of Wisconsin.

Mr. LINDSAY. Have you an educational qualification in Wisconsin?

Mr. SPOONER. No, sir.

Mr. LINDSAY. You let them all vote?

Mr. SPOONER. Yes. There is no better citizenship in the United States, more conservative, intelligent, obedient to law, thrifty, and industrious than in that State.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask the Senator whether Wisconsin has not laws providing for compulsory education?

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly; and this is why I believe in laws for compulsory education. I believe that in popular education lies the safety of the Republic. That is why I said to the Senate that I should vote for this bill with this amendment and that I sympathize with its general purpose.

I have not had time to look at the statistics, but while there were nearly a quarter of a million in the United States, when the census was taken in 1890, who could read but could not write, I presume there were comparatively few who could write and could not read; for, generally, persons who can write can read.

Mr. President, I have before me a "constitution" to which the Senator from New Hampshire will, of course, yield willing obedience.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will if the Senator will allow me to ask him a question.

Mr. SPOONER. Then I will allow the Senator to ask me a question.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask whether the Wisconsin laws for compulsory education do not require that children and persons capable of learning to read shall also learn to write?

Mr. SPOONER. I do not remember about that this moment.

Mr. CHANDLER. Has the Senator any doubt about that?

Mr. SPOONER. I hope they do.

Mr. CHANDLER. Then I want to ask this further question: If Wisconsin is going to compel every person physically capable to learn to read and write after he gets there, why should we not compel him to stay abroad and learn to read and write before he comes over here?

Mr. SPOONER. If the Senator can not see the difference, I can not hope to explain it to him.

Mr. CHANDLER. If the Senator will allow me, we do not propose to keep anybody out by this provision. Every human being can come here under this proposed law who could come without it. We simply say before they come they shall learn the rudiments of reading and writing. The Senator says that is all right as to reading, but we should not require them to write. It seems to me as we only ask them to stay abroad one month or two months or three months until they get these rudiments of education, it is just as reasonable to have those physically capable—and this proposed law applies to no one else—learn to read and write as it is to say that they may come in if they can read, although they can not write.

Mr. SPOONER. The education which as a people we desire to accomplish for our own children is one thing. We want them to have as completely as possible the rudiments of education; we want them to know how to read and how to write, and to understand the history of the country, and all that. It is another thing when you propose to reverse the traditional policy of the United

States—to impose an educational test, applicable to adults, which is to exclude them and their children from our shores. Immigrants, in the years gone by, it must be remembered, have been of overwhelming importance to us, to our upbuilding, and even to the preservation of our national life.

We should not be overstrict, but strict enough, and I think I yield enough to this principle—and the principle is obvious—when I say that if a person who can read comes over the sea, if he is a strong man, if he comes with his family to make his home among us and to obey our laws, if he is not within the class of people who have heretofore by our laws been excluded, we should let him in if he can read our Constitution, without sending him back until he can also learn to write it.

The Senator said if I would allow him to interrupt me he would allow me to read this, which, upon many questions, is a "constitution" in a party sense, and that he would obey it. I therefore expect the Senator to vote, albeit possibly with great reluctance, for this amendment. This is the platform adopted by the Republican party at St. Louis, and I bring it to the attention of my friend. I do not know but that he wrote it.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship —

Mr. LINDSAY. That is not the constitution to which the immigrant subscribes.

Mr. SPOONER. Oh, no; but if he can read the Constitution of the United States he can read this one, and we think he would like it. I ask the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire to this:

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship, and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.

Not those who can not both read and write.

Mr. LODGE. I do not think that is the proper construction of that platform.

Mr. SPOONER. I think that is the only construction.

My motion is to strike out the word "and," where the same occurs in line 9 of the bill, between the words "read" and "write," also in line 10, and in section 2, page 2, line 2, and in line 30, and insert in lieu thereof the work "or."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 1, line 9, after the word "read," it is proposed to strike out the word "and" and insert "or;" in line 10, after the word "read," to strike out "and" and insert "or;" in section 2, line 2, page 2, and also in line 30, after the word "read," to strike out "and" and insert "or."

Mr. SPOONER. I wish to ask the Senator who has charge of the bill whether it is clear that the question of whether the immigrant should or should not be rejected for failing to meet this test is subject to appeal. The Senator from New Hampshire informs me—and I think he is correct about it—that there would be an appeal. I think that is of the utmost importance.

Mr. LODGE. That was the intention of the bill, and I so understand the provision.

Mr. CHANDLER. If the Senator will allow me, the bill reported by the Senator from Massachusetts simply provides an additional test. It does nothing more. The test is to be applied according to the existing law, and by the existing law any decision adverse to an immigrant is subject to appeal, first, to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, and second, to the Secretary of the Treasury. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. SPOONER. I think that is true, and I regard that as of the utmost consequence, because a person coming from another country into ours and obliged to undergo such a test as a condition of entrance will be more or less embarrassed and bewildered, and might not then meet the test, when with more deliberation he could do so. He should not be, in so important a crisis, entirely subject to the decision of the inspector upon the first attempt.

Mr. CHANDLER. That there may be no mistake on that point, let me read an extract from the act of March 3, 1891:

All decisions made by the inspection officers or their assistants touching the right of any alien to land, when adverse to such right, shall be final unless appeal be taken to the Superintendent of Immigration, whose action shall be subject to review by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SPOONER. That is right.

I wish to make one more suggestion to the Senator who has the bill in charge and also to the Senator from New Hampshire. The bill provides:

No immigrant failing to read and write out the slip thus drawn by him shall be admitted, but he shall be returned to the country from which he came at the expense of the steamship or railroad company which brought him, as now provided by law.

That might very often bring about this situation—and I will take but a moment to state it—that the father of a family, not able to stand the reading test or the writing test, should come here with a wife who would be able to stand the test and also with children who would be admitted under the bill, and he might very well have exhausted all of his savings in getting here.

It is not difficult to imagine that he came without the slightest misgiving as to his being permitted to enter, and therefore without fault. But if such a one comes, the steamship company is obliged only to carry him back at its expense, leaving the wife and the children to stay here without him, if perchance neither he nor they have money to pay their passage back to Europe, or if he has the money with which to pay their passage back to Europe he must expend it for that purpose.

Now, I suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts whether it would not be wise and well, because apparently just, inasmuch as he naturally, and I think properly, expects this bill, if it be comes a law, to be very greatly enforced by the steamship companies on the other side, to add to the bill a provision that in case they bring over one who can not pass the test of literacy they shall not only return him to the country whence he came, but also his wife and children whom he brought with him.

Mr. LODGE. I think that is proper, and I would ask the Senator if he will frame an amendment to that point in the bill.

Mr. SPOONER. I will do so.

Mr. LODGE obtained the floor.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I wish to call attention to the fact that, according to the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration last year, there were, all told, only 1,572 illiterates over 14 years of age who would have been excluded simply because they could not write. Out of a total of 44,580 illiterates over 14 years of age, 43,008 could not read or write and 1,572 could not write.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I have only a very few minutes, and I should like to proceed, as I have not had an opportunity before to say anything on the bill.

I desire to state first that this is the original bill with the educational test as it passed the Senate at the last session and went to the House. It includes some modifications made in conference to meet certain objections in the Senate at that time, and the Corliss amendment affecting the passage into this country of laborers from the countries on our northern and southern boundaries has been entirely dropped. Various other schemes for a discriminating restriction of immigration have been considered by the committees charged with this subject for the last eight years. One which struck them as most favorable at the outset of their investigation was that of consular certification. We were obliged to abandon it for the reason that it would not be permitted in the countries from which emigrants come. In other words, it was an impracticable suggestion.

Mr. KYLE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. LODGE. I will yield for a question; I have only a few moments.

Mr. KYLE. I have investigated the matter a little within the past few days, after talking with the Senator who is now on the floor, and I get information from the Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Powderly, saying he knows nothing whatever of any such provision or restrictions in foreign countries. I also have a letter from the Secretary of State, addressed to me a day or two ago, in which he uses these words:

An examination of the Department's files fails to disclose any objection so far as Germany is concerned—

I named Germany in particular—

nor have I been able to discover that any other foreign government has made such objection.

Mr. LODGE. Of course they have made no such objections, because we have never made any such requests. The committee made investigation to find out what would happen if such a law should pass, and I inquired personally through our consuls whether foreign governments would submit to it, and was informed that they would not. Of course the case was hypothetical. No definite proposition was made by our Government, for the simple reason that no bill had been passed.

There is also another objection. A great many of the immigrants to this country are of military age. Of course they are the best, the most desirable. They will not go to a consul and announce their intention of coming to this country, because they would then be stopped; and the effect of consular certification would thus be to exclude the immigration of the men of military age, the most desirable immigrants, and increase the immigration of those over and under military age.

I can assure the Senator from South Dakota that it is from no hostility to the scheme that I speak as I do. The committee investigated it with the utmost thoroughness. It was one which commended itself to my mind at the outset as the best, and it was with great reluctance that I abandoned it; but I found from the

best inquiries, and so did the committee, that it could not be put into force; that nothing could be done with it.

Mr. KYLE. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. LODGE. I have scarcely five minutes. There are several matters upon which I wish to speak.

Mr. KYLE. Are we compelled to vote at 3 o'clock?

Mr. LODGE. The agreement is to take a vote at 3 o'clock.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 3 o'clock has been agreed upon as the time when a vote shall be taken.

Mr. LODGE. The hour is 3 o'clock, and I have no power to set aside the agreement.

To the opponents of all restriction of immigration and those who think that every child born in Asia, outside the confines of China, in Europe, or in Africa has an inalienable right to come to the United States and settle here, I have no argument to offer, for I can not understand that position. To me it is absolutely clear that the people of the United States dwelling within its borders at this moment are the masters of this country to say who shall come within those borders and who shall not. They can exclude all or admit all, or they can admit some and exclude others. Of the power of the American people to do that I do not think there can be any question.

Moreover, I constantly hear, when a Senator gets up in opposition to restriction, something about the traditional policy of the United States. I am quite aware what that traditional policy has been, but the United States under the pressure of changing times and altering conditions has deliberately abandoned that policy.

It has abandoned it as to the criminal, the pauper, the diseased, a man or woman likely to become a charge upon the public. If there is an inalienable right in the inhabitants of other countries to come and settle here, then we have crossed it by those provisions. But we have gone further than that. We have excluded the Chinese absolutely from this country. The Chinaman is thrifty, he is industrious, he is much more orderly and better behaved than some who come in upon our eastern shores, and yet we have rigidly excluded him on the simple ground that he brings a lower standard of labor to compete with that of America. I think the Chinese legislation was correct. I supported it when it was unpopular in the East and when the West demanded it, and now I look to the West to give like support to the East in the difficulties which we are meeting.

This bill is merely an extension of existing law, a proposal to widen it so as to exclude gross ignorance. The effect of that extension was admirably shown by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. FAIRBANKS] the other day. I do not intend to go over that ground. He has shown that the general effect of the educational test will be to exclude the greatest number of undesirable immigrants and the smallest number of desirable immigrants. He has shown that the illiterate immigration congests in the slums of the great Eastern cities, that it does not go out into the sparsely settled lands of the West and South. He has shown fully, and it is also shown in the report of the committee, that the foreign born who find their way in such large numbers into the asylums and workhouses and other charitable and penal institutions of the country are chiefly of the illiterate class. All these points have been covered, and we find from the replies of the governors of every State in the Union that none of them desire this sort of immigration in their States.

Now, Mr. President, just a word as to the opposition to this bill. The opposition which has been seen in the newspapers in the last ten days has been stimulated by the same force which stimulated the opposition last year. The German steamship companies, which alone are affected by the exclusion of illiterates, have raised this movement against the bill, not that the Germans are excluded, for no German practically is affected by the bill, because a small fraction of 1 per cent only of the German immigration is unable to read and write, but with their Mediterranean ships, as well as those that go to Hamburg and Bremen, this company brings to the country, and is practically the only company that does so bring, the illiterate immigration. They have stimulated this movement all over the country. They have founded a league carried on by the deputy commissioner of immigration under the last Administration, who had not been at the time of his appointment seven years a citizen of the United States, and who now calls himself a German and not an American in the letter I am about to read. He has put out a letter, a call to Germans, not to Americans, to join this league and fight the bill. In it he says:

> Our immigration laws are fully stringent enough to exclude all undesirable elements, but the nativistic authors of such entirely superfluous new laws pretend that their only object is to protect the American laboring man against foreign competition. This is, however, only a poor excuse for their real scheme, dictated by that hatred of the foreigner, whom they would like to exclude altogether. Their motto is "America for the Americans," and with immigration reduced to a minimum; if, in particular, the now comparatively feeble stream of German immigration is completely cut off, then they will succeed in oppressing Germans in this country, and ruin the German element politically and industrially. To the great satisfaction and delight of the English-American press, many a German newspaper, whose competition is a thorn in their flesh, will be forced to the wall. No German church building will then be erected any more, or conserved; no German school could exist, and the German language will disappear from the public schools.
>
> Fellow-citizens, do you intend to permit such injustice to be done? Shall the Know-Nothings be permitted to raise their heads again and to oppress us Germans? Shall all the blessings which German culture has brought to this country ever since be lost at one stroke? No, never, never! But if, being convinced that we Germans have to fulfill the sacred mission to instill into public as well as private life the spirit of German ideas of veracity and liberty, we must also see the necessity for going ahead in a clear-pointed-out way, in order to retain the blessings of German influence in the future.

Mr. President, I never in my life discriminated in any way against any man on account of race or creed; but I say that, however intolerant Know-nothingism may have been, nothing could be worse than the base appeal to race prejudice in this letter—this open attempt to appeal to Germans in contradistinction to other Americans. We are all Americans here, and the sooner we get rid of such race appeals the better. This letter calls on inhabitants of this country not as Americans, but as Germans. Americans with a prefix and hyphen are utterly out of place here, and in this letter even the word "American" is omitted. If it is un-American, as I believe it is, to appeal against a man on account of his race or creed, what shall be said of such an appeal as this and of its base attack on other American citizens because they are natives or of English extraction? Mr. President, the American citizens of German extraction are not opposed to this bill. I have many letters from such citizens favoring it. The German steamship companies are opposed, but they are foreign corporations, and they and their agents represent only their own selfish interests.

Now, a single word, for I see my time is closing, and that is on the point in regard to labor. I have an article here which I can not read—I should like to read it, but I will print it—from the Journal of the Knights of Labor. That great organization has declared unequivocally for this bill and for the restriction of immigration. Here are the resolutions of the American Federation of Labor, addressed to this Congress:

> We urge the adoption of a reasonable law to restrict undesirable immigration, such law to be based upon an educational qualification.
>
> SAMUEL GOMPERS,
> FRANK MORRISON,
> ANDREW FURUSETH.
> *Legislative Committee.*

This is not a snap judgment. They gave out a year ago to all their unions the question of immigration. For one year it has been discussed in the unions all over the United States. By a vote of 1,800 to 300 they adopted this resolution in favor of restriction. They take the ground that the introduction of low-priced, ignorant labor is a great injury to them. Do the German steamship companies accuse the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor of Know-nothingism and nativism? They are men representing all classes of our citizens; some of them were born abroad, some are of foreign parentage, some of American parentage, but all alike interested solely in the welfare of labor. And that resolution is the voice, the deliberate voice, of the two great labor organizations of the country. They have discussed the question thoroughly. They know the wishes of unorganized labor as well as of organized labor. They give the serious, earnest opinion of the wage earners of the country. They know the evils of unrestricted immigration, for they have suffered from them. They are witnesses whose testimony is conclusive and can not be set aside. They have a right to be heard which does not pertain to foreign steamship companies, with their appeals to race prejudice, which should never be uttered in this country.

Mr. President, those men, in my judgment, know what is desired and what is right for the wage-earners in this matter, as they desired and obtained the legislation against the Chinese.

One word more and I will have done. I ask for this bill as a protection, a very moderate one, to our citizenship, to the qualities of race on which this country is founded; to our suffrage, ill-guarded by imperfect laws of naturalization; and I ask it also for the protection of American labor, as demanded by the petitions which we have from these great unions.

APPENDIX A.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1898.

To the honorable the members of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

GENTLEMEN: The rapid industrial changes in modern society press heavily upon those who must toil as wage workers; skill which required years to acquire is often made valueless in a month. Introduction of new machinery and new methods continually throws large numbers into idleness and want.

When by organization and combined action we seek some relief, we are met by writs of injunctions forbidding us to advise with our fellow-workers as to the best means to protect our interests; to quit such work as we may at the time be engaged in performing, and laws already on the statute books are construed and used to compel men to labor against their will.

Again, we are brought into competition with the convicts of our own or other States, by sundry articles being made in the different penal institutions.

Laborers are imported from other countries to reduce our wages and thereby our standard of living. By these several methods we feel ourselves unduly wronged and oppressed, unable to exercise that independence becoming to and an indispensable attribute of the laboring people in a democratic country and in modern civilized life.

We feel that we have a right to bring our grievances to the attention of and to expect from the lawmaking power such definite measures of relief as seem most likely to improve our condition and preserve our independence and freedom as workers and citizens, and therefore urge your earnest consideration of and your best efforts in enacting into law the following measures:

1. An eight-hour workday on all public works. Such law to provide that all contracts or subcontracts for materials furnished or work done must contain a proviso that eight hours shall be the maximum labor of any one individual in any one calendar day. Further, that it shall be the duty of officials vested with the power of signing such contract to withhold their signatures until such proviso is inserted therein.

2. (*a*) In order to stop the indiscriminate and dangerous use of the writ of injunction, we urge the adoption of Senate bill 35.

(*b*) To free those who are yet bondmen under our statutes and in order that such bondage may not be used as an excuse for extending it to the workers of other callings, we ask the enactment into law of Senate bill 95.

3. In order to in some degree lessen the competition of convict labor we urge the adoption of a law to prohibit the transportation of prison-made goods from one State into any other State or Territory.

4. We urge the adoption of a reasonable law to restrict undesirable immigration, such law to be based upon an educational qualification.

When the bills on these various subjects are referred to their respective committees, we shall submit such reasons as seem to us sufficient for the above requests.

In conclusion, we submit that we have the right to expect all members of Congress to vote in favor of these measures when being finally considered. In addition, however, we hope that there may be many willing to give special attention and assistance in furtherance of these measures, and assurances of such may be addressed to either of the undersigned.

By order of the seventeenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Nashville, Tenn., December 13-21, 1897.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, *President A. F. of L.*,
FRANK MORRISON, *Secretary*,
ANDREW FURUSETH,
Legislative Committee.

APPENDIX B.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION—IT IS THE PREVALENT SENTIMENT OF ORGANIZED LABOR—URGE YOUR SENATOR AND CONGRESSMAN TO SUPPORT SENATE BILL 112.

Among the other matters requiring legislative action which were considered by the last annual convention of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor, held at Louisville, Ky., November 9 to 17, 1897, the subject of restricting immigration was discussed, with the result that House bill No. 74 and Senate bill No. 112 received the unanimous approval of that body.

These bills contain practically the same provisions as were embodied in the Lodge-Corliss bill that was approved by the last Congress and vetoed by Mr. Cleveland. When the subject was before Congress, the merits of the bill was fully discussed and the necessity of restricting foreign immigration was clearly set forth. In view of these circumstances, it would seem hardly necessary to call attention to the matter at this time were it not for the fact that the opponents of restriction, and especially the emissaries of the great transatlantic steamship companies, have assumed to dictate Congressional action in the matter.

In common with all labor organizations throughout the country, the Knights of Labor have avoided premature action upon this now all-important subject. Organized labor has been content to await the results of such palliative laws as have been enacted with the hope that they might prove effective and bring some measure of relief to the overcrowded labor market in the industrial centers of the country.

That the present laws are not effective; that they do not afford relief; that they are entirely inadequate and do not meet the requirements of the case is altogether too obvious to need demonstration. Idleness, the forerunner of discontent, is the greatest cause of the worst evils of our present industrial environment. It is one of the effects we have to deal with, and compels investigation as to the cause. That there are various causes is a mere truism. But after years of careful observation and study we are forced to the inevitable conclusion that one of the immediate and most potent causes of idleness and low wages is the never-ceasing and killing competition of the cheap labor of Europe which is dumped upon our shores in human form by hundreds of thousands every year regardless of the effect upon our American institutions or the demoralization it brings to American wage earners.

It is admitted on all sides that further restriction is necessary. The only question seems to be as regards the method to be adopted. We have considered the various bills which have been before Congress from year to year, as well as the agreements for and against the same. Aside from the sentimental ideas which have been advanced by the opponents of restriction, and admitting that there is room and need for thousands of honest and industrious immigrants in the sparsely settled States in the South and West, we nevertheless claim that these sections have always received all of the immigrants who have come to this country with the means and inclination to go farther than the large manufacturing and mining States in the East and middle West.

The reports of the Bureau of Immigration show that during the last three years 75 per cent of our immigrants located in the North Atlantic States, 70 per cent going to New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. They show also that while there has been a decrease of 48 per cent in the total immigration during the last five years, the proportion going to the North Atlantic States has increased from 65 to 75 per cent. It is in these States that idleness is more constant, strikes and lockouts and reductions in wages more frequent, and competition for a bare existence the greatest. In the face of such facts, is it any wonder that the people in the East should look to Congress and ask for redemption from the terrible undermining conditions that are being forced upon them by this never-ceasing stream from abroad?

As regards the propriety of the educational test, we are satisfied that it is the most practicable method yet advanced. Unlike the present laws or the proposed consular inspection, it will not leave the administration of the law to the discretion of the officials. Its redeeming feature is that it is positive and leaves no loopholes for thousands of contract laborers to crawl through, as is the case under the present law. The educational test might keep out a few desirable immigrants, but the country can well spare them if we can rid ourselves of the large class of undesirable ones. The line must be drawn somewhere, and to our mind the educational test offers the best remedy. It needs but a glance at the official reports to convince any fair-minded person that such a test will affect a larger proportion of the undesirable class and a smaller proportion of the desirable immigrants than any other measure excepting a law that would exclude all immigrants.

We claim that 90 per cent of the immigrants that would be affected by this test are of a class that is not wanted in any section of the country, and in making this assertion we feel that we speak with authority. Our organization and work carries us into every State in the Union, and everywhere not only the wage earners but men in every walk of life are pronounced in favor of more effective restriction of immigration. We wish to emphasize the fact that the American wage earners are the most liberal of any class in the world. Their sympathy has always gone out to the poor and oppressed of all lands, and they have aided and welcomed them to a home in this country where they might enjoy some of the blessings of our free institutions and partake of the fruits of our American standard of civilization.

But of late years the conditions as well as the character of our immigration have changed. Instead of those immigrants which are most closely related to the races that built up our standard of civilization, we have been receiving hundreds of thousands of the lowest and most servile races of Europe. They have come to this country, set up their foreign standards, and in so many words they have said to the American wage earners, "Meet us if you can!" This condition of affairs has been going on for years. The American workingman has been pushed aside and the newly-arrived immigrant given employment simply because he will work for less wages, regardless of the conditions of employment.

Their wants are few and their methods and standards are such that no man can compete with them and live as an American citizen should live. From one end of the country to the other they had been used as a club to beat down wages until at last forbearance has indeed ceased to be a virtue, and as a matter of self-preservation the American wage earners are compelled to ask for redemption. This can only be brought about through remedial legislation. With one or two exceptions, every labor organization in the country has pronounced in favor of restriction based upon the educational test, and in this instance they represent the unorganized as well.

On their behalf we feel that we are not coming as mendicants. On every ground of public morality, peace, and justice they have a right to expect that Congress, in legislating for the best interests of the whole people, will give heed to the demands of the wage earners in this instance.

It is not often that Congress has an opportunity to demonstrate its willingness to enact laws which will be of immediate and practical benefit to the wage earners of this country, but in this particular instance the opportunity is here and the time is ripe for action. It remains to be seen how our National Legislature will act.—*Journal of the Knights of Labor*, January 13, 1898.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, the question before the Senate is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER].

Mr. CAFFERY. I desire to offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Louisiana will be read for information.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out the word "sixteen," in line 8, section 1, and insert "twenty-one;" and to strike out all after the word "and," in line 12, down to the word "may," in line 13; so as to read:

All persons physically capable and over 21 years of age who can not read and write the English language or some other language; but a person not so able to read and write who is over 50 years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over 21 years of age may accompany such immigrant, or such a parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild over 21 years of age similarly qualified and capable, and a wife or minor child not so able to read and write may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent similarly qualified and capable.

Mr. CAFFERY. I should like to be allowed to make a few remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that by a unanimous-consent agreement of the Senate the hour of 3 o'clock was fixed upon to vote finally on the bill. An amendment has been offered by the Senator from Wisconsin, which amendment has been stated from the desk, and it is now before the Senate. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. CHILTON. Let it be stated again. I was not here at the time it was offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin. The Chair understands there are two amendments or two classes of amendments, one being the elimination of the word "and," the insertion of the word "or," and an addition also, to come in on the third page of the bill.

The SECRETARY. It proposed to strike out the word "and" in line 9, section 1, between the words "read" and "write;" to strike out the same word in line 10 between the same words; in section 2 to strike out the word "and" in line 2 and insert "or;" and in line 19 to strike out the word "and" and insert "or;" so that it will read in each case "read or write." After the word "law," in line 22, section 2, it is proposed to insert:

And shall also transport with him the wife, children, and other relatives herein mentioned who come with him, if they desire.

So as to read:

But he shall be returned to the country from which he came at the expense of the steamship or railroad company which brought him, as now provided by law, and shall also transport with him the wife, children, and other relatives herein mentioned who come with him, if they desire.

Mr. CHANDLER. There is no objection to the last amendment. Let the votes be taken separately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that they are separate propositions. The first question before the Senate is the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin with reference to the elimination of the word "and" and the substitution therefor of the word "or."

Mr. ALLEN. How will the bill read as amended? Let it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska desire that the entire bill shall be read?

Mr. ALLEN. No.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the bill with the amendment as proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin, substituting the word "or" for the word "and."

The SECRETARY. In line 9, section 1, it is proposed to strike out the word "and" and insert "or;" so as to read:

All persons physically capable and over 16 years of age who can not read or write the English language, etc.

After the word "law," in line 22, section 2, it is proposed to insert:

And shall also transport with him the wife, children, and other relatives herein mentioned who come with him, if they desire.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask unanimous consent that the last amendment may be voted on first, as I know of no objection to it.

Mr. LODGE. There is no objection to the last amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the last amendment stated? The Chair hears none, and the amendment is agreed to. The question before the Senate is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin, substituting the word "or" for the word "and," which has been stated.

Mr. CAFFERY. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. COCKRELL and Mr. SEWELL. Let the amendment be stated again.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will again be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 9, section 1, after the word "read," it is proposed to strike out "and" and insert "or;" in line 10, after the word "read," it is proposed to strike out "and" and insert "or;" in section 2, line 2, after the word "read," it is proposed to strike out "and" and insert "or;" in line 19 it is proposed to strike out "and" and insert "or," and in line 30 it is proposed to strike out "and" and insert "or;" so as to read in each case "read or write."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CAFFERY (when his name was called). I am paired generally with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BURROWS], and withhold my vote. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. FRYE (when Mr. HALE's name was called). The senior Senator from Maine is paired with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Arkansas (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE].

Mr. ALLEN (when Mr. TURNER's name was called). The junior Senator from Washington stands paired on this vote and on the passage of the bill with the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER].

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired generally with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON]. He not being present, I withhold my vote.

Mr. WILSON (when his name was called). I stand paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GEAR. I am paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] who is absent.

Mr. PETTUS (after having voted in the affirmative). I observe that the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] is not in his seat. I am paired with him, and voted inadvertently. I therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. TILLMAN. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. MCLAURIN] is absent because of illness.

Mr. CHANDLER (after having voted in the negative). I am paired on political questions with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MCLAURIN]. This not being a political question, as I understand it, I will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. BACON. I am paired with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. WETMORE], but under our agreement I am entitled to vote on questions nonpolitical. Not regarding this as political, I will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. BUTLER. I am paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. WELLINGTON]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. DEBOE. I am paired with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. TURLEY]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. BATE. My colleague is absent, and he is paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. DEBOE], as the latter has stated. The Senator from Kentucky stated that he would vote "yea" if my colleague were present. My colleague would likewise vote "yea." So the Senator from Kentucky can vote if he desires.

Mr. DEBOE. Then I will vote. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 22; as follows:

YEAS—42.

Allen,	Cockrell,	Mantle,	Roach,
Allison,	Daniel,	Martin,	Sewell,
Bacon,	Davis,	Mason,	Spooner,
Baker,	Deboe,	Mills,	Stewart,
Bate,	Gorman,	Mitchell,	Teller,
Berry,	Hawley,	Money,	Turpie,
Cannon,	Kenney,	Morgan,	Walthall,
Carter,	Kyle,	Murphy,	Warren,
Chilton,	Lindsay,	Perkins,	White.
Clark,	McEnery,	Platt, N. Y.	
Clay,	Mallory,	Rawlins,	

NAYS—22.

Chandler,	Hanna,	Morrill,	Quay,
Elkins,	Hansbrough,	Penrose,	Shoup,
Fairbanks,	Harris,	Pettigrew,	Thurston,
Foraker,	Lodge,	Platt, Conn.	Tillman.
Frye,	McBride,	Pritchard,	
Gallinger,	McMillan,	Proctor.	

NOT VOTING—25.

Aldrich,	Gray,	Nelson,	Wellington,
Burrows,	Hale,	Pasco,	Wetmore,
Butler,	Heitfeld,	Pettus,	Wilson,
Caffery,	Hoar,	Smith,	Wolcott.
Cullom,	Jones, Ark.	Turley,	
Faulkner,	Jones, Nev.	Turner,	
Gear,	McLaurin,	Vest,	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY].

Mr. LODGE. That amendment, I hope, will not be accepted. I ask for the yeas and nays upon it.

Mr. STEWART. Let the amendment be read.

The SECRETARY. In line 8, page 1, strike out the word "sixteen" and insert "twenty-one;" and after the word "and," in line 12, on the same page, strike out the words "capable of supporting such parent or grandparent."

Mr. LODGE. Those amendments are, I think, distinct.

Mr. BACON. I ask that that part of the bill be read as it would read if amended as proposed.

The Secretary read as follows:

All persons physically capable and over 21 years of age who can not read or write the English language or some other language; but a person not so able to read or write who is over 50 years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over 21 years of age and may accompany such immigrant, etc.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask for a division of the question. Let the vote first be taken on the amendment striking out "sixteen."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland suggests a division of the question. The first question will be on the amendment proposed in so far as it eliminates "sixteen" and inserts "twenty-one" before the words "years of age."

Mr. LODGE. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. WELLINGTON].

Mr. CAFFERY (when his name was called). I announce my pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BURROWS], and withhold my vote, not knowing how he would vote on this question.

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. DEBOE (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. TURLEY], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. BERRY (when Mr. PASCO's name was called). The Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO] is absent. He is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. WILSON]. If the Senator from Florida were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. PETTUS (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. I would vote "yea" if I had a vote.

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON]. I would vote "yea" if he were present.

Mr. WARREN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER]. While privileges are allowed to each under the pair, I do not feel at liberty to vote in his absence on this question.

Mr. WILSON (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO]. I am not advised as to how he would vote on this question. It is suggested to me that I transfer my pair with the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO] to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] and vote. I will do so. I vote "nay."

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 29, nays 36; as follows:

YEAS—29.

Allen,	Daniel,	McEnery,	Roach,
Bacon,	Gorman,	Mallory,	Stewart,
Bate,	Hawley,	Mills,	Turpie,
Berry,	Heitfeld,	Mitchell,	Walthall,
Cannon,	Jones, Ark.	Money,	White.
Chilton,	Kenney,	Morgan,	
Clay,	Kyle,	Murphy,	
Cockrell,	Lindsay,	Rawlins,	

NAYS—36.

Allison,	Frye,	Mantle,	Quay,
Baker,	Gallinger,	Morrill,	Sewell,
Carter,	Hale,	Penrose,	Shoup,
Chandler,	Hanna,	Perkins,	Spooner,
Clark,	Hansbrough,	Pettigrew,	Teller,
Davis,	Harris,	Platt, Conn.	Thurston,
Elkins,	Lodge,	Platt, N. Y.	Tillman,
Fairbanks,	McBride,	Pritchard,	Wetmore,
Foraker,	McMillan,	Proctor,	Wilson.

NOT VOTING—24.

Aldrich,	Faulkner,	Martin,	Turley,
Burrows,	Gear,	Mason,	Turner,
Butler,	Gray,	Nelson,	Vest,
Caffery,	Hoar,	Pasco,	Warren,
Cullom,	Jones, Nev.	Pettus,	Wellington,
Deboe,	McLaurin,	Smith,	Wolcott.

So the first part of Mr. CAFFERY's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now before the Senate is upon the second portion of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY]. The Secretary will read the amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 13, strike out the words "capable of supporting such parent or grandparent."

Mr. STEWART. How will the clause read with those words stricken out?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read as it would stand if amended as proposed.

The Secretary read as follows:

All persons physically capable and over 16 years of age who can not read or write the English language or some other language; but a person not so able to read or write, who is over 50 years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over 21 years of age and may accompany such immigrant.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Chair is correct, the amendment proposed by the Senator from Louisiana eliminates the word "and" as well as the words "capable of supporting such parent or grandparent."

Mr. CAFFERY. Yes, sir; it eliminates the word "and."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will re-read the clause as proposed to be amended.

The Secretary read as follows:

All persons physically capable and over 16 years of age who can not read or write the English language or some other language; but a person not so able to read or write who is over 50 years of age and is a parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over 21 years of age may accompany such immigrant.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the second part of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Louisiana.

The second part of Mr. CAFFERY's amendment was rejected; there being on a division—ayes 22, noes 32.

Mr. KYLE. At the end of line 19, page 2, I move to insert:

And any alien convicted of a felony or other infamous crime, or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, within one year after his arrival within the United States, shall be returned as by law provided, upon the completion of any sentence imposed upon him by the court before which he is convicted, the expense of such return to be paid as in said section, or by law, provided.

Mr. CHANDLER. I move to lay the amendment on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. LODGE and Mr. MILLS called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. As he is not present, I withhold my vote.

Mr. DEBOE (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. TURLEY].

Mr. MARTIN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANTLE]. As he has not voted, I withhold my vote.

Mr. BERRY (when Mr. PASCO's name was called). The Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO] is paired with the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. WARREN (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER].

Mr. ALLEN. Did the Senator from Wyoming state that he is paired with the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER]?

Mr. WARREN. I am so informed by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], who has charge of the pairs on this side of the Chamber.

Mr. ALLEN. I have been pairing the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER] with the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER]. I announced the pair a few moments ago.

Mr. WARREN. If that arrangement has been made, and the Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER] is duly protected, I will record my vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. WILSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO]. I will pair the Senator from Florida with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] and vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. GEAR] is paired with the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. BUTLER. I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. WELLINGTON]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 28; as follows:

YEAS—45.

Allison,	Frye,	Mantle,	Shoup,
Baker,	Gallinger,	Mason,	Spooner,
Burrows,	Hale,	Morrill,	Teller,
Cannon,	Hanna,	Penrose,	Thurston,
Carter,	Hansbrough,	Perkins,	Tillman,
Chandler,	Harris,	Pettigrew,	Warren,
Chilton,	Hawley,	Platt, Conn.	Wetmore,
Clark,	Hoar,	Platt, N. Y.	Wilson,
Davis,	Kyle,	Pritchard,	Wolcott.
Elkins,	Lodge,	Proctor,	
Fairbanks,	McBride,	Quay,	
Foraker,	McMillan,	Sewell,	

NAYS—28.

Allen,	Daniel,	Mallory,	Pettus,
Bacon,	Gorman,	Martin,	Rawlins,
Bate,	Heitfeld,	Mills,	Roach,
Berry,	Jones, Ark.	Mitchell,	Stewart,
Caffery,	Kenney,	Money,	Turpie,
Clay,	Lindsay,	Morgan,	Walthall,
Cockrell,	McEnery,	Murphy,	White.

NOT VOTING—16.

Aldrich,	Faulkner,	McLaurin,	Turley,
Butler,	Gear,	Nelson,	Turner,
Cullom,	Gray,	Pasco,	Vest,
Deboe,	Jones, Nev.	Smith,	Wellington.

So the bill was passed.

OUACHITA RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. McENERY. I ask unanimous consent to take up House bill 5516. It is a bill for the extension of time to build a bridge across the Ouachita River.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will not object if the Chair will first lay the census bill before the Senate as the unfinished business. I see the chairman of the committee [Mr. CARTER] present.

Mr. CARTER. I ask that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unfinished business will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 94) to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER. I now withdraw my objection to the bill the Senator from Louisiana wishes to call up.

Mr. CARTER. I ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside for the accommodation of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. McENERY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 5516.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 5516) to amend and reenact section 5 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the mayor and city council of Monroe and the police jury of the parish of Ouachita, La., to construct a traffic bridge across the Ouachita River opposite said city," approved February 8, 1897.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. Is there objection?

Mr. FRYE. What is the status of that bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce this morning, the Chair understands.

Mr. FRYE. I want to call the attention of the Senator from Louisiana to that bill. It came over from the House of Representatives this morning, and was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The Committee on Commerce will take it up immediately, and undoubtedly will report it back, and then the Senator can call for its consideration.

Mr. MCENERY. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana withdraws his request for the present consideration of the bill.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to make a favorable report from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate upon a resolution submitted by the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE] on the 16th of December, 1897, and referred to the committee. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution was considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such hearings as may be had on bills pending before said committee, and to have the same printed for the use of the committee, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

Mr. BACON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill No. 2323, which has been reported favorably by the Committee on the District of Columbia. It is a bill to amend the charter of the Columbian College of this District, and it is important it should be passed within a reasonable time. I think there will be no discussion and no objection in connection with the bill, and I ask for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2323) supplemental to the act of February 9, 1821, incorporating the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, and the acts amendatory thereof.

Mr. BACON. There are certain amendments necessary to be made in the dates by reason of the fact that the bill as originally drawn contemplated its passage before the 1st day of January. That date having now passed, it is necessary to insert another date. The amendments changing the dates are indicated upon the bill which I send to the desk.

Mr. HOAR. What institution is this? Is it the old Columbian College?

Mr. BACON. Yes, sir; it is.

Mr. HOAR. The law school?

Mr. BACON. No, not the law school, not the Columbian University, but the Columbian College. The Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE] introduced the bill. I am simply representing the Committee on the District of Columbia in asking for its consideration and passage.

Mr. HOAR. This is a bill supplemental to the act incorporating the Columbian College—that is the title?

Mr. BACON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOAR. Then it goes on to provide—

That the Columbian University, on and after the 1st day of January, 1898, etc.

What institution is this?

Mr. BACON. It is the Columbian College.

Mr. HOAR. Then if it is the Columbian College, why is it styled "the Columbian University?"

Mr. GALLINGER. It is known as the "Columbian University" at the present time.

Mr. BACON. It may be so; but the Senator from Maine can better answer than I can.

Mr. FRYE. I think the title has been changed since the original charter of incorporation. It is the Columbian University now.

Mr. HALE. It is the Columbian University now.

Mr. HOAR. Is it the old college that was up on the hill at the head of Fourteenth street, and is now at the corner of H and Fifteenth streets?

Mr. HALE. Yes.

Mr. HOAR. Does the old college charter require that all the trustees, or two-thirds of them, shall belong to one religious denomination? Is not this a change in the charter?

Mr. FRYE. That is part of it. It is a Baptist institution.

Mr. BACON. I will state to the Senator from Massachusetts that there is nothing in the bill, if he will examine it, which will justify the teaching of the tenets of any particular denomination, nor, in fact, is there anything which will authorize the teaching of theology in any shape.

Mr. HOAR. My question is not whether it authorizes certain teachings, but whether a certain provision about the religious faith of the persons to whom it shall be committed is in the original act of incorporation, granted many years ago, or whether we are introducing that now for the first time?

Mr. FRYE. It is in the original act.

Mr. HOAR. Why was it put in here?

Mr. FRYE. Because there is an increase in the number of trustees.

Mr. HOAR. And the Senator reporting the bill thinks the provision is not in the original act. I should like to ask another question.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will pardon me, before he passes from that, I think the Senator from Maine is mistaken in his response to the inquiry of the Senator from Massachusetts. I will ask for the reading of the papers which accompany the report, and in those papers there is a communication from the president of the college which will give the information the Senator desires.

Mr. HOAR. This is an institution of the highest standing. I was very intimately acquainted with two of its former presidents. I wish to ask if there is any denomination of Protestant Christians known by the name of the "Regular Baptist Church?" Is that part of the name of the regular Baptist denomination?

Mr. BACON. Does the Senator ask me that question?

Mr. HOAR. I know there is a denomination of the very highest character and standing in my part of the country and all over the country, I am quite sure, known as Baptists; but I never heard of a regular Baptist denomination before. Is this to distinguish them from some irregular Baptists?

Mr. BACON. I suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that the report be read, which contains a letter from the president of the college.

Mr. HOAR. I do not ask that, if the chairman of the committee will answer the question. I was led to put my first question because the title of the bill calls this institution "the Columbian College," whilst in the body of the bill it is called "the Columbian University," and one gentleman, who professes to know, said it was not the old college, while another said it was. I understand now this is simply an amendment of the ancient charter of an institution well known and eminent. I do not wish to interfere with anything the managers of that institution may think desirable, and I shall not ask for the reading of the report.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I dislike very much to suggest any opposition to any plan of organization that the very respectable and learned gentlemen who manage this university ask, but I do think we ought to stop and pause a moment before we provide in any bill incorporating an educational institution in the District of Columbia that it shall be under the management of any particular denomination, or that the people constituting its board of trustees shall, two-thirds of them, be of a particular religious persuasion. I do not think it is necessary in this case, Mr. President. This institution, as I understand it, has always been more or less under the control of the Baptist Church, and it will continue to be, I have no doubt, without this provision in this act of incorporation; but we shall not stop here.

If we do this, we shall have a plan for a university here—I do not know but it is already in the plan for a university, though I think it is not—as to which it shall be required that two-thirds of the trustees and incorporators shall be Methodists; and pretty soon we shall have some institution here incorporated, or there will be a change asked in institutions already incorporated, in which it will be provided that two-thirds of the board of trustees shall be Episcopalians, and some other institution incorporated in which it shall be provided that two-thirds of the board of trustees shall be Catholics.

I do not think this feature has ever been introduced into any act of incorporation in the District of Columbia, and, with all respect to this institution and to the very learned and able gentlemen who manage it, I think it would be a very great mistake to enact any such provision. This is a university; it is not an academic institution solely; it may have—I do not know whether it has or not—a theological department.

Mr. BACON. It has not.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. It certainly has a medical and a law department, and if there is any reason why young men who desire to be graduated in law or in medicine should have the board of trustees which manages the college in which they are educated Baptists, I can not see it, and the same is true of the academical department. I think that the adoption of this feature will lead us into serious difficulty before we get through, and, saying this, I say it with the highest respect for this institution and for its management and with the very highest respect for the Baptist Church in the United States.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, this is not an institution which derives any support from the funds of the Government or of the District of Columbia. It is, as I understand, an institution which has always been dependent for its support and maintenance upon the Baptist Church, and while the criticism of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] would be eminently correct if this were in the nature of a public institution deriving its support from public funds, I do not understand that it would be correct in a case where it is a college supported by a particular denomination.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me——

Mr. CHANDLER. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. BACON. The junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] first addressed me with a request, and I will yield first to him.

Mr. GALLINGER. I simply want to ask the Senator having charge of the bill if it has not been represented to the committee that one purpose in asking for this change is that the institution will be able to get larger donations and bequests than it otherwise could?

Mr. BACON. I have a letter to that effect which I was about to ask to have read in a moment.

Mr. CHANDLER. I wish to ask the Senator this question: Is it proposed to require by law that this shall be a Baptist institution?

Mr. BACON. It is not.

Mr. CHANDLER. Would it be a violation of the law creating the institution if it should cease to become a Baptist institution?

Mr. BACON. The law does not require it to be a Baptist institution, but simply puts it under the control of that denomination.

Mr. CHANDLER. Does the bill not say that two-thirds of the governing board shall belong to a particular denomination?

Mr. BACON. It does.

Mr. CHANDLER. Then we are establishing a corporation which must be a Baptist corporation by the laws of the United States. Is not that the establishment of religion by the United States?

Mr. BACON. I do not know what view has been taken about such a question as that in the District, but certainly in every State in this Union there are denominational colleges.

Mr. HOAR. I was about to ask the Senator whether that was not originally, if it is not now, the arrangement about Yale College?

Mr. BACON. I am not familiar with that; I do not know; but the objects of these several changes are set out in the letter from the president of the institution, and I will ask that it be read. Senators, if they will observe the reading of the letter, will see that there are substantial reasons why this should be done. It is necessary that the college should be under some responsible head; that somebody should have such charge, control, and responsibility that persons desiring to make donations can do so with a full knowledge that what they bestow will not be wasted by those who may be irresponsible.

I will ask, in conclusion, that the letter, which is very short, of the president of the institution, addressed to the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, may be read, giving the reasons why he desired this bill to be passed. It is, as I have stated, a bill which was introduced by the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE].

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1897.

SIR: The annexed Senate bill, No. 223, entitled "A bill supplemental to the act of February 9, 1821, incorporating the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, and the act amendatory thereof," was presented to the annual meeting of the corporation of the Columbian University, held at the university in June, 1897, and was unanimously adopted, and the president, with Mr. Charles W. Needham, a member of the board, were appointed a committee to present the matter to the committees of the Congress of the United States and ask its passage.

The provisions of the bill are: (*a*) To vest the control in a single board of trustees; (*b*) to change the term of office of trustees, and (*c*) to set forth in the charter, in express terms, what has always been the fact, that the university is under the control of the Baptist denomination.

The first and second amendments will, it is believed by the board, secure more active and efficient services on the part of the members of the board, for the reason that their office will be dependent somewhat upon their service and influence as trustees, whereas now they are elected for life without express power in the corporation to remove any trustee for any cause.

The third amendment will enable the university to secure endowments and contributions for its support and maintenance, which are now withheld because prospective donors are in doubt as to what permanent body is responsible for the conduct and maintenance of the institution. It is not the purpose to make the teaching or work of the institution denominational, but only to cast upon a body of Christian people the duty and obligation of supporting the university.

Very respectfully submitted.

BENAIAH L. WHITMAN,
President of the University.
CHAS. W. NEEDHAM,
Member of the Committee.

Hon. JAMES MCMILLAN,
Chairman of Senate Committee District of Columbia.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I thought at first that there might be some question about the reasonableness of this arrangement, but it seems to me, on reflection, that every Senator will see that this is no more than carrying out a universal American policy. Does anybody doubt that the different religious denominations are entitled to have their own churches incorporated, their religious societies, and parishes, as they are in all the States? In the next place, nearly all the universities and colleges not State universities and colleges are in the control of some religious denomination. That is the universal practice, and has been from the beginning, and our educational system has grown up in that way. Brown University, Amherst College, Williams College, and Yale University in New England are all institutions expressly restricted in that way.

Mr. CHANDLER. Is there any guarantee in their charters given by the States that they shall always remain under the control of particular denominations?

Mr. HOAR. They have, I suppose, in their charters as much guarantee as there is in this.

Mr. CHANDLER. I think the Senator is mistaken about that.

Mr. HOAR. I know, or think I know, that Yale University was until a very recent period under an arrangement by which every member of its board of trustees was to be a Congregational minister in regular standing, and although I think they have let in a few laymen, a majority of that board is still required to be composed of Congregational ministers in regular standing. If I am mistaken, the Senator from Connecticut will correct me.

In the first place, we have no state church, not because we do not suppose the churches are essential to civilization and to the maintaining of an educated, religious people, but because we do better to commit to the various religious denominations the control of their own churches in freedom and in equality. That is the American policy. In the same way a large portion of the people of this country desire to have their children taught, not necessarily the tenets of their particular creed, but taught by persons who agree with them in religious opinion, and they will give money, as this letter says, which would not be given where there is no assurance of that kind. The courts carry out these trusts for churches and colleges with entire impartiality and entire equality among the different denominations.

When we are dealing with the District of Columbia in its local affairs, we deal with the people of the District as if we were the legislature of a State. It seems to me entirely reasonable that this religious body—to which it is unnecessary to say I do not belong—should be entitled to have its own college if it desires.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendments proposed by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 1, line 4, before the date "1898," it is proposed to strike out "January" and insert "June;" in line 12 to strike out "30th day of December, 1897," and insert "31st day of May, 1898;" in line 16, after the words "day of," to strike out "January" and insert June;" and in line 27, after the words "day of," to strike out "January" and insert "June;" so as to make the section read:

That the Columbian University, on and after the 1st day of June, 1898, shall be under the management and control of a board of trustees, consisting of twenty-two members; the president of the university shall be ex officio a member of said board, and the remaining twenty-one shall be divided into three classes with seven members in each class: a majority of said board shall be residents of the District of Columbia, and seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. That on or before the 31st day of May, 1898, a meeting of the trustees and overseers of said university shall be held, and said meeting shall elect twenty-one trustees, seven of whom shall be designated to serve from the 1st day of June, 1898, until the annual meeting in 1899; and seven from the same date until the annual meeting in 1900; and seven until the annual meeting in 1901. Two-thirds of said trustees, and also the president of the university, shall be members of regular Baptist churches; that is to say, members of churches of that denomination of Protestant Christians now usually known and recognized under the name of the regular Baptist denomination; said trustees so elected shall serve for the periods mentioned and until their successors are elected. That on the 1st day of June, 1898, the terms of office of the present trustees and overseers shall cease and determine, and thereupon the control and management of said university, its property and trusts, shall vest in the board of trustees elected as hereinabove provided and their successors.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOUIS A. YORKE.

Mr. HALE. I ask the Senate to take up the bill (S. 2753) for the relief of Louis A. Yorke.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to set aside the action of the board by which Passed Asst. Paymaster Louis A. Yorke was examined for promotion, and authorizes the President to appoint him to the office to which he would have been promoted but for said action, and to retire him in that grade as of the date he was wholly retired.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BIMETALLIC NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have in my hand the correspondence respecting the proposals on currency made by the special envoys from the United States, alluded to in the speech of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT], and also in the annual message of the President of the United States. No order has been made to print this as a document, and I ask that such an order be made.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire to print the proposals as a document? The Chair hears none, and that is the order.

Mr. GEAR subsequently said: I move that 5,000 copies of the document filed by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] be printed in place of the ordinary number.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa refers to the correspondence respecting the proposals on currency?

Mr. GEAR. Yes, sir.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa moves that 5,000 copies instead of the usual number of the document referred to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2934) to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to know the object of the bill. Let the report be read.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I think I can explain the bill without having the report read, if the Senator from Missouri will consent.

Under the present condition, receivers of public moneys are not responsible under their bonds for any moneys received from the sale of Indian lands, and the Interior Department finds itself very much embarrassed as a result. A request has come from the Secretary of the Interior for this legislation. It is simply an amendment of the existing statute.

Mr. ALLISON. Are Indian lands sold by receivers?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. In several instances large sums of money have been received by receivers of public moneys for which they are not accountable under their bonds, and there has been a decision of the court to that effect. Perhaps it would be well to have the letter of the Secretary of the Interior read.

Mr. COCKRELL. I have glanced over his letter. Let it be printed in the RECORD, so as not to consume time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The letter referred to is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 22, 1897.

SIR: In my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, at pages 19 and 20 of said report attention is called to the decision rendered September 22, 1896, by the United States district court for Idaho, in the case of the United States *vs.* George B. Rogers and Charles W. Berryman, sureties on the bond of Charles W. Danielson, receiver of public moneys at Blackfoot, Idaho, which decision was affirmed by the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit July 1, 1897, holding "that it is not a part of the duties of registers and receivers to sell Indian lands and that the proceeds of sales of such lands are not public moneys of the United States, but are trust funds for which the sureties on receivers' bonds are not liable or responsible to the United States if their principals fail to pay over and account for the same."

That under said decision it is possible for registers and receivers of local land offices, if the receipts from the sale of Indian lands are sufficient, to become entitled to the maximum compensation of $3,000 in addition to the compensation allowed them by the law for the sale of public lands, so that their compensation for both classes of lands may reach $6,000.

The statement is also made that Indian lands are being disposed of at the present time at ten or more land offices, the proceeds of which amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly, for which the sureties on the bonds of receivers are not liable, and in order to secure and protect the interests of the United States it is recommended that section 2234 of the Revised Statutes be amended by adding to it, as it now stands, the following:

"Who shall have charge of and attend to the sale of the public and Indian lands within their respective districts, as provided for by law and official regulations; and receivers shall be accountable under their official bonds for the proceeds of such sales and for all fees, commissions, or other moneys received by them under any provision of law or official regulation."

The attention of your committee is called to this recommendation at this time with the request that it take such action in the premises as may result in the speedy enactment of the legislation recommended. I desire to say in this connection that the attention of the Committee on Indian Affairs has also been called to this matter and a similar recommendation and request made, and I have also addressed a similar communication to the chairman of the House Committee on the Public Lands.

Very respectfully,

C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

Hon. H. C. HANSBROUGH,
Chairman Committee on Public Lands, United States Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MUSCOGEE COAL AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. BAKER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2858) authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move, after the word "alter," in line 2, section 11, to insert the words "or repeal."

Mr. BAKER. There is no objection to the amendment.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the section so as to read:

That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THE CENSUS.

Mr. CARTER. I should like to make an announcement. I desire to state, for the information of Senators who may be concerned in the consideration of the census bill, Senate bill 94, that immediately after the disposition, at an early hour to-morrow, of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, I shall ask that the census bill be taken up for consideration and that its consideration be continued before the Senate until it is finally disposed of. It is important that this legislation shall be disposed of in some manner.

Mr. WHITE. I will inquire of the Senator from Montana whether it is the intention to displace the executive business with which we have to deal with the bill to which he refers? The reason why I make the suggestion is that it is better to know in advance, for convenience simply. I have no objection, and do not care about it particularly one way or the other.

Mr. CARTER. In that behalf I will state to the Senator from California that there is no disposition to displace the executive business, but the fact is that the census bill is now pending as the unfinished business before the Senate.

Mr. WHITE. And the Senator desires that it shall so continue?

Mr. CARTER. The committee regards it of sufficient importance to press its consideration until it is finally disposed of.

Mr. WHITE. I understand.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to make an observation respecting the suggestion made by the Senator from Montana. The census bill, so called, is now the unfinished business and will remain so, but the rule of the Senate is that when appropriation bills are ready the unfinished business, by unanimous consent, gives way. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Montana to the fact that it is the intention of the Committee on Appropriations to-morrow, or certainly the next morning, to call up the regular pension appropriation bill, and I hope there will be no arrangement which will interfere with the appropriation bills when they are ready, because I shall feel obliged to make objection unless that is thoroughly understood.

Mr. CARTER. I will state for the information of the Senator from Iowa that I began my remarks by stating that the urgent deficiency appropriation bill would first be disposed of to-morrow, as I understood.

Mr. ALLISON. I heard the remarks of the Senator; but he stated that after the consideration of that bill had been concluded he wished that no other business of a legislative character should intervene until the census bill was disposed of.

Mr. CARTER. That remark, of course, must be taken in view of the regular rule of the Senate, which gives the right of way to appropriation bills.

Mr. ALLISON. I appreciate the importance of pressing the census bill.

Mr. GORMAN. I could not hear what the Senator from Iowa stated about pressing the pension appropriation bill to-morrow. Am I to understand that the pension appropriation bill is to be taken up to-morrow?

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from Montana stated that the urgent deficiency bill would be considered to-morrow, and that afterwards he desired the Senate to take up the census bill and continue its consideration until disposed of, which, of course, by implication at least, would suggest that appropriation should not intervene. I made the suggestion that general legislative business should always be subordinate to the consideration of appropriation bills when they are ready, in accordance with the uniform usage of the Senate.

If the Senator from Maryland has any suggestions as respects his own convenience or otherwise, of course I shall be glad to hear him.

Mr. GORMAN. It is very unusual and extraordinary at this early period in the session to press the appropriation bills. I think it is without example in the history of Congress, in all probability, and what we desire—I am sure the Senator from Iowa will agree to it—is that there shall be some understanding as to the time when these important bills will be pressed.

The Senator in charge of the census bill, as it is the unfinished business, desires to further its consideration. That discussion may go on and the bill may be disposed of. It is fair that we should know. Matters are to be considered in secret session which may continue for a week. If it is the understanding that everything is to give way to such discussion of the appropriation bills as possibly may take place, we ought to have at least a day or two days' notice of it.

I suggest to the Senator from Iowa, if it will suit his convenience, that, other than as to the urgent deficiency bill, for which there may be some pressing need, the appropriation bills ought not to be taken up until next week.

Mr. ALLISON. No one knows better than does the Senator from Maryland that it is the practice of the Senate to take up the appropriation bills, with deference to the convenience of Senators, as soon as they are ready for consideration. I do not think, with all respect to the Senator from Maryland, that at such a stage of the session it has ever before occurred that so little has been done in the Senate with respect to appropriation bills as at the present session. I hope during this week we will conclude the consideration of the pension appropriation bill, or at least commence it.

Mr. GORMAN. When do I understand the Senator will call it up—to-morrow?

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] is in charge of the bill, and he desires the Senate to take it up to-morrow, but if any Senator prefers that its consideration shall be postponed for a day or two, certainly that will be done.

Mr. GORMAN. I desire that it shall be postponed. I do not think we are ready to take it up to-morrow or the next day. Therefore I suggest to the Senator, and that was my object in interrupting the Senator from Iowa——

Mr. PERKINS. Will the Senator from Maryland allow me? The Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] gave notice that to-morrow, immediately after the morning business, he would call up the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Would it be agreeable to the Senator from Maryland to consider the pension appropriation bill Thursday?

Mr. GORMAN. Do I understand the Senator to say that he will call up the pension appropriation bill Thursday?

Mr. PERKINS. If it is agreeable to the Senator from Maryland; if not, at a later date.

DISPOSITION OF ABANDONED IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

Mr. FRYE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3132) to provide for the disposition of abandoned imported merchandise.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maine?

Mr. ALLEN. What is the bill?

Mr. FRYE. It is a bill which simply requires that when property has been abandoned on account of its being spoiled, like a cargo of fruit——

Mr. ALLEN. It is not an appropriation bill?

Mr. FRYE. No; it is not an appropriation bill. It requires the collector of customs to designate where fruit shall be thrown away.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that the consideration of the bill may be postponed until to-morrow. I desire to look into it.

Mr. FRYE. The only change——

Mr. ALLISON. That may be true, but I desire to look into it. The bill is an amendment of the tariff act of 1890, and I desire to see the effect of it before it is passed.

Mr. FRYE. The only change made in the bill is a requirement that the collector of customs shall designate the place where the abandoned property shall be deposited. That is all.

Mr. ALLISON. It will take but a moment to pass the bill.

Mr. FRYE. The bill comes from the Treasury Department.

Mr. ALLISON. It is a matter I desire to look into.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made to the present consideration of the bill.

AMERICAN REGISTER FOR THE STEAMER NAVAHOE.

Mr. FRYE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3053) to provide an American register for the steamer *Navahoe*.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I should like to have the Senator from Maine state the reason for giving this foreign vessel an American register.

Mr. FRYE. Because in American shipyards there was more than three-quarters of her entire value put upon her; and the only reason why the Secretary of the Treasury did not give her a register was that she was not wrecked within 3 miles of the shore.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MATES ON RIVER AND OCEAN STEAMERS.

Mr. CAFFERY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2781) to amend section 4440 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the licensing of mates on river and ocean steamers.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXPOSITION AT BERGEN, NORWAY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. R. 75) accepting the invitation of the Government of Norway to take part in an international fisheries exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May to September, A. D. 1898.

The amendments were, on page 1, after line 5, to insert:

And whose compensation if not in the public service shall not exceed $2,500, including personal and traveling expenses.

On page 2, after line 22, to insert:

Provided, That the total expenses and liabilities incurred under this resolution shall not exceed the sum of $20,000.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments may be concurred in.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendments made by the House of Representatives.

The amendments were concurred in.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. QUAY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twelve minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 18, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 17, 1898.

CONSUL-GENERAL.

John K. Pollard, of Ohio, as consul-general of the United States at Monterey, Mexico.

CONSUL.

Louis Goldschmidt, of New Hampshire, to be consul of the United States at La Guayra, Venezuela.

MARSHAL.

John E. Haggart, of North Dakota, to be marshal of the United States for the district of North Dakota.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Kleber E. Willcockson, of Oakley, Kans., to be register of the land office at Colby, Kans.

Thomas A. Scates, of Liberal, Kans., to be register of the land office at Dodge City, Kans.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

De Witt C. Tufts, of Argusville, N. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Fargo, N. Dak.

Cyrus Anderson, of Blakeman, Kans., to be receiver of public moneys at Colby, Kans.

POSTMASTERS.

Joseph Mallison, to be postmaster at Fonda, in the county of Pocahontas and State of Iowa.

Asaph Buck, to be postmaster at Keokuk, in the county of Lee and State of Iowa.

Harvey Ingham, to be postmaster at Algona, in the county of Kossuth and State of Iowa.

E. C. Haynes, to be postmaster at Centerville, in the county of Appanoose and State of Iowa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *January 17, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

REGULATION OF CEMETERIES, ETC.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this is the day set apart by unanimous consent for the consideration of District business. On behalf of the District Committee, I desire to call up sundry bills. I will state for the information of the House that our committee does not intend to consume any considerable time to-day. I believe that the bills, or a majority of them, which we shall bring up were very carefully considered in the last Congress; and I think none of them will provoke debate to any extent. I make this explanation as there is other business to come before the House.

In the first place, I call up the bill (S. 467) for the regulation of cemeteries and the disposal of dead bodies in the District of Columbia.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this

act no person or persons shall lay out any new cemetery, or part of any cemetery, within the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, nor in said District within one mile and a half from the boundaries of said city; no person shall in said District lay out any cemetery, or part of any cemetery, within less than 200 yards of any dwelling house except with the written consent of the owner, lessee, and occupier of such house, nor without a permit to do so from the Commissioners of said District.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any cemetery or cemeteries in said District to inclose such cemetery or cemeteries in said District with good and sufficient walls or fences to prevent entrance thereto or exit therefrom except by gates provided for that purpose. Such cemetery or cemeteries shall, if required by the Commissioners of said District, be underdrained to such a depth as will prevent water remaining in any grave or vault therein.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any cemetery or cemeteries in said District to divide the area to be used for graves into lots of reasonable size, to be permanently designated by conspicuous marks, so that the position of each may be readily determined; each lot to be duly numbered; a plat of such cemetery showing the area so divided, the division into lots, and the number of each such lot shall be filed in the office of the surveyor of said District; the grave spaces hereafter laid out for the burial of persons above 10 years of age to be at least 8 feet by 3 feet, and those for the burial of children under 10 years of age at least 6 feet by 2 feet, or, if preferred by said owner or owners, one-half the measurement of the adult grave space, namely, 4 feet by 3 feet.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any cemetery or cemeteries in said District to cause to be kept in the office of the superintendent or person in charge of such cemetery or cemeteries a register showing the number of each lot, the name, age, cause of death, and date of burial of each person or persons buried in any such lot or grave space, and the number of the burial permit authorizing such burial; in cases of disinterment said register shall show the date of such disinterment and the number of the official permit therefor opposite the name of the person whose remains are disinterred; such register shall be, at all times, open to inspection by duly authorized representatives of the health department and of the police department of said District.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the superintendent or person in charge of any cemetery, or other place for the disposal of dead bodies of human beings in the District of Columbia, to register his or her name at the office of the health department of said district, giving full name, residence, and place of business, and in case of removal from one place to another in said District to make change in such register accordingly.

SEC. 6. That no dead body of any human being, or any part of such body, shall, in said District, be removed from place to place, interred, disinterred, or in any manner disposed of without a permit for such removal, interment, disinterment, or disposal granted by the health officer of said District, nor otherwise than in accordance with the terms of said permit; permits for the removal, interment, or disposal to be issued upon the presentation of a proper death certificate, signed by a physician, registered at the health department of said District, who has attended the deceased during his or her last illness, or by the coroner of said District or his deputy, or by the proper municipal, county, or State authorities at the place where the death occurred; permits for disinterment (including permission to reinter or transport the body disinterred) to be issued upon the written application of the nearest relative or the legal representative of the deceased; and no superintendent or other person in charge of any cemetery in said District, or other place for the disposal of dead bodies, shall assist in, or assent to, or allow any such interment, disinterment, or disposition to be made in such cemetery or place until permit shall be given as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of every such superintendent or other person who shall receive any such permit aforesaid to indorse thereon the date of interment, disinterment, or disposal, and to preserve, sign, and return the same to the health officer of said District before 6 o'clock p. m. of the Saturday following the day of burial, disinterment, or disposal.

SEC. 7. That no dead body, or part of the dead body, of any human being shall be in any manner carried or conveyed from, in, to, or through said District by any person or by means of any boat, vessel, car, stage, or other vehicle, or by any public or private conveyance, without a permit therefor first granted by the health officer of said District: *Provided*, That bodies or parts of dead bodies aforesaid, except such as have died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox (including varioloid), leprosy, the plague, diphtheria, or scarlet fever, may be brought into said District, or carried through the same in transit, upon a permit of the proper municipal, county, or State authorities of the place at which such person died; whenever the remains of any deceased person have been conveyed, transferred, or removed beyond the limits of said District, it shall be the duty of the person or agent or officer of the corporation having charge of such conveyance, transfer, or removal to detach, date, sign, and return to the health officer the coupon attached to the permit by said health officer authorizing such conveyance, transfer, or removal before 6 o'clock p. m. of the Saturday following the day of such conveyance, transfer, or removal of said remains.

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of any person or persons having custody or control of the dead body of any human being, or any part of such body, to report in writing, or cause to be reported in writing, to the health officer of said District within forty-eight hours after the death of the deceased, the name of said deceased and the location of the body or part thereof; no such body or part thereof shall be kept in said District in such manner as to give rise to any offensive odors to the annoyance of any person or persons in the neighborhood or to the public, nor so as to be exposed to the public view; nor shall any such body or part thereof be permitted by the person or persons having custody or control of it to remain unburied for a longer period than one week after death without permission of the health officer unless it has been cremated or deposited in the vault of some cemetery; nor shall any person publicly exhibit in said District, for pay or otherwise, any dead body of any human being, or any part of such body, without a permit from the health officer of said District so to do, except such exhibition be in connection with some Government museum or with some institution of learning permanently located in said District.

SEC. 9. That no person shall bury or cause to be buried within said District the body or part of the body of any deceased person except in such grounds as are now known and used as public or private burial grounds, or such as shall hereafter be designated by the Commissioners of said District and authorized by them to be used as such: *Provided*, That no cemetery shall hereafter be established within one mile and a half of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 10. That no body shall be buried in said District in any vault unless the coffin be separately entombed in properly cemented stone or brick work, so as to render such vault airtight; such vault, after having been sealed, shall not be opened within ten years; no body shall be temporarily deposited in any vault for a longer period than one month, unless such body is in a hermetically sealed metallic case, nor in any instance for a longer period than one year.

SEC. 11. That no grave in said District shall be reopened, except for the purpose of disinterment, within ten years after the burial of a person above 12 years of age, or within eight years after the burial of a child under 12 years of age, unless the grave has been, in the first instance, of sufficient depth to permit subsequent interments, in which case a layer of earth of not less than 1 foot thick shall be left undisturbed over the previously buried coffin, unless such coffin has been separately entombed in properly cemented stone or brick work; but if on reopening any grave the soil be found to be offensive, such soil shall not be disturbed; in no case shall a grave be opened in which has been buried the body of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox (including varioloid), leprosy, the plague, tetanus, diphtheria, or scarlet fever.

SEC. 12. That no coffin shall be buried in said District so that any part thereof is within less than 4 feet of the ordinary level of the ground, unless it contains the body of a child under 12 years of age, when it shall not be less than 3 feet below that level.

SEC. 13. That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, build or maintain a crematory or other device for destroying human bodies except within the limits of some duly established cemetery in said District, unless such person or persons has in writing the consent of the owners of more than one-half of the property within a radius of 200 feet from the place where such crematory is to be erected and maintained and a permit from the Commissioners of said District for the erection and maintenance of such crematory or other device; such permit to be for a term of years, not exceeding five, to be specified therein: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to such crematories or other devices for destroying human bodies as may have been erected and are in operation at the time of the passage of this act.

SEC. 14. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to cremate or otherwise destroy the dead body or part of the dead body of any human being in said District before the issue of the burial permit by the health officer of said District, and then only when said permit is countersigned by the coroner of said District authorizing such cremation or destruction. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to embalm, inject, or by any similar method preserve the dead body or part of the dead body of any human being in said District within four hours after death before the issue of the death certificate; and in case the death is believed to be due to other than natural cause, or the cause thereof is unknown, such embalming, injecting, or preserving shall at no time be done unless such death certificate has been signed or approved by the coroner of said District.

SEC. 15. That any person who shall violate or aid and abet in violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof by competent judicial authority, be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $200, or by imprisonment for not less than seven nor more than ninety days in the jail of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 16. That prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia, in the name of said District, on information signed by the attorney of said District or one of his assistants: *Provided*, That any person or persons tried under this act shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury as in other jury cases in said police court.

SEC. 17. That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with or prevent the disinterment of any body when such disinterment is ordered by one of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or by the coroner of said District, for judicial purposes; the provisions of this act shall not be held to interfere with the disposal of the ashes of bodies which have been cremated.

SEC. 18. That the provisions of this act shall not be applied to prevent the immediate removal of bodies from Graceland Cemetery, as required by "An act to prohibit the interment of bodies in Graceland Cemetery, in the District of Columbia," approved August 3, 1894.

SEC. 19. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this is one of a number of bills which, coming from the health department, were reported and passed in this House in the Fifty-fourth Congress. After being prepared at that time by the health officer of the District, the bill was submitted to the Commissioners and by them to the medical societies of the District. Frequent conferences were held upon the bill. The superintendents of the several cemeteries were called into conference. Amendments were suggested and considered very carefully, and the bill passed the House without material objection, but too late for consideration by the Senate. In this Congress the bill has been reintroduced into the Senate in precisely the form in which it previously passed the House; and it is now reported without amendment.

The necessity for this proposed legislation is fully explained in the report of the committee. The report embraces letters from the health department, but as those letters are of considerable length I hardly think the reading is necessary. If there is no desire to debate the bill, I ask for a vote.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have tried to get a copy of this bill, but have not succeeded. I noticed, however, during the reading that the bill provides both minimum and maximum penalties for certain violations of its provisions. I suggest to the gentlemen in charge of this bill that the later practice in framing punitive statutes is to omit provision for a minimum penalty and provide simply that the punishment shall not exceed a certain maximum. I think that which is now the general practice in this respect should be followed in our legislation here. Where a minimum penalty is provided it frequently happens that the judge or the jury hesitates about conviction, because, although the circumstances of the case justify some punishment, even the minimum prescribed by the law seems to be excessive. I suggest to the gentlemen that an amendment of the kind which I propose can do no harm and in certain cases may operate beneficially.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. There will be no objection on the part of the committee to the amendment suggested.

Mr. TERRY. I move to strike out in the bill the provisions for minimum penalties and retain only the maximum penalties.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. In order to make the gentleman's suggestion more specific, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

In lines 4 and 5 of section 15 strike out the words "less than $25 nor;" and in line 6 strike out "less than seven nor;" so that the clause will read, "by a

fine of not more than $200, or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days," etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CURTIS of Iowa, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN REFUSE.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. I call up for present consideration the bill (S. 1258) to regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to maintain, upon any original lot or subdivisional lot, situated on any street in the District of Columbia, where there is a public sewer and water main available for the use of such lot, any system of disposal of human excreta except by means of water-closets connected with such sewer and water main.

SEC. 2. That no privy shall be constructed or maintained in said District, every part of which is not at least 5 feet from the line of any adjoining lot, 2 feet from any street or public or private passageway, and 10 feet from any building used or intended to be used for dwelling purposes, or wherein persons are employed or intended to be employed in any trade or business; nor within 50 feet of any well or spring used or likely to be used by man as a source of water for drinking or domestic purposes.

SEC. 3. That every privy in said District shall be constructed and maintained in such a manner and position as to afford ready means of access thereto for the purpose of cleaning the same, and to admit of the removal of the contents from the premises whereon such privy is situated to the public street without being carried through any dwelling house or building where persons are employed in any trade or business; and said privy shall be so constructed as to prevent undue exposure of the occupants thereof, and provided with a sufficient opening for ventilation, as near the top as practicable, communicating directly with the external air. The floor thereof shall be paved with some nonabsorbent material, and constructed so that it shall be in every part at a height of not less than 4 inches above the level of the surface of the surrounding ground and have a fall or incline toward the door of the privy of half an inch to the foot. Said privy shall be provided with a suitable receptacle or suitable receptacles for filth, which may be movable or fixed, which shall have suitable covers and be kept closed therewith whenever practicable.

SEC. 4. That whenever any privy in said District is provided with a movable receptacle there shall be constructed over the whole area of the space immediately beneath the seat of the privy a floor at a height of not less than 4 inches above the level of the surface of the adjoining ground, said floor and the whole extent of each side of such space between the floor and the seat to be constructed of some nonabsorbent material. The seat, the aperture therein, and the space beneath must be of such dimensions as to admit of the removable receptacle for filth being placed or fitted beneath the seat in such manner and position as may effectually prevent the deposit of any filth elsewhere than in the receptacle. The seat shall be so constructed that the whole or sufficient part of it may be readily removed or adjusted in such a manner as to afford adequate access to the space beneath for the purpose of cleaning the same and removing the receptacle therefrom or placing or fitting it therein. Such receptacle for filth shall not exceed in capacity 2 cubic feet, and shall be made of metal, water-tight, and provided with handles, and so constructed that it may be closed with a cover and made air-tight at the time of its removal. Such receptacle shall at all times be kept in good repair.

SEC. 5. That whenever any privy in said District is provided with a fixed receptacle, the bottom and floor of said privy shall be in every part at least 4 inches above the level of the surface of the adjoining ground, and adequate means of access must be provided for the purpose of cleansing the receptacle and removing the filth therefrom. Said receptacle shall not exceed in capacity 8 cubic feet, and shall be constructed of such material or materials and in such a manner as to prevent any absorption by any part of it of any filth deposited therein or any escape of its contents by leakage or otherwise, except in process of cleaning. Said receptacle shall be maintained at all times in good repair.

SEC. 6. That no person shall, in said District, deposit in any receptacle for filth in any privy any substance except human fecal matter, urine, and liquid house refuse, except for the purpose of disinfecting or deodorizing; and it shall be the duty of the occupant or occupants of any premises on which a privy is located, or, if such premises be unoccupied, of the owner or owners thereof, to keep the same and the contents thereof disinfected and deodorized at all times.

SEC. 7. That no occupant of any premises in said District whereon is situated any privy, or, if such premises be unoccupied, no owner or owners thereof, shall permit the approaches to such privy, the walls, floors, seats, or fittings thereof, to be in such a state or condition as to be a nuisance or annoyance to any person or persons, for want of proper cleansing thereof, nor allow any receptacle for filth used in connection with any privy to be filled within less than 4 inches of the top thereof.

SEC. 8. That no part of the contents of any privy shall, in said District, be removed therefrom, nor shall the same be transported through or over any streets or highways, except as the same shall be removed and transported by means of some air-tight apparatus, pneumatic or other process, so as to prevent the contents from being agitated or exposed to the open air during the process of such removal or transportation.

SEC. 9. That every building in said District used for dwelling purposes, or where persons are employed or intended to be employed in any trade or business, shall be provided with sufficient and suitable privy accommodations, having regard to the number of persons employed in or in attendance at such building; and also where persons of both sexes are employed or intended to be employed, or in attendance, with sufficient, suitable, and separate privy accommodations for persons of each sex. It shall be unlawful for any owner or agent to put any person or persons in possession of any building, or any part thereof, not provided with privy accommodations as aforesaid, except a watchman for the purpose of guarding such building or part thereof.

SEC. 10. That no person shall, in said District, deposit any human fecal matter in any place except in some properly constructed privy or water-closet, nor shall any person, having removed the contents, or any part thereof, of any privy in the District of Columbia, deposit it in any place other than such as may be approved by the health officer of said District.

SEC. 11. That it shall be unlawful for any person other than such as shall be authorized by the health office of said District to clean for pay any privy therein. Said authority shall be granted by said health officer upon application to any person who is properly equipped as to apparatus and means of disposal for performing the work to be done.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, in said District, erect or maintain a privy without having secured from the health officer of said District a permit so to do. Such permits shall be issued subject to the conditions of this act upon written applications without cost, shall be numbered consecutively, and shall describe the location where each privy is to be maintained.

SEC. 13. That no person shall, in said District, construct or maintain any system of sewage disposal by means of broad irrigation, subsoil irrigation, or otherwise, except upon a permit issued by the Commissioners of said District. Applications for said permit shall be in writing to said Commissioners, and shall be accompanied by detailed plans of the system which it is proposed to construct and maintain; and no permit shall be issued under this section until said Commissioners are satisfied that said system can be maintained without nuisance or danger to public health.

SEC. 14. That any person who shall violate or aid or abet in violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or by imprisonment in the jail of the District of Columbia for not exceeding fifteen days.

SEC. 15. That prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of the District of Columbia, in the name of the District of Columbia, on information signed by the attorney for said District or one of his assistants: *Provided*, That any person or persons tried under this act shall have the privilege, when demanded, of a trial by jury, as in other jury cases in said police court.

SEC. 16. That the term privy, as used in this act, shall be held to mean any building or part of a building used or intended to be used for the reception of human fecal matter or urine, and which is not connected with the public sewer or with some duly authorized system of sewage disposal, so as to immediately remove such material from such building; that the owner or owners of the premises on which any such privy is situated shall be held liable for its erection and maintenance in conformity to law, and for the removal of the contents thereof as may from time to time be necessary; and if such owner or owners can not be found in the District of Columbia a notice of any work required by this act to be done, specifying a reasonable time for the performance thereof, shall be left with the agent of such premises, or if no such agent can be found in said District, such notice shall be mailed to the last known address of such owner or owners; and if the work specified in said notice be not done within the time allowed therein, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to cause such work to be done and to assess the cost thereof as a tax against the property benefited, which tax shall be carried on the regular tax roll of the District of Columbia, and shall be collected in the manner provided for the collection of other taxes.

SEC. 17. That this act, in so far as it affects privies hereafter to be erected or existing in said District at the time of its passage, otherwise than in conformity to the laws in force at that time, shall take effect upon its passage; in so far as it affects privies existing in said District at the time of its passage, in conformity to the laws in force at that time, it shall take effect one year after date of said passage.

SEC. 18. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this bill, like the one last under consideration, originated with the health department of the District of Columbia. The bill was carefully considered in the last House and, after the adoption of certain amendments, was passed without objection and sent to the Senate, but too late for consideration in that body. The bill is now presented here in precisely the same form in which it was passed by the House in the last Congress. It has passed through all the ordinary channels—the District Commissioners, the health officers, and the medical societies of the District—and is now unanimously recommended by our committee.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CURTIS of Iowa, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BEQUEST OF PETER VON ESSEN.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. I now call up the bill (S. 468) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept the bequest of the late Peter Von Essen for the use of the public white schools of that portion of said District formerly known as Georgetown.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to accept the bequest of $12,057.24 bequeathed by the will of the late Peter Von Essen to the late corporation of Georgetown for the use of the free white schools of said town, and which sum has been decreed to be turned over to said Commissioners, as the successors of the said corporation, by the supreme court of the District of Columbia in equity cause numbered 5238; and that said Commissioners be, and they are hereby, required to distribute the said funds among the heirs of the said Peter Von Essen, deceased, share and share alike, upon satisfactory proof of such heirship.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, this bill was reported to the House by myself from the Committee on the District of Columbia. It is a bill that was passed in the last Congress both by the Senate and the House, unanimously, I believe. It went to the President in the closing hours of Congress, and we think that want of time was alone the cause of its failure. It was not approved by him, as we believe, for that reason. At any rate, it did not meet any adverse action. The Senate, at the extra session, passed it again, and now it is here reported from the District Committee unanimously for the consideration of the House. I suppose there is no objection to it.

The committee recommend an amendment to the caption, which, I take it, will be voted on after the passage of the bill. If any gentleman desires to ask any question with reference to the matter, I will endeavor to answer him.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee a question.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I will yield to the gentleman with pleasure.

Mr. HEPBURN. I would like the gentleman to make some explanation of the bill, as to why this gift or donation should be refused in this manner—apparently accepted, but still refused, under the provisions of this bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The bill was drawn originally, I will state to the gentleman from Iowa, for the acceptance of the donation by the Commissioners for the schools. But it was modified in its design, and that is the reason of the change in the caption of the bill.

Mr. HEPBURN. Is not that really the important thing? This is a gift donated to the free white schools of Georgetown. It seems that there would be no difficulty about accepting such a donation.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The facts are, that an old gentleman named Von Essen died in Georgetown some time ago—soon after the war—a man who had been the keeper of a saloon in that town. Shortly before his death he made a will in which he undertook to give a certain portion of the estate to his children and grandchildren, and the residue of the estate was to be devoted to the establishment of "free white schools" in Georgetown. When the will became operative there were no free white schools in Georgetown. The schools had become merged in those of the District of Columbia, and were taken care of by annual appropriations made by Congress for the benefit of the general school system of the District of Columbia. There was no distinction, so far as the appropriation of money is concerned, between the white schools and the colored schools.

The Von Essen estate was in litigation for some time afterwards, and finally when it was settled about $12,000 was left, representing the residue of the estate. This money was turned over to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in an effort to execute the provisions of the will. But inasmuch as there were no "free white schools" in Georgetown to turn it over to, and as the Commissioners still have this fund in hand, it is proper for the Congress to devise some means by which the funds can be disposed of.

When the will was written, quite a number of years ago, there were free white schools in Georgetown under the system of schools then in operation in that city. The schools there were kept up by voluntary donations by men of wealth, people who were able to make such contributions. But, as I said before, this Von Essen fund could not be paid over under the provisions of the will and was in the hands of the Commissioners, while the schools themselves had become a part of the public-school system of the District of Columbia. And hence, the Commissioners being at a loss for the necessary power to dispose of the money, as they could only use it technically under the law for the purpose contemplated in the will without some action on the part of Congress, this legislation is proper and necessary.

Of course, Congress can take possession of the money, or can order the Commissioners to pay it into the fund for the District of Columbia generally, and let it go to the schools, white and black alike, of the District. Or they can direct the Commissioners to do what we think ought to be done with it, give it to the poor children or the grandchildren of this old man, Von Essen, who are in need of it. The bequest having failed, there being no way by which it can be carried out literally, it becomes a question whether that money shall go to the schools, white and black alike, of the District of Columbia or be turned over to the children or grandchildren of this old man.

Congress at its last session, as I have said, passed the bill unanimously through both houses. The Senate passed it at the extra session, and it is now before us for our consideration, recommended by the Committee on the District. That is about the condition of the matter and all of the facts as I understand them.

Mr. HEPBURN. I would like to ask the gentleman another question, whether there are any free schools in Georgetown that are for white children alone, or where they alone are taught?

Mr. RICHARDSON. My understanding of the school law is that the schools are separate, white and black, that they are accommodated in different buildings. There is no separate law.

Mr. HEPBURN. Then there are free white schools in Georgetown?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; there are; but these schools are cared for by appropriations from the Treasury, half by the Government of the United States and half by the revenues of the District of Columbia; and there is no distinction in the appropriation made by Congress for the schools of the District between whites and blacks. The giving of this contribution to any one of the white schools would make a distinction that is not anywhere found in the laws covering the regulation of schools and their appropriations in the District of Columbia.

Mr. HEPBURN. Would it not be possible to devote this to the library, for instance, of the particular schools that are free to children in the District of Columbia—for white children alone, under the terms of the bequest?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think Congress can make that disposition of the fund.

Mr. HEPBURN. Then what are the special reasons for giving this contribution up or donating it to other purposes?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The only reason in the world is, as I have stated, that the appropriations from the Treasury of the United States and the District of Columbia, jointly, are for the schools, white and black alike. Congress, of course, can make a distinction, if it desires to do so, and make this fund applicable alone to the schools for white children. But we have no such law in existence. You can make one, but it would be a distinction as between the two classes of schools where no such distinction now exists.

We could make this distinction if we wished, and appropriate it to any particular white school. The gentleman says, "Why not give it to a library for some of these schools?" Well, we can do that. It is perfectly competent for Congress to donate this to a library, but it seems to me that these children, who are poor, as the proof shows, these grandchildren of Mr. Von Essen, present a higher claim to Congress, and it occurred to the committee that they presented a higher claim than the Treasury of the United States does, inasmuch as the Treasury has ample funds for the education of the children of the District of Columbia without resorting to this poor pittance of $12,000, which will thereby be taken from these poor people. We thought that inasmuch as Congress had to legislate, the money should go to them rather than to the Treasury of the United States. Of course, if Congress wants to make the will operative by giving the money to a library that can be done. It is perfectly competent.

Mr. HUNTER. In view of the failure of the bequest, would not the money, under the laws of descent, go to these grandchildren anyway?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Well, that is contended for by my friend from Wisconsin [Mr. JENKINS], who is a very able lawyer and a member of the committee, who was not on the committee in the last Congress. That question was not raised then. But whether that is true or not, if we have got to legislate at all (and we have to do it in order to get the money out of the hands of the Commissioners), it occurred to the committee that as between the Treasury of the United States and these poor children, we would take the side of the children.

Mr. HENDERSON. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa as much time as he desires.

Mr. HENDERSON. My attention was brought to this matter in the last Congress by a lady from my State who knew the heirs who are interested in this matter, who knew of their poverty and their distress. I was very glad to see the bill pass in the last Congress, as I think it did without a dissenting vote, after it was explained; but a matter soon goes out of one's mind, and I have just been looking at the report to refresh my memory again. It seems that this testator, this old Mr. Von Essen, had two children at the time of his death—a boy and a girl. The boy was profligate, dissipated, and Mr. Von Essen cut him off with an annuity, making this bequest for the schools of the corporation of Georgetown, and leaving the rest of his fortune to his daughter.

When the thing was settled up, it appeared, as it appears in a good many cases, that there was no fortune to be left to the daughter. Now there are only surviving the children of that daughter, the grandchildren of Mr. Von Essen, as is certified here in a letter from one W. H. Gaskins, dated January 1, 1897. One of these heirs is working for $7.50 a week and supporting a wife and four children. The other grandson was, at the time of the writing of that letter, working for Wimsatt & Uhler; one being a teamster and the other a mechanic. They are in oppressed circumstances, as is found by the committee, and as this lady showed to me. It will be seen from the report that leading citizens of Georgetown have, with great unanimity, asked that this money go where equity would seem to point, to these two remaining grandchildren of Mr. Von Essen. The Commissioners of the District have favored this disposition.

You understand the point, as explained by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON], that when the corporation of Washington was formed the corporation of Georgetown was wiped out. There was no corporation of Georgetown to which this money could go, and the money is now in the Treasury. Nobody has had the use of it, and here are two descendants, sober, industrious, hard-working people, who need this money; and it seems to me that a sense of justice points clearly to our duty to give it to these descendants of the daughter of Mr. Von Essen, who was a worthy person, and whose descendants seem to be of the same character. There is but one sentiment in the District of Columbia in regard to this matter, and that is that all the schools of the District being provided for, this bequest having failed, and having been made at a time when there were no public schools supported by public funds—the schools then being supported by private subscription—that these conditions having all passed away, it would be wise now to give the money to these worthy descendants.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Is it not a fact that the courts have decided that the original bequest has failed?

Mr. HENDERSON. Yes; they have so decided.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. And that the money was only paid into the Treasury awaiting the decision of the courts?

Mr. HENDERSON. Awaiting the action of Congress.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then, as a matter of fact, the money does not belong to the United States Government, under the decision of the courts?

Mr. HENDERSON. Not at all. The gentleman is right about that. That is exactly the situation.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote upon the proposition. There is an amendment to the caption of the bill which should be voted on after the bill passes.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

By unanimous consent, the title was amended by inserting, after the word "Georgetown," the words "and distribute same among the heirs of Peter Von Essen, deceased."

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 431. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Ann M. Madden;

S. 2291. An act granting an increase of pension to Elijah A. Gilbert;

S. 2299. An act granting a pension to Caroline A. Slocum;

S. 2346. An act granting an increase of pension to Christiana C. Queen, widow of Walter W. Queen, rear-admiral, United States Navy;

S. 2363. An act granting a pension to Annie Fowler;

S. 2378. An act granting a pension to Maria Somerlat, widow of Valentine Somerlat;

S. 65. An act granting a pension to John F. Early;

S. 2377. An act granting a pension to Rachel Kern;

S. 1181. An act to increase the pension of Anna E. Botsford, widow of Eli W. Botsford, late major of Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers;

S. 317. An act granting a pension to William J. Ford;

S. 2335. An act granting a pension to Charles Edson;

S. 1131. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Adonia Huard, of New Orleans, La., widow of Hypolite Huard, deceased;

S. 1542. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Worswick;

S. 127. An act granting an increase of pension to William Hamley;

S. 2101. An act granting a pension to John C. Emery;

S. 509. An act granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Tebbetts;

S. 2751. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Johnson;

S. 2726. An act granting a pension to William D. Lamb;

S. 2755. An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause certain lands heretofore withdrawn from market for reservoir purposes to be restored to the public domain, subject to entry under the homestead law, with certain restrictions;

S. 344. An act to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July 27, 1892;

S. R. 36. Joint resolution to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Gens. Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina; and

S. 737. An act to equalize and regulate the duties of the judges of the district courts of the United States in the State of Alabama.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bills and joint resolutions were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 431. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Ann M. Madden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2291. An act granting an increase of pension to Elijah A. Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2299. An act granting a pension to Caroline A. Slocum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2346. An act granting an increase of pension to Christiana C. Queen, widow of Walter W. Queen, rear-admiral, United States Navy—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 2363. An act granting a pension to Annie Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2378. An act granting a pension to Maria Somerlat, widow of Valentine Somerlat—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 65. An act granting a pension to John F. Early—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2377. An act granting a pension to Rachel Kern—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1181. An act to increase the pension of Anna E. Botsford, widow of Eli W. Botsford, late major of Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2335. An act granting a pension to Charles Edson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1131. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Adonia Heard, of New Orleans, La., widow of Hypolite Heard, deceased—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 1542. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Worswick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 127. An act granting an increase of pension to William Hamley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2101. An act granting a pension to John C. Emery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 509. An act granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Tebbetts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2751. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2755. An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause certain lands heretofore withdrawn from market for reservoir purposes to be restored to the public domain, subject to entry under the homestead law with certain restrictions—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 344. An act to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July 27, 1892—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. R. 36. Joint resolution to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress, directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Gens. Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina—to the Committee on the Library.

S. 737. An act to equalize and regulate the duties of the judges of the district courts of the United States in the State of Alabama—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROTECTION OF FISH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I now desire to call up for immediate consideration the bill (H. R. 6161) for the protection of fish in the District of Columbia.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6161) for the protection of fish in the District of Columbia, for the maintenance of a permanent spawning ground in the Potomac River in said District, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the date of the passage of this act no person shall fish with fyke net, pound net, stake net, weir, float net, gill net, haul seine, dip net, or any other contrivance, stationary or floating, in the waters of the Potomac River and its tributaries within the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the use of barrel nets or pots for the catching or killing of eels, or prevent the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, or his agents, from taking from said waters in any manner desired fish of any kind for scientific purposes or for purposes of propagation, and that none of the provisions of this act shall apply to persons employed in catching young catfish, smelt, chub, bull minnows, and crayfish for use as bait in fishing with hook and line: *Provided further*, That any person engaged in taking such catfish, smelt, chub, bull minnows, and crayfish shall first have procured a written permit from the said Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to take such bait for hook-and-line fishing.

SEC. 2. That no person shall catch or kill in the waters of the Potomac River or its tributaries within the District of Columbia any black bass (otherwise known as green bass and chub), crappie (otherwise known as calico bass and strawberry bass), or striped bass (otherwise known as rockfish) between the 15th day of April and the 1st day of June of each year, nor have in possession nor expose for sale any of said species between the dates aforesaid, nor catch or kill any of said species of fish at any other time during the year except by angling, which shall not include the taking of fish by what are known as out lines or trot lines.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person to have in possession or expose for sale in the District of Columbia after the 10th day of June in any year any fresh fish of the shad or herring species.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to expose for sale in the District of Columbia at any time during the year any striped bass or rockfish or black bass having a length of less than 9 inches.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person to catch or kill in the waters of the Potomac River or its tributaries within the District of Columbia any fish by means of explosives, drugs, or poisons.

SEC. 6. That no person shall allow any tar, oil, ammoniacal liquor, or other waste products of any gas works or works engaged in using such products, or any waste product whatever of any mechanical, chemical, manufacturing, or refining establishment, to flow into or be deposited in Rock Creek or the Potomac River or any of its tributaries within the District of Columbia, or into any pipe or conduit leading to the same.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor before the police court or any other court of the District of Columbia shall be fined for each and every such offense not less than $10 nor more than $100, and in default of payment of fine shall be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding six months; and any officer or other person securing such conviction before the police court of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to and receive one-half of any fine or fines imposed upon and paid by the party or parties adjudged guilty.

SEC. 8. That all nets, boats, or other contrivances, the property of any person convicted under the provisions of this act shall be returned to the property clerk of the Metropolitan police department, to be delivered to the owner upon the order of the judge of the police or other court, and if not

called for within six months by the claimant, the same shall be treated as other abandoned property coming into the hands of the police.

SEC. 9. That all acts or parts of acts not in harmony with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I think that perhaps the report should be read. It really sets forth the reasons for the passage of the bill.

The report (by Mr. CURTIS of Iowa) was read, as follows:

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6161) for the protection of fish in the District of Columbia, for the maintaining of a permanent spawning ground in the Potomac River in said District, and for other purposes, beg leave to report the same to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

This bill has the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and your committee is advised that the same was practically arranged by the United States Fish Commissioner, and is a consolidation of the existing laws, with a few proposed modifications to meet new conditions.

The principal object of the proposed legislation is to preserve the small game fish which are planted in the waters of the District of Columbia, to enable the United States Fish Commissioner to obtain a full supply of fry for transportation to other waters, and to give all kinds of fish a small area where they may be undisturbed.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. I call for a vote, Mr. Speaker.

The question was taken, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CURTIS of Iowa, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. That is all the business we have to present from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Army appropriation bill. Pending that, Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask my colleague on the committee if we can not agree as to some time when general debate shall be closed by unanimous consent.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, as a matter of inquiry from the chairman of the committee, what would be satisfactory to him about it? I think we can come to an arrangement.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, the House had an hour and three-quarters of general debate on the bill last Saturday, and it seems to me that we ought to agree, before going into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, on some hour when the debate will close; and I would suggest that it close in an hour and a half, one hour under an arrangement that I had with him to be given the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCCLELLAN], who has served four years on the committee, and thirty minutes on this side to be consumed by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. GRIFFIN], a member of the committee.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, on this side of the House there are gentlemen, besides the member suggested, who desire to address the House, and I think we can very well afford to debate this bill, say, until 4 o'clock. That would give three hours of debate, and that would be agreeable to us all. We could close the debate at 4 o'clock. There is no need of hurrying it along very fast.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I will make this proposition to my colleague on the committee: That we have general debate for two hours and a half, giving one hour and three-quarters to that side and three-quarters to this side.

Mr. COX. The only difference between us is half an hour.

Mr. HULL. That will give you more time than the other proposition to close general debate.

Mr. COX. That is an hour and three-quarters to our side of the House.

Mr. HULL. Yes.

Mr. COX. Of the three hours?

The SPEAKER. Of the two hours and a half.

Mr. HULL. Of the two hours and a half.

Mr. COX. I think we can just say close this debate in three hours. I think we will arrive at it before the three hours are exhausted. I do not think we will have any trouble about it.

Mr. HULL. Then under that proposition I understood the gentleman from Tennessee would control one hour and a half.

Mr. COX. I think the proposition of the Chair is a very fair one.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the proposition of the gentleman from Iowa—that general debate on this bill close at half past 3, one hour and three-quarters to be given the Democratic side? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The question now is on the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Army appropriation bill.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. HEPBURN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Army appropriation bill.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, just as a matter of inquiry, as I always try to accommodate my friends on this side if I can, I want to know if the hour and three-quarters to be allotted to us is to be controlled by myself?

Mr. HULL. That is my understanding.

Mr. MCCLELLAN. I am to have an hour, as I understand.

Mr. HULL. My original proposition was that the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCCLELLAN] would have an hour. That was simply my statement.

Mr. MCCLELLAN. I think I had better take it. I will take just as much less than an hour as possible. I will cut my remarks down as short as I can.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I yield thirty minutes to my colleague on the committee [Mr. GRIFFIN].

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Chairman, in consideration of this bill on Saturday last in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union our colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COX], made some criticisms with reference to some special features of the bill. While his remarks in the main were favorable to the passage of such a bill, yet the bill did not escape his criticism in reference to a few of its features.

I desire at this time to explain some of the questions which seem to be troubling our colleagues on the other side. The remarks then made and the colloquy which occurred between the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COX] and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. WHEELER] would indicate that the policy of retiring army officers on three-fourths pay was a bad one. In reply, I have this to say, that ever since August, 1861, this policy has prevailed in this country, and it has been deemed a wise policy; not only officers in the Army of this country have been retired in accordance with that law, but the law and the principle covered by it is in vogue in other nations. So that it has not only received the sanction of thirty-seven years in the United States, but it has also, so far as the principle is concerned, been sanctioned and met the approval of other nations.

The great difficulty with my friend from Tennessee [Mr. COX] seems to have been with reference to the wrong information which he derived and the impression created in this committee that the $1,200,000 which this bill proposes to appropriate for retired officers' pay was largely—yea, very largely—increased by an improper practice, as he assumes, on the part of the Chief Executive of the nation. I think the gentleman fell into an error when he attributed so much importance to the practice which, at some intervals, prevailed of promoting just before retirement the officers who were juniors over their seniors in order that they might be retired in a higher grade. This applies to colonels and those above that grade only. This has occurred in four or five instances where two brigadier-generals have been made major-generals and three colonels have been promoted to brigadier-generals.

Now, if my friend from Tennessee will take the pay list and figure up the amount of this $1,200,000 which is absorbed in the payment of the retired pay of those five officers—and, as I am informed, there are but five to-day upon the list of the retired army officers who obtained their position in this manner—he will find that it is hardly worthy of consideration. The policy of such action on the part of the Chief Executive may be questioned, and has been questioned; but, sir, I believe that that policy ought to be defended. If it were otherwise, when an officer has reached the rank of colonel and is promoted to brigadier-general his consequence is greatly increased as an officer of this Government. His command, his prerogatives are largely increased, and if this discretion be taken away from the Chief Executive of promoting a better officer though junior to the one not so good, if the Chief Executive be stripped of that power or discretion, we may at times, and certainly there were times in the history of this country when that would have been a detriment to our interests—the question of that kind, in my mind, must be left somewhere, and in no place is it vested with better care and better profit or benefit, where it will be more wisely exercised, than in the Chief Executive of the nation, who is the Commander in Chief of all the forces.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield for a moment for a question?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Certainly.

Mr. COX. Will my colleague say that these special promotions without regard to service should be allowed to be made by the Chief Executive of the nation in times of war, where he could reward gallantry on the field? Would you limit it in that way?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Why, Mr. Chairman, in reply to the inquiry of the gentleman from Tennessee, I think that there should be no limitation or qualification upon that power. For this reason, that when an officer is retired from the Army, he does not thereby cease to be a part of the military establishment of this country. The time may yet come, as I view the situation, when, instead of detailing those from the active list of the Army to give military instruction in schools and academies and institutions of learning, these retired army officers who are under three-quarters pay may be assigned to such duties at their own request.

In this respect they may be performing a service for the country

such as will justify the Executive in the exercise of his discretion without any limitation whatever. If it is good in time of war, it will be in time of peace. To my mind the cases where the Chief Executive of a nation like ours would abuse this privilege are very remote, and unless some one can show that the privilege has been so abused in the past that the thinking minds of this country have discovered that it is very injurious, that it is iniquitous, it is too late now to depart from an established custom which has prevailed under our laws since 1861.

In case, also, we should become involved in hostilities, it is not at all a vagary that we might expect some of these very same officers to come to the succor of the country and lend their experience and their peculiar and greater knowledge with reference to the conduct of war than perhaps some of the younger ones possess. It is not all lost by any means. They stand in communities as educated military men, and we can hardly conceive the benefits in that respect which may grow out of the practice of keeping that class of men in touch with the affairs of the nation. They constantly report to the Adjutant-General. If any change of their address occurs, it is at once required to be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Thus they keep in touch with, and are in fact, I may say, under discipline as a part of, the military establishment of this country.

Now, sir, as for the few thousand dollars which may have been expended or are yet to be expended in paying for the additional rank conferred upon these worthy officers where they were junior and were promoted over their seniors in order that they might be retired as of the higher rank, I hardly think we are justified at this time in making a change of the law on that subject. Such a proposition on this appropriation bill would be subject to a point of order, as it would be a change of law. Therefore, if the policy of retiring army officers at their own request after thirty years' service, upon three-fourths pay, and at the discretion of the President when they have attained the age of 62 years, and compulsory retirement under the law when they shall have attained the age of 64 years—if that practice has met the approval of this country for thirty-seven years, I am one of those who believe that if any iniquity had existed in the execution of such a law it would have been discovered in such a way that to-day the sentiment of the country would not sustain it as it does. But as this policy has met public approval, I hardly think the gentleman from Tennessee will feel justified in asking that any change be made in this respect.

Another subject of criticism on the part of the gentleman from Tennessee was the policy of the act of 1872 authorizing soldiers of the Regular Army to deposit their savings with the Paymaster-General and providing for the payment of 4 per cent interest upon savings thus deposited. At one time it was provided that the amount of the deposit should not be less than $50; but in a subsequent statute the amount was reduced to $5. Under this provision of law the practice of thus depositing a portion of their pay has been indulged in by a great majority of the private soldiers and noncommissioned officers of the Army. As a policy, it is a wise one. It enforces discipline more effectually than any mere act of authority. Every man who has a little deposit in the possession of the Paymaster-General feels that he has a certain interest in this country greater than he would otherwise have. The practice teaches frugality. It encourages good habits. It makes men better soldiers than they would otherwise be.

If you want to band together any association of men, give them a small fund which it is their duty to guard, and you will find there will be more cohesion by that means than by all the laws or rules or regulations you can adopt.

But the gentleman from Tennessee says that this fund goes into the hands of the Paymaster-General, and he wants to see it placed in the Treasury of the United States. Now, Mr. Chairman, there is a serious objection to that change. The law in that respect is to-day what it has been ever since 1872.

I will state the reason why it is objectionable to place this fund in the Treasury of the United States in such a way that it can not be taken therefrom except through an appropriation made by law. And lest I should not recall the point at a later stage of my remarks, I will say that this payment was provided for in the act authorizing deposits to be made and fixing the rate of interest. Hence, when it is said upon this floor that there is no authorization of law for this proceeding, gentlemen forget that the very act which built up this system authorized this payment. The money, as I ascertain, is placed in the Treasury of the United States.

The method by which it reaches the Treasury is this: When the paymasters go out to pay the troops at any post or station, the soldiers, when payment is being made, request the paymaster to retain a certain amount of their pay. Now, I ask the gentleman from Tennessee not to get the word "retain" confused with "detain," because under this law there never was authorized any detention of money; and no money has ever been detained. The deposits are voluntary. But when a request of this kind is made to the paymaster, he retains the money as requested instead of paying it over.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman allow me to make an explanation?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Certainly.

Mr. COX. Of course I did not mean by anything I said to imply that this money was retained against the will of the soldier. My understanding was the same as that which the gentleman now states—that when the soldier receives the money, he voluntarily pays it back to be held as a deposit, and in that way he obtains interest upon the amount. I want to disabuse the gentleman's mind of the idea, if he has such an idea, that I understood that this money was held against the will of the soldier.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman's explanation is perfectly satisfactory to me. But his language as printed in the RECORD gave me the impression that, according to his idea, some of this money was detained against the will of the soldier. The gentleman's present statement of his position is in accordance with my understanding of the matter. The paymaster retains the amount which the soldier says he would like to deposit as a part of his savings. That deposit is reported to the Paymaster-General, and at the close of every month the Paymaster-General renders to the Secretary of the Treasury a duplicate statement showing all the moneys so received during the month. The same kind of a statement is made to the Auditor for the War Department. So that while, as the gentleman from Tennessee was frank enough to say, this money will be found accounted for on the Paymaster-General's books, it is also to be found upon the books of the Auditor for that Department and upon the books of the Treasury Department.

Another consideration entering into this question is this: This is a trust fund; it is not the property of the United States. Whatever officer is charged with its care and keeping and disbursement is a trustee. The system is controlled by the Paymaster-General. It has obtained since 1872; it has not been productive of any loss or any dispute, nor has it been found to be an unwise measure. Hence if that money be now covered into the Treasury by this bill, it will require a positive affirmative enactment in order that the Paymaster-General may settle with the soldier by repaying his deposit at the end of the term of enlistment. As the law now is, the fund remains subject to be paid out when the soldier is entitled to it. As a Congress or as a committee, we can not determine how large an appropriation ought to be made for this purpose.

Men die in the service, as well as being discharged from time to time, and the amount which should be appropriated of that sum which belongs to the soldier himself can not before discharge be definitely ascertained, because there are many contingencies and many uncertain conditions which enter into the disbursement and care of the fund.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, it has operated well during the whole time that the law has been in force. There is no reason now at this late date, having continued so long and having been tested and tried as a system, for abandoning it and assuming and adopting another in its stead. It will not work well if we depart from the system with which the Army and the officers connected with it have become accustomed and are entirely familiar—a system which has been productive of so much good.

Another fact which I might state here is this: That, taking one year with another, the disbursement from this fund and the receipts coming into the fund about equalize each other. I think to-day, however, there is quite a fund known as the "soldiers' deposit fund," held by the Paymaster-General, for the purpose of paying the soldiers who are to be discharged during this year, and in that connection let me say to the committee that there are two classes of enlistments which expire during the year 1898—one the three-year enlistment and the other is the five-year enlistment, and we have not yet passed the period when the five-year enlistments have all expired. So that the large fund which appears in the hands of the Paymaster-General which may be devoted to this purpose to-day is larger than it ever will be again after we shall have discharged the five-year and the three-year men whose terms expire during this year.

It seems to me that it would be an unnecessary and unprofitable interference to undertake to change the law at this time.

Another subject which the gentleman from Tennessee has discussed, and upon which he raised a question, was that of the appropriations proposed by the bill of $18,000 for the contingent expenses and emergency calls of the Signal Service. If the gentleman from Tennessee will examine the estimates submitted by the Department, he will discover the purposes for which that appropriation is made. His contention was that we ought to have a detailed statement with reference to the amount expended from the last appropriation during the year ending June 30, 1898.

Mr. Chairman, that, it is true, could have been procured, but we were furnished with the exact amount which had been expended in the course of the operations of the office, and the office

was not called upon to furnish an itemized statement. Furthermore, if we were to engage in investigating and in calling upon the various Departments for the items of the statements they submitted—statements showing where, how, and for what purpose or in what manner all of these appropriations were expended in the past, we never would see the end of our labors and could not, during any session of Congress, let it cover the entire year, be able to make the investigation necessary to determine that every item was exact, correct, and a proper subject of appropriation.

These officers are charged with certain official duties. Those who have the expenditure of money under their care are bonded officers. There are many ways by which, if anything is wrong in a bureau or Department, some one will find it out. And as to the expenditure concerning which a question has been raised by the gentleman from Tennessee, we find that at no time has there been anything wrong discovered or a serious complaint made.

Now, apprehending that I have about consumed my time, I will say in closing that on the part of my colleagues on this side of the House we find, and in fact we know, that we have given more time to the investigation and preparation of this appropriation bill than has been given to any Army appropriation bill that I have ever had anything to do with since I have been a member of this body. The bill will bear the closest scrutiny, and the result of such scrutiny will be altogether in its favor. [Applause.]

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I desire simply to consume a moment. It is well that we should understand each other as we proceed with this discussion.

I have made no complaint about the promotion of officers on the retired list further than to criticise the manner of their promotion. Now, we have $1,200,000 appropriated for the sole purpose of paying retired officers. When you turn to the list of enlisted men that are in the Army, you will find that the retired officers are drawing almost as much pay, approximately, as the entire Army. Now, then, as to the order of promotion and the way it is done, I criticise the mode of promoting the old soldier or officer in years over the junior officer in years but older in service. That is the point of my criticism.

The case referred to last by my colleague on the committee I tried to make as clear as I could. That is with reference to the $18,000 appropriated in the bill in a lump sum and appropriated under this head—"Office of the Chief Signal Officer."

Now, if any member of the committee desires to turn to that item of appropriation, he will find that the money is appropriated, almost in toto, for the purpose of purchasing instruments, etc., with which to do the work.

Now, it struck me that these instruments ought not to wear out every twelve months, and I am still of that opinion, and when we had nothing before the committee to show how the $18,000 had been expended, I thought, and still think, that it was due to us all that we should know how they had expended that money. Remember that in several appropriation bills this same round sum of $18,000 has been appropriated for the very same purpose, in almost the same identical language. I thought we ought to know if the instruments wore out every year and what became of them.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in regard to the pay of the soldier that is kept in the Treasury of the United States, or is kept in the paymaster's office, technically, here is the point: Under the law as it exists, the soldier is not forced to pay anything. The soldier collects his pay and then deposits a certain amount of the money, which draws interest at the rate of 4 per cent, and he gets the money and the interest when he is discharged. Now, the difference between me and my colleagues on the committee consists in this. It will take me but a moment to read the section of the statute:

SEC. 1305. Any enlisted man of the Army may deposit his savings, in sums not less than $5, with any Army paymaster, who shall furnish him a deposit book, in which shall be entered the name of the paymaster and of the soldier, and the amount, date, and place of such deposit. The money so deposited shall be accounted for in the same manner as other public funds, and shall pass to the credit of the appropriation for the pay of the Army, and shall not be subject to forfeiture by sentence of court-martial, but shall be forfeited by desertion, and shall not be permitted to be paid until final payment on discharge, or to the heirs or representatives of a deceased soldier, and that such deposit be exempt from liability for such soldier's debts: *Provided*, That the Government shall be liable for the amount deposited to the person so depositing the same.

Now, another clause of that statute provides:

The system of deposits herein established shall be carried into execution under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War.

There is the point. If this money under this statute goes as the law directs it, it passes into the Treasury of the United States, or should do so, the same as other public funds go into the Treasury. Now, if it should pass, as I contend it should, into the Treasury of the United States, that Department should account for it just as other public funds are accounted for.

Now, Mr. Chairman, with this explanation of my position in regard to these matters, I yield an hour of our time to my colleague from New York [Mr. MCCLELLAN].

Mr. MCCLELLAN. I desire to thank my friend from Iowa [Mr. HULL] for having so arranged matters that I have been permitted to speak upon this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I had hoped that this bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the next fiscal year, would contain some provision for the improvement of the Army, or at least some hint that legislation in the line of improvement was contemplated by the Committee on Military Affairs.

The people of this country are generous almost to a fault. They have never begrudged a single dollar that has been expended for the support or the improvement of the Navy, because they have believed that not a single dollar so spent has been wasted.

Nor would they begrudge an even larger appropriation than that called for in the present bill, if they were sure that they were getting their money's worth. Our little Army of 25,000 men, if properly organized, would be almost large enough to form a nucleus, which, when expanded, would be the foundation of an army in time of war. But to be of any use in war our Army, in time of peace, should be, for its size, second to none on earth. It is, unfortunately, very far short of this. It is very little better than a clumsily organized, inefficient, national police force, bound up with red tape, top-heavy with the gold lace of general officers of so-called staff departments, and of staff officers, many of whom have never seen more serious service in actual warfare than that which falls to the lot of the average policeman.

The survivors of our late war are rapidly reaching an age when they will be unfit for active command. When the present Major-General Commanding the Army has retired, there will be scarcely a single officer on the active list, with a war record, and on December 3, 1897, there were only 473 officers on the active list of the Army who had served between April 15, 1861, and May 1, 1865.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of our Army, they are not the fault of its officers. The present Major-General Commanding was a gallant soldier in the late war, who has earned his present position by hard and meritorious service. The officers under his command are as fine a body of men as can be found in any army.

The faults and the shortcomings of our Army ought not to be charged to the Army, but to us. Successive Congresses, whether Democratic or Republican, have been equally to blame. Year after year, ever since the civil war, Secretaries of War and generals commanding have recommended to Congress the absolute necessity of a complete reorganization of the Army from top to bottom, and just as often as they have made the recommendation, just so often has Congress absolutely ignored it, sometimes because of motives of ill-judged economy, sometimes because of an entire lack of interest in the subject, sometimes because Congress has been occupied with what it has imagined were matters of greater importance than the national defense.

This is not a party matter; this is a matter of national concern and national necessity. Far be it from me to even suggest that we are any nearer a war to-day than we have been at any time during the past thirty-three years. What I have to say is said in no spirit of jingoism, with no desire to add even my little to a possible war scare. It is said for the purpose of calling the attention of the members of this House, and, if possible, the attention of the people, to the fact that they are paying a large price, a very large price, for an inefficient Army, utterly unprepared for war, when a very small addition of expenditure, with some activity on the part of Congress in the right direction, would make our Army what it ought to be—for its size the best on earth. [Applause.]

THE INFANTRY.

The infantry consists of 25 regiments, each composed on a war footing of 10 companies of 100 men, and each regiment is organized as 1 battalion. On a peace footing 2 companies of each regiment have been skeletonized, in direct and flagrant violation of the law, making the regiment consist of 8 companies, of 35 officers and 525 men, organized as 1 battalion. It is certainly a pleasant sensation to think that we know more than all the rest of the world; and yet, when we find the army of every other civilized nation on earth, with the exception of that of Great Britain, which is a hundred years behind the times, organized differently from ours, it would require even a greater self-complacency than that of which we are unfortunately sometimes guilty to believe that we are right and that they are wrong. While we have been standing still, in so far as military matters are concerned, trusting that good nature would prompt the rest of the world to wait for us, the world has been unkind enough to disregard our feeling and has advanced so far beyond us, that our Army is in very much the same relative position to those of Europe as the street rioter is to the policeman.

Instead of the single breechloader, scarcely accurate at 600 yards, the soldier of to-day uses a small-bore magazine rifle—in our case .30—that is absolutely deadly at 2,000 yards. Because of its flat trajectory and great accuracy, and because of the improvement in modern ammunition, the modern battle formation is a long, thin line, with as great length and as little depth as possible. The real battle unit is the company. It consists on a war footing of about 200 men. It has been found in modern experience, under

modern conditions, that 800 men is the greatest number that one officer can command in extended order. The battalion therefore consists of 800 men, or four companies, the regiment being divided into three battalions.

The regiment goes into action in three lines. The first line is the line of battle, or, as it is called, the line of contact; the second acts as the support to the first, and protects its flanks; and the third acts as a general reserve and furnishes details when necessary. In our infantry organization the regiment consists of, as I say, a thousand men, divided into ten companies, and organized as one battalion. Our infantry organization has been taken literally from that of Wellington in the Peninsula, and Wellington's was taken from Oliver Cromwell's new model, without a change. Our infantry organization was a very excellent one for the seventeenth century; but we are nearly in the twentieth century now.

There is another argument in favor of the three-battalion organization, and that is economy of officers, for it only requires one regimental staff for every 2,400 men organized in one regiment, as against three regimental staffs for the same number of men organized as three regiments. The three principal arguments in favor of a reorganization of the infantry are, first, the improvement in arms and ammunition; second, the impossibility of one officer commanding as many troops in extended order as he can in close order, and third, economy of officers.

THE CAVALRY.

One of the chief defects of our cavalry is the quality of its horses. In European armies the remounts for the cavalry and artillery are purchased at private sale by boards of officers specially qualified for the service, detailed from the arm of the service for which the horses are intended, and of veterinary surgeons. The remounts when purchased are sent to remount depots, at which they are conditioned, trained, and broken, so that when drafted to the regiments they are able to take their places at once in the ranks with veteran horses. The recruit, on joining his regiment, is given a horse that has almost as much to do with making him a trooper as has the drill sergeant.

Our method of purchasing remounts is entirely different. They are purchased by contracts by the Quartermaster's Department. According to the last Army Register, that for 1897, there are in the Quartermaster-General's Department 54 officers, of whom in their early lives 13 saw service in the artillery, 8 saw service in the cavalry, 25 in the infantry, and 8 in the volunteers. In other words, it is safe to assume that of the 54 officers composing the department which purchased the horses only 21 know anything whatever about horses. Of these 21, 10 were graduates of the Artillery School, and of the entire 54 only 1 was a graduate of the Cavalry and Infantry School, and he came from the infantry. The department purchasing our horses, the majority of its officers at least, can not, from their early experience, be expected to know the difference between a horse and a cow.

The price paid for remounts during the past year bears me out in my assumption that the present methods of purchase are not altogether the best. During the past year there were purchased 888 troop horses, at an average cost of $133.10; 81 artillery horses, at an average cost of $146; 42 team horses, at an average cost of $158.54, and 344 mules, at an average cost of $90.19. These were all green, unbroken, untrained, unconditioned Western animals. I am told by friends of mine on the floor of this House, who come from the West and know something about horses, that green, unbroken Western horses suitable for troop service can be bought for $100 apiece, and that excellent draft animals can be purchased for $80 apiece.

Wishing further information upon the subject, I wrote to Mr. R. W. Rives, of New York, who is recognized as one of the leading authorities in the United States on hackneys and draft horses. In his answer to my letter he confirmed what I have just said in a paragraph which is as follows:

> The price you gave me as having been paid by our Government for horses seems extremely high, considering the class of horses which I have seen used and the length of time required for conditioning and training them. I should consider the figures you mentioned as having been given you by some Western friends—$100 for troop horses, $80 for draft animals—to be liberal.

It therefore seems that during the past year alone the United States has paid over $40,000 for the privilege of having its remounts purchased by the Quartermaster-General's Department.

The total number of horses purchased for the cavalry during the past year was 25 per cent of the total number of horses in the cavalry. During the same period the total number of horses purchased for the Austro-Hungarian cavalry was a little less than 12 per cent of the total number of horses in that cavalry. Our horses were in such poor physical condition that they required, in a majority of cases, six months in the hospital before they were fit for any work whatever.

THE BAD QUALITY OF OUR HORSES.

There is no doubt that our troopers are good rough riders, possibly the best in the world; but if the War Department is to be believed, there is equally no doubt that they are not good horsemen in the broad sense of the term and in the sense in which cavalrymen should be good horsemen. The publications of the military information division are the official utterances of the Adjutant-General's Office of the War Department. In Document 37, published in 1896, there is a paper entitled, "The annual riding competitions in Vienna." It is unsigned and published by authority, and is therefore the cool, calm opinion of the highest military authority in the Army. The riding of commissioned and noncommissioned officers in this competition is described, and then on page 210 occurs the following:

> Probably not five officers of our Army—perhaps not one—are qualified to train a horse to this degree, and probably not a dozen can take a horse already trained and make him do the things just described, particularly if an English saddle were used. Those who happen to have skill of this kind have gotten it either by laboriously educating themselves or with the assistance of civilian teachers. They have found no army officer competent to teach them.

Not a single officer in our Army, so says the War Department, competent to teach riding as it should be taught! The paper tries to excuse this state of affairs at the expense of the Quartermaster-General's Department. On page 211 occurs the following:

> Unfortunately, our service horses are generally of such faulty shape that the attitude and action of a trained saddle horse are unnatural to them, a fact that makes their training more essential while increasing its difficulties.
>
> A cart horse can be put through the course of training prescribed for race horses, but can never be made one. Our service animals are doubtless improved by the methods we now use with them, and experts could probably improve them more—

A confession that we have no experts—

> but a great many can never be made saddle horses.
>
> Our foreign friends consider it "noteworthy" that with our reputation for intelligence, energy, progressiveness, and school learning, and with schools of application for mounted officers at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, provision is nowhere made for giving our field artillery and cavalry officers a course of military riding and driving, of judging harness and saddle horses, of breaking them and of training them so as to get the most out of them. If such a course were ever established, we should, in the beginning, probably have to go outside of the Army to find competent instructors.

I wonder what they teach at Forts Leavenworth and Riley!

During the civil war our great cavalry forces consisted of hastily raised bodies of men and horses, sent to the front without giving them any previous training or maneuvering. Our cavalry under these circumstances certainly did great work; but unquestionably if they had had previous training and maneuvering, their work would have been better and might have exercised an extraordinary influence in the earlier campaigns. Upon its maneuvering power depends the efficiency of cavalry. The greatest factor in maneuvering power is the training of the men and horses. If we propose to continue not to train our men and horses, we might at least give our cavalry a flexible modern organization; but we have not done so, and there does not appear to be any disposition in Congress to do so. Experience has shown that the cavalry regiment should be much smaller than the infantry regiment.

Our regiment consists in time of war of 12 troops of 100 men each, making the regiment 1,200 strong; on a peace footing 2 troops are skeletonized in direct violation of law, the regiment consisting of 10 troops, making it about 600 strong, very nearly the strength of most European cavalry regiments. In Europe, however, the cavalry regiment consists of three, four, five, or six squadrons of about 150 each, the squadron being in practice the tactical unit. In our cavalry regiments the drill regulations provide for a fictitious squadron organization, combining for the purpose two or more troops. This obviates some of the difficulties of our awkward organization, but in time of war would lead to endless confusion, for, as I say, on a war footing the regiment would theoretically consist of 1,200 men divided into 12 small units, nearly double the number of men that can be readily handled as one regiment. It would require no additional expense, no increase in officers or enlisted men, to reorganize our cavalry so as to conform with modern methods and so as to conform with actual practice. While a reorganization may not be necessary in time of peace, it would be absolutely essential in time of war; but if we wait until war is declared before we reorganize, we may find that our reorganization had come too late.

THE PRICE OF HORSES.

Mr. STEELE. Before the gentleman proceeds to a new branch of the subject, I wish to ask him what he would propose as a remedy for the evil he has named in connection with the purchase of horses?

Mr. McCLELLAN. If I were in a position to legislate all by myself, which I am not, I would suggest that horses be purchased by a board of officers detailed from the branch of the service for which the horses are intended. Such officers know something about horseflesh; or if they do not, they ought to. But under the present practice we permit a so-called staff department, which, from its training and make-up, can not be expected to know anything about horses, to make these purchases and then turn the animals over to the cavalry and artillery, who have to stand the consequences of the poor grade of horses which they thus receive.

Mr. STEELE. My information is that although the Quartermaster-General pays for the horses, a board of officers of the class the gentleman refers to is called upon to inspect the horses.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I understand that under the law or regulation the Quartermaster-General's Department has absolute jurisdiction of these purchases. I am told that during the last few years one particular officer has been making all the purchases, that the department has been relying entirely on him to attend to this business.

Mr. STEELE. That may be the fact; and I am quite sure that the class of horses now being used can be bought in my part of the country for $65 to $85 apiece.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I wish my friend would tell us where these purchases have been mainly made.

Mr. McCLELLAN. During the past year most of our remounts have been bought in Kentucky. I saw something about this matter in the hearing of the Quartermaster-General before the committee; he mentions that matter incidentally.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I was going to suggest that Tennessee can furnish right good horses. [Laughter.]

Mr. McCLELLAN. The Quartermaster-General, who appears to be of a bright and cheerful nature, remarks as follows:

We are getting horses for less money. There is not much difference in the price of cavalry horses as compared with ordinary horses, because we want a peculiar kind of horse.

They certainly do get "a peculiar kind of horse."

We are buying horses in Kentucky this year. The cavalry has never been in as good condition as it is now.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Are the horses inspected where they are bought?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes; as I understand, by the Quartermaster-General's Department.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I should like to make a suggestion. I understand that representatives of European nations, particularly Germany, are coming here to buy cavalry horses.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes; Germany is buying some here.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. That is pretty good evidence that we have the best horses.

Mr. McCLELLAN. We have, unquestionably.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. And, I will add, a large number of those horses are being bought in Kansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Unquestionably; and they are paying at private sale about the price that we are paying for horses bought by contract. Theirs are, however, picked horses in good condition and partially broken.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I will say further that in Kansas City you can get the best horses—picked horses—for $70 to $75 apiece.

Mr. DINSMORE. All over the West, so far as I have been able to observe—and I have had my attention called to the matter—you can buy horses of the class used in the United States Army for anywhere from $50 to $60; and that has been the case during the last eighteen months.

Mr. CLARDY. Allow me a single word on this question. Of course, gentlemen know that if they want good horses, they must go to Kentucky to get them.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Certainly.

Mr. CLARDY. We breed a class of horses in Kentucky, and to some extent in Missouri——

Mr. McCLELLAN. A "peculiar" class?

Mr. CLARDY. A class of horses peculiarly suited for saddle purposes—a special breed of horses, bred for saddle purposes. These are really saddle horses, and they can travel 30 miles a day with more ease to both horse and rider than these ordinary horses can travel 15 or 20. Japan, a nation rapidly coming into notice by reason of its highly enlightened policy, sent a board of officers to Kentucky to buy horses, and they have been buying them there. The United States Government can do the same thing. If it is willing to pay $100 to $150 apiece for horses, it can get good horses, precisely adapted to its uses.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It is paying that price now.

Mr. CLARDY. But not getting good horses.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. Kentucky thoroughbreds are all right; but they are not so hardy as horses bred on the plains.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I trust that this incidental discussion will not come out of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota. On the Western plains—for instance, in North Dakota—instead of paying $150 for a saddle horse, you can get the finest actual working saddle horses in the world for $10 apiece. Why, sir, a man not long ago went to Spokane and bought 4,000 horses for $7 apiece. He shipped them to Hamburg, Germany, where 10 per cent of them were sold as draft horses and the rest for conversion into Hamburg steaks. [Laughter.]

THE ARTILLERY.

Mr. McCLELLAN. We have 5 regiments of artillery, each composed of 12 batteries, of which 10 are—I was going to say equipped, but they are not equipped—of which 10 serve as fortress artillery and 2 are equipped and serve as field artillery.

The designation of the batteries serving as field artillery is changed from time to time. This composite, and, to say the least, this most extraordinary organization of our artillery is defended on the ground that all our battery officers, if they be so fortunate as to live long enough and have the misfortune to remain in the lower grade of the service long enough, may, in the course of an unknown number of years, serve a tour of duty both in the field and in the fortress artillery,

It is certainly a great compliment to the junior artillery officer to assume that he may become, in time, an expert in these two absolutely different branches of military science. Our fortress artillery is, or ought to be, a seacoast artillery, and will eventually be used for the purpose of manning the great guns which are to be mounted on those modern fortifications, which are to be completed, it is to be hoped, at some time in the future. The duties of seacoast artillerymen are really the duties of mechanics, and are as absolutely different from the duties pertaining to the field artillery as is the science of the seacoast battery from that of the field gun in action.

The distribution of troops for seacoast batteries is purely arbitrary. European armies use the battalion and battery as a unit merely for the convenience of organization, as the number of men assigned to each work varies according to the needs of each particular case. The fortress artilleryman is not unlike a mechanic serving a great gun. It is possibly a closer comparison to say that he is a man-of-war's-man serving a gun upon a ship at anchor. This is not as farfetched as it may seem, for it has been seriously proposed in several countries of Europe to turn the seacoast defenses over to the navy.

While the navy is the first line of defense, the seacoast fortifications are the second line, and many authorities believe that better results may be obtained from having both first and second line under one head. In England many of the seacoast batteries are manned by the royal marine artillery, while in France the marine artillery performs the same service. It has been estimated that when that bright dream of the distant future, our seacoast defenses, has been realized it will require to serve the great guns in time of war at least 26,313 men; in time of peace, 7,200 men; and, further, that in time of peace the present strength of our fortress batteries, 50 in number, a total of 3,275 enlisted men, will be barely sufficient to act as fort keepers, a peaceful and possibly a pleasant pursuit, but scarcely calculated to make them gunners, and leaving very little time for their education as light-battery men.

Field artillery is usually divided into light batteries and horse batteries. In our Army we have no horse batteries. The horse battery, and for that matter the field battery, performs a great part of its work in time of war in connection with the cavalry. Like the cavalry, it is impossible to make good artillerymen in a very short time. Our total field artillery consists of 10 batteries of 4 guns each in peace and 6 in war, or a total of 40 guns in actual use. There is, moreover, a reserve of about 100 steel field guns of calibers of 3.2 inches and 3.6, and also about 20 3.6-inch steel field mortars, which would permit the organization of a further force of about 18 batteries, making 28 batteries in all, which is about the number of guns we should have in our Army to-day.

It will be seen that on a peace footing our fortress artillery is not one-half as strong as it should be; that our field artillery is about one-third as strong as it should be; that our officers and men are not encouraged to become experts in one branch of the artillery, but are expected to become masters of both branches.

WE HAVE NO GENERAL STAFF.

One of the greatest defects, if not the greatest defect in the organization of our Army, is the lack of a properly instructed and capable staff corps. Under our present system the so-called staff departments number 12 in all.

Including post chaplains of the rank of captain, there are in our Army 528 staff officers as against 1,619 line officers; in addition to which 323 line officers are absent from their regiments on staff detail, or a total of 851 staff officers, leaving only 1,296 officers serving with troops—a number of staff officers ridiculously out of all proportion to the size of our army and to the work performed by them. The staff as at present organized is cumbersome, wasteful, and inefficient, and made up as it is, by the appointment in many cases of officers having no fitness for the duties to which they are assigned, it is necessarily incompetent, untrained, and ignorant.

No provision is made for the training of officers to act as chiefs of staff of army corps and divisions in case of war, or of aids-de-camp and recruiting officers. One of the greatest handicaps of our general officers during the civil war was an entire absence of competent and trained staff officers.

The Engineer Corps is in the habit of calling itself the brains of the Army. If one branch of the service should be the brains more than another it should be the staff, as is the case in all civilized armies but our own. In the modern meaning of the term we have no staff; that is, we have no general staff. The general staff of a

European army supervises the discipline, the organization, the equipment, and the recruitment of the army. It educates and furnishes staff officers to the various subdivisions of the army, and military attachés; it proposes plans of campaign and of mobilization.

It is charged with the duty of being familiar with the resources and the topography not only of its own country, but in so far as it is possible of every foreign country with which it is liable to come in conflict. It outlines plans of fortifications and supervises their construction. It is, in short, theoretically supposed to be omniscient and is in fact almost omnipotent.

Our staff is recruited in many cases by the appointment of officers from civil life, or it has been in the past, officers who are utterly unfit, and from their experience can not be supposed to know anything whatever about military matters. In many other cases it is recruited by the appointment of line officers, whose only apparent recommendation is the fact that they have influence. They are commissioned at once to the department of the staff in which they are to serve for the remainder of their career, and are never again given an opportunity either to serve with troops or to learn the necessities and needs of troops.

It speaks badly for the morale and the professional instincts of so many of our young line officers that their one all-consuming ambition seems to be not to become good line officers, not to serve with troops, but to obtain transfers, either permanent or at least temporary, to one of the various staff departments. The duties of several of our staff departments are purely clerical, and the work performed by the officers in these departments could be as well and probably better performed by civilian clerks at $800 or $1,000 a year.

AT THE MERCY OF PRIVATE MANUFACTURERS.

The infantry is now armed with the Krag-Jurgenson magazine rifle. The Springfield Armory has, at the present time, a capacity of 180 magazine rifles and carbines a day, or a total of about 54,000 a year, were the appropriation sufficient. The Chief of Ordnance states that an appropriation of $265,000 would be sufficient to increase the capacity to the emergency point of 320 a day, or nearly 100,000 a year. With the present capacity, were hostilities declared to-morrow, we could arm an army of 250,000 men with the new rifle in about five years after war had been declared.

The allowance for target practice per annum for each infantry soldier is about 220 cartridges, and for each trooper about 220 carbine and 120 revolver cartridges.

We have at the present time only 2,000,000 rounds of reserve ammunition for the new magazine small arm. The present capacity for its manufacture is 32,000 per day, or about 9,600,000 per year. An expenditure of $62,000 would be sufficient to so enlarge the cartridge plant that the capacity would be large enough to meet emergencies.

We now have on hand enough reserve ammunition for the new rifle to keep our regular infantry, at its present strength, supplied for about six hours in a hot action, and, with the present output, in five years' time we will have sufficient to keep our regular infantry, at its present strength, supplied for about two battles. It may be noted that the cost of manufacturing ammunition at the Frankford Arsenal is $18 per 1,000. Private manufacturers are charging, in the open market to-day for the same cartridge, between $22 and $24 per 1,000, and it has been said, and, I do not doubt, said truthfully, that an agreement has been entered into by the cartridge manufacturers of the country to raise the price of ammunition in the event of war to $50 per 1,000.

In other words, because of our unwillingness to spend $62,000 to make the United States, in this respect, at least, absolutely independent of the whole of the rest of the world, we will find ourselves, in case of war, at the mercy of the private cartridge manufacturers, who will be in a position to charge anything they may see fit when we need the cartridges. Of course the present state of affairs would necessitate our arming a volunteer army almost entirely with the old Springfield .45, of which we have 245,000 in very fair condition on hand. We have a reserve of 4,000,000 rounds of ammunition, or an average of about 16 rounds to each rifle, which ought to keep the 245,000 rifles actively employed in action for, say, a quarter of an hour. And, moreover, the result of using two rifles, one scarcely accurate at 600 yards and the other absolutely deadly at 2,000, with two different kinds of ammunition, would only lead to the most horrible disaster.

It is hoped that eventually a sufficient reserve of field guns may be manufactured to meet the requirements of possible war. The capacity of the Watervliet Arsenal is 160 field guns per annum, or 100 field and 50 siege guns, working eight hours. An appropriation of $27,000 would increase the capacity sufficiently to meet emergencies, so that working sixteen hours the output would be 500 field guns, or 320 field and 140 siege guns. The allowance for target practice to each field gun is now 25 rounds per annum. That for the coast-defense guns has not yet been determined.

We have practically no reserve ammunition for our field guns. If war were declared to-morrow, we would have to send our batteries to the front without a single round of ammunition, unless we bought it from private manufacturers.

The suggested appropriation of $62,000 includes an increase in the capacity for the manufacture of additional ammunition for field guns. The Chief of Ordnance in a letter makes the statement that with this $62,000, in addition to the use of what might be made by the private manufacturers, he thinks that we should have a sufficient supply to meet the necessities of a possible war. The inference is, plainly, that without this appropriation it is doubtful if the private manufacturers could supply our needs.

MANEUVERS.

The purpose of an army is to fight the battles of its country. Armies are maintained in time of peace for the purpose of training troops and forming a nucleus for war. As a state of actual warfare can not exist in time of peace and as actual warfare is the only perfect school for the training of troops, the nearest approach to its conditions must be found in time of peace. This substitute in all European armies, and a very good substitute it is, is the great maneuvers. The course of training of all troops of the same arm is uniform. The course of each year is divided systematically into periods from the training of the individual soldier up to the great combined exercises, care being taken to have all arms and troop units ready for war at all times.

At the termination of each exercise period the training of the troops and corresponding branches must be complete. For this the immediate commanders are responsible. They are granted great freedom of action as to the method of training, the results obtained being considered of greater importance than the methods by which they are obtained.

While the battalion is the tactical unit, the company is the real battle unit. Each captain is allowed as much latitude as possible, is to a great extent left to his own resources, and is held personally responsible for the conduct, the efficiency, and the discipline of his command. Owing to the loose order of modern tactics and to the great precision of the modern arm; owing also to unforeseen incidents and accidents of battle, individualism and decentralization are cultivated to the highest possible point.

Recruits join the colors shortly after the termination of the autumn maneuvers. They are first, of course, put through a rigorous training in the awkward squad, and when sufficiently instructed take their places in the ranks. After the individual instruction has been completed the second period is divided into company drills, after which follow battalion and regimental drills. The amount of work performed in the open, as it is called—that is, on ground not specially prepared for parade purposes—would surprise many of our soldiers.

When the time arrives for brigade and divisional maneuvers, the various regiments taking part have been thoroughly exercised in the tactical evolutions and the circumstances which they will meet in actual warfare. Brigade and divisional maneuvers are followed in many armies by maneuvers confined to the separate army corps. Then follow the grand autumn maneuvers, which take place after the crops are harvested, and last from ten days to three weeks. Usually two or more army corps take part.

In some cases as many as four corps take part at once. The maneuvering force is sometimes employed as a whole against a marked enemy, but more frequently is divided into two opposing armies, each under a general of high rank. A general problem is set to be worked out, as, for instance, that one army is an invader and will on a certain day be found to have occupied certain territory, while the other army is an army of defense, whose purpose is to drive out the invader. Beyond this the solution of the problem is left entirely to the commanding generals.

A large force of umpires decides all disputed points and awards victory or defeat to the various units engaged. All the environments and circumstances of the campaign are as much as possible like actual warfare, the only difference being that blood is not actually shed and that in assaults with the bayonet or cavalry charges the assailant halts without coming into actual contact. In all other respects the maneuvers are actual warfare, the similarity being even carried to the extent that the men bivouac on the field or quarter themselves upon the inhabitants, for which, of course, compensation is paid, the commissariat and supply trains being handled exactly as in war.

Each officer, whether of the line or of the staff, whether of the combatant arms or of the train, must rely upon himself exactly as though in the field, and must be prepared to meet the unexpected when it occurs. These autumn maneuvers not only furnish the real instruction of the troops, but form the most useful part of the education of the officers, and are in effect a species of annual examination of their efficiency, for any man who proves himself at the maneuvers unfit for the position which he occupies is transferred either to civil life or to another position for which he is more fitted.

The maneuvers are the culminating point in the annual course of instruction. When they are over, the men who have served

their three years with the colors are sent on furlough, the new recruits are drafted to their regiments, and another year of instruction begins. Besides the grand maneuvers, various special maneuvers take place in the several arms of the service. Cavalry commands are from time to time sent on practice journeys, and at least once a year there are what are called "grand staff practice journeys," in which officers of the general staff perform their duties as staff officers as though upon the march in the presence of an enemy. Of course the grand maneuvers are expensive, but they are considered to be of such vital importance that every financial sacrifice is made rather than not hold them.

It is not pleasant to contrast in this particular our Army with those of Europe. With the exception of our officers who saw service in the civil war, and they are becoming fewer and fewer as the years go by, hardly any of our officers have ever served, except possibly in some street parade, with a larger body of troops than the corps of cadets at West Point. Those of our officers who did see service in the civil war must in thirty-three years have lost much of the benefit derived from that experience.

In the days in which the Indian was the problem to be considered it was necessary to scatter our little Army in small detachments far and wide in the West to serve as an Indian police; but fortunately the Indian has ceased to be the one main purpose for which our Army is maintained. Of late years the policy has been pursued of giving up the useless and unnecessary posts and concentrating our troops at fewer posts in larger numbers. This policy, however, has not been carried far enough. We have not a post to-day where more than 800 men serve together, except at the Presidio in California—scarcely a European battalion. Congress never permits that our troops be brought together temporarily in large numbers for the purpose of grand maneuvers.

The best theorists in the world will never become men of affairs unless they have opportunity of putting their theories into practice. Well educated as our officers undoubtedly are, they will never be as good as they ought to be until they are permitted to have practical experience in their profession. Stationed in small garrisons, never taking part in the drill of a larger body of men than a battalion, the natural tendency is to restrict the horizon of our officers' vision, to make them insistent upon details at the expense of the great essentials, for during their lives as officers they are never brought face to face with the great essentials of warfare, while the petty details of a one or two company post are always present.

Promotion is slow, fearfully slow. Up to the rank of colonel it depends upon seniority and not on individual effort, and after that to a great extent upon political influence. We have no general staff, the hope of possible promotion to which acts as a constant stimulus to the ambitious officer, and the door of entrance to our staff departments is closed to all officers without influence. The officers of the United States Army are as fine a body of men as can be found anywhere in the world. They are Americans, and what is more, when they leave West Point they are well-educated Americans, and yet all that education is, nine cases out of ten, almost wasted at our small posts.

We educate a man at West Point in the theory of commanding an army corps or an army, and when he graduates he knows that the best part of his life will be spent in commanding a corporal's guard. Small blame to our officers that many of them become petty and exacting, that many of them become martinets, and that many of them in whom ambition is dead lose all interest in their profession.

CIVIL INTERFERENCE IN ARMY MANAGEMENT.

I would be the first to oppose any suggestion that the Army should be independent of Congress or that it should not be under civil control, but I am sometimes forced to very seriously question whether there is not too much civil interference in the management of the Army and whether the Major-General Commanding is given a free enough hand. It is an open question with me whether Congress is fit to actively command the Army, for Congress does actively command the Army in all essential matters and in details as well.

You and I may criticise this department and that department, as I have very freely criticised to-day, and yet every criticism we make, every word of censure we utter is really made and uttered against ourselves. Only one member of this House of Representatives is a graduate of the Military Academy; I refer with all honor to my colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means, General WHEELER of Alabama, than whom no more gallant nor talented officer ever drew saber.

Several of you have done brave and gallant service for your country in our volunteer armies, but, with the exception of a few gentlemen, we are a lot of absolutely ignorant laymen, as unfit to meddle with the details of army organization as we would be to manage the Naval Observatory. We are too much inclined to think of our Army as a political machine. We have encouraged a feeling of dependence upon Congress on the part of our army officers. It is our fault that the methods of the primary—let us be frank—that politics have crept into the Army; so much so that we are getting to believe that the first requisite for a good army officer is not that he should be familiar with his profession, but that he should be a good politician.

Article I, section 5, of the Regulations of the Army is in part as follows:

> Efforts to influence legislation affecting the Army, or to procure personal favor or consideration, should never be made except through regular military channels; the adoption of any other method will be noted in the military record of those concerned.

And yet since I have been in Congress I have seen officers of almost all ranks, from high to low, from all arms and branches of the service, persistently haunting the lobbies and committee rooms, and even the floor of this House before its meetings; I have seen them using all the influence, political and social, at their command for the purpose of either obtaining legislation which will benefit them personally, or favors, or assignments, or promotions which will be for their own individual good.

No proposition to reorganize any one branch of the service has ever been made that it has not been opposed desperately by every other branch of the service, from the fear, apparently, that the officers of the reorganized branch may obtain some possible advantage over their less fortunate comrades. I have never heard of any proposition for a reduction of any one or for the consolidation of any two or more of the staff departments that has not been opposed, and opposed successfully, in Congress through the efforts of the officers personally interested.

In the management of an army the best interests of the nation at large should be served and not those of the individual. Personal predilections and private friendships should be forgotten, and not, as is too often the case, remembered to the detriment of the whole service.

One of the arguments used in all seriousness against any change in existing conditions involving a reduction or a consolidation is that "General So-and-so or Colonel So-and-so, who is a very good fellow, will be forced out of the service."

The pension roll is an honor to the nation, but the active list of the Army should not be a pension roll. If officers are unfit for the duties which they are supposed to perform, whether from ignorance or from old age, unfeeling as it may seem to say so, they should either be retired or dismissed.

We have reserved to ourselves the command and the control of the Army, and at the same time we have tried to shift the responsibility for its efficiency or for its inefficiency to the shoulders of the Secretary of War and of the Major-General Commanding. We have almost always been fortunate in the men who have filled these two great offices; we are especially so to-day. Their shoulders are broad enough and they are strong enough to bear any responsibility we may place upon them; but in common honesty and in common justice if we propose to continue to hold them responsible for the efficiency of the Army we should at least give them the power to make the Army efficient.

WE ARE ABSOLUTELY UNPREPARED FOR WAR.

What I am going to say is said in all seriousness and with a full conviction of its truth, and no denial on the part of any official interested will shake my belief in its accuracy. No department of the staff of the Army is charged with what is the all-important duty of preparing for war. There exists in the War Department to-day not a single plan of campaign with a possible enemy; not a single skeleton order looking to the mobilization of troops, the enlistment of volunteers, or the enrollment of the militia; not a single plan for the formation of camps of instruction for volunteers; not a single plan for the movement of troops or for their supplies. In fact, we are as absolutely unprepared for war in so far as is concerned the expanding of the Army in time of war as we are unprepared for war in so far as is concerned the organization of the Army in time of peace.

The organized militia of the country would be of very little service to us; no reliable data exist as to its organization or discipline. The publication issued by the military information bureau of the Adjutant-General's Office, entitled The Organized Militia, which is practically all the information which we have upon the subject, is of small value. Many of the reports upon the condition of the militia of the various States are written by officers of the militia of those States, who naturally report in the most glowing terms on the condition of their own troops.

The United States officers who are sent to inspect the militia of other States and who report upon them have very evidently, with but few exceptions, been influenced more by a desire to be courteous to the national guardsmen, whose guests they have been, than by a desire to state plain, unvarnished, and possibly uncomplimentary facts. It is safe to assume that certainly not more than 50,000 of our organized militia is well organized and fairly well disciplined, and these are armed with rifles of various patterns and various calibers. In case of mobilization but a small part of our militia would be of more service than raw recruits, and in many instances they would not be as serviceable, for they would have to unlearn what they had been improperly taught.

It is needless for me to say that in the 50,000 serviceable militia is, of course, included the magnificent National Guard of my own State, than whom no finer body of men of the kind exists in the world. While we may be better off for war to-day than in 1861, it is doubtful if we could put an army into the field now in less time than we could then. It is doubtful if we could put an army of half a million or a quarter of a million men in the field capable of marching on Canada in less than six months.

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

Although our Army is utterly unprepared for war, it has become the fashion to assume that the United States is invulnerable both on sea and land. Our experience in the past is great justification for this assumption, despite the fact that in the Revolution we had the aid of France and the indirect aid of Spain; that in the war of 1812 we had the indirect aid of France; that in the war with Mexico we fought an enemy greatly our inferior, and that in the civil war the South was as unprepared for war as we were. God forbid that we should go to war again in our lifetime. But if we should, we will have to face not some country with its hands full elsewhere, or that is our inferior in strength, but some great European nation, strong in the power of a compulsory military system, powerful in the strength of modern organization and experience.

I am afraid that some of us are reaching the same condition of mind in which the French were in 1870. Some of us speak as lightly of going to war as if we had never had any experience of its horrors. We seem to forget that war is never beautiful, that victory is never easy, that no nation can be conquered without the loss on the part of the conqueror not only of hundreds of millions in treasure and in property, but of the lives of many of the best and noblest in the land.

And so our jingoes go on clamoring for war—ready to declare war to-day with this country and to-morrow with that—ignorant of the fact (I do them the justice to assume that it is ignorance) that we are utterly unprepared for war. It is an old saying, and possibly a trite one, but it bears repetition again and again, and it bears repetition especially to-day, that the greatest guaranty of peace is preparation for war. Our republican institutions will never permit of large standing armies in time of peace. Our people would never submit to a compulsory militia like that of Switzerland.

Our preparation for war in time of peace must be a small standing army, perfect in its organization and capable of great expansion in case of need. You gentlemen on the other side have the majority at both ends of the Capitol. You have the President. The responsibility is yours; but not more yours than it is ours. This is not a party question; this is not a factional issue. It is the duty of Congress, representing not any one party or any one section, but representing the whole American people, to see to it that our Army is, for its size, as nearly perfect as human experience and human knowledge can make it. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD, in connection with my remarks, certain tables and statements.

There was no objection.

APPENDIX A.

SKELETONIZATION OF COMPANIES.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, in a letter dated December 3, 1897, says:

"Two companies of each regiment of infantry and two troops of each regiment of cavalry were skeletonized by the authority of the Secretary of War, published in General Orders, Nos. 70 and 79, from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1890."

The orders are as follows:

[General Orders, No. 70.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the enlisted men of Companies I and K of each regiment of infantry will be transferred to other companies of the same regiment, the noncommissioned officers being attached for duty until vacancies occur, when they will be permanently assigned to the companies where such vacancies then exist.

These transfers will be made by department commanders and duly reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army. As far as practicable the transfers will be made to companies serving at the same post, and, in any event, so as to involve the least practicable cost for transportation.

All instructions heretofore given limiting the number of enlisted men for a company of infantry are hereby suspended until further orders.

Officers on duty with Companies I and K will be transferred to other companies from which officers are absent, either on detached service or on prolonged leave, and officers so absent will be transferred to Companies I and K. These transfers will be made in orders from the Adjutant-General's Office.

The records of Companies I and K will be sent to the respective regimental headquarters for preservation, and in order that they may be kept complete.

In the execution of this order department commanders will also order such movements of troops as will result, so far as practicable, in the withdrawal of garrisons from posts heretofore ordered to be abandoned.

By command of Major-General Schofield.

SAML. BRECK,
Acting Adjutant-General.

[General Orders, No. 79.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War the enlisted men of Troops L and M of each regiment of cavalry will be transferred to other troops of the same regiment, the noncommissioned officers being attached for duty until vacancies occur, when they will be permanently assigned to the troops where such vacancies then exist.

These transfers will be made by department commanders and duly reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army. As far as practicable, the transfers will be made to troops serving at the same post, and, in any event, so as to involve the least practicable cost for transportation.

All instructions heretofore given limiting the number of enlisted men for a troop of cavalry are hereby suspended until further orders.

Officers on duty with Troops L and M will be transferred to other troops from which officers are absent, either on detached service or on prolonged leave, and officers so absent will be transferred to Troops L and M. These transfers will be made in orders from the Adjutant-General's Office.

The records of Troops L and M will be sent to the respective regimental headquarters for preservation and in order that they may be kept complete and continued.

The respective department commanders will give the necessary orders for the transfers of horses, equipments, and arms.

In the execution of this order department commanders will also order such movements of troops as will result, so far as practicable, in the withdrawal of garrisons from posts heretofore ordered to be abandoned.

By command of Major-General Schofield.

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Acting Adjutant-General.

The above orders are in direct violation of the following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States:

"SEC. 1102. Each regiment of cavalry shall consist of 12 troops. * * *

"SEC. 1103. Each troop of cavalry shall consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 trumpeters, 2 farriers, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, and such other privates, not exceeding 78, as the President may direct.

"SEC. 1106. Each infantry regiment shall consist of 10 companies. * * *

"SEC. 1107. Each company of infantry shall consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 artificers, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, and 50 privates."

APPENDIX B.

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The Adjutant-General of the Army in a letter dated December 3, 1897, says:

"There are on this date 323 officers of the line absent from their regiments on detached duty, as follows:

At colleges	100
As acting Indian agents	16
At Military Academy	41
As military attachés	12
On duty with the National Guard of the several States	45
In the War Records Office	4
On miscellaneous military duty, such as recruiting service, instructors at service schools, aides-de-camp, officers on duty in War Department and at Army and department headquarters, etc.	105
Total	323

Table showing distribution of line and staff officers.

LINE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

	General officers.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Brigadier-generals	6				6
Colonels		25	10	5	40
Lieutenant-colonels		25	10	5	40
Majors		25	30	15	70
Captains		250	120	60	430
First lieutenants		300	140	130	570
Second lieutenants		250	120	65	435
Second lieutenants, additional		5	15	8	28
Total	6	880	445	288	1,619

STAFF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

	Adjutant-General's Office.	Inspector-General's Department.	Quartermaster-General's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Pay Department.	Judge-Advocate-General's Department.	Medical Department.	Ordnance Department.	Engineer Department.	Signal Office.	Record and Pension Office.	Chaplains.	Total.
Brigadier-generals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	----	10
Colonels	4	2	4	2	2	1	6	3	6	----	1	----	31
Lieutenant-colonels	6	2	8	3	3	3	10	4	12	----	----	----	51
Majors	4	2	14	8	20	3	50	11	24	1	----	----	147
Captains	----	----	27	8	----	----	71	25	30	5	----	29	195
First lieutenants	----	----	----	----	----	----	30	13	26	3	----	----	81
Second lieutenants	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10	----	----	----	10
Second lieutenants, additional	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	3
Total	15	7	54	23	26	8	177	57	122	10	1	----	528
Grand total	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2,147

Total line officers	1,619
Deduct line officers absent from their regiments on staff details	323
Total line officers serving with their regiments	1,296
Total staff officers	528
Add line officers on staff details	323
Total officers doing staff duty	851

APPENDIX C.

Table showing the organization of the line of various armies, not including the engineers' train, or reserve.

	Austria-Hungary.	England.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Spain.	United States.
Population, in millions	44½	38	38½	52½	30½	17½	70
War budget, in millions of dollars	56	80	125	136	45	23 1/16	24
War footing, total strength:							
Men	2,730,000	816,853	3,750,000	4,297,856	1,525,526	414,675	a 162,025
Guns	2,724	696	4,366	3,470	1,852	.....	b 84
Peace footing:							
Total strength	354,196	150,362	538,750	598,000	273,099	101,209	25,000
Infantry	262,444	111,300	396,831	395,478	199,462	45,137	13,125
Cavalry	45,360	15,252	74,493	67,518	26,832	12,292	6,170
Artillery	32,823	18,360	71,122	72,598	35,503	9,927	4,025
Engineers and train	13,569	5,450	26,263	62,406	11,302	3,853	c 1,680
Guns	1,400	696	2,904	2,070	1,248	.....	40
Total infantry, cavalry, and artillery	340,677	144,912	512,496	535,594	261,797	67,356	23,320
Per cent infantry	.7704+	.7680+	.7157+	.7383+	.7618+	.6701+	.5627+
Per cent cavalry	.1331+	.1052+	.1453+	.1260+	.1024+	.1824+	.2645+
Per cent artillery	.0963+	.1266+	.1387+	.1355+	.1356+	.1473+	.1725+
Ratios: Guns to men, 1 to	252.99+	216.03+	185.51+	288.88+	218.67+	.....	625
THE INFANTRY.							
Number of regiments	112½	d 71	e 173	f 173	115	g 147	25
Battalions in regiment	4	.....	3	3½	3	2	1
Companies in battalion	4	8	4	4	4	4	h 10
The regiment:							
Peace footing—							
Officers	92	.....	60	65	63	49	35
Rank and file	1,585	.....	1,591	2,020	1,263	652	525
War footing—							
Officers	77	.....	68	79	77	49	35
Rank and file	4,003	.....	3,120	3,149	3,116	2,003	1,000
The battalion:							
Peace footing—							
Officers	18	24	14	18	17	.....	.....
Rank and file	373	776	502	607	405	.....	.....
War footing—							
Officers	18	28	19	25	24	21	.....
Rank and file	1,000	982	1,010	1,033	1,019	1,001	.....
The company:							
Peace footing—							
Officers	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3
Rank and file	93	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	65
War footing—							
Officers	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Rank and file	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
THE CAVALRY.							
Number of regiments	42	31	91	93	24	24	i 10
Number of field squadrons	252	124	.....	465	144	113	30
Number of depot squadrons	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Squadrons in regiment	j 6	4	k 5	k 5	j 6	4	k 3
The regiment:							
Peace footing—							
Officers	38	24	37	25	45	37	43
Rank and file	1,039	426–658	792	682–762	1,073	400	605 or 645
War footing—							
Officers	36	31	37	23	44	40	43
Rank and file	1,100	581	950	960	854	602	1,200
The squadron:							
Peace footing—							
Officers	5	5	5	5	4	5	13
Rank and file	166	104–162	150	133–149	165	150	240 or 280
War footing—							
Officers	5	6	5	6	5	5	13
Rank and file	166	133	150	160	134	150	400
THE ARTILLERY.							
The field artillery.							
Number of regiments	l 50	1	m 40	43	24	17	(n)
Number of field batteries	224	88	425	447	186	51	10

a Made up as follows: Regular war strength, officers, 2,126; rank and file, 43,000; organized militia officers, 9,505; rank and file, 107,394; total officers, 11,631; rank and file, 150,394; aggregate, 162,025.
b The number of reserve field guns is kept secret by the War Department.
c 500 engineers and 1,180 unassigned.
d Or 148 battalions. The battalion is the real unit.
e And 36 battalions.
f And 19 battalions.
g Battalions.
h Two companies of each regiment are skeletonized in direct violation of law. See Appendix A.
i The drill regulations recognize the squadron of two troops, although by law the troop is the unit.
j The regiment is divided into two wings of two squadrons each.
k In war one squadron remains at depot.
l And 36 batteries.
m And 12 batteries.
n Each regiment consists of 10 batteries of fortress and 2 of field artillery.

Table showing the organization of the line of various armies, etc.—Continued.

	Austria-Hungary.	England.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Spain.	United States.
THE ARTILLERY—continued.							
The field artillery—Continued.							
Number of horse batteries	16	22	52	47	6	4	.....
Number of mountain batteries	14	10	31	.....	15	11	.....
Total batteries:							
Peace footing	254	118	508	494	207	66	.....
War footing	330						
Batteries in regiment	4	.....	12	7 to 10	7 or 8	3 or 4	.....
The regiment:							
Peace footing—							
Officers	23–26	.....	71	.....	53	30	.....
Rank and file	450	.....	1,284	.....	997	315	.....
War footing—							
Officers	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rank and file	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The field battery:							
Peace footing—							
Officers	4	4 or 5	5	4	3	4	5
Rank and file	101	136 or 161	103	107–120	90	71–78	75
War footing—							
Officers	5	5	4	5	4	6	5
Rank and file	195	171	190	170	102	177	100
The horse battery:							
Peace footing—							
Officers	5	5	5	4	4	4	.....
Rank and file	122	162	105	91 to 120	120	89	.....
War footing—							
Officers	5	5	4	5	4	6	.....
Rank and file	187	180	185	170	124	158	.....
The fortress artillery.							
Number of regiments	a 6	.....	.....	b 17	.....	.....	5
Number of battalions	18	.....	18	37	22	10	.....
Number of companies	.....	93	.....	.....	76	43	50
Number of battalions in regiment	2 or 3	.....	.....	2 or 3	.....	.....	1
Number of companies in regiment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Number of companies in battalion	4	.....	6	4	2	.....	.....
The regiment:							
Peace footing—							
Officers	47–67	.....	.....	43 or 64	.....	.....	c 56
Rank and file	860 or 1,285	.....	.....	1,200 or 1,789	.....	.....	c 805
War footing—							
Officers	75–107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 56
Rank and file	2,424 or 3,631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 1,200
The battalion:							
Peace footing—							
Officers	20	.....	30	20	.....	26	.....
Rank and file	425	.....	790	596	.....	464	.....
War footing—							
Officers	20–36	.....	30	24	13	.....	.....
Rank and file	1,211	.....	1,516	1,000	508	.....	.....
The company:							
Peace footing—							
Officers	.....	(d)	4	4	3	.....	4
Rank and file	.....	(d)	129	145	110	.....	65
War footing—							
Officers	.....	(d)	4	.....	5	.....	4
Rank and file	.....	(d)	250	.....	250	.....	100

a And 3 battalions.
b And 1 battalion.
c Including the officers and men of the field batteries.
d Varies.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington addressed the Chair.

Mr. MCCLELLAN. If I have any time remaining, I yield it to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEWIS].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. MCCLELLAN] has two minutes and thirty seconds remaining. The Chair was informed, however, by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COX], who had control of the time of that side of the House, that he would yield his time to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEWIS]. That gentleman is now recognized.

[Mr. LEWIS of Washington addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, we have listened to two speeches on the other side of the House this afternoon that it seems should be reconciled one with the other. The distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. MCCLELLAN] arraigns the committee for not proposing legislation to increase the Army——

Mr. MCCLELLAN. Oh, no; I was not arraigning the committee, but arraigning Congress—both parties equally.

Mr. HULL. Well, Congress, then. But he said he was disappointed that the bill did not suggest some change in the Army.

The Committee on Military Affairs takes its share of that. The gentleman from Washington seems to attempt to arraign Congress and the committee for an effort to increase the Army and to promote its efficiency.

Now, sir, the gentleman from New York discusses the Army question from a standpoint that I can most heartily indorse. His speech was not only well conceived and well delivered, but was full of valuable information for Congress and for the country. But he realizes from his service on the committee and his familiarity with the rules of the House that the Committee on Military Affairs have no power to bring in the measure he wants Congress to act on with an appropriation bill; and the gentleman from Washington, in his discursory flight of eloquence, has arraigned the committee for bringing in some of the very measures that the gentleman from New York would seem to commend. So far as the bill is concerned, neither gentleman is right.

There is not a single line in the bill, not a single sentence, proposing in any way to increase the Army of the United States. When, therefore, the gentleman in his closing remarks arraigns this committee for attempting to increase the military force of the Government, he is simply talking outside of the record, without a knowledge of what the bill contains. This seems an unfair method of discussion and makes the remarks of the gentleman from Washington out of place, if not absurd.

Mr. LOUD. The gentleman from Iowa probably forgets that he wrote that before the bill was brought in at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. HULL. That may be very true. At least there is no relevancy in his remarks as applied to this bill.

I believe, and I think the majority of the people of this country believe, that the Army ought to be reorganized and enlarged. I believe that every patriotic American thinks that at least the artillery branch of the service should be increased to a size amply sufficient to take charge of our seacoast defenses. Very few people are fearful that an army of even 100,000 could overawe 70,000,000 people. But this is no bill where such a proposition can be introduced or entertained. The Army has always been the conservator of law and order; never the disturber of the peace.

That we should have a reorganization I do not think anyone will seriously question. The conditions are such that this reorganization seems absolutely essential, even if no increase is made. If we had war to-morrow it would be impossible for the Government of the United States to line up our troops under the present organization. Modern firearms make it impossible to successfully fight battles with our present organization. We have on our statute books a provision that in case of war the militia organization of the country shall conform to the Regular Army; while as a matter of fact the militia organization of the United States to-day is infinitely better than the organization of the Regular Army. It, at least, has the three-battalion system, the long line with three majors, while we have the old obsolete system which has been discarded all over the world except China.

We have letters from officers of the National Guard of different States asking that we change the law providing that the militia shall conform to the Regular Army organization in time of war, and asking us, on the contrary, to report a bill to change the law so that in case of war the Regular Army of the United States shall conform to the National Guard organization of the States.

Now, we can discuss the bill fully under the five-minute rule, and I have no desire to take up other points which have been raised by my friend from Tennessee, my colleague on the committee. When we reach them—those to which he has referred—in the consideration of the bill, as we proceed under the five-minute rule, I will take them up in their order, and for the present will ask the Clerk to report the first section of the bill, in order that we may proceed under the five-minute rule for amendment and debate.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill by paragraphs, read as follows:

Pay of enlisted men:
For pay proper of enlisted men of all grades, $4,290,000.
Additional pay for length of service, including Hospital Corps, $671,172.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, for the purpose of asking the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs if there are any provisions of this bill that change existing law?

Mr. HULL. Yes; the report calls attention to two or three of them. Points of order are also reserved.

Mr. BAILEY. I reserved all points of order against the bill.

Mr. HULL. I will say to the gentleman that there are no provisions in this part of the bill which change existing law. In regard to the pay of the Army, there is a new provision which changes the regulations of the War Department, and I am inclined to think it would be subject to a point of order. There is another place in which we provide for the admission, free of duty, of articles necessary for the manufacture of artillery sacks. There is another provision for the using of money received from the States for ordnance and ordnance stores sold to the States, so that the War Department may replace the articles so sold.

Mr. BAILEY. I withdraw the formal amendment.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

The Corps of Engineers: For pay of officers in the Corps of Engineers, as now authorized and provided by law, $239,500.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, either I misunderstood the Clerk or the copy of the bill from which he is reading does not conform to the one which I have in my hand. I ask the Clerk to read the last paragraph again.

The Clerk read the paragraph again.

Mr. COX. That is all right.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

Additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, D. C., $1,500.

Mr. CLARDY. I should like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill if this provision for additional pay to the officer in charge of public buildings is in addition to the regular pay which he receives as an army officer?

Mr. HULL. Yes.

Mr. CLARDY. Does that mean that it is worth $1,500 more per annum to take charge of affairs around this building than to serve as a regular army officer?

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, the general law authorizing the detail of an officer to take charge of the public buildings and grounds provides that while serving as such officer he shall have the rank and pay of a colonel. There is a captain detailed to this duty now, and this appropriation, in accordance with the general law, must make his salary equal to that of a colonel. When the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds is a colonel, then there is no extra pay given him.

Mr. CLARDY. What is the pay of a captain without this increase?

Mr. HULL. In round numbers it is, I suppose, about $2,200, depending on whether he is a captain mounted, or a captain of artillery, or a captain of infantry, and dependent also upon the length of his service.

Mr. CLARDY. This makes, then, nearly $4,000 in all.

Mr. HULL. Yes; but the general law provides for that. The Committee on Military Affairs have nothing to do with it except to appropriate for it.

Mr. CLARDY. That is what I wanted to have explained.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

For commutation of quarters to commissioned officers on duty, without troops, at stations where there are no public quarters, $200,000.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to that section.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Strike out "$200,000," in line 24, page 7, after the word "quarters," and insert in lieu thereof "$100,000."

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this appropriation of $200,000 to pay the hotel bills and such expenses of officers who have no quarters, or who are on duty without troops at stations where there are no quarters, is excessive, or else we have an extraordinarily large number of officers who are on duty without troops or quarters. It seems to me that $100,000 would be sufficient almost to maintain all the officers of the Army at the very best hotels in the United States.

Now, I am informed that many of these officers are distributed around among the different colleges of the United States, and in many cases at colleges where they have not twenty scholars to instruct in military tactics. I think this appropriation is excessive, and I should like to have some explanation from the chairman of the committee upon this item in the bill.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, as you will all see by looking at the Book of Estimates, the War Department submitted estimates for $210,000 for commutation of quarters. When officers are serving with troops they have quarters assigned them, provided by the Government. If on duty without troops, it would be unfair to ask, or rather compel, them to serve and pay room rent in addition to their other expenses. In some places this extra expense would take a large part of the salary of line officers.

A lieutenant, I think, has two rooms; a captain, three rooms; a major, a certain number; a lieutenant-colonel and a colonel so many, and when rooms are not furnished, they get $12.50 per month for each room. The War Department report to the committee was that $200,000 would not furnish the officers the quarters that they are entitled to where the officers are not serving with troops. When an officer serves with troops he gets his quarters furnished to him, but this is the provision for those not serving with troops. The estimate was $210,000. We refused to increase the amount.

I think there is one thing that is fair, and you yourself must admit it, that, taking into consideration the army officers of the Engineer Corps, where they are scattered all over the country, looking after the river and harbor work—take the officers that are

on detail in any other line of duty, and they must hire their quarters, and if you compel them to do so, they must, out of their own salaries, furnish the quarters that the Government agrees to give them. You take the amount allowed them, if I recollect right, $12.50 a room; if you increase the amount, you may give them all the rooms they are entitled to have under the law when serving with troops free.

At Fort Myer we built quarters for officers, and there they are furnished free. At every other post in the country we build quarters and they are furnished to officers free when they are serving with troops. Now, when serving without troops, if this compensation is not given to them, it would simply mean that the officers of the Army would be compelled to pay for quarters out of their salaries which the Government has promised to furnish them.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Does the gentleman know how many officers are serving now without troops?

Mr. HULL. No; I do not. That would have to be obtained from the War Department. There are many in Washington. We had officers before the committee urging us to increase the amount; and they gave as the reason that there are a number of officers kept here without troops, and if they were to receive the $12.50 a room, it would not be sufficient to furnish quarters for the officer and for his family. I think my friend's amendment is altogether ill advised and hope it will be voted down. We refused to give more than $200,000, and the recommendation of the Department was to increase it, but the committee refused to do that.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Of course they are always clamoring for bigger appropriations, and as they are asking for this $200,000, it strikes me that a majority of the officers of the Army must be on service without troops and having their quarters furnished them.

Mr. HULL. I must say to my friend that a great many of them are serving without quarters being furnished them.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. The chairman of the committee has no knowledge of the number?

Mr. HULL. Not of the actual number. We would have to have the rank of each one to determine the number of rooms. We have placed the amount at $200,000, and the officers of the Army who are serving without troops will be given the number of rooms and the accommodations that the law and the regulations of the Army provide for officers of different rank, so that they will be given those free as they would have them when serving with troops.

[Mr. WHEELER of Alabama addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas.

The amendment was again read.

The question was taken; and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge, $180,000; retained and detained pay to enlisted men on discharge, $20,000; clothing not drawn due to enlisted men on discharge, $400,000; and interest on deposits of enlisted men, $85,000; in all, $685,000.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, in line 5, on page 8, I offer this amendment: Insert, after the word "dollars"—

This money shall be held and disbursed by the Treasury Department, and a complete account kept showing the value of interest accumulated on the fund and the disbursement thereof.

Now, Mr. Chairman, one moment there——

The CHAIRMAN. Let the Clerk report the amendment.

Mr. HULL. I reserve the point of order, as I could not hear what the amendment was.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 8, line 5, after the word "dollars," insert:

"This money shall be held and disbursed by the Treasury Department, and a complete account kept showing the value of interest accumulated on the fund and the disbursement thereof."

Mr. COX. Now, Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on the point.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment just read, on which the gentleman from Iowa raises the point of order.

Mr. HULL. I raise the point of order that it is an entire change of law. The act of 1872 prescribes exactly how this money shall be received and paid out, and this changes the entire statute. This is new legislation, and, in addition to that, it is an absolute change of the existing statutes.

Mr. COX. Now, Mr. Chairman, I concede the proposition at once that if it is a change of existing law it is subject to the objection. The point is, and that is the only point, whether or not the law has been administered as provided by the act of 1872. There is no question of increasing the amount or of depreciating the amount; but I contend that under the act of 1872, which creates this matter, it is the duty of the Treasurer of the United States to hold this fund and disburse it. The policy of it we have discussed, and I need not refer to that.

Now, Mr. Chairman, not to prolong debate, section 1305 of the Revised Statutes is the one which creates this fund, and upon an examination of that act the Chairman will find that this money "shall be disposed of and shall be accounted for in the same manner as other public funds." Now, it is not accounted for in the same manner as other public funds under the practice that prevails now. What I desire to do by the amendment is to bring this money into the Treasury and let it be accounted for as other public funds are. At present we have no report whatever in the Treasury in regard to this fund.

The difficulty lies in separating it from any other fund, because it is in a totally different place; and I insist that this act does contemplate that the money should be carried in the Treasury just exactly as other "public funds," and should appear in the reports of the Treasurer. I will state to the Chair, if he needs any light upon the subject, that I have the act before me and will send it to the Chair for his perusal.

Mr. HULL. Is the Chair in any doubt?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. MARSH. Will the gentleman permit me to make a statement?

Mr. COX. Certainly.

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, the $85,000 of interest that was provided for in line 5, page 8—the page to which the gentleman from Tennessee has offered his amendment—is money that is now in the Treasury.

Mr. COX. That is so.

Mr. MARSH. It belongs to the United States Government. It never was put there by any soldier, but it has been collected in the ordinary mode of collecting taxes. This provision is simply a provision to pay interest upon deposit money that has been deposited by the soldier under the act of 1872.

So that the gentleman's amendment can not apply to this $85,000. This $85,000 has not been put into the Treasury by any soldiers, but as money not otherwise appropriated, and which this clause proposes to appropriate. It is in the Treasury, accounted for by the Treasury Department, and when paid out will be accounted for by the Treasury Department. It can not be otherwise.

Mr. COX. In answer to that proposition, I will simply say it is an appropriation of $85,000 for the purpose of paying money that belongs to the soldiers.

Mr. MARSH. It is to pay interest on the money belonging to the soldiers.

Mr. COX. So much the more important, in my view of it, whether it be interest or principal. The act creating that fund provides that it shall be held and disbursed "as is other public moneys." Now, then, is it a proper way to disburse it at the paymaster's office, in violation of the act that provides that it shall be disbursed "as is other public moneys"?

Mr. MARSH. I will answer the gentleman from Tennessee, because I am certain that he is laboring under a misapprehension. There is deposited by the soldiers in the hands of the Government in the neighborhood of a million and a half of dollars, which is a part of their savings. The Government pays 4 per cent interest on these soldiers' deposits, and pays them at the time the soldiers are discharged.

Mr. COX. That is correct.

Mr. MARSH. This appropriation has nothing to do with those deposits; it makes provision only for the payment of the interest. The deposits made by the soldiers are one thing, and the 4 per cent which the Government agrees to pay on those deposits is another thing, and that is the thing provided for here in this item of $85,000. This $85,000 was never in the hands of the soldiers. It is not money that they deposited, but money that belongs to the Government, which this bill, by this clause, proposes to appropriate and pay. And when that $85,000 has been paid it will have to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, and there will be an accounting of it in the Treasury of the United States. The Treasury Department no doubt will disburse this interest money through the agency of the paymasters, a very appropriate agency through which to disburse the money which is due from the Government to the soldiers.

Mr. COX. Now, will the gentleman permit me? We are trying to get at what is right here.

Mr. MARSH. Certainly,

Mr. COX. Suppose the position is correct, that it is money due the soldiers. Should not that appear on the books of the Treasury Department?

Mr. MARSH. I will say to the gentleman that it will appear there. This money is the interest on the deposits amounting to $85,000. Now, that $85,000 is in the Treasury and this bill appropriates it, and when this appropriation passes, the Treasury Department will pay it out to the paymasters and it will appear upon the books of the Treasury Department.

Mr. COX. That is what the law says shall not be done.

Mr. MARSH. My friend from Tennessee confounds this interest fund that never did belong to the soldiers with the deposit of a million and a half now in the hands of the Government that does belong to the soldiers and is payable to them at the termination of

their enlistment. I sympathize with my friend from Tennessee in regard to the deposits of this million and a half of money that belongs to these soldiers. I think with him that that money ought to remain in the Treasury until it is paid out to the soldiers at the termination of their enlistment, and that it should not be used up by any department.

But that proposition is not embodied in this clause that is covered by his amendment. That is an entirely different thing from the subject now before the House. This is simply an appropriation of $85,000 out of money already in the Treasury to pay the interest upon the debt which the Government owes to these soldiers, and it is estimated that during the next year, inasmuch as there are two enlistments of soldiers, it will require $85,000 to pay that interest. At the same time that interest is paid to these discharged soldiers. The money which they had deposited with the Government will also be paid. It is said that no appropriation for that under the law has been made, but under the practice that money remains in the hands of the Government as money belonging to the soldiers, and, as I understand it, they pay it out without an appropriation.

In other words, the money deposited by the soldier is received, and at the termination of his enlistment is paid back to him.

But that is not what is included in this provision. This, as I have said, is simply an appropriation of money in the Treasury to pay interest upon a debt which the Government owes to these soldiers.

Mr. COX. Pardon me a moment. I ask gentlemen to observe the language of the bill making this appropriation of $85,000. It is to pay the interest on a fund held by the Government and belonging to the soldiers. That we agree about. I agree with my friend and colleague on the committee that this bill reaches that far.

But the point to which I especially call the attention of the Chair is this: This fund upon which this large amount of interest, $85,000, has accumulated ought to appear in the books of the Treasury Department. I insist that the law whence the authority is derived for the Government to hold this fund provides that it shall be held and disbursed as any other public fund. Now, is the Government holding it and disbursing it as any other public fund when the money is being paid out by the Paymaster-General while there is nothing on the books of the Treasury showing the amount of the fund and the interest which has accumulated upon it? When the act creating this system provided that the fund should be held in the Treasury and disbursed as any other public fund, it was a wise provision and one which should be carried out. That is my point.

Mr. MARSH. Will the gentleman allow me one moment?

Mr. COX. With pleasure. Let me say before the gentleman proceeds that I have here the act which created this system; it is at the service of the chairman or any other gentleman who may wish to see it.

Mr. MARSH. I have before me the amendment which the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COX] has offered. It is to come in after the word "dollars," in line 6. It provides:

> This money shall be held and disbursed by the Treasury Department—

My friend ought to know that this money is now held by the Treasury Department; nobody else has ever held it since the taxpayer paid it in.

A MEMBER. That refers to the original fund.

Mr. MARSH. It does not refer to the original fund.

A MEMBER. That is what the gentleman means.

Mr. MARSH. I am trying to get at the meaning of the proposition before the House.

> This money shall be held and disbursed by the Treasury Department and a complete account kept, showing fully the interest accumulated on the fund and the disbursements thereof.

Now, that amendment, if it applies to anything, applies to the $85,000 appropriated in this bill to pay interest upon these deposits of the soldiers. I suggest to my friend from Tennessee that he has offered a very good amendment, but he has offered it in the wrong place.

Mr. COX. I shall be thankful to the chairman of the committee if he ever finds a place where I can get it in. [Laughter.]

Mr. GRIFFIN addressed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule on the question.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I feel, Mr. Chairman, that a few words ought to be offered in vindication of the practice of the Paymaster-General's Bureau in reference to this fund.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. GRIFFIN. My colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Cox], claims that this money ought to be paid out and disbursed as any other public fund; but he failed to read that portion of the section which controls the custody and handling of this fund. I think that the intention of Congress in the enactment of this law will be better understood by reading the entire section than by reading a part of it; and without questioning the wisdom of the provision or the motive which prompted its enactment, I say the Paymaster-General's Department is fully justified in establishing and maintaining the practice which has grown up under this statute with reference to this fund.

Section 1305 of the Revised Statutes provides that—

> Any enlisted man of the Army may deposit his savings, in sums not less than $5, with any army paymaster, who shall furnish him a deposit book, in which shall be entered the name of the paymaster and of the soldier, and of the amount, date, and place of such deposit.

There is no reference there to the money going into the Treasury of the United States, although, as a matter of fact, it does go into the Treasury of the United States; and the Treasurer of the United States takes care of that fund, but it is placed in the Treasury as a trust fund which can be drawn out on the order of the Paymaster-General without any appropriation by Congress.

The section goes on to provide:

> The money so deposited shall be accounted for in the same manner as other public funds, and shall pass to the credit of the appropriation for the pay of the Army—

There is where the appropriation is made, so that this money may become a part of the fund provided for the pay of the Army without any further action of Congress—

> and shall not be subject to forfeiture by sentence or court-martial.

Under that statute the Paymaster-General and his department have been in the habit of receiving these deposits, holding them in trust until called for by those making the deposits, and then paying them out without any restraint on the part of Congress or any department of the Government. And the policy is a wise one, because if this fund were not under the control of the Paymaster-General's Department an act of Congress making an appropriation would be required to make repayment to the soldiers when demanded by them.

Why may it not be in a continuing appropriation, as this, so that it may be paid out without repeated acts of appropriation on the part of Congress and properly accounted for when the soldiers call for it?

Hence there is no violation of the statute on the part of the Pay Department of the Government in dealing with these deposits in this manner. We should not, as my colleague from Illinois on the committee [Mr. MARSH] has indicated, lose sight of the distinction between the principal of the deposit and the $85,000 proposed to be appropriated by the bill for interest on such deposits as is estimated will be drawn out this year, and, in that respect, the amendment proposed by my colleague from Tennessee is not germane to the proposition before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of opinion that the point of order is well taken.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of saying a word. I did not desire to occupy the floor when this matter was under discussion, but the House may have entertained the impression that the Government does not take proper account of the deposits of the soldiers, and I therefore ask the Clerk, for the information of the committee, to read a report from the Paymaster-General submitted to the committee, showing the amount of money on deposit and the interest paid upon the same.

The Clerk read as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 11, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 8th instant, I have the honor to submit the following statement in regard to soldiers' deposits, United States Army, under act of May 15, 1872:

Total amount deposited from date of act to June 30, 1897	$9,735,003.65
Total amount repaid during same period	8,453,614.02
Amount remaining on deposit July 1, 1897	1,281,389.63
Amount of interest paid on above deposits (repaid)	706,642.40
Total number of deposits (not depositors), 135,149.	
Average amount of deposit	52.74
Total number of deposits (not depositors) repaid, 157,711.	
Average deposit repaid	53.79
Average interest paid on each deposit	4.48

Average length of time deposits have run, about two years one month.

An annual appropriation is made in the Army bill for payment of interest on deposits, repaid.

Very respectfully submitted.

T. H. STANTON,
Paymaster-General, United States Army.

Hon. JOHN A. T. HULL,
Chairman Military Committee, House of Representatives.

Mr. HULL. Now, I did not desire to say anything as to the merits or to take part in the discussion when the question of order was before the committee. But I do wish to say that if the amendment had been in order, I think—and I believe that it will commend itself to the members generally—that the present system is better than the one proposed.

If the money ought to be covered, under the law, into the Treasury, it could only be paid out under a special act of Congress, and the soldier would simply, in that case, get a claim against the Government, which he would have to present to Congress, instead of getting the money to which he would be entitled.

This is designed to encourage the saving, on the part of soldiers, of a part of their pay, to be used when they are discharged from

the service. The Paymaster-General has what you might call pass books, which are given to the soldiers, and enters in them each time the soldiers desire to deposit their savings just as is done in the case of a savings bank. If anything happens to the soldier, an accident by which he is discharged, he goes to the paymaster, the amount due him is ascertained, and it is paid over to him. By this means he is encouraged to deposit a portion of his money to accumulate a sort of savings fund. It constitutes a sum similar to a bank deposit, that he can call upon at any time he needs it or on the completion of his term of service, and for that reason I think it is better than the system which has been suggested.

So far as the Government keeping the accounts is concerned, they are kept just as a savings bank does.

Mr. MARSH. Will my colleague allow an interruption?

Mr. HULL. Certainly.

Mr. MARSH. I understood my colleague to say that if the soldier met with a mischance or misfortune of any kind, he could draw his money out at any time. As I understand it, he can not draw it out except upon the expiration of his term of service or on his discharge.

Mr. HULL. What I think I said—or what I intended to say, which is about the same thing—was if he met with an accident by which he was discharged at any time he could receive, on demand, the accumulated savings that he has deposited, instead of receiving a claim against the Government, which he would have to present here for payment.

Mr. COX. By the statement which has been reported the Government owes to the soldier something over a million dollars; and this proposition is to pay the interest upon it. Now, I ask the chairman if, in any statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury, this appears as an indebtedness of the United States to anybody?

Mr. HULL. The appropriation asked for is not to pay the interest on all this money, but only upon that belonging to soldiers to be discharged during the current fiscal year we are appropriating for. We appropriate as near as we can for the soldiers whose term of enlistment will expire during the year.

I ask the Clerk to proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

For mileage to officers when traveling on duty without troops, when authorized by law, not to exceed $130,000, to be allotted by the Secretary of War to the War Department and to the several military departments, and not more than three-fifths of said amount shall be expended during the first half of the fiscal year and not more than one-half of the remainder during each of the remaining quarters: *Provided*, That hereafter the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to any officer of the Army shall be 4 cents per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually traveled routes, and in addition thereto the cost of the transportation actually paid by the officer over said route or routes, except as hereinafter provided, exclusive of parlor car or sleeping car fare or transfers: *And provided further*, That when any officer so traveling shall travel in whole or in part on any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge, or over any of the bond-aided Pacific railroads, or over the railroad of any railroad company which is entitled to receive only 50 per cent of the compensation due such company for transportation services rendered to the United States, he shall, for any and all journeys involving travel over such road or roads, be furnished with a transportation request for such travel, by an officer of the Pay Department.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to raise the point of order on this provision of the bill that it is contrary to existing law and is new legislation.

Mr. HULL. I referred, Mr. Chairman, in my explanation of the bill, to this provision. I wish simply to say to my friend from Texas and to the Chair that it is a change only in the method of disposing of the pay for officers' transportation. Under the present law we separate the items and give the Paymaster-General control only of the 4 cents a mile authorized by law, and leave the Quartermaster-General to furnish transportation.

We took out of that appropriation for the Paymaster's Department last year $60,000 and transferred it to the Quartermaster's Department. The committee believed that it was better to place it back in the present form, for the reason that you could keep a better account of it, better track of it, and get a better report of it than in the other way. They believed, further, that this is simply a detail of how this money shall be expended; that it is a limitation on these officers, and that it is not new legislation. I do not care which way you put it. The Chair can rule on it, on this statement.

Mr. SAYERS. Does the gentleman insist that the point of order is not well taken.

Mr. HULL. I do not believe it is well taken, but have already called attention to it as possibly subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask the gentleman from Texas to what part of the present paragraph does his point of order apply?

Mr. SAYERS. To the entire paragraph. I will read the existing law:

For mileage to officers when authorized by law, $80,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to any officer of the Army shall be 4 cents per mile, the distance to be computed over the shortest usually traveled routes.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the reason why I have raised the point of order is this: I have been informed that if the language in the bill under consideration be adopted, the expense to the Government of an officer traveling from Washington to San Francisco, for instance, will be much greater than if he were traveling between the same places under the present law.

Mr. HULL. That is not the information of the committee.

Mr. SAYERS. Well, that is the information I have.

Mr. HULL. How can it be so?

Mr. SAYERS. I will state to the gentleman.

Mr. HULL. Very well; I should like to hear the reason.

Mr. SAYERS. I will state the reason, as given me. For instance, suppose an officer is ordered from Washington City to San Francisco. Under the present law he is given an order, say, to the Pennsylvania Central. The Pennsylvania Central then gives to the officer transportation to San Francisco. Now, this transportation may be in part over a road which can not charge the Government anything for army transportation, and also over another road from which the Government is authorized to deduct 50 per cent. The officer goes to San Francisco. The Pennsylvania Central presents the order to the War Department for payment. Remember that upon it has been sold to the officer a through ticket, and therefore costing less than if it was a broken ticket.

When this order is presented at the War Department, I am informed that it deducts from what may be due for the cost of the ticket, say $100, the proportional share of the roads, which furnish army transportation without cost and for 50 per cent of the ordinary cost. So the Pennsylvania Central only gets its proportional share of the reduced rate on account of buying a through ticket, and there is a saving to the Government in the expense of the transportation of the officer from Washington to San Francisco.

This policy, I have been informed, has obtained within the last two years. Prior to that time my information is that the provision which is now in the pending bill was the law, and that if an officer was ordered to San Francisco from Washington the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, for instance, would not give a through ticket, but would give a broken ticket. That is to say, it would give a ticket reaching to the point where the officer would begin to travel over the free route or the route from which 50 per cent would be deducted.

Then this officer would secure transportation over the free route, not under the law which makes his transportation free, but as any other passenger, and in the same way along the route which was only allowed to charge 50 per cent, and the Government thereby paid largely more for the transportation of that officer than it would under existing law. That is my information.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman has stated a hypothetical case that does not exist.

Mr. SAYERS. It is necessary to state a hypothetical case in order to make myself understood. Officers are ordered from Washington to San Francisco.

Mr. HULL. Oh, yes.

Mr. SAYERS. They have been so ordered.

Mr. HULL. Yes.

Mr. SAYERS. And I am told that this very thing which I have stated to the committee has actually occurred.

Mr. HULL. The reason, I think, why the War Department last year wanted us to change over to the Quartermaster's Department the furnishing of the transportation was with the idea that they would get in sleeping-car fare.

Mr. SAYERS. That is not my understanding.

Mr. HULL. And under this system they do not. They have all put in their bills for it, and the Treasury Department has held them up.

Mr. SAYERS. Let me ask the gentleman one further question. If the statement made in regard to the sleeping-car fare be true, why has the Secretary of War made regulations under existing law now outside of it and allowed sleeping-car fare to officers? Is that a fact?

Mr. HULL. The officers of the War Department held that under the amendment we made last year they were entitled to sleeping-car fare. There is a difference between the Treasury and War Departments as to whether that is true or not under the law we passed last year.

Mr. SAYERS. The Treasury Department, I understand, says the officer is not, and the Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Bowler, held it up?

Mr. HULL. Yes.

Mr. SAYERS (continuing). Notwithstanding it was allowed by the regulations of the Secretary of War, and that necessitated the existing legislation upon this subject.

Mr. HULL. The trouble of holding it up comes from that law, and the Department is trying to restore the law as it was, because I am satisfied that an officer ordered to a place must have

transportation. Under the law as it exists there has been allowed an officer traveling on duty without troops 4 cents a mile for sleeping-car fare, hotel bills, and expenses; and in addition to that the Government has always given transportation to an officer traveling on duty without troops.

If the gentleman looks at the law, under the head of "Transportation of the Army, Quartermaster's Department," he will find what the law has been with reference to officers traveling without troops for at least twenty-five years until we changed it in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Mr. SAYERS. Will the gentleman allow me here?

Mr. HULL. Let me explain. A gentleman can not understand himself unless he can finish his statement. The Pay Department also furnished transportation when an officer was on duty traveling without troops, in addition to the 4 cents per mile. We separated the two accounts in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and we propose here to put them back together again; and in each case, whether it be furnished by the paymaster or by the quartermaster, if they obey the law, they will furnish the transportation over the nearest usually traveled route.

There is no difference in that provision; so that it can not be that, under the Pay Department, a man can go outside and take a line that would suit him and make the Government pay if that is not economical. They have the same regulation in that respect in both cases.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. HULL. Certainly.

Mr. SAYERS. If the provision in the pending bill should become law and an officer were ordered, say, from Washington to San Francisco, how would his transportation be paid—in what way?

Mr. HULL. His transportation would be paid. He would get his 4 cents a mile over the nearest usually traveled route. There is no discretion in that part of it. Now, in addition to that, he must apply to the Pay Department and be furnished with a "transportation request" on which to travel. That would be furnished by the Pay Department in place of the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. SAYERS. In order to secure his transportation, is he required to get the request for transportation over each road, say, going from here to San Francisco?

Mr. HULL. He must get it over the nearest usually traveled route of travel.

Mr. SAYERS. Does not the officer pay for his transportation?

Mr. HULL. The law says not.

Mr. SAYERS. Did not he do so under a former law?

Mr. HULL. This is practically the same law.

Mr. SAYERS. Would not an officer in the Pay Department pay for his transportation and be reimbursed by the Government?

Mr. HULL. The officer will be furnished the transportation, and the road will send the bill to the Department and it will be paid. He can not get the transportation without a request. The officer has to make a transportation request. He must have that and take that with him to the road and they furnish the transportation at the request from the Department.

Mr. SAYERS. The road issues the transportation?

Mr. HULL. And the road issues the transportation at the request of the Quartermaster-General under the present law and at the request of the Paymaster-General under this provision.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Chairman, there seems to be a confusion about this matter. At least I do not understand the practice under the law as the gentleman does, and I trust he will let it go over until to-morrow.

Mr. HULL. I will.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to see if we can not get a correct understanding of the matter.

Mr. HULL. Now, I want to call your attention to this fact, if the Chair should hold your point of order well taken. The amendment is a desirable one to change it back. It was considered by the gentleman from Tennessee and all others in the committee, and there was no objection to it. Then you will have to provide the $80,000 for the 4 cents, and the $50,000—that is all we allowed; we cut it down $10,000 from what they had—to the Quartermaster-General to pay for their transportation, as provided in here.

Now I move that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEWIS] have leave to extend in the RECORD his remarks, which he had not concluded.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that the remarks of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEWIS] be extended in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HULL. I move that the committee now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HULL, from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that they had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6546) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and had come to no resolution thereon.

JOSEPH H. JOHNSON AND OTHERS.

Mr. ODELL. I am instructed by the Committee on Accounts to submit the following resolution for immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House is hereby directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the House the sum of $780 to Joseph H. Johnson, Thornton S. Alexander, and J. M. Saltsman for services performed under the direction of the Clerk, in the Clerk's document room, from June 24, 1897, to November 30, 1897, both dates inclusive; and the Clerk is hereby authorized to continue the employment of two folders in the Clerk's document room during the present session of Congress, to be paid out of the contingent fund at the rate of $75 per month.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Accounts if this is a unanimous report.

Mr. ODELL. It is a unanimous report.

Mr. DINGLEY. Does it provide for any enlargement of the force?

Mr. ODELL. Not over that of the Fifty-fourth Congress. These two men have been employed by the Committee on Accounts during the special session, and this is the only case where this compensation is asked for by the employees in this way, and it is absolutely necessary that they should be there.

Mr. DALZELL. How many are there?

Mr. ODELL. Two.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. ODELL, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL FOLDERS.

Mr. ODELL also, from the Committee on Accounts, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Doorkeeper of the House be, and is hereby, authorized to employ fifteen additional folders in the folding room of the House, at a compensation at the rate of $75 each per month, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House: *Provided*, That all such employees shall be dropped from the rolls of the Doorkeeper at a period not later than one month from the expiration of the present session of Congress.

Mr. ODELL. I ask that the report accompanying the resolution be read.

The report was read as follows:

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred resolution No. 88, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Doorkeeper of the House be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ fifteen additional folders in the folding room of the House, at a compensation at the rate of $75 per month, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House: *Provided*, That all such employees shall be dropped from the rolls of the Doorkeeper not later than at the expiration of one month from the end of the session of the House."

Strike out in line 2 the word "fifteen," and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight," thereby making it read, "authorized to employ eight additional folders," and as thus amended the committee recommend its adoption.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York if this is an increase of the number of employees of the House?

Mr. ODELL. I would say that during the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, and Fifty-fourth Congresses it has been usual to authorize the employment of fifteen additional folders; but the committee have substituted for fifteen the word "eight," so that it is a reduction of seven. The resolution has always been adopted at the long session of Congress.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to ask if they have provided for the other seven in any other resolution? [Laughter.]

Mr. STEELE. Not yet.

Mr. ODELL. No, sir; the committee has not.

Mr. CANNON. Is there less work to do now than in the former Congresses?

Mr. ODELL. No; but we think eight men can do this work.

Mr. CANNON. Then the work has not been increased by the printing bill passed under the lead of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON]?

Mr. LOUD. The employment has not increased either, I would say to the gentleman.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. ODELL] if it is customary to pass this resolution thus early in the session?

Mr. ODELL. I think it is. I know it was done in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Mr. BAILEY. Inasmuch as it reduces the number of folders, I am perfectly willing.

The amendment recommended by the committee was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. ODELL, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting report of the operations of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, calling attention to certain specified facts in connection with recent dealings of the Government with the Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Medawakanton and Wahpakoota (now Santee) bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, as required by act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, a report concerning the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, with map illustrative thereof—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of expenditures in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from Major-General Miles and making recommendations in regard to the care and preservation of United States fortifications and their armaments—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of survey of Kalamazoo River, Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Attorney-General, with inclosures relating to the salary of the warden of the District of Columbia jail—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, as required by act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, report concerning the Santee Sioux Indians of Nebraska, and the Flandreau Sioux Indians of South Dakota, with map illustrative thereof—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, transmitting the annual report of said company for the year ending December 31, 1897—to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4934) permitting the building of a dam between Coon Rapids and the north limits of the city of Minneapolis, Minn., across the Mississippi River, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 149); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

ADVERSE REPORT.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. DAYTON, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 555) for the relief of Thomas Collins, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 150); which said bill and report were laid on the table.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6635) to provide for the reimbursement of naval officers losing property on the U. S. S. *Yantic*—Committee on Naval Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 6494) for the relief of the Globe Works, of Boston, Mass.—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2157) granting a pension to Herman Dellit—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SULLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 6701) to prevent and make penal dealing in "futures"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 6702) for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, providing for the laying out of towns, the leasing of coal and other mineral, timber, farming, and grazing lands, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 6703) to amend an act entitled "An act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues," approved June 10, 1890—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 6704) authorizing the construction of a bridge at Canton, Mo., across the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PEARCE of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6705) to define mixed flour, and to regulate the sale and importation of same, and to require persons, firms, and corporations to mark packages of mixed flour so as to indicate their true contents, weight, and place of manufacture or packing—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDDY: A bill (H. R. 6706) to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads, by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving-wheel brakes, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1893—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 6707) in relation to claims arising under the provisions of the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes, and to amend and revive the same—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SKINNER: A bill (H. R. 6708) to provide for the commemoration of the landing of Sir Walter Raleigh's colony on Roanoke Island in 1584—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. STURTEVANT: A bill (H. R. 6709) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Meadville, Pa., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DINGLEY: A bill (H. R. 6710) supplemental to the act of February 9, 1821, incorporating the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, and the acts amendatory thereto—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STURTEVANT: A bill (H. R. 6711) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Titusville, Pa., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 6712) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved March 3, 1891—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 6819) to do justice to men who have been honorably discharged from their last contract of service—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FENTON: A bill (H. R. 6820) to amend chapter 67, volume 23, of the Statutes at Large of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EPES: A bill (H. R. 6821) for the improvement of Roanoke River, in the State of Virginia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A joint resolution (H. Res. 121) to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. DAVIS: A concurrent resolution (House Con. Res. No. 13) requesting the Secretary of War to report upon the condition as to navigation of the St. Johns River, in the State of Florida, at the point known as Orange Mills Flats—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A resolution (House Res. No. 163) calling on the Secretary of State for transmittal to House of certain reports of consuls—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts: A resolution (House Res. No. 164) to appoint a person to assist the clerk of the Committee on Banking and Currency—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 6713) for the relief of James O. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELDEN: A bill (H. R. 6714) granting a pension to Mary M. Walrath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6715) granting a pension to Julia D. Beebe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BERRY: A bill (H. R. 6716) for the benefit of Mary J. Connery, of Falmouth, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 6717) for the relief of Garret Wall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6718) for the relief of Samuel Racey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6719) granting a pension to S. W. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARKE of New Hampshire: A bill (H. R. 6720) removing the charge of desertion from the name of Michael Monohan, who served as a private in Company A, Eightieth Regiment New York Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CODDING: A bill (H. R. 6721) to increase the pension of David T. Field—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLSON: A bill (H. R. 6722) for the relief of Jason L. Webb, of Whitesburg, Letcher County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6723) for the relief of Simeon Wilson, of Wallins Creek, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6724) for the relief of Tyni B. Turpin—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6725) for the benefit of the administrator of E. B. Treadway, deceased, late of Owsley County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6726) granting a pension to Nearvey J. Terrell, of Desda, Clinton County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6727) for the relief of William Lock and James H. Tinsley—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6728) for the relief of Mrs. Mary C. Stokes, of Edmonton, Metcalfe County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6729) granting a pension to John W. Turpen, of Columbia, Adair County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6730) for the relief of Lemuel L. Stockton, of Savage, Clinton County, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6731) for the relief of Mrs. Parmelia Smyth, of Casey County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6732) for the relief of Thomas Rayborn, of Pulaski County, Ky.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6733) for the relief of L. H. Rosseau, of Somerset, Pulaski County, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6734) for the relief of Mrs. Fannie R. Pierce, of Cane Valley, Adair County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6735) granting an increase of pension to Gideon B. Runyon, of Metcalfe County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6736) granting a pension to Sarah Ann Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6737) granting restoration of pension to George J. Polston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6738) for the relief of John Pittman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6739) for the relief of Reuben Payne, of Russell County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6740) for the relief of Mrs. Noe, née Blanton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6741) for the relief of Adam Petrey, of Lot, Whitley County, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6742) granting a pension to Jesse C. Lay, of Meadorsville, Whitley County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6743) granting pension to certain battalions of Kentucky State Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6744) for the relief of W. H. Langdon, Highknob, Clay County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6745) for the relief of Mrs. Edward Luster, of Cumberland City, Clinton County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6746) for the relief of L. D. Hutchison—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6747) for the benefit of George W. Jolly—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6748) for the relief of James M. Hensley, of Leroy, Owsley County, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6749) for the relief of William Hobbs—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6750) granting an increase of pension to Ida B. Harmon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6751) amending the military record of James G. Howard, deceased, late captain Company E, Forty-ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6752) for the benefit of John J. Frazier, of Somerset, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6753) granting an increase of pension to Bennett E. Huffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6754) for the relief of John M. and A. M. Elder—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6755) granting a pension to Sarah Floyd, widow of James Crow, Company H, Twenty-fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6756) granting a pension to Mary J. Ellis, widow of Joel B. Ellis, Company H, Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6757) for the relief of W. B. Estes, of Rockholds, Whitley County, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6758) for the relief of F. B. Debord—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6759) granting a pension to Ibia Dicken—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6760) granting a pension to Hannah Debord, of Beelick, Pulaski County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6761) granting an increase of pension to James K. P. Davidson, of Phil, Casey County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6762) for the relief of Margaret E. Cole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6763) to increase the pension of Mary C. Cook—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6764) granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Bowman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6765) to increase the pension of Mary C. Cook—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6766) for the relief of Bethena Brumley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6767) for the relief of J. L. Brassfield—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6768) granting an honorable discharge to John R. Alford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6769) for the relief of J. N. Brafford—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6770) for the relief of Francis Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 6771) to correct the records of Cass County Regiment, Missouri Home Guards, so as to place the name of the late Irwin Malley on grade as captain of scouts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6772) to increase the pension of Mary B. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 6773) for the relief of J. Floyd Johnston, administrator of John Floyd Johnston, deceased, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DE VRIES: A bill (H. R. 6774) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge from the United States Army to William C. Looper—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FENTON: A bill (H. R. 6775) for the relief of David C. Stewart, of Seman, Ohio—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6776) granting a pension to William J. Carrell, of Pinegrove, Ohio—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6777) to correct the military record of James Cahoon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6778) for relief of James McGuire, of Andis Ohio—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6779) for the relief of Darius Atkinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 6780) removing all charges of desertion from the military record of G. W. Perkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6781) giving military record to Jonas Fields, of Sandy Hook, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 6782) for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman Act and the Tucker Act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 6783) to remove the charge of desertion against Edward W. Rauney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 6784) for the relief of Ann M. Benton—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 6785) restoring Julia L. Roberts, late Julia L. Doty, to the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 6786) for the relief of Lieut. I. L. Crow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6787) to allow an increase of pension to James B. Hackett, of Lancaster, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6788) granting a pension to William Watts, imbecile son of John W. Watts, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOVE: A bill (H. R. 6789) for the relief of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Natchez, in the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MESICK: A bill (H. R. 6790) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of William H. Collins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6791) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Hiram H. Thompson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6792) to remove the charge of desertion against Ambrose Estell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6793) granting an increase of pension to James F. McKinley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MINOR: A bill (H. R. 6794) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 6795) for the relief of the trustees of the Grove Baptist Church, in Fauquier County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6796) for the relief of the trustees of Mount Holly Baptist Church, of Fauquier County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6797) for the relief of the estate of Jane Taylor, of Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 6798) granting a pension to Caroline Freeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6799) granting an increase of pension to Warren W. Morgan—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 6800) granting an increase of pension to Ariel A. Root—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6801) for the relief of John H. Moore—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 6802) appropriating $300 to Peter Fennell, late of Company H, One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SNOVER: A bill (H. R. 6803) to correct the military record of Wright Farnsworth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STRODE of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 6804) granting a pension to Robert A. Wherry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6805) granting a pension to Thomas S. Wineteer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STURTEVANT: A bill (H. R. 6806) removing charge of desertion from military record of Robert Withington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VEHSLAGE: A bill (H. R. 6807) granting a pension to Blanche Duffy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6808) granting an honorable discharge to Newell Graham, of the United States bark *Houghton* and the United States ship *Cactus*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: A bill (H. R. 6809) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Michael J. McLaughlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DE ARMOND (by request): A bill (H. R. 6810) for the relief of Mary Luella Steele—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 6811) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Patrick Norton, alias John Norton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 6812) granting a pension to Sarah Maley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 6813) granting a pension to Irvine Carman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOW: A bill (H. R. 6814) for the relief of Mrs. E. R. Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 6815) for the relief of John F. Anderson and Cary C. Barr—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 6816) to pay certain judgments against John C. Bates and Jonathan A. Yeckley, captain and first lieutenant in the United States Army, for acts done by them under orders of their superior officers—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 6817) to pension Isaac D. Winters, of Sand Hill, Marshall County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6818) to grant a pension to Andrew McMorrow, of Morley, Bruxton County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 6822) granting a pension to Dennis Sheedy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Petition of the National Board of Trade, favoring the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the Master Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia, in favor of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BABCOCK: Resolutions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wisconsin, in favor of the passage of the anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARRETT: Resolutions of the Central Labor Union of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 30 and Senate bill No. 1575, restricting the right to buy and sell railroad tickets—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Protests of Dr. S. Werth and 164 citizens of Washington, Mo., H. F. Borgia Society of Washington, Mo., and 64 citizens of St. Louis, Mo., in opposition to the bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, Mo., in opposition to legislation permitting the pooling of freight or earnings of railroads—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Webster Groves, Mo., for the passage of a bill to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BELFORD: Resolutions of the National Board of Trade, asking for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Resolutions of the National Board of Trade, favoring the enactment of the Torrey bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Master Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the establishment of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Florists' Club of Philadelphia, Pa., opposing the free distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, favoring Government ownership and preservation of Fort Ticonderoga—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BLAND: Resolutions of the National Building and Trades Council, against the passage of the bill prohibiting ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRODERICK: Protest of the Wichita (Kans.) Commercial Club, against the pooling bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRUCKER: Resolutions of the National Building and Trades Council of America, favoring the right of franchise in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, resolution of the National Building and Trades Council, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, protests of Detroit Typographical Union, No. 18; Carpenters' Union No. 19, Painters and Decorators' Union No. 37, Detroit Theatrical Protective Union, No. 14; Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' Local Union No. 1, and Broom Makers' Union No. 2, all of the city of Detroit, Mich.; also protests of Street Railway Employees' Union and the Saginaw Longshoremen's Union, all of the city of Saginaw, Mich., against the passage of the so-called anti-scalpers bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BULL: Resolution of the National Board of Trade, in favor of the Torrey bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Prof. H. C. Bumpus and others, of Brown University, protesting against the passage of the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CANNON: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Garret Wall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: Petition of Prof. H. C. Bumpus and others, of Brown University, protesting against the passage of Senate bill No. 1063, for the further prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CLARK of Iowa: Petition of 200 citizens of Danville, Iowa, asking for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLARKE of New Hampshire: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Meriden, Henniker, and Greenville, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CODDING: Petition of the Young People's Christian Union of Brooklyn, Pa., for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, protest of St. Joseph's Society of Honesdale, Pa., in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. COONEY: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cave Spring, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CRUMP: Petition of Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 26, of Detroit; Detroit River Lodge, No. 2; Grand Rapids Lodge, No. 191; Council of Trades and Labor Unions, of Detroit; Commercial Travelers' Association of Detroit; and Lansing City Lodge, No. 384, of Lansing, Mich., against the passage of the bill prohibiting ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: Sundry petitions of citizens of Nowata, Oologah, Skiatook, Bartlesville, Watova, Alluwe, and Talala, Ind. T., asking that a court be established at Nowata, Ind. T.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Dr. J. N. Beasley and 26 others, W. F. Lake and 52 others, protesting against the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Warrensburg, Stockton, and Osceola, Mo., for the passage of a bill to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DE VRIES: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against William C. Looker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOCKERY: Petition of the churches and societies of King City, Mo., to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the churches and societies of King City, Mo., to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories and the interstate transportation of materials of the same—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the churches and societies of King City, Mo., to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the churches and societies of King City, Mo., to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the churches and societies of King City, Mo., to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the churches and societies of King City, Mo., to enact a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the churches and societies of King City, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to substitute voluntary arbitration for railway strikes—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of the churches and societies of King City, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DOVENER: Papers in support of bill granting a pension to Andrew McMorrow, of Braxton County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Resolution of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Pennsylvania Commandery, in favor of Government ownership of Fort Ticonderoga—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, protest of Arion Society of New York City, opposing the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, protest of the Bonifacius Beneficial Brotherhood, against the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of N. W. Ayer & Son, of Philadelphia, Pa., against free distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Merchants' Association of New York City, in favor of the passage of Senate bill No. 1575 and House bill No. 30, relating to railroad ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EVANS: Protest of St. John's Society of Louisville, Ky., against the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of the Commercial Travelers' Club of Springfield, Mass., protesting against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Boston Society of Architects, of Boston, Mass., asking for a tabulated series of results of authoritative value as to the strength and properties of the various kinds of building timber—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the National Board of Trade, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the Torrey bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of editors of German newspapers and officers of German societies in the United States and the Central Labor Union of Boston, in opposition to further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Boston Merchants' Association, of Boston, Mass., in favor of a monetary commission as suggested by the business men's convention at Indianapolis, Ind.—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of B. L. Call, of Dexter, Me., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GIBSON: Petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Knoxville, Tenn., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of liquors in Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sparta, Wis., to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Edward Ranney, alias Edward Wilson, of Company E, Ninety-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Mexia, Tex., suggesting a law to regulate the collection of special taxes from liquor dealers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana: Petition of Thomas Creamer and 26 others, W. B. Ballinger and 19 others, J. G. Smith and 19 others, O. M. Heywood and 18 others, P. Love and 19 others, G. W. Landover and 19 others, H. G. Simmonds and 19 others, F. M. Sulzer and 18 others, all citizens of the State of Indiana, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KITCHIN: Petition of R. A. King and other citizens of Caswell County, N. C., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LENTZ: Protest of Hon. L. Hirsh and 31 other citizens, and St. Xavier's Society, of Columbus, Ohio, against the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petitions of H. F. Bancker and 53 others, G. C. Kohler and 52 others, W. P. Plummer and 19 others, J. B. Richards and 19 others, J. MacGreary and 18 others, E. O. Mosier and 18 others, all citizens of the State of Ohio, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Canton, Mo., and Hannibal, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition signed by over 700 persons of the First Congressional district of Missouri, asking that the Enrolled Militia of Missouri be pensioned, to accompany House bill No. 6362—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LYBRAND: Protest of the German Catholic Central Society of Findlay, Ohio, in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MANN: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Irvine Carman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Sarah Maley, widow of Thomas E. Maley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCORMICK: Papers to accompany House bill No. 4261, for the relief of James W. Wilmot—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MINOR: Remonstrance of the German Society of Milwaukee, Wis., against the Lodge bill for the further restriction of

immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany House bill No. 4277, for the relief of A. J. Shell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4279, for the relief of Timothy S. Hixon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 6226, for the relief of William H. Capehart—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OTJEN: Protests of Pius Bener Society, Sacred Heart Society, St. Laurentius Society, of Milwaukee, Wis., against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, protest of Ernest Geguer and 39 other citizens of Milwaukee, Wis., against the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Milwaukee, Wis., in favor of the anti-scalper bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Petition of Sandy Glasco, of Giles County, Tenn., requesting reference of his claim to the Court of Claims under act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: Petition of Edward W. Donnelly, of Fauquier County, Va., asking reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of John W. Allison, of Fauquier County, Va., praying that his war claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Caroline Freeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SAUERHERING: Protests of the German Society of Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Norbertus Society, of Roxbury, Wis., in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SNOVER: Protests of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 37, Platers and Brass Workers' Union No. 1, Detroit Theatrical Protective Union No. 14, Broom Makers' Union No. 2, Carpenters' Union No. 19, and Typographical Union No. 18, all of the city of Detroit, Mich., against the passage of the so-called anti-scalpers bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SKINNER: Petition of John Brady, of North Carolina, praying that his claim for property taken by the Army during the late war be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of William E. Bond, of Edenton, N. C., for the settlement of his claim—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STARK: Papers to accompany House bill No. 4920, to provide for the revision and adjustment of the Otoe and Missouria Reservation lands, in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and to confirm the titles under said sale, being a certified copy of a resolution passed by the board of supervisors of Gage County, Nebr.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 5802, granting a pension to John W. Ohugemach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 2206, granting a pension to John E. Early—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 2205, granting a pension to W. L. Grigsby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: Memorial of residents of Derby and Shelton, Conn., for the improvement of Housatonic River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions of the Oyster Growers' Association of Connecticut, indorsing the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven asking for extensive improvements of the New Haven Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of the Windthorst Benevolent Society, of Meriden, Conn., opposing the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin: Resolutions of St. Joseph Society of Wausau, St. Joseph Society of Neillsville, St. Joseph Society of Marinette, and officers of the German Society of Milwaukee, Wis., in opposition to bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. STURTEVANT: Petitions of citizens of Corry, Pa.; also of citizens of Northeast, Pa., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of St. Joseph's Society, St. John's Society, St. Michael's Society, St. Alpheus Society, and St. Benedictus Society, all of the city of Erie, Pa., in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Meriden and Henniker, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Michael J. McLaughlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHITE of Illinois (by request): Petitions of George M. Lee and 16 others, George Henkmacher and 18 others, Isador Mendlebaum and 13 others, J. Adler and 18 others, H. H. Weir and 13 others, Harris Wiess and 9 others, W. A. Poush and 18 others, Gil. W. Barnard and 52 others, J. Jourdan and 52 others, Oliver J. Westcott and 52 others, W. H. Wright and 52 others, George Fischer and 52 others, J. R. Herscheim and 52 others, J. C. Morton and 19 others, Fred Binder and 19 others, C. K. Lyman and 19 others, Harry Lindner, and 19 others, E. W. Stiller and 19 others, Weymouth Kirkland and 19 others, T. M. Alles and 19 others, A. Rosenthal and 19 others, H. D. Faxon and 19 others, A. W. Lawrence and 19 others, H. E. Green and 19 others, F. Riley and 19 others, S. M. Ward and 19 others, C. E. Millard and 19 others, T. C. Brown and 19 others, W. E. Cromie and 19 others, J. P. Whitman and 19 others D. A. Holman and 19 others, M. Kirchberger and 19 others, L. E. Drake and 19 others, all citizens of the State of Illinois, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Pennsylvania Commandery, in favor of Government ownership and preservation of Fort Ticonderoga—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Board of Railroad Employees of Pennsylvania, in reference to national legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *January 18, 1898.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. MITCHELL, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

ACTIVE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 12th instant, a statement showing the total number of active officers in the Navy on January 1, 1898, and also showing in each corps and grade the total number and the number at sea, the number on shore duty, and the number on leave or awaiting orders or on furlough; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company of the District of Columbia for the year ended December 31, 1897; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. MILLS presented a petition of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Dallas, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a petition of the board of directors of the Wisconsin Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a petition of the Wisconsin Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of Neenah, Wis., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation substituting voluntary arbitration for railway strikes; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Wisconsin Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of Neenah, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and also the interstate transportation of materials of the same; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FAULKNER. I present the petitions of Edward Williams, J. C. Campbell, Levi Lewis, and 88 other citizens of Clifton, Mason, and Hartford; of F. P. Brass and 84 other citizens of Hartford; of A. W. Eplin and 26 other citizens of Brownstown; of George M. Ellis and 121 other citizens of Horton; of A. J. Bartlett and 49 other citizens of Elkins; of O. C. Butler, R. J. Proffitt, and 41 other citizens of Charleston and Patrick; of F. C. Gandee, Clyde O. Watson, M. M. Lowe, A. L. Buchanan, and 102 other citizens of Walton, Buffalo Lick, and Walnut Grove; of W. L. Cunningham, Frank Stolfer, and 95 other citizens of Hedgesville and Allensville, all in the State of West Virginia, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States. As the bill on this subject has already passed the Senate and is now pending in another body, I move that the petitions lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. VEST presented sundry petitions of citizens of Fredericktown, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, Mo., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation permitting pooling of freight or earnings of railroads; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sanborn; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hillsboro; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Moselle; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Elliott; of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pembina, and of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Forest River, all in the State of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Greenville, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind., remonstrating against the ratification of the arbitration treaty with Great Britain; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of Charles Crews and 77 other citizens of Coatsville, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the Farmers' Institute of Marshall County, Ill., praying for a continuance of the appropriation for the distribution of garden seed in promoting the growth of a market for American corn; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Engineers and Cranesmen of America, of Chicago, Ill., praying that an appropriation be made for deepening and widening the Chicago River, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Brighton, Ill., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Decatur, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Morrison, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association, of Denver Colo.; of the Building Trades Council, of St. Louis, Mo., and of the Denver Typographical Union, of Denver, Colo., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the National Building Trades Council of America, praying for the appointment of H. W. Steinbiss, of St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the proposed labor commission; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the National Building Trades Council of America, praying for the enactment of legislation imposing fine and imprisonment for violations of the eight-hour law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Building Trades Council of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation extending the right of franchise to the citizens of the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of Wilkesbarre, Pa., praying for the passage of the so-called postal savings bank bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry teachers of the public schools of Kittanning, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. TURPIE presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Allen County, Ind., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DANIEL presented a memorial of Richmond Lodge, No. 10, International Association of Machinists, of Richmond, Va., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Elizabeth A. B. Cornick, of Genito, Va., praying for the enactment of legislation granting her the sum of $1,028 due her father, James Cornick, late a surgeon in the United States Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2904) for the investigation of leprosy, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SHOUP, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 853) granting an increase of pension to George L. Durbin, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2555) granting a pension to Hattie E. Gusler, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1345) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Brumm, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1467) granting a pension to Adolphine Krez, widow of Conrad Krez, late colonel Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry and brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

SILVER COINAGE AND COIN REDEMPTION.

Mr. VEST. I am instructed by the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], to report it favorably without amendment. I ask that it may be read and that it lie on the table for the present. I give notice that at an early date I shall call it up and press for a vote upon it by the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. TELLER January 5, 1898, as follows:

Whereas by the act entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment, in coin or its equivalent, of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly

provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; and

Whereas all the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin; and

Whereas all bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January 14, 1875, are required to be of the description of bonds of the United States described in the said act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt;" and

Whereas, at the date of the passage of said act of Congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of standard value of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, declared by the act approved January 18, 1837, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States,'" to be a legal tender of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut subsequently said: I understand that before I came into the Chamber a report was made by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST], from the Committee on Finance, upon a certain concurrent resolution which was referred to that committee. I desire to say that that was not a unanimous report of the committee.

Mr. MORRILL. I wish to say that I was not present when the Senator from Missouri submitted the report. The statement of the Senator from Connecticut is correct. The report was not unanimous.

MRS. BETHIAH H. ROLLINS.

Mr. KYLE. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3179) granting a pension to Bethiah H. Rollins, to report it favorably without amendment. In view of the fact that the applicant is very poor and now 86 years of age, I should like the Senate to take immediate action upon the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Bethiah H. Rollins, at $12 per month.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest to the Senator from South Dakota that the words "an army nurse" should be inserted after the name of the beneficiary.

Mr. KYLE. I accept the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the amendment will be considered as agreed to.

Mr. PETTUS. I ask for the reading of the report in the case.

Mr. KYLE. I will say to the Senator from Alabama that the report consists of letters from Colonel Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Division of the War Department, giving her record as an army nurse, which is in accordance with the law in the case.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think if I make a brief statement the Senator from Alabama will not ask for the reading of the report. Under the general law army nurses are pensioned if they served a period of six months. This old lady, now 86 years of age, served a little over five months, and under the general law is barred because of that fact. She had two services under the law, and the committee simply waives the technicality of her not having served quite the full time. I think the Senator will not object to the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 3255) granting a pension to Robert T. Deakins, of Auburn, Nebr.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred tothe Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 3256) in reference to the civil service and appointments thereunder; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 3257) to regulate the shipment of wild game from one State to another; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3258) for the relief of Samuel Tomlinson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3259) granting land in Colorado as a site for a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 3260) to repeal a certain provision in the act approved June 4, 1897, relating to forestry reservations; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 3261) for the relief of P. F. Dundon, of San Francisco, Cal.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3262) removing the charge of desertion from the record of Thomas McMullen; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3263) granting an increase of pension to James M. Jackson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3264) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Leach; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WALTHALL introduced a bill (S. 3265) for the relief of Ann M. Brown, of Claiborne County, Miss.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 3266) granting a pension to T. W. Dickey, of Castor, Wayne County, Ill.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3267) to increase the pension of Lorenzo Durham; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WOLCOTT introduced a bill (S. 3268) to create a circuit court of the United States for the tenth circuit, and to create a court of appeals of the United States for the tenth circuit; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TILLMAN (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3269) for the relief of the estate of Robert Fishburne, sr., deceased, late of Colleton County, S. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DANIEL (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3270) to pay the sum of $1,028 to the heirs at law of James Cornick, late a surgeon in the United States Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LINDSAY introduced a bill (S. 3271) for the relief of Rosa Vertner Jeffrey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3272) for the relief of Mrs. Martha Vaughn and the legal representatives of Mrs. Louisa Jackman; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3273) to aid in the construction of a line for the transportation of persons and property from Dyea, in the District of Alaska, to Lake Lindemann, in said District, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 3274) for the relief of Frank W. Flanner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3275) to place the name of John Roop, late first assistant engineer, United States Navy, on the pension roll of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 3276) granting a pension to Mary Ellen Lauriat; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 3277) to authorize appointment of a military storekeeper in the Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3278) for the relief of Horace Brown; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRYE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 86) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the succession to the Presidency in a certain contingency; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FRYE. A statement of the reasons for the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment is given at the end of the joint resolution, which I ask may be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee with the joint resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, that will be the order.

Mr. DEBOE. I introduce a joint resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration and passage.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read by title.

The joint resolution (S. R. 87) for the improvement of the Big Sandy River and its tributaries in Kentucky and West Virginia was read the first time by its title.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair asks the Senator from Kentucky whether he desires the immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. DEBOE. Yes, sir; I do.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without reference to a committee?

Mr. DEBOE. Yes, sir; if there be no objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read at length for information.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to prepare and submit plans and estimates for the improvement of the Big Sandy River and Tug and Levisa forks of same, in Kentucky and West Virginia, by a system of locks and dams, and especially that portion between Louisa and the Ohio River.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kentucky asks for the present consideration of the joint resolution. Is there objection?

Mr. FRYE. Where does that resolution come from?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is now introduced by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. DEBOE].

Mr. FRYE. I think a joint resolution involving so much as that does should go to the Committee on Commerce. Has the Senator from Kentucky any objection to a reference of his resolution to that committee?

Mr. DEBOE. I have no objection, if the Senator desires to have it referred.

Mr. FRYE. It is rather an important joint resolution, and I think it should go to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DEBOE. Very well; let that reference be made.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

AMENDMENT TO THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PLATT of New York submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills with amendments in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (S. 467) for the regulation of cemeteries and the disposal of dead bodies in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 468) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept the bequest of the late Peter Von Essen for the use of the public white schools of that portion of said District formerly known as Georgetown.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6161) for the protection of fish in the District of Columbia, for the maintenance of a permanent spawning ground in the Potomac River in said District, and for other purposes; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1258) to regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HALE. If the morning business is concluded, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of what is known as the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 6251, known as the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. ALLEN. I shall object to that until the morning business is transacted.

Mr. HALE. This is what is known as the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, and I gave notice yesterday that at the conclusion of the routine morning business to-day I should move to take it up. I have waited until I supposed the morning business was disposed of.

Mr. ALLEN. The morning business is not yet transacted. One or two orders of morning business have not yet been called.

Mr. HALE. I do not want to go on with the bill until the morning business is concluded. If there is any further morning business to be presented, I do not now press the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Concurrent and other resolutions are in order, and then the Chair will state that there are two resolutions upon the table to be laid before the Senate.

MESSAGES AND PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS.

Mr. WARREN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed of the compilation known as Messages and Papers of the Presidents, by JAMES D. RICHARDSON, a Representative from the State of Tennessee, 30,000 copies, of which 10,000 copies shall be for the Senate and 20,000 copies for the House of Representatives.

SELLMAN K. HANNEGAN.

Mr. GORMAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Duncan Hannegan and Mathilde N. Hannegan, son and daughter of Sellman K. Hannegan, deceased, late a messenger on the rolls of the Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary, at the rate per annum allowed by law to the messenger aforesaid, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

KILLING OF FRANK EPPS.

Mr. DANIEL submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate with any information which the Department of State may possess respecting the killing of Frank Epps, a sailor of the U. S. S. *Olympia*, by Japanese subjects in the harbor of Nagasaki, Japan, in December, 1897, and to inform the Senate if any steps have been taken looking to reparation.

INTEREST DUE BY PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution yesterday submitted by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. HARRIS] directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate by whose order the item as to certain moneys alleged to be due from the bond-aided Pacific railways has been dropped from their accounts.

Mr. HARRIS. That is the resolution which went over yesterday under objection, asking the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information in regard to the accounts of the bond-aided Pacific railroads. I should like to have the resolution read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution is now before the Senate and will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. HARRIS, as follows:

Whereas in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury up to and including the year 1880 in the statement of the bond account of the several Pacific railway companies there was an item under the head of "Balance of accrued interest due the United States on interest account," and also an item of the total amount of interest due the United States from Pacific railway companies, including as on July 1, 1880, the amount of $11,006,214.03; and

Whereas in the subsequent report for the year 1881 the item referred to of "Balance of accrued interest due the United States on interest account," as well as the total amount of interest, which includes the amount above referred to, was omitted and has not since been included in the statements of the amount due the Government by the Pacific railway companies: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to inform the Senate by whose order the item referred to, being the "Balance of accrued interest due the United States on interest account," was dropped from the account, and the reason therefor.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. President, on yesterday morning this resolution was read amid so much confusion that I did not understand the purport of it, and I therefore asked to have it go over until this morning. I think it is an entirely proper resolution to be passed, and I have no objection to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

APPLICATIONS FOR INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution yesterday submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] which was laid over. Does the Senator desire to have the resolution read?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. ALLEN, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions be, and they are hereby, directed to inquire and report by what authority the Secretary of the Interior refuses to examine and pass on applications for increase of pension until the expiration of one year after original pension has been granted.

Mr. ALLEN. I wish to modify the resolution by inserting in the second line, after the words "Secretary of the Interior," the words "or the Commissioner of Pensions;" and at the end of the resolution to insert the words "or rejected."

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the resolution be read as proposed to be modified.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution as modified by the Senator from Nebraska will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution as modified, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions be, and they are hereby, directed to inquire and report by what authority the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Pensions refuses to examine and pass on applications for increase of pension until the expiration of one year after original pension has been granted or rejected.

Mr. GALLINGER. I made an objection yesterday to the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska simply for the purpose of looking into the matter a little before we acted upon it. I think the resolution is an entirely proper one, and I am quite in favor of its passage. I am sure that the Senator will get a courteous answer from the officials he calls upon for that purpose.

Mr. ALLEN. The resolution calls for an investigation by the Committee on Pensions and a report from that committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. I understand that, but of course the committee will submit the statement they receive from the officials on that point.

Mr. ALLEN. I did not know but that the Senator from New

Hampshire would be prepared to state this morning whether there is any authority for a rule of the kind referred to in the resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am not prepared to make any statement, but will say that the committee will give the resolution careful consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the passage of the resolution as modified.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

BIMETALLIC NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. CHANDLER. I desire to have a slight change made in the order adopted yesterday for printing the "Correspondence respecting the proposals on currency made by the special envoys from the United States." I ask that the document I presented may be numbered and printed as a miscellaneous document, and that then the 5,000 additional copies asked for by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GEAR] may be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the request made by the Senator from New Hampshire? The Chair hears none, and that order is made.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 6161) for the protection of fish in the District of Columbia, for the maintenance of a permanent spawning ground in the Potomac River in said District, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HALE. Now I ask that the urgent deficiency appropriation bill may be considered.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6251) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Mr. HALE. I ask that the first formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that it be read through and all committee amendments acted upon as they are reached in the reading—the customary course.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That will be the order, in the absence of objection.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, at the top of page 2, to insert:

Nicaragua Canal Commission: To continue the surveys and examinations authorized by the act approved March 2, 1895, entitled "An act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes," into the proper route, the feasibility and cost of construction of the Nicaragua Canal, with the view of making complete plans for the entire work of construction of such canal as therein provided, $100,000; to continue available during the fiscal year 1899.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 20, after the word "inclusive," to strike out "one clerk" and insert "two clerks;" and in line 22, before the word "dollars," to strike out "and sixty-nine" and insert "eight hundred and fourteen;" so as to make the clause read:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Auditor for State and other Departments: For the following additional clerks from February 1 to June 30, 1898, inclusive: Two clerks of class 4, and two clerks of class 3; in all, $2,814.40.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in the clause making appropriations for the completion of the post-office building at Washington, D. C., on page 3, line 15, after the word "follows," to strike out:

So much of the basement as may be necessary by the heating, hoisting, ventilating, and electric-light plants, the remainder of the basement and the first and mezzanine floors by the city post-office, and so much of the remainder of the building as is necessary, from the second to the eighth floors, inclusive, shall be assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General to the Post-Office Department, including the money-order office and the office of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, including the records of said office now in the Union Building, and the office of the topographer. That the space in said building on the floors other than that to be occupied by the executive offices of the Post-Office Department and the executive offices of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department shall be assigned as aforesaid on the basis of and average of not exceeding 100 square feet to each clerk, which space is also to accommodate current files. Upon the completion of the assignment as aforesaid, if sufficient space remains available, the same shall be assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury to some office or bureau of the Government now occupying rented quarters in the city of Washington, on same basis as to square feet of space indicated above as to Post-Office Department and Auditor's office; and that so soon as said assignment of the entire available space in said building shall have been completed, said building shall be under the custody and control of the Post-Office Department.

And insert:

All of the first floor, including the mezzanine floors, and so much of the basement as may be necessary and convenient in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, by the city post-office; the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, and one-half of the sixth floor, by the Post-Office Department, the entire force of which shall be removed thereto; one-half of the sixth floor, the seventh and eighth floors, and the ninth floor for files, by the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, the assignment of said space for the use of the force of said Auditor to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. That all the space in said building above the first floor, other than that occupied by the executive officers of the Post-Office Department and the executive officers of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, shall be assigned as aforesaid on the basis of an average of not exceeding 100 square feet to each clerk, which space is also to accommodate current files. Upon the completion of the assignment as aforesaid, if sufficient space remains available, the same shall be assigned by the Postmaster-General to some office or bureau of the Government now occupying rented quarters in the city of Washington, on the same basis as to square feet of space indicated above as applied to the Post-Office Department and Auditor's Office; and said building, immediately upon its occupation as before indicated, shall be under the custody and control of the Post-Office Department.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Mints and assay offices," on page 5, after line 18, to strike out:

That hereafter, in addition to the charges now imposed upon deposits of gold bullion at any of the assay offices or mints, the cost of transporting such bullion to the mints where the same is to be coined shall be collected from the depositor of the same.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "District of Columbia," on page 7, after line 16, to insert:

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of $14,000 for rent, fuel, light, care, and repair of armories, militia of the District of Columbia, made by the District appropriation act for the fiscal year 1898, may be applied by the general commanding the militia of the District of Columbia, under the authority of the Commissioners of the District, to contingent expenses of the said militia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Fish Commission," on page 8, after line 14, to insert:

For the purchase of land and buildings for a fish-cultural station in the State of California, at a suitable point on Battle Creek, to be selected by the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, $3,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 18, to insert:

For the purchase of the steamer *Senator* for the Green Lake station, Maine, $1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," on page 10, after line 9, to insert:

For the Marion Branch, namely: For electric-light plant (provided such amount of the appropriation for repairs for the Marion Branch for the year ending June 30, 1898, as may be spared is made available), $3,500; for barn, $1,130; and for lodge and gateway, $34; in all, $4,664.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Geological Survey," on page 14, after line 12, to insert:

For the geological and topographical surveys in Alaska, $20,000, to continue available until the close of the fiscal year 1899.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 9, to insert:

SENATE.

For fuel, oil, and cotton waste, and advertising for the heating apparatus, exclusive of labor, $9,671.60.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, $10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. HALE. From the Committee on Appropriations I offer an amendment to be inserted after line 13 on page 15.

The amendment was read and agreed to, as follows:

To pay Henry A. Du Pont the amount expended by him in prosecuting his claim to a seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware, $1,855.45.

Mr. HALE. I also offer the amendment which I send to the desk, to be inserted at the end of the bill.

The amendment was read and agreed to, as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For miscellaneous items and expenses of special and select committees, $20,000.

Mr. HALE. There are no further amendments from the committee.

Mr. FRYE. I offer an amendment to come in on page 12, after line 2.

The SECRETARY. After line 2, on page 12, it is proposed to insert:

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Medical Department, 1898: To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for "Medical Department" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, for surgeons' necessaries for vessels in commission, navy-yards, naval stations, Marine Corps, and Coast Survey, and for the civil establishment at the several naval hospitals, navy-yards, naval laboratory, and department of instruction, museum of hygiene, and Naval Academy, $10,000.

Mr. FRYE. I simply desire to state that this is estimated for. I have a letter addressed by Surgeon-General Van Reypen to the Secretary of the Navy, in which he says:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a deficiency estimate for an additional appropriation under "Medical Department" for the current year of $10,000, the amount shown by the records of this Bureau and the books of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to be deficient.

The items of the deficiency are given. There is also a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, which may be printed, but it is not necessary to read it.

The letter referred to is as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 8, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith, for transmission to Congress, to be included in the urgent deficiency bill, an estimate of an appropriation of $10,000 required by this Department under the head of "Medical Department, 1898." A copy of a letter from the Surgeon-General of the Navy in connection with this estimate, together with a memorandum showing the condition of the appropriation referred to, is herewith inclosed.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

MEMORANDUM.

Estimated cost of semiannual requisitions already received from United States naval laboratory for medicines and surgical instruments and appliances required for issue during the remainder of the fiscal year 1898	$13,236.30
Appropriation, Medical Department, 1898, remaining available January 1, 1898	2,557.07
Probable deficiency under Medical Department, 1898	10,679.23

Mr. FRYE. Of course there is no objection to the supplying of this deficiency.

Mr. HALE. I will say to my colleague that the committee have considered this amendment and several others of the kind and have not put them on the pending bill because it is an immediate, urgent deficiency bill; but they will be taken care of in the next bill.

Mr. FRYE. When is the next bill likely to come before the Senate?

Mr. HALE. I can not tell, but I think pretty soon. We have only put on the present bill pressing items, and the amendment of my colleague, with other matters of the kind, will be taken care of in the next bill.

Mr. FRYE. The Senator will see that this item is taken care of?

Mr. HALE. Yes, I will see to it.

Mr. FRYE. Under the circumstances I will not press the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment is withdrawn.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

HARRY K. SPRING AND CHARLES W. NELSON.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate:

In response to the resolution of the Senate dated December 18, 1897, relative to the arrest in Colombia of Harry K. Spring and Charles W. Nelson, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State and accompanying papers showing the action taken by the Department of State in the case.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 13, 1898.

LYNCHING OF LUIS MORENO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, touching the lynching in 1895 at Yreka, Cal., of Luis Moreno, a Mexican citizen, and the demand of the Mexican Government for an indemnity for his relatives on account thereof.

Following the course adopted in the case of the lynching of three Italian subjects at Hahnsville, La., on August 8, 1891, I recommend the appropriation by Congress, out of humane consideration and without reference to the question of liability of the Government of the United States in the premises, of the sum of $2,000, to be paid by the Secretary of State to the Government of Mexico, to be by that Government distributed among the heirs of the above-named Luis Moreno.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 13, 1898.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. DAVIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. FORAKER. Will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me for a moment?

Mr. DAVIS. Certainly.

Mr. FORAKER. I desire to call up for present consideration the bill (S. 3203) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, under certain conditions, to purchase the Kansas Pacific Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, reported from the Committee on Pacific Railroads. This is a matter urgent in its nature. There will be no objection to the bill, and it can be speedily disposed of. If there should be objection, and any discussion ensues, I recognize the right of the Senator from Minnesota, of course, to insist upon his motion.

Mr. DAVIS. I am willing that the bill shall be considered if it leads to no debate. If it does, I shall have to object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which will be stated by title.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 3203) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, under certain conditions, to purchase the Kansas Pacific Division of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. THURSTON. When the bill is up for consideration, I shall most earnestly press an amendment to it such as I suggested some time since in the Senate. I must oppose the conferring of any authority upon the President of the United States to purchase a railroad for this Government without giving him at the same time authority to dispose of the property.

Mr. DAVIS. As it seems that the bill will lead to debate, I shall have to object.

Mr. FORAKER. The Senator from Nebraska says he desires to propose an amendment and discuss it, and under the circumstances I can not ask the indulgence of the Senator from Minnesota further.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I renew my motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Minnesota moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, in this behalf I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Minnesota to a notice given yesterday evening that immediately after the disposition of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill this morning the Committee on the Census would insist upon the Senate considering the pending measure, the regular order being Senate bill 94, providing for the preliminary work looking to the taking of the next census.

This bill, in the natural order of events, should not occupy more than a few hours' time. The main question, the series of questions to be involved in the taking of the census, will properly come up for consideration in the Senate when the bill presenting the regular order of operations in connection with the census is submitted by the director and the other officers provided for in the pending bill. It is very important that this preliminary measure shall receive early attention.

From the published statements ascribed to leading Senators upon the Committee on Foreign Relations it must be manifest that the opinion exists amongst well-informed Senators on this subject that the proposition so near to the heart of the Senator from Minnesota, the consideration of the treaty of annexation, can not be disposed of inside of thirty days. It will not answer, if we desire to pay due regard to the public interests, to allow the preliminary census bill to be delayed for that length of time. The attention of the Senate was called on a former occasion to the unusual cost to the Government which resulted from the tardy action of Congress in providing for the taking of the Eleventh Census. It is the earnest desire of the committee to avoid the mistakes of the past. The pending bill is but preliminary in its character, and we can not look upon a delay of thirty days with any degree of favor.

I sincerely hope that the Senator from Minnesota, considering all the circumstances and conditions, will for the time being waive his motion to go into executive session, and allow the census bill to be taken up for consideration this morning. I do not think it will lead to a lengthy debate. I believe it will be disposed of during the day, and I have no doubt whatever that the Senator will make much progress in the consideration of the treaty by allowing this, which seems to me to be an imperative piece of legislation, to pass by and be disposed of.

Mr. DAVIS. Under some arrangements which have been made I very much regret that I feel unable to accede to the request of the Senator from Montana. I have no doubt that within a very few days a very propitious moment will present itself for the consideration of the bill which he has in charge. There is no prospect that thirty days are going to be consumed by way of obstacles in the consideration of the treaty. I do not feel at liberty this morning to accede to the request of the Senator, and I insist upon my motion.

Mr. CARTER. I will at this time, then, ask the unanimous consent of the Senate that a final vote be taken on the census bill and the pending amendments at, say, 3 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. BURROWS. To-morrow?

Mr. CARTER. A week from to-morrow—Wednesday of next week.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana asks unanimous consent that on the 26th day of January, at 3 o'clock p. m., a vote shall be taken on the bill (S. 94) to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses.

Mr. CARTER. And pending amendments.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator from Montana to modify his suggestion by allowing one or two other amendments to be offered.

Mr. CARTER. I say amendments then pending.

Mr. ALLISON. Then pending.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. ALLEN. What is the request?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The request is that on January 26, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a vote shall be taken on the bill (S. 94) to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses.

Mr. CARTER. And on amendments then pending.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. And on amendments then pending.

Mr. ALLEN. Will any bill be pending as the unfinished business in the meantime?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The census bill is the unfinished business of the Senate.

Mr. ALLEN. That will be the only business subject to amendment and debate up to that time?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is now.

Mr. CARTER. It is subject to debate in the meantime. The matter will be subject to the disposition of the Senate.

Mr. ALLEN. Suppose appropriation bills should interfere with debate?

Mr. CARTER. I do not know that any appropriation bill will be taken up. Yesterday evening there was some discussion concerning that matter between members of the Appropriations Committee, and I believe it was tacitly understood that appropriation bills should not be considered until next week.

Mr. ALLEN. I understood the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] to say that the appropriation bills would be pressed. It is possible he can inform us. I speak of it because I have an important amendment to the census bill which I wish to present quite fully.

Mr. ALLISON. I think the bill in charge of the Senator from Montana ought not to require very much longer debate, and I suggest to him that he modify his suggestion by proposing that at 2 o'clock the bill shall be taken up, and that a vote on the bill and the pending amendments shall be taken at 4 o'clock or 4.30.

Mr. CARTER. On the 26th of January?

Mr. ALLISON. Then no appropriation bills will be presented on that day to interfere with it.

Mr. ALLEN. That hardly answers the question, Mr. President. The question is whether appropriation bills will be pressed from this time up to the hour when the vote is to be taken, and if so, how much of the time of the Senate will be consumed in the discussion of appropriation bills, to the exclusion of the census bill.

Mr. ALLISON. There is no appropriation bill to be taken up until Thursday, when the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] desires to call up the pension appropriation bill.

Mr. ALLEN. This is Tuesday.

Mr. ALLISON. I think there will be no other appropriation bill offered this week from the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ALLEN. That will be day after to-morrow.

Mr. ALLISON. No other appropriation bill will be presented during this week, so far as I know.

Mr. ALLEN. What proportion of the time will probably be consumed with appropriation bills up to the hour when we are to vote on the census bill?

Mr. ALLISON. In my judgment it will be very little, although it is impossible to say or know.

Mr. FAULKNER. As some of the leading members of the Committee on the Census on our side of the Chamber are not present at this time, I suggest to the Senator from Montana that he suspend making any request on the subject until to-morrow morning, and by that time I think there can be an agreement which perhaps will be satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. CARTER. I will say to the Senator from West Virginia that the Committee on the Census is in perfect accord with reference to the early disposition of the bill and such amendments as may be pending at any time fixed for a vote. The chairman does not speak without knowing that the members of the committee are unanimously in favor of the early disposition of the bill.

Mr. FAULKNER. I will state to the Senator from Montana that there are some amendments which we on this side of the Chamber expect to offer to the bill, and I would prefer that he let the request go over until to-morrow. Meanwhile I will see the members of the committee representing this side of the Chamber, and I think it can all be satisfactorily arranged. We can do it better in that way than by the Senator insisting upon his request now.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Senator from Nebraska kindly allow me to say a word?

Mr. ALLEN. Certainly.

Mr. CHANDLER. It has reference to his inquiries about the census bill and the appropriation bills.

If the request of the Senator from Montana, the chairman of the Committee on the Census, is granted, I understand that it is his duty to see to it that in the meantime there is ample opportunity for debate. If any Senator desires to speak or to have the bill called up during the intermediate period, in order to speak upon it or in order that there may be debate on it, it is the duty of the chairman to get it up, and if he can not succeed in doing that, to ask to have a vote deferred until a later day. I understand that to be the duty of every chairman who obtains a leave of this kind.

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator will permit me, how can the chairman of the Committee on the Census do that if the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations under the rule insists upon the Senate taking up appropriation bills?

Mr. CHANDLER. Then, I say, it is the duty of the chairman of the Committee on the Census himself, being unable to comply with the request of Senators for opportunity to debate, to ask for a delay in voting upon the census bill.

Mr. ALLEN. This bill contemplates the establishment of a permanent census bureau.

Mr. CHANDLER. The bill does not provide for the establishment of a permanent bureau.

Mr. ALLEN. I know, but that is its ultimate purpose, which is very questionable, in my mind. I do not think it ought to be pushed with any great speed. Those of us who are engaged in other work ought to have ample time to investigate this matter and to debate such amendments as are proper.

Mr. CARTER. Out of deference to the suggestion of the Senator from West Virginia, I withdraw the request for unanimous consent, and will present it to-morrow morning.

Mr. DAVIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agree to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After three hours and thirty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 19, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 18, 1898.

CHIEF JUSTICE SUPREME COURT OF NEW MEXICO.

William J. Mills, of New Mexico, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, vice Thomas Smith, whose term expired October 4, 1897.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Thacher T. Hallet, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Barnstable, in the State of Massachusetts, to succeed Thomas C. Day, resigned.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Thomas S. Sholers, of Louisiana, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, in the place of James P. Gallaher, deceased.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

William E. Chaplin, of Laramie, Wyo., to be register of the land office at Cheyenne, Wyo., vice Ephraim S. Johnston, whose term will expire January 19, 1898.

Archibald K. Gardner, of Rapid City, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Rapid City, S. Dak., vice Erasmus D. Ralph, term expired.

INDIAN AGENT.

John S. Mayhugh, of Elko, Nev., to be agent for the Indians of the Western Shoshone Agency in Nevada, vice William L. Hargrove, term expired.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Ensign Edward H. Durell, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 21st day of July, 1897, vice Lieut. (Junior Grade) John A. Hoogewerff, promoted.

Ensign Archibald H. Scales, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 28th day of August, 1897, vice Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward E. Capehart, promoted.

Ensign Ford H. Brown, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 16th day of September, 1897 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Lieut. (Junior Grade) Henry B. Wilson, promoted.

Ensign Clarence M. Stone, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 16th day of September, 1897, vice Lieut. (Junior Grade) George P. Blow, promoted.

Ensign Thomas Washington, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 16th day of September, 1897, vice Lieut. (Junior Grade) Spencer S. Wood, promoted.

P. A. Paymaster Willis B. Wilcox, to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 9th day of July, 1897, vice Paymaster John Corwine, dismissed.

P. A. Paymaster Edwin B. Webster, to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1897 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Paymaster George H. Griffing, promoted.

P. A. Paymaster George W. Simpson, to be a paymaster in the

Navy, from the 1st day of November, 1897, vice Paymaster Otis C. Tiffany, deceased.

Ulysses G. Ammen, a citizen of Maryland, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 1st day of October, 1897, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Robert C. Schenck, a citizen of Maryland, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 20th day of October, 1897, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

George Brown, jr., a citizen of Indiana, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 15th day of November, 1897, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

POSTMASTERS.

James A. Burdette, to be postmaster at Cedartown, in the county of Polk and State of Georgia, in the place of Augustus J. Tomlinson, removed.

John M. Duff, to be postmaster at Tifton, in the county of Berrien and State of Georgia, in the place of Thomas M. Greene, removed.

Augustus Gibson, to be postmaster at McLeansboro, in the county of Hamilton and State of Illinois, in the place of P. L. McNabb, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

D. E. Keen, to be postmaster at Mount Carmel, in the county of Wabash and State of Illinois, in the place of J. S. Wilson, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

John F. Rector, to be postmaster at Cairo, in the county of Alexander and State of Illinois, in the place of M. J. Howley, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Jerome B. Stewart, to be postmaster at Wilmington, in the county of Will and State of Illinois, in the place of C. W. Barnhart, whose commission expires February 27, 1898.

William A. Stienbarger, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, in the place of John F. Ellis, removed.

George F. Brown, to be postmaster at Nappanee, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, in the place of John W. Brown, removed.

James E. Caskey, to be postmaster at Greensburg, in the county of Decatur and State of Indiana, in the place of Steve F. Rogers, whose commission expires February 16, 1898.

James W. Hess, to be postmaster at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, in the place of Albert Sahm, whose commission expires February 16, 1898.

Thomas E. Newton, to be postmaster at Shelbyville, in the county of Shelby and State of Indiana, in the place of Edward A. Major, whose commission expires February 16, 1898.

Frank S. Appelman, to be postmaster at Emmetsburg, in the county of Palo Alto and State of Iowa, in the place of W. I. Branagan, whose commission expired January 12, 1898.

Milton A. McCord, to be postmaster at Newton, in the county of Jasper and State of Iowa, in the place of L. S. Kennington, removed.

Eldon Lowe, to be postmaster at Fort Scott, in the county of Bourbon and State of Kansas, in the place of C. H. Osbun, resigned.

Serbertrum E. Bliss, to be postmaster at South Hadley Falls, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts, in the place of David M. Donaldson, resigned.

Merton Z. Woodward, to be postmaster at Shelburne Falls, in the county of Franklin and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Merton Z. Woodward, whose commission expired January 17, 1898. (Reappointment.)

Lemuel G. Dafoe, to be postmaster at Alpena, in the county of Alpena and State of Michigan, in the place of James McNamara, whose commission expires January 18, 1898.

Henry E. Edwards, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Michigan, in the place of Ed. C. Morrissy, whose commission expired December 20, 1897.

Agatha G. Patterson, to be postmaster at Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh and State of North Dakota, in the place of Frank Reed, removed.

Agatha G. Patterson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate January 17, 1898.

CONSUL.

Henry D. Saylor, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Matanzas, Cuba.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 18, 1898.

CONSULS.

William W. Ashby, of Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Colon (Aspinwall), Colombia.

James M. Ayers, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Rosario, Argentine Republic.

POSTMASTER.

John T. Wood, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Lowndes and State of Mississippi.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January 18, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

ELECTION CONTEST—CLARK VS. STALLINGS.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I present the report of the Committee on Elections No. 1 on the contested-election case of Clark *vs.* Stallings, from the Second district of Alabama. The report is very brief, and I ask that it be read. When it has been read I shall ask the adoption of the resolutions presented in the report.

The Clerk read as follows:

[Contested-election case. Second district of Alabama.]

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio presented the following report:
Thomas H. Clark, contestant, *vs.* Jesse F. Stallings, contestee.

The Committee on Elections No. 1, to whom was referred the contested-election case of Thomas H. Clark *vs.* Jesse F. Stallings, from the Second Congressional district of Alabama, respectfully report that the contestant took no steps after filing his notice of contest, and appeared before the committee on January 14, 1898, and stated that he had no desire to further press his contest.

Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Thomas H. Clark was not elected a Representative to the Fifty-fifth Congress from the Second district of Alabama, and is not entitled to a seat as such Representative.

Resolved, That Jesse F. Stallings was elected as a Representative to the Fifty-fifth Congress from the Second district of Alabama, and is entitled to his seat as such Representative.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. This is a unanimous report. I ask the adoption of the resolutions just read.

The resolutions were adopted.

BOARD OF REGENTS, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Library be discharged from the further consideration of House joint resolution No. 121, and that it be now considered and put on its passage.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

Joint resolution (H. Res. 121) to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the appointment of Alexander Graham Bell, a resident of the city of Washington, in place of Gardiner G. Hubbard, of the city of Washington, deceased; and by the reappointment of John B. Henderson, a resident of the city of Washington, and of William Preston Johnson, of Louisiana, whose terms of office expire on January 30, 1898.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this joint resolution?

Mr. DINGLEY. Before consent is given, I wish to ask whether this joint resolution has been favorably reported by the appropriate committee.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. It has not been reported; it was only introduced yesterday. My reason for asking unanimous consent to have the committee discharged from further consideration of the resolution, and that it be now acted upon, is that the annual meeting of the Regents takes place next Tuesday, and unless the resolution is acted upon very promptly it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to get a quorum.

Mr. DINGLEY. Has the resolution been examined by the committee having such matters in charge?

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. I do not think it has been.

Mr. DINGLEY. I do not like to see a resolution of this kind passed without having been examined by some committee.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. I regretted the necessity for asking for the passage of the resolution without the approval of the committee, and would not have done so had it not been important to have prompt action.

Mr. DINGLEY. This matter may be all right, but generally it is best that matters of this kind be reported upon by a committee.

Mr. ADAMS. Permit me to say that it is very important this matter should go through promptly. The annual meeting of the Board of Regents is to be held on the 26th of this month, and these names have been considered very carefully——

Mr. DINGLEY. By members of the committee?

Mr. ADAMS. No; it has not been referred to a committee.

Mr. DINGLEY. It is a bad precedent to pass a resolution of this kind without examination by a committee. This may be all right, but I do not like the precedent.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. I looked for the members of the committee, and I could not find any of them. No member of the committee has been present to-day.

Mr. ADAMS. As a matter of fact, these resolutions always go through. This is simply a matter of routine.

Mr. DINGLEY. That may be. I do not desire to make any objection except to the precedent which would be established. We have a committee that ought to consider this matter and report upon it. I have no reason to doubt that in this case the action proposed is all right.

Mr. PAYNE. Probably in a day or two the resolution could be reported in the regular way.

Mr. DINGLEY. It might be reported immediately.

Mr. ADAMS. Technichally, I think the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] is perfectly correct; but this is a mere matter of form, and as the meeting takes place on the 26th, it is very important that these vacancies be filled.

Mr. DINGLEY. Can the gentleman state to us that the members of the committee have considered the matter and that they agree to this method of disposition?

Mr. ADAMS. I can not.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Two of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Johnston, were appointed six years ago, and they were then considered by the committee; but one of the gentlemen proposed is a new member, and his name has not been considered. I know that the resolution conforms to the wishes of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. I will state further that Mr. Bell, one of the nominees, is a son-in-law of Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard, and the inventor of the Bell telephone.

Mr. DINGLEY. Who are the members of the committee?

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Angell, now in Turkey; Mr. White, now in Germany——

Mr. DINGLEY. I mean the members of the House committee.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. HITT, Mr. ADAMS, and myself.

Mr. DINGLEY. I understand, then, that two members of the House committee, constituting a majority, assent to this proposition. If so, I have no desire——

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. I misunderstood the gentleman. I now see that he meant to inquire who are the members of the Committee on the Library. They are Mr. HARMER, Mr. QUIGG, and Mr. CUMMINGS. I first understood him to inquire the names of the House Regents.

Mr. DINGLEY. Then, if the House committee has not examined the subject, I think the resolution, as a matter of precedent, should go to the committee to be reported on in the regular way.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. HULL. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Army appropriation bill.

SECTION 2234, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman from Iowa, my colleague, to yield to me for a moment for the purpose of asking unanimous consent to take up and dispose of a matter which should be acted upon promptly.

Mr. HULL. What is the bill? Is it, in the opinion of my colleague, absolutely important that it should be considered to-day?

Mr. LACEY. Well, it is a matter of very considerable importance and will take but a few moments.

Mr. HULL. I will withdraw the motion for the present.

Mr. LACEY. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5493) to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2234. There shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register of the land office and a receiver of public moneys for each land district established by law, who shall have charge of and attend to the sale of public and Indian lands within their respective districts, as provided by law and official regulations; and receivers shall be accountable under their official bonds for the proceeds of such sales, and for all fees, commissions, or other moneys received by them under any provision of law or official regulation."

Mr. LACEY. Now, Mr. Speaker——

Mr. DINGLEY. Has unanimous consent been given to the consideration of the bill?

The SPEAKER. It requires unanimous consent, which has not yet been given.

Mr. BAILEY. I reserve the right to object, Mr. Speaker, until I can hear some statement from the gentleman as to the necessity for this legislation.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will see that the rights of members are reserved in that regard.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, this bill was introduced at the request of the Treasury Department, and also of the Interior Department. At present the receiver of the land office receives the public moneys arising from all sources relating to homesteads and other entries of various kinds, and he also receives the money for the sale of Indian lands; but as the law now is, the sureties on receivers' bonds are not liable or responsible to the United States if their principals fail to pay over or account for the proceeds arising from the sale of these Indian lands. We do not protect the Indians, therefore, in the sale of their lands under such circumstances, and some cases of defalcation have been complained of, while an attempt to collect from the bondsmen has developed the fact that they are not liable. This bill proposes to correct that defect, and hold the bondsmen of the receiver liable on the bonds of this official for money received from the sale of Indian lands.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do you increase the bond?

Mr. LACEY. That is a matter of detail——

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is a special bond provided in the bill?

Mr. LACEY. No, there is no difficulty about that. That is not the point. The only thing is that the money has not been applied as it should have been applied with reference to these sales.

Mr. CANNON. You do not propose to increase the number of receivers?

Mr. LACEY. Not at all. The same receivers have to give bond for the duties they are performing.

Mr. LOUD. I would like to suggest to the gentleman, as this is a short section, to have the House informed just what the law is at present.

Mr. LACEY. It is simply to take the statute as it now reads and insert the words "and Indian lands."

Mr. LOUD. That is all?

Mr. LACEY. That is all. It simply brings these Indian lands under cover of the statute for protection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. LACEY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I desire now to renew my motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Army appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House, Mr. HEPBURN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole for the purpose of further considering the Army appropriation bill.

The pending proposition is the point of order raised by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS].

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say a word or two on the point of order without reference to the merits of the question at this time.

Mr. SAYERS. If the gentleman will allow me, I wish to state my point of order fully, and then he can answer it.

Mr. HULL. Allow me to make this statement first.

Mr. Chairman, in the discussion of the point of order yesterday it was suggested this changes existing law. The law of last year provided for the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to any officer of the Army as mileage, in the following words:

Four cents per mile, the distance to be computed over the shortest usually traveled route.

The law of last year provided that "hereafter" the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to any officer of the Army "shall be 4 cents per mile," the "distance to be computed over the shortest usually traveled routes." The proviso in the bill before the House is as follows:

Provided, That hereafter the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to any officer of the Army shall be 4 cents per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually traveled routes, and in addition thereto the cost of the transportation actually paid by the officer over said route or routes—

And so on. We reenact not only the law of the Fifty-fourth Congress, a law enacted in the various Congresses, session after session, in regard to the mileage, since I have been a member here, but the remainder is simply a transfer or restoration of the fund in the Department from the Quartermaster's Department to the Paymaster's Department.

The contention of the committee is that the only thing in the nature of new legislation in this amendment is simply the proviso as to whether the transportation shall be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department or the Paymaster's Department, whether the Quartermaster's Department or the Paymaster's Department shall have jurisdiction of the funds provided for the transportation of officers traveling on duty without troops.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to inquire of the gentleman from Iowa if, under existing law, a traveling officer would be entitled to transportation?

Mr. HULL. Under existing law and under the law for a large number of years, since the mileage was cut down to 4 cents a mile, transportation has been furnished by the Government in addition to the 4 cents a mile. It does not change the law in regard to the fact that the officer is entitled to transportation in addition to the 4 cents per mile. I call the attention of the Chair to the last appropriation bill, where, under the head of "Transportation of the Army," under the Quartermaster's Department, the words were inserted:

Including officers traveling on duty without troops.

We struck that out of this bill in order to reenact the proviso that has prevailed for so many years.

Now, as to the merits of the matter, I have no desire to detain the committee at all. If it is held that this provision is not in order, that ends it. If it is held that it is in order, and that we have the right to make this separation, then the question of the merits of the amendment will come up.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Chairman, the legislation is new not only as respects the transfer of this work from the Quartermaster's Department to the Pay Department, but it also changes the present law in respect to the transportation of officers.

Mr. HULL. That is all that is involved—the transportation of officers on duty without troops.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand the gentleman in charge of the bill [Mr. HULL] to acknowledge that it is a change of law, and I insist on my point of order.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will not say that I acknowledge it is a change of law. It is a change of the distribution of the fund.

Mr. SAYERS. Well, that is a change of law, and I will say further, Mr. Chairman, while upon the floor, that there is a controversy between the gentleman and myself in regard to the correctness of a certain statement I made yesterday afternoon. I am fortified in that statement by two officers, whom I introduced to the gentleman this morning and with whom he conversed. I am told there was a letter transmitted by the Quartermaster-General to the Secretary of War with the expectation that it would be sent to the House, and it shows that if the proposed change is made there will be an increase of about $50,000 a year because of it. I will also say, and I state it upon the authority of officers connected with the Pay Department, that it will require the establishment of another division of from 12 to 25 clerks in that Department, and not lessen by a corresponding number the clerical force in the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, in reply to that, although it is not upon the point of order, I will say that I heard that statement, but I will say to the gentleman from Texas that I know nothing as to the power of these men to pass upon the question. I will say that the Committee on Military Affairs had the Paymaster-General of the Army before it, and that officers much higher in rank than the gentlemen he has conversed with this morning, and who ought to know as much about it as anyone, have given directly the contrary testimony before us.

Mr. SAYERS. Did the gentleman say the Paymaster-General was before the committee?

Mr. HULL. The Paymaster-General; and if you will turn to the hearings on this matter you will see his statement. He said he thought it was better to keep it all under one head; and I will say, further than that, that I think when the committee wants to hear from the War Department it should hear from the chiefs of the bureaus instead of from subordinates, who are not responsible to anybody.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to inquire of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL] if, under the present law, these payments are made by the Quartermaster's Department, and if under the change that he proposes they would be made by the Pay Department?

Mr. HULL. Transportation is furnished by the Quartermaster's Department under the law passed last session, and under this law it will be furnished by the Pay Department—not the 4 cents a mile.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. PAYNE having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the President of the United States in writing was communicated to the House of Representatives, by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, one word. Under the law, before last year, the moneys that were appropriated by Congress to defray the railroad fare and expenses of officers traveling without troops were disbursed through the Pay Department, and under the appropriation bill last year it was provided that that money should be disbursed through the Quartermaster's Department. It was simply, I think, a question of providing for the channel through which the money should pass. It seemed to the Committee on Military Affairs, your present committee, that that change that was made last year does not work well, and we have provided in this bill simply for a return to the practice that obtained previous to last year.

We have done that for the reason that when these moneys were disbursed by the Pay Department your committee was enabled to keep track of every dollar of it, and that under the provisions and practice of the bill of last year, authorizing the Quartermaster's Department to disburse this money, we have been unable to keep track and ascertain from the Quartermaster's Department how or where and for what purpose that money has been used. A lump sum of several hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to the Quartermaster's Department, not only to pay for the transportation of those officers when traveling without troops, but to pay for the transportation of officers when traveling with troops. The returns of the Quartermaster's Department are made in a lump, and we propose in this bill to go back to the administration of this fund that obtained for years previous to last year. I think it is not a change of law. I think it is a change, so far as Congress is concerned, as to who shall administer this fund, this appropriation, for the transportation of officers when traveling without troops. It does not change the amount appropriated, and does not change in any degree the object of the appropriation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. But it does the manner.

Mr. MARSH. It does not, except that in this bill we have reduced the appropriation $10,000 from what it was last year. It does not change the law providing for this appropriation; it does not change the law authorizing these expenses of army officers traveling without troops being paid for; but it simply provides, in the administration of this sum of $50,000, that instead of being administered by the Quartermaster's Department it shall be administered by the Pay Department. I think that is a subject that is exclusively within the power of this House, and exclusively and properly belongs to an appropriation bill, and that it is not new legislation in the sense that new legislation is referred to in the rule in this House which has been invoked by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. May I ask the gentleman one question? Is the proposed method more or less expensive to the Government?

Mr. MARSH. Well, I have no reason to believe that it is any more expensive under the one head than under the other. I can not conceive where it will be any more expensive if it is restored to the Pay Department, where it has been all these years until last Congress, than it would be under the existing system.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Let me suggest, was it not changed in the last appropriation bill for the reason that it would be less expensive for the Quartermaster's Department to disburse this fund? I am not a member of your committee; I ask the question for information.

Mr. MARSH. I will say to the gentleman that the reason why your committee reported the change at the last Congress can probably be better stated by the chairman of the committee, and I have no doubt he will be willing to give an explanation to you. One thing, Mr. Chairman, we are satisfied that last year there was $60,000 appropriated to pay the traveling expenses of these officers who were traveling without troops, and your committee have been unable to find where or how that money was disbursed, and for that reason we have provided in this bill, not a new law upon the subject as to whether these officers shall have transportation, not an increased appropriation to that fund, but a decreased one; but we have provided for its distribution and execution by the Pay Department, which during all the years that that distribution was under the Pay Department was correctly and intelligently given, and was so rendered that your committee were enabled to understand it and enabled to know what had been done. I think there is no change in the law; it is simply a direction as to who shall disburse this money, who shall furnish this transportation and the order for transportation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Rule.

The CHAIRMAN. In the Fifty-fourth Congress it was held, the House having the right to make certain appropriations, a provision as to the instrumentalities to be used in applying this fund was a limitation and not a change of existing law. Apparently this is a case in point with this precedent. No change is made in the existing law; simply a change in the instrumentality to apply it, which has been held was simply a limitation and was no change of law. So the point of order is not sustained.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask that the letter be read from the Assistant Quartermaster-General, as we are to take a vote upon the proposition.

The Clerk read as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 17, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to that portion of H. R. 6516, a bill "making appropriation for support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899," which proposes to change the existing law in the manner of providing transportation of officers traveling without troops. See pages 8 and 9 on copy of bill inclosed herewith.

In the report from the House Committee on Military Affairs, copy also

inclosed, it is stated: "The committee, after full investigation, has restored the mileage account and transportation of officers without troops to the Pay Department, *believing that the account can be better guarded in this way than by having part of it under the Quartermaster and part of it under the Paymaster.* The Quartermaster is limited by this bill to the transportation of the Army proper."

The payment of mileage to officers has never been taken away from the Pay Department; therefore it can not now be returned.

The portion in italics is the first intimation this office has had that the interests of the Government were not fully protected under the existing law. I think the committee has been misinformed in regard to this matter.

As it is now administered, the Pay Department pays to the officer 4 cents per mile for the shortest usually traveled route, and the Quartermaster's Department furnishes transportation requests for a continuous journey over the route having the greatest mileage of free travel, bond aided or land grant, thus securing to the Government the lowest rates obtainable.

It is not thought that this duty can be satisfactorily performed by the Pay Department without greatly augmenting the present force of that corps. It consists at present of 25 officers; 3 of this number are on duty in the Paymaster-General's Office, and 2 are not rendering service with the department. This leaves but 21 officers, stationed principally at the several department headquarters and in the larger cities, 11 stations in all, remote from the greater number of officers who will require transportation, and who would be obliged to apply to them for transportation requests.

It is proposed in the bill herein referred to that payment shall be made to the troops by the paymaster in person.

This will take a paymaster away from his station from one to two weeks. The annoyance and delay to which an officer would be subjected, if ordered from any frontier post, to secure his transportation requests from a paymaster can readily be understood.

The Quartermaster's Department has 50 officers belonging to the regular corps on duty outside of Washington, besides 89 acting assistant quartermasters stationed at the several military posts, arsenals, depots, etc., throughout the country, any one of whom is prepared and authorized to furnish transportation when called upon.

Section 1133 of the Revised Statutes provides that transportation for the Army shall be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

An officer traveling without troops is as much a portion of the Army as an officer traveling with troops.

The present method of providing transportation to officers traveling without troops was recommended so as to comply with the views expressed by the Comptroller of the Treasury and to enable the Government to secure the benefit of the lowest through rates. The Assistant Comptroller, in a letter dated May 22, 1896, addressed to the Secretary of War, estimates that the failure to take advantage of through rates was costing the Government at that time from $50,000 to $75,000 annually.

It is presumed that a considerable sum is now being saved under the existing law.

It is believed the present law is satisfactory to the Army. It is entirely satisfactory to all the railroads throughout the country, and they willingly accept the through rates, as they now have the evidence that the journey over the respective portion of each road is a continuous one.

In view of the harmonious and economical working of the existing law and the extremely doubtful practicability of the Pay Department being able to carry out the proposed change, and for the reason that the Government would be denied the advantage, in many cases, of through rates which it now obtains, I recommend that Congress be asked to prevent the enactment of the proposed change, and the reenactment of the existing law.

Very respectfully,

JAMES GILLISS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army,
Acting Quartermaster-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, the objection to the bill in that letter can largely be obviated by striking out the latter part of this provision on page 9, and if those of the Committee on Military Affairs who are present do not object, I will move to strike out the whole paragraph and insert the law they have acted under since the mileage was reduced. I will say to the Committee of the Whole House that a great many of the officers have been anxious to secure a provision that would enable them to get, in addition to the 4 cents a mile transportation, sleeping-car and transfer fees, and the old law absolutely cut that off. I will have that read by the Clerk for information in a moment; but in addition to that, this does not change the law any more than in its administrative feature.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman send up to the desk his amendment?

Mr. HULL. I will ask the Clerk to read the proviso marked for information.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided, That in disbursing this amount the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to an officer shall be 4 cents per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually traveled routes, and in addition thereto the cost of the transportation actually paid by the officer over said route or routes, exclusive of parlor-car or sleeping-car fare and transfers: *And provided further*, That when any officer so traveling shall travel in whole or in part on any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge, or over any of the bond-aided Pacific railroads, he shall be allowed for himself only 4 cents per mile as a subsistence fund for every mile necessarily traveled over any such railroads: *And provided further*, That the transportation furnished by the Quartermaster's Department to officers traveling without troops shall be limited to transportation in kind, not including sleeping or parlor car accommodations, over free roads, over bond-aided Pacific railroads, and by conveyance belonging to the said Department.

Mr. HULL. I will not offer the amendment at this time because the committee has not authorized anything of the kind, but I will suggest that that is the law acted under, so far as the disbursement of the fund is concerned, from the time the Government reduced the mileage of officers, and I think my friend from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] will agree with me that what the officers of the Army would really like to have would be an increased amount of mileage——

Mr. SAYERS. What I am after is to prevent an increased expense to the Government.

Mr. HULL. That is what the committee is after.

Mr. SAYERS. I do not doubt that. I do not call in question the motives of the committee, but if the information I have received be true, and since last evening I have seen officers who seem to be very intelligent, who have been long in the service, and who say that under the operations of this clause, if it be enacted into a law, the expenditure of the Government will be largely increased. I am acting simply on the information that they give me, for personally I know nothing about it.

Mr. HULL. I will say, Mr. Chairman, that the evidence before the committee was not in line with what the gentleman from Texas has received from the officers of the Army.

Mr. SAYERS. There will be no question between the gentleman from Iowa and myself as to the motives of the committee.

Mr. HULL. No; I think not. The idea the committee had was simply to reduce the cost for transportation of officers absolutely to transportation only, and let the 4 cents a mile cover all other expenses. That is the object of the 4 cents a mile. I would like to pass over this section without prejudice, so that the members of the committee can examine the proviso of the old law, and we can pass upon it afterwards.

Mr. SAYERS. I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that this section be informally passed. Is there any objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

All the money hereinbefore appropriated shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund: *Provided*, That the money herein appropriated for the payment of troops shall be paid to them by the paymasters of the Army in person, except that small posts and detachments may be paid by check sent by registered mail or currency sent by express.

Mr. SAYERS. I desire to raise a point of order upon that proviso.

Mr. HULL. I concede that the point of order is well taken.

Mr. SAYERS. I would like to state the reason why I raise the point of order. I am informed that under the law which the clause in the bill would restore, the expenditure for the fiscal year 1895 was $15,402.23; for the fiscal year 1896—that is when the present law began to operate—it was $6,902.20; and for the fiscal year 1897, $765.25. The present law is a great saving over the old law, and saves the traveling expenses of paymasters and their clerks, and also expedites the payment of the amount due the officers and soldiers.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, while I make no contention as to the point of order, I want to state that the Paymaster-General claimed that in justice to his department, charged with the duty of paying the Army, the money should be disbursed by the paymaster, who is a responsible and bonded officer. If gentlemen will remember my opening remarks, I stated that it would increase the expenses about $11,000. The Paymaster-General now, under rules of the Department, has to send the money by express. The express company is responsible only for the safe delivery of the package, sealed and unopened. The package is opened and the money found short, and how are you going to settle it when the man who receives it is a man not responsible and is not under bond?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Does the Secretary of War recommend the change?

Mr. HULL. No, he prefers the other way. There was another suggestion which we agreed to, that the payment of the Army in time of peace should be substantially as in the time of war.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order will be sustained.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment, but before doing so I desire to make a brief statement.

Mr. HULL. What is the nature of the amendment?

Mr. LITTLE. It does not propose to change any part of the bill, but to insert a new paragraph among the miscellaneous provisions.

As all members of the House are doubtless aware, on the night of the 12th of the present month a disastrous storm visited the city of Fort Smith, destroying much property and many lives, and seriously wounding a great number of people. The storm or cyclone seems to have visited a large portion of its fury upon the national cemetery at that city—a beautiful park. As I understand, but one of the walls which have surrounded the cemetery is now left intact, the others being almost entirely swept down by the storm. The lodge or buildings pertaining to the cemetery were totally destroyed—absolutely swept off the face of the earth. The park was covered by large and beautiful forest trees, which had been allowed to remain for purposes of shade and ornament. The storm uprooted nearly all these trees, throwing them about among the monuments of the dead, leaving the cemetery a complete wreck.

I will read the amendment which I propose to offer. It is to insert the following after the word "fund," in line 19:

And there is hereby appropriated the sum of $15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the repair and improvement of the national cemetery

at the city of Fort Smith, Ark., and for rebuilding the lodge and restoring the monuments in said cemetery, said sum to be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Mr. HULL. My only objection to the amendment is that it belongs to the Committee on Appropriations——

Mr. LITTLE. Of course, I understand that the regular place for appropriations of this character is the sundry civil bill; but that bill will not be considered by the House for some weeks—possibly months. It is one of the bills which pass Congress late in the session.

The entire grounds at that cemetery are now left exposed. The superintendent is entirely without quarters. The walls on the east side of the cemetery have been completely swept away, and two sections of the remaining wall have been blown down. The place is as much a complete wreck as it is possible for a storm to make of an improvement of this character. There are 2,000 veterans buried in this cemetery. These repairs must necessarily be made; and if provision for them be made now in this bill, we not only expedite the work on these improvements which the Government in justice to its soldiers must make, but we give employment to many persons whose homes and other property have been swept away by this disastrous storm. Besides, Mr. Chairman, as the trees and shrubbery have been so completely destroyed, it is important that these improvements be begun in the early spring. I am informed by the War Department that no part of the funds now on hand can be used for this purpose.

Mr. HULL. How much does the amendment propose to expend?

Mr. LITTLE. Not exceeding $15,000; and the expenditure of that amount is not made imperative.

Mr. HULL. The amendment has not yet been read at the desk. I reserve the point of order.

Mr. LITTLE. I will send it to the desk. I do not wish to gain any improper advantage by discussing the amendment before it has been read. The amendment proposes that $15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of War and be immediately available. The lodge itself, which was destroyed—I believe it is commonly called "the lodge"—cost between $4,500 and $5,000.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Has there been an estimate by any officer of the Department as to the amount of money required?

Mr. LITTLE. There has been no estimate. I have framed the amendment from the information I have of the complete destruction of the property and from my knowledge of its value. An estimate can be obtained hereafter. What I want to accomplish is to have an appropriation promptly made. The amendment does not provide that any definite amount shall be expended, but only so much as may be necessary, not exceeding $15,000. The superintendent reports to the War Department that the cemetery is an absolute wreck. The repairs are a matter needing immediate attention. As this appropriation will give immediate employment to numbers of suffering people, and as the work is one which the Government will be compelled to do, there seems to me every reason why the appropriation should be made immediately.

The city of Fort Smith suffered, as I have said, great destruction of property and loss of life. More than half a hundred of its citizens were killed and hundreds of others were seriously wounded. The storm cut a complete lane through that city almost three blocks wide. The citizens by their own liberality have undertaken to care for the wounded and to provide for the pressing wants of those who have suffered by the storm. They have asked nothing from outside sources, although they have received a number of benefactions from various portions of the country. They have taken the position that they are able to care for their suffering people themselves, and they desire to do so. They are putting their hands in their pockets, and they are opening their own doors to the suffering. They feel that it would be but just on the part of the Government to begin at once the improvement of this public property, and in that way assist them by giving employment to a number of their people. Her people will not only provide for the wants of her distressed citizens, but at once turn their attention to replacing the damage done that city.

Not only that, Mr. Chairman, but the national cemetery at this point is a place where our people love to assemble, not only the citizens or the members of any one political party, but Republicans and Democrats alike. All of the people gather there with loving hands and patriotic hearts and cast flowers upon the graves of the dead soldiers who sleep there, among whom are 1,150 whose names are unknown, but they are not neglected by our people.

And I only wish to say that I hope in this case, under existing conditions and necessities, as I have endeavored to show you, that the strict rules of the House will not be enforced, but that in a case of this character, where urgent haste is demanded, we will overlook technicalities and make concessions to conditions over which we have no control.

I ask for the reading of the amendment from the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add, after the word "fund," in line 19, page 9, the following:

"And there is hereby appropriated the sum of $15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the repair and improvement of the national cemetery at the city of Fort Smith, Ark., and for rebuilding the lodge and restoring the monuments in said cemetery. Said sum to be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War."

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that while this is doubtless an exceedingly meritorious appropriation there ought to be some evidence from the Department as to the immediate necessity for it. I concede all that the gentleman from Arkansas says, but we have no jurisdiction.

The proposition I was about to suggest is that this bill will go to the Senate for full consideration; and it will be time enough when the matter gets before that body to consider, after a careful review of the facts, and provide for the amount necessary.

Mr. LITTLE. I have already applied for the estimates. Of course the Department can not now give them. But I know the cost of the improvements originally; and it is now a complete wreck. I desire to put the appropriation in here; and while the bill is on the way to its passage through Congress, I shall gladly consent to have it placed at the amount which will actually be shown by estimates that I will hereafter submit to be necessary.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, while I am not in any sense antagonizing the proposition of the gentleman from Arkansas, it seems to me that it is well enough to preserve the bills that should carry these various items. Now, this item has no place on the pending bill. It is purely a deficiency item.

Mr. COX. Oh, no.

Mr. CANNON. Then let the item be read. The gentleman says "Oh, no." I contend that it is.

Mr. LITTLE. I can explain it, if the gentleman will allow me a few moments.

Mr. CANNON. I would like to know exactly what the amendment says. I have just come into the Hall, and may not have accurately caught the reading of it.

Mr. HULL. The gentleman from Illinois is clearly correct.

Mr. LITTLE. But he has been asked to waive the objection.

Mr. CANNON. Then let it be read.

The amendment was again reported.

Mr. LITTLE. It makes an appropriation, it will be seen, for repairing and improving the national military cemetery at Fort Smith, which has been damaged and practically destroyed by the recent storm.

Mr. CANNON. This is an appropriation for the current year. You propose to make it immediately available.

Mr. LITTLE. Certainly.

Mr. CANNON. If it were not for that language, it would not be available until the 1st of next July.

Mr. LITTLE. My idea was that we could, under the necessity which exists, make the appropriation, and that objection would not be raised to it under the peculiar circumstances. I understand, of course, that this properly belongs to the sundry civil bill.

Mr. CANNON. But it is for the service of the coming year, and if it belongs anywhere, which I am not disputing, it belongs on the deficiency bill, which will be reported later on in the session.

Mr. LITTLE. I am not prepared to combat the proposition of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois or to assert that it is not in every respect correct. But I do hope that he will not enforce his objection under the circumstances in this particular matter.

Mr. CANNON. I am not antagonizing the proposition at all. But let me say that I apprehend, before this bill is enacted into law, the deficiency bill will be presented and acted upon by the two Houses, and will probably become a law quite as promptly as this. I only speak of it now, not to antagonize the matter of the gentleman's amendment, but we must preserve the relation which should exist in these matters. If this proposition is to be thrown in the Army bill for the coming year instead of the deficiency bill, where it properly belongs, another proposition or any other proposition of a similar character could also be thrown into it, and you will not have knowledge when you go to make your appropriation as to what you are doing. It would be impossible to keep track of them. Different committees report them, and they have the responsibility for the different items. It is absolutely essential that they should be kept separate.

Mr. LITTLE. I heartily agree with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] that where there is not an urgency the rule ought to be observed, but in a case like this where there is such an emergency, it seems to me it will not be confusing.

Mr. STEELE. I will suggest to the gentleman that he introduce a special bill after he gets the necessary data, and I do not believe any gentleman in this House will object to it. Or he can go to the Senate, where a deficiency bill is now pending, and get the amount inserted on that bill when he finds out what the amount ought to be.

Mr. LITTLE. If I fail here I shall certainly endeavor to get it appropriated in any way in which I can.

Mr. HULL. In addition to that I would suggest to the gentleman that it will probably be two months before this bill becomes a law.

Mr. LITTLE. I am aware that it will be some time, of course.

Mr. HULL. The result of that will be delay.

Mr. LITTLE. Will it not be much longer before any other bill will become a law?

Mr. HULL. It depends on how long these bills are hung up in conference. If the gentleman could introduce his special bill and have a committee report it, and would make a statement showing this necessity for it, I am certain no member on this side of the House would object to its immediate consideration.

Mr. LITTLE. I will consent to having it stricken out of this bill if I can get a special bill reported sooner than this would become a law.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the point of order?

Mr. HULL. That it is new legislation and not germane to this bill—does not belong to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The point is sustained.

Mr. McRAE. It occurs to me that there should be no question about the amendment. As to whether the committee will adopt it or not is another matter, but this is an appropriation bill carrying appropriations for the Army, hospitals, etc., and it seems to me there can be no question but that it is in order to repair a wrecked cemetery for our soldiers.

The CHAIRMAN. In the opinion of the Chair, it would not have been in the province of the Committee on Military Affairs to report this provision originally, and if so reported it would have been subject to a point of order. If not competent for the committee to report it, certainly it would not be in order if offered as an amendment by an individual member. It is a subject which belongs to another committee and upon another bill.

Mr. McRAE. Of course, if the Chair is correct in stating that it would not be competent for the committee to report it, then it would not be competent as an amendment; but that is where we disagree with the Chair. We insist that it would be competent for the committee to report it, and therefore that it is in order as an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

Transportation of the Army and its supplies: Transportation of the Army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, and including also the transportation of recruits and recruiting parties heretofore paid from the appropriation for "Expenses of recruiting;" of supplies to the militia furnished by the War Department; of the necessary agents and employees; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and other quartermaster stores, from army depots or places of purchase or delivery to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and subsistence stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of draft and pack animals and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other seagoing vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters and other employees; extra-duty pay of enlisted men driving teams, repairing means of transportation, and employed as train masters, and in opening roads and building wharves; transportation of funds of the Army; the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; for procuring water and introducing the same to buildings, at such posts as from their situation require it to be brought from a distance, and for the disposal of sewage and drainage, and for constructing roads and wharves; for the payment of Army transportation lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds (to be adjusted in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under such land-grant acts), but in no case shall more than 50 per cent of the full amount of service be paid, $2,300,000.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, in the event of a change in the law under the head of "Mileage to officers" being made, as suggested by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS], it would be necessary for us to change this also. I ask that the committee proceed with the understanding that we may go back to it if it becomes necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection that order will be made.

There was no objection.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

To defray the contingent expenses of the Commanding General's Office, $1,750.

Mr. HULL. In the printing of the bill, after the words "to defray the contingent expenses of the Commanding General's Office," the words "in his discretion" have been omitted. I move to insert, after the word "office," the words "in his discretion."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 24, line 15, after the word "Office," insert the words "in his discretion."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk resumed and completed the reading of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. This ends the reading of the bill. The committee will return to page 8.

Mr. HULL. Now, Mr. Chairman, returning to page 8, I desire, with the consent of my colleagues on the committee, to move to strike out all after the word "dollars," in line 14, on page 8, down to and including line 10, on page 9, and insert what I send to the Clerk's desk. That restores the law as it was before and fully covers the point made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] as to transportation over bond-aided roads.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Does this leave the law as it was before?

Mr. HULL. As it was previous to the last appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 8, line 14, after the word "dollars," strike out the remainder of said page and all of page 9 down to and including the word "Department," in line line 10, and insert the following:

"*Provided*, That in disbursing this amount the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to an officer shall be 4 cents per mile, distance to be computed over the shortest usually traveled routes, and in addition thereto the cost of the transportation actually paid by the officer over said route or routes, exclusive of parlor-car or sleeping-car fare and transfers: *And provided further*, That when any officer so traveling shall travel in whole or in part on any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge, or over any of the bond-aided Pacific railroads, he shall be allowed for himself only 4 cents per mile as a subsistence fund for every mile necessarily traveled over any such railroads: *And provided further*, That the transportation furnished by the Quartermaster's Department to officers traveling without troops shall be limited to transportation in kind, not including sleeping or parlor car accommodations, over free roads, over bond-aided Pacific railroads, and by conveyance belonging to the said Department."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out of the bill what is called the appendix. It was put in simply for the information of members, and would naturally go out before we report the bill. I suppose it would really go out without a motion.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, pages 27 and 28 will be stricken from the bill.

There was no objection.

Mr. HULL. I move that the committee arise and report the bill and amendments to the House with the recommendation that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HEPBURN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 6546 and had adopted certain amendments thereto and had directed him to report the bill as amended, with the recommendation that it do pass.

The question was taken on the amendments in gross; and they were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HULL, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

VACANCIES IN THE BOARD OF REGENTS IN THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Mr. QUIGG. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the Library has directed me to favorably report a joint resolution and to ask consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H. Res. 121) to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved, etc., That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the appointment of Alexander Graham Bell, a resident of the city of Washington, in place of Gardiner G. Hubbard, of the city of Washington, deceased; and by the reappointment of John B. Henderson, a resident of the city of Washington, and of William Preston Johnston, of Louisiana, whose terms of office expire on January 20, 1898.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to hear some explanation.

Mr. QUIGG. There is no explanation other than that contained in the resolution. The resolution reappoints two of the regents, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, and appoints Mr. Bell, a resident of this city, in place of Mr. Hubbard. The House Committee on the Library has unanimously reported the joint resolution, and the object of this resolution is to fill these vacancies.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I have no objection, if the committee has considered the matter.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

The question was taken; and the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. QUIGG, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of appropriation bills, with a view to consider the bill (H. R. 6449) providing for the consular and diplomatic service.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I want to know if all points of order have been reserved? If not, I desire to reserve them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed that all points of order were reserved on the filing of the report.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. HEPBURN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering the bill H. R. 6449. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6449) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Chairman, I move to dispense with the first or formal reading of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection?

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, before that is granted, I desire to inquire of the gentleman from Illinois if he has in his mind at this time any limitation upon this debate—when he expects to attempt to close general debate?

Mr. HITT. The bill, I will answer the gentleman, is one that is unanimously reported by the committee.

Mr. BAILEY. Most appropriation bills are.

Mr. HITT. I desire very little time myself. I do not see the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DINSMORE] who usually represents the minority, and I would be very glad to make any agreement as to the limitation of time.

Mr. BAILEY. I am disposed, of course, to permit the formal full reading of the bill to be dispensed with if I do not understand that there is any purpose to close the debate to-day. A number of gentlemen on this side desire to speak upon matters relating to our foreign relations.

Mr. HITT. There is no wish to preclude fair and reasonable debate, of course; and I would like to make an agreement with the gentleman, if he will speak for his side, as to such limitation as he would think a reasonable time.

Mr. BAILEY. I very much prefer that that be held open until the Democrats on that committee are here to make an arrangement. I would not want to take it out of their hands—the gentleman from Kentucky, a member of the committee, rises.

Mr. BERRY. I am a very young member of the committee, and I do not feel like taking the responsibility of saying what would be the desire of the Democratic members.

Mr. BAILEY. I am very frank to say that there will be no objection to closing debate in a reasonable time; but I hope there will be no effort to close it to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. HITT. I would like to make an agreement with the gentleman from Arkansas, if he were present.

Mr. BAILEY. I have sent out for the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I think that will be satisfactory.

Mr. BLAND. There can be no effort made to close debate when we have not begun it.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from Arkansas will be here in a moment. My whole purpose is this: There are one or two gentlemen, at least, who are not ready to proceed to-day, and who desire to occupy the floor to-morrow; and I simply want an assurance from the gentleman from Illinois, not an agreement, but an intimation, as I am satisfied it can be relied upon, that he would not endeavor to close debate to-day.

Mr. HITT. I myself have no disposition to hamper gentlemen from securing fair debate; but a member in charge of a bill is bound by his duty to find a limitation of debate as brief as possible. Does the gentleman think debate would require the whole of to-day?

Mr. BAILEY. I am not interested except for some gentlemen not members of the committee. I take it that the members of the committee on both sides will want to occupy to-day, and of course there will be no attempt to interfere with that right.

Mr. HITT. I think the gentleman from Texas is mistaken as to the wish of the committee to prolong the debate, and such a suggestion as the gentleman makes would require the committee to rise before the ordinary hour of adjournment.

Mr. BAILEY. The committee would have to rise anyway to limit the general debate. My purpose was to ascertain for the benefit of several gentlemen who want to speak.

Mr. HITT. I see the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DINSMORE] is present, and I will call his attention to the desire that some time should be fixed for closing the debate.

Mr. BAILEY. I want the gentleman from Illinois and the House to understand me. My suggestion does not proceed from a desire that some time shall not be fixed, but from a desire to know that it will not be fixed for closing the debate to-day. I was anxious to have it understood that gentlemen who desire to address the House could do so to-morrow.

Mr. BLAND. There are some very important questions in this bill, and many members of this House have a desire and a right to be heard upon it. It seems to me to be too early to be talking about closing debate on this bill, and I shall certainly object to it until the debate has gone on at least to-day. It seems to me very early to agree on a time for closing the debate.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I would suggest to gentlemen that a great many gentlemen are absent who did not know that the bill was to come up, and I think certainly they ought to have a chance to debate the bill to-morrow.

Mr. HITT. I will go on without any agreement.

Mr. DINSMORE. I was not in when the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] made his remarks, and I do not know what he proposes.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from Texas made no proposition except to inquire if it was the intention of the chairman of the committee to attempt to close the debate to-day. If that was true, we would demand the full reading of the bill, because we did not desire the debate to close to-day. If that was not the intention, we were willing to dispense with the full reading of the bill.

Mr. CANNON. As nobody seems to be desirous of going on with the general debate, why can not the gentleman proceed and finish his bill and then let debate, by agreement, come up to-morrow?

Mr. BAILEY. As it did on the legislative appropriation bill—finish the bill and have the debate and then make no motion touching the matter after debate on it for ten days. A very excellent arrangement. [Laughter.]

Mr. DINSMORE. I would suggest that the reading of the bill, all the details of it, might proceed with the understanding that it shall be debated afterwards. However, if there is any objection to that by the gentleman from Texas, I should not favor it.

Mr. BAILEY. Not at all.

Mr. HITT. We might proceed to dispose of the bill and afterwards have the general debate.

Mr. BAILEY. If that is satisfactory to all the members of the committee, it is to me. I know that the gentlemen of the committee are fully capable of taking care of themselves. I was only solicitous as to certain gentlemen not members of the committee, who wish to debate it.

Mr. DINSMORE. I would not make any agreement that would not be perfectly satisfactory to the gentlemen on this side of the House. There are a number of gentlemen, I understand—I have just learned it to-day—who would like to speak in a limited way upon this bill.

Mr. BAILEY. I suggest that the gentleman from Illinois do as he was about to do—proceed with his explanations—and probably when he has concluded that, our friends will be ready to take up the matter of limiting the debate and go on with the bill.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Chairman, my motion is to dispense with the formal reading of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The House has already given its consent to dispense with the formal reading.

Mr. HITT. Then I will make some observations about the bill itself. It is in a large part a repetition of the existing law. The committee were restrained by the rules of the House from departing from it, and therefore could not accept a large number of recommendations, many of them excellent, no doubt, made by the Secretary of State, most of which were in the line of increased appropriations.

These increased appropriations were not adopted by the committee nor incorporated in the bill, save a very few, to which I will ask the attention of the House. The whole amount of the increase over last year's bill is $83,700, with a large number of items of decrease from the existing law, amounting to $50,000; so that on the whole the bill carries an increase of $33,700 above the present provision for the diplomatic and consular service.

Some of these items of increase are apparent, but not really increased, appropriations, having been provided for last year, not in this bill, but in other appropriation bills. They are not new expenditures. The first one, $1,500 for secretary of embassy to Italy, was provided for in another bill last year. So, too, with regard to the provision for clerk hire in Spain, $1,200. There is an increase in the amount for contingent expenses from $110,000 to $125,000, urgently recommended by the Secretary of State and granted by the committee. The amount for emergencies in the service, which was for many years $60,000, and was cut down experimentally to $40,000, is restored to $60,000. For the transportation of the remains of officers of our service dying abroad

we have increased the amount $2,000. It was found necessary to do this, there not being enough money appropriated to bring home the bodies of those who died within the last year. Two instances of that kind are in point.

There is a new item—for an international geodetic association. The amount is small—$1,500. It is to pay our quota as a member of the association. We propose an increased appropriation of $1,000 for repairs to our legation and consular buildings and premises. We now own a large number of buildings used by our consulates and legations—six in all—and some money is needed to keep them in repair. For the consulate at Barcelona, on account of the large increase of business—especially importations from the United States—the appropriation has been raised to $2,500. So, too, the appropriation for the consulate at Bamberg has been increased $500 because of the extensive business there.

At Dawson City we have established a consulate, entirely new, because of the great number of Americans there, and because there is now no officer of our Government to whom they can resort in case of disorder or trouble. At Vancouver, a post where the business is rapidly increasing, we have made a slight increase—$500. At Pretoria, an entirely new post, the capital of the South African Republic, we have provided for an officer by this bill.

On the Island of Formosa, recently incorporated into the Empire of Japan, we have provided for a consul at the city of Tamsui for the encouragement and protection of our interests and people there. An increase of $5,000 has been found necessary for printing the consular and commercial reports, with which all members are familiar, as they distribute large numbers. In the appropriation for contingent expenses of consulates we have made an increase from $180,000 to $200,000. Four thousand dollars of this, however, is to be regarded as in place of the $4,000 formerly appropriated separately for loss by exchange.

For the Bureau of American Republics, we have, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State and the accord of the executive committee, made up of the representatives of the five Republics, allowed $36,000, the sum recommended and fixed by the Pan-American Conference. This is the amount that the other Republics are willing to assent to and is in pursuance of the action of the international conference.

The decreases (which I will not go over in detail, as everybody assents to them) amount to $50,000, leaving an apparent net increase of $37,700, from which, as I have said, should be taken the items which were provided formerly in other bills.

This, Mr. Chairman, is in brief the business side of the bill now presented to the House. There are many things that we would have been glad to introduce in amelioration or improvement of the service, but provisions which amend our general laws are barred upon such a bill as this by a rule of the House. There are many inadequately provided posts in our service, which might be improved by better provision, but your committee did not feel at liberty to touch that subject. We submit the bill, all of us having agreed to it, as a just and fair measure. My friend from Arkansas [Mr. DINSMORE], of the minority of the committee, will make any comments he desires.

Mr. DINSMORE. I wish to ask the chairman of the committee [Mr. HITT] whether it is the understanding that after this statement on his part we are to proceed with the consideration of the bill by paragraphs and afterwards have the general debate.

Mr. HITT. That will be agreeable to me, and I know of no one who objects.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. What effect would such an agreement have upon the rights of members of the committee to occupy their time under the general rule? I ask this question because, without any present expectation of making any remarks myself, I have agreed to make use of the hour which, I understand, will be allotted to me as a member of the committee, by dividing it out among gentlemen on this side who wish to speak.

The CHAIRMAN. The understanding of the Chair is that if postponement of the general debate be agreed upon until after the reading and consideration of the bill, it would apply to members of the committee as well as to members of the House generally.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. If that is the case, I think we had better continue for the present under the general rule without any agreement.

Mr. DINSMORE. Mr. Chairman, as the reading of the bill by paragraphs will not occupy more than a half or three-quarters of an hour, and as at the conclusion of that proceeding it would not be time to adjourn, so that the debate would in any event proceed this afternoon, it seems to be immaterial whether the general debate begin now or after the bill has been considered by paragraphs.

Mr. HITT. The present proposition, as I understand, is merely to postpone the general debate until after the reading of the bill by paragraphs is concluded, without interfering with any of the conditions under which general debate would ordinarily proceed.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I may have misunderstood the Chairman. I understood him to say that an agreement of that sort would cut off the general debate.

The CHAIRMAN. No; not the debate as proposed here. The general debate, as the Chair understands it, is to be postponed until after the reading of the bill by paragraphs. Then the general debate will take place as though it were being had before the reading of the bill in the regular order.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I did not so understand the Chair at first.

Mr. DINSMORE. I understand it is simply postponing all debate until after the reading of the bill, without losing any of the privileges that we would have for discussion. In other words, that the discussion will take place after the reading of the bill, and its consideration by paragraphs, just as if it had taken place before.

Mr. HITT. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Is that understanding correct? I would like to know if the agreement between the chairman of the committee and the gentleman from Arkansas contemplates letting the debate go on, with all the privileges which would be accorded to it now, after the bill has been considered?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will carry out whatever agreement is made by the committee. As the Chair understands it, the request is that the consideration of the bill shall be proceeded with now, and that the debate take place afterwards.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I have no objection to that.

Mr. HITT. How does the Chair understand the proposition now?

The CHAIRMAN. That the bill shall be considered under the five-minutes rule, and that the general debate, if any general debate is desired, is to take place afterwards. The members of the committee do not lose any rights in that regard.

Mr. HITT. I ask, then, to have the bill read by paragraphs.

Mr. DOCKERY. Is it in order to offer amendments as the bill proceeds?

Mr. CANNON. I understand that the bill is to be read for amendment and consideration under the five-minute rule, and when completed I understand it will still be open for general debate for as long a time as can be agreed upon by the House.

Mr. DINSMORE. That is correct.

Mr. BAILEY. It simply reverses the condition, and we will have the general debate after instead of before.

Mr. DOCKERY. In other words, we render judgment now and the reason for it afterwards.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums be, and they are hereby, severally appropriated, in full compensation for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

After the reading of the enacting clause,

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer an amendment immediately after the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. HITT. Let the paragraph be read first down to line 8.

The paragraph was read as above.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Now I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert immediately after the enacting clause:

The existence of a state of war in Cuba, between the Cubans and the Spaniards, is recognized by the United States.

Mr. HITT. I make the point of order upon that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri desire to be heard upon the point of order?

Mr. DE ARMOND. I would like to be heard on this question.

I am aware of the fact that under the rules of the House many things which ought to be in order in legislation are not in order at a particular point or under certain conditions in the consideration of a bill. I am aware that, owing to the administration of the rules of the House, it is often difficult, if not impossible, to obtain consideration in the House for things pending here the consideration of which is demanded and justified by the judgment of members present.

I am aware also that on a question of order, such as has been raised here, it is in the power of this body to determine whether the close, technical, artificial rules for the bringing of business before the body shall prevail as a hindrance to its transaction rather than as a means of promoting its consideration; whether the general sense and sentiment of the country, the demands of civilization, the rights and the welfare of this Republic, what we owe to our constituents and to the world—whether such things are to be considered or are to be rejected as impossible of consideration under the system in operation.

I know that while the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may feel constrained, within the narrow limits of the rules prevailing for the guidance of his conduct, to hold that out of order at a particular point which would be held to be in order if the sense

and the judgment of the American people could be taken upon it, yet it rests with the people's representatives in the House to assert their individual and representative power and have placed in any bill before them any item, no matter whether technically within the rules or not, if in their good judgment it ought to be there for the welfare of the Republic.

I know that while the Chairman of this committee may be constrained to rule that the amendment offered by me is not in order here and on this bill, it is entirely within the province of this House to say that the subject of which the amendment treats and to which it relates is one on which there ought to be an expression of the full sentiment of the House, and that as to the time and place or manner of expressing that sentiment it is a question on which the American people—the people of the Republic without regard to party—demand a hearing and demand consideration.

I insist that it is in order, in the highest sense of legislation, above and beyond petty little rules, made to suppress, destroy, hamper, minimize, and defeat the desires of the representatives of the people, to put into the bill a provision which is illustrative of their sense of prevailing conditions and needs.

Is this subject worthy of consideration? Is it worth while for the representatives of the American people to declare what they think about the situation in Cuba? Is it worth while for them, when every day's newspapers bring the most harrowing tales of suffering and outrage and wrong, to consider whether anything shall be done?

Should these representatives hold themselves within the narrow, petty limits of little rules; fiddle while Rome is burning; bow here, complaisant and acquiescent, merely because some little rule is invoked, when principles as mighty, principles as glorious, principles as holy as patriots ever espoused or heroes ever defended are involved in the consideration? It would be more orderly, it would be more in seeming with the general performance under the rules, if the resolution looking to the recognition of Cuban belligerency were before us formally, to be acted upon formally and regularly, but it is not here; we are not allowed to have it thus before us. For months the Senate resolution has slept in some of the secret places in the room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The power that is dominant in the House, the mighty power of the Speaker, and the acquiescence of you gentlemen upon the other side, in the suppression of that which your constituents, as well as mine, desire to have considered, have kept that resolution away from us. What promise have we, what ground of hope have we, that the Representatives upon this floor will be unshackled voluntarily; that the bonds will be broken; that the despotic power exerted over them will be stayed; that graciously they will be permitted to consider here the things which their constituents demand shall be considered, which in the name of humanity and justice and patriotism and right ought to be considered, and which too long have been delayed?

The attitude of the Government with respect to Cuban affairs has been shameful. It is a disgrace to American manhood, an insult to American patriotism. It is contrary to the traditions, contrary to the history, contrary to the impulses and the aspirations of the people of this great Republic. Efforts have been directed for years by this Government and by the agencies which control in it to do what? To give to the people of Cuba, who are struggling for independence, for exemption from tyranny and outrage, something called autonomy.

The Government can interfere when it comes to that. The Government, by the message of its President, can condemn the action of a Weyler who starves and butchers. But what more? The President lends the good offices of the Government to bring about autonomy, to give to patriots who have endured everything that it is possible for mortal man to endure and survive, not the independence which is their right and for which they have struggled, but a mockery, a sham, a delusion, a cruelty called autonomy. The efforts of the Government have been directed to that. The representatives of the people have no opportunity to speak. They have not had an opportunity here to register their judgment upon this great, this burning question, even after the Senate has dealt with it.

The great question before the American House of Representatives to-day is not entirely whether this Government shall stand in hostile attitude to the struggling patriots in Cuba, but also whether the Representatives here shall abrogate their great power and surrender the sacred rights committed to them by their constituents. Part of the question is whether we shall assert ourselves in this House, representing, as each of us does, upon the average, some 200,000 people—whether we ourselves shall be free, or whether we shall be held in the petty shackles of these rules and be crushed under the heavy hand of the man who chooses to use the rules for our suppression. The question can not be dodged or evaded.

It will not do for a man to go back to his constituents and say, "I was in favor of recognizing a state of war down in Cuba. I was in favor of lending something like justice, something like decent recognition, to patriotism fighting a good fight, but the rules of the body of which I was a member hampered me. The Speaker who presided over the body of which I was a member chose not to have this particular question brought up for consideration."

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. The gentleman is not discussing the point of order.

Mr. RICHARDSON. There is a point of order pending, and you can not have more than one point of order at a time.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HOPKINS). The rule is, of course, that a gentleman must speak to the point of order. The Chair trusts the gentleman from Missouri will adhere to that and confine his remarks to the question before the committee.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Of course no man recognizes better than the Chairman, who is an experienced Representative, that in discussing these points of order there is some latitude allowed, and I have no doubt my friend from Indiana [Mr. STEELE] has observed the same thing.

Mr. TERRY. I suggest to my friend from Missouri that strict adherence to the rule was illustrated the other day by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] in discussing the point of order on the act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in the case of The Book Agents of The Methodist Episcopal Church South against The United States.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Well, I hope the House will bear with me for a little time, Mr. Chairman. I believe that when the interruption occurred I was directing my attention to that particular branch of the point of order which relates to the vast importance of the subject to which the amendment I have offered has reference, and to the further question involved, I think, in this point of order, before its final determination, whether the members upon this floor, in this House, shall take their entire course and be guided through their entire legislative career here by some small artificial rule for suppression, or by the great fundamental, underlying rules of right, upon which the structure of the Government itself is built, and upon a due observance and enforcement of which all that is worth anything in this land depends.

The Government, I said, Mr. Chairman, has been guilty of conduct that I think properly can be denominated as shameful, and I use that word, knowing the meaning of the term when I use it—the Government as at present administered and the Government as administered by the President who preceded the one now in the Executive Mansion. The efforts of the Government have been directed not toward the encouragement, as far as would be proper, of those who are battling in a near-by island for principles which lie at the very foundation of our whole structure of liberty, but to the destruction of those people, to the aiding, so far as the Government agencies would permit, of the foes of liberty.

It is boasted in some quarters that this great and mighty Government is using the Navy to hunt down, to drive from the seas, those who would carry supplies to the Cubans. Where the waters were created by God Almighty to roll eternally unchained in performance of their mission; where the winds were let loose from His hand, unpolluted by the breath of tyranny, to blow forever free—there, on God's highway of water, the strength and power of this great Government has been directed and used to aid the oppressor in hunting down the oppressed.

Mr. HITT. Well, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman will not think me captious if I ask him, after an arrangement has been made for general debate and it has been ordered, if, in all fairness and courtesy to another member, it is just and proper for a member who has his experience in discussing a point of order that he should proceed to discuss the whole question? I think the gentleman will concede that we should be allowed to proceed with the bill.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Well, now, if the gentleman from Illinois will permit me, I have great respect for the gentleman and all of his suggestions. I say that in all sincerity, and mean all of it. If the gentleman will think of this in another light, it seems to me that the remarks I desire to submit can be submitted with as little consumption of time right here and now as they can be at a later time and in a different stage of the proceedings. I understand, of course, that in strictness——

Mr. HITT. But that can be done in strict conformity with the rules of the House of which the gentleman is a member, and which he wishes as well as others to sustain in the orderly conduct of public business.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Now, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will permit me, I would suggest that there has been an extraordinary and peculiar arrangement already made with reference to general debate.

Mr. HITT. At the request of a member on the gentleman's own side of the House.

Mr. DE ARMOND. The bill, as I understand, is to be read. It is to be considered; it is to be disposed of, and after all that has been done, then, if this House should choose, those who have a desire to do so can fire into the air. I prefer, if I can have an opportunity, to do it now. I do not wish to transgress the rules

of the House. And I also understand how a member addressing the Chair on a point of order should confine himself to it. Yet I make the suggestion upon this matter of what now is the point, for it seems to me that when the rules have been laid aside to put in a show day of debate, after all the substance of debate has been disposed of, that there can not be any great violence done to the rules, in letter or spirit, by some discussion at this point as to the general merits involved.

Mr. HITT. But the gentleman ought to know that as a courtesy to those in charge of the bill he should confine himself to the point of order.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I did not make the arrangement.

Mr. HITT. But it was done at the suggestion of himself and his friends.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Not at any suggestion of mine.

Mr. HITT. A gentleman on his side asked for it. It is but fair to ask the gentleman if he desires to sustain the rules of this House?

Mr. BAILEY. If the gentleman will permit me, I will state to the gentleman from Missouri that the arrangement that he has characterized as peculiar was made at the request of several gentlemen who were not prepared to proceed now, or who at least desire to proceed to-morrow, and if we had declined to accede to that proposition, there being nobody ready to proceed on this side, then the other side, with their majority, would simply, at the close of the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois, have gone back into the House, closed general debate, and our friends would not have had an opportunity to be heard, and while the arrangement is peculiar in that it reverses the usual method, yet it was done at the instance of the senior Democrat on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. DE ARMOND. If I have been understood as criticising the arrangement or those who made it, I have been misunderstood. I simply suggested, in reply to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT]—and I believe that no man on this floor is any more courteous than is the gentleman from Illinois—I merely said, in reply to his suggestion, that the order of proceeding had already been changed; that things are not going on in the regular way. I am not finding fault because they are not going on in the regular order, but I simply call attention to the fact as a fact; and it seems to me there would be no serious harm done if latitude were allowed now while this point of order is before the House to digress somewhat and discuss the merits of the main question itself.

That was simply a suggestion, and I renew the suggestion, to the gentleman from Illinois. Now, I do not wish to parade myself here or to appear here as a wanton violator of the rules, but I desire to say a few things on this subject, and it seems to me, having the floor, that I could say them in as little time and say them with as little room for criticism, except in a technical sense, now as at any other time.

Mr. DINSMORE. If the gentleman from Missouri will allow me, I would like to call the attention of my friend to the fact that, owing to the desire of several gentlemen on this side of the House to be heard and not being prepared, there was an agreement entered into between the chairman of the committee and myself on the part of the minority that the general debate should take place after the reading of the bill by paragraphs. The gentleman from Missouri will have ample opportunity to participate in that debate, and it seems to me—without any desire to criticise the gentleman from Missouri—that undertaking to debate the bill generally now is not in keeping with the spirit of that agreement.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule upon the point of order now.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Just one moment, Mr. Chairman, upon the point of order. While I should prefer to make my remarks now, I am not contentious about it. I wish to say only a few words upon this point of order, and then I will conclude, deferring until a later time the remarks I was about to make. I should have preferred to make them now, and it is still my opinion that it would not interfere with the solemnity of the proceedings if I were to go on with them.

The amendment I have offered is to incorporate in the bill, immediately after the enacting clause, a declaration of the recognition of the existence of a state of war in Cuba between the Cubans and the Spaniards. That amendment is offered at this time and in this place because, so far as I know, and experience bears me out in it, there has not been, and there will not be during this session of Congress, an opportunity to bring to the attention of the House, so that the House may vote upon it, this question, which to my mind is an important one, and the solution of which I think our constituents demand.

Now, then, as the technical rules may forbid the Chair from entertaining this amendment at this time and in this place, I am not going to contend that it may not be the duty of the Chair to rule the amendment out of order. But I will make the suggestion that if the Chair should rule the amendment out of order, it is in the highest degree in order for the members of this House to respectfully appeal from the decision of the Chair and ask the judgment of the House whether there had not better be a vote now on this great question. In that spirit, if the Chair should conclude that this amendment ought not to be submitted at this point, I shall feel impelled by a sense of duty, and not from any other reason, to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to submit a word on this point of order. My judgment is that there are certainly two and possibly three places in this bill at which an amendment on the lines suggested by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] would be in order. It is possibly in order at the point where he has offered it. I feel more than satisfied that it would be in order as an amendment at line 12 on page 12, where we provide for an appropriation of $6,000 for the consul-general at Habana. I have no question of the right of this House, under the rule as well as according to good law and good morals, to couple with that appropriation a declaration of the fact that a state of war exists at the point where this consul-general is to be.

I had intended myself, as an amendment to line 12 on page 12, to offer the Senate resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban patriots. I am also perfectly satisfied that as a conclusion of this whole matter, when all the appropriations have been made, when all the consular and diplomatic positions have been provided for, it will then be competent for this House as a part of this bill to incorporate the Senate resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban people. But I desire to say in addition to what the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] has already said—and I am free to say I would not yield so much as he does, and suggest that the Chair might feel impelled under the rules to rule this amendment not in order—if the amendment is germane to the general purposes of the bill, that is all that even the hard and technical doctrines require.

It is a matter for you, it is a matter for me, it is a matter for everyone, with his understanding of the rule and under his sense of duty, to decide for himself—is this amendment proposed by the gentleman from Missouri germane to the general purpose of this bill, which is to maintain our foreign relations? The whole purpose of spending the people's money is to establish and maintain proper relations with all the other countries of the world. Upon no other theory is a single appropriation in the bill defensible. We do not pay our ministers and ambassadors $17,500 for the mere show and tinsel. We do not have these commissions for their pleasure or their personal gratification. The only theory upon which this expenditure of the public money is justifiable is this, and only this, that it is done to establish and maintain proper relations with all the nations of the earth.

If that be the general purpose of the bill, then certainly it is germane to that general purpose for us to say that so far as our relations to Spain and her revolted colony may be concerned, we recognize the fact to be that a state of public war exists between them. I believe that if it is possible to draft an amendment germane to the general purpose of any bill, an amendment recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban people is germane to the general purpose of this bill; and if it be, then it must be in order at one point as well as another. Whether you would have preferred to propose it at the end or at the beginning or in the middle is a mere matter of taste; it does not go to the point of its admissibility.

The gentleman from Missouri chose, probably wisely, to present it at the first opportunity, because our experience in dealing with this question is that unless we embrace the first opportunity we are never offered the second. I would be willing to refrain from a vote upon the question of order, as the gentleman from Missouri intimates he would, if it were within a reasonable expectation that the naked question of Cuban belligerency would ever be presented to the consideration of this House. And I stand here now on behalf of this side, and we pledge ourselves that we will withdraw this amendment if the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] will rise in his place and say that within a reasonable time he will present the Senate resolution. [Applause.]

Will he do it? He is as silent as the Republican party has wanted him to be upon this question. They have promised over and over again that this question should be met. Why, sir, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, when we were trying to force the consideration of this question during the extraordinary session, assured us, or rather assured the country, with something of dramatic effect, that in his own good time the President would take this matter up and settle it to the satisfaction of the American people. What influence that assurance may have had upon the House I am unable to determine; but I do know that either under that assurance, or under a whip and lash, more powerful with the other side of the House than the assurance of the President's friend from Ohio, in some way Republicans who had professed the friendliest interest toward Cuba were deterred from joining us in procuring her a hearing.

Mr. HITT rose.

Mr. BAILEY. Does the gentleman rise to interrupt me?

Mr. HITT. I again recall to the Chairman's attention the fact

that this is not a discussion of the point of order, but an endeavor to have two general debates after one has been agreed upon.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has already intimated his readiness to rule.

Mr. BAILEY. I had intended, and I had attempted, to confine myself to the point of order. I believe I had done so up to the last two or three minutes. I recognize the fact, however, that when a man begins to speak about the outrageous treatment of those struggling patriots he forgets the rules. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands that the point raised against this amendment by the gentleman from Illinois is that it is not germane——

Mr. HITT. Not germane, and also that it is a declaration of policy not pertinent to a bill providing for the fiscal needs of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is clearly of opinion that the point of order is well taken.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I desired to substitute another amendment for that on which the Chairman has just ruled; but since he has passed upon the question, I move to amend by inserting after the enacting clause of the bill what I send to the desk. I will submit it to the Chair without any argument.

The Clerk read as follows:

After the enacting clause of the bill insert the following:

"That a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

Mr. HITT. On that I make a point of order——

Mr. DE ARMOND. That, Mr. Chairman, is the Senate resolution with the formal parts eliminated.

Mr. HITT. My point of order is that it is not germane to the bill, and also that it is new legislation. Both points are good.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order made by the gentleman from Illinois is sustained.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I very respectfully appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the committee?

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say a few words on the appeal. It seems to me this is a most extraordinary proposition in a parliamentary body. The gentleman who first offered the amendment announced in substance that he had no doubt it was contrary to the rules of this House, and then, having announced what every gentleman on this floor knows—that it was in violation of two rules of the House: first, because it was not germane to the subject under consideration, and secondly, because the rules specifically provide that no legislation shall be in order on an appropriation bill—he then, notwithstanding that fact, proceeded to announce deliberately that he proposed to appeal from the decision which he knew the Chair would properly make.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if there is one thing that is more important than another in a parliamentary body it is to preserve the rules of orderly proceeding, and not to be tempted, merely for partisan purposes, to override the rules; for such proceedings in every parliamentary body are well calculated to hamper and interfere with the transaction of business.

There have been many times in this House when I would have been glad, for merely partisan ends perhaps, if I could have brought myself to such a low view of the consideration of business matters in this House as to endeavor to overturn the rules of the House for the purpose of securing some legislation which I believed ought to be effected, but I was restrained by my obligations to maintain law and order. I believe that gentlemen in this body are not willing to overturn the orderly rules of proceeding here for merely partisan purposes, because the principles of parliamentary law are just as important for the preservation of right and justice to one side as they are to the other; and in attempting to divorce them from their legitimate purposes no advantage is gained by one which is not in a corresponding degree lost to the other, and may come back to plague the inventor. Besides, such trampling upon the rules for partisan ends are beneath the dignity of a member of this body.

Mr. LLOYD. Will the gentleman allow a question?

Mr. DINGLEY. I do not yield.

Is there any gentleman in this House who doubts that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Missouri is out of order as new legislation? Is there any gentleman who doubts that it is a proposition legislative in its character, involving an act of legislation, and therefore clearly and absolutely prohibited by the rules of the House?

Mr. LLOYD. The gentleman would not yield for a question, but we are going to put you on record on that point.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Very well; we are perfectly willing to stand that.

Mr. DINGLEY. But the question here is one of parliamentary law.

The gentleman says he proposes to put somebody on record on some other question. He ought to know that nobody can be put on record in this way. I should have to vote to sustain the rules of the House without the slightest regard as to whether the sustaining of them would be for the purpose of accomplishing one thing or another. There is not a gentleman on either side of the House who does not know that the proposition which has been made here, of new legislation proposed as an amendment to an appropriation bill, is in violation of the rules of the House, and the duty of every member is to sustain the rules.

It puts nobody on record, except on the record that we are unwilling to overthrow the rules of the House in order to accomplish a partisan purpose.

However much I might favor just such legislation as this, I do not propose to violate the rules of the House in order to accomplish either a proper or improper end.

In addition to that the rules of the House provide that an amendment upon a subject different from that under consideration shall not be in order on any pending bill. Is there anything in this bill that relates to the subject-matter to which the amendment relates? This is a bill for what? It is a bill to appropriate for the diplomatic and consular service of the Government. That is all. Does anyone pretend that an appropriation to carry on the diplomatic and consular service of the Government is a subject akin to the declaration of a state of belligerency toward any foreign government? There is no gentleman on either side who believes anything of the kind. And I shall regret exceedingly, Mr. Chairman, if, under this loose sense of responsibility, this low idea of possible present advantage, members of the committee shall be tempted to override the rules of the House, so necessary for the orderly conduct of our business here. It seems to me that no member of the House should be tempted to any such diversion from what is his absolute duty as a member of this body and a member of the Congress of the American people. [Applause.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I wish, with the indulgence of the House, to address myself to the question which has just been discussed by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY]. The main question is as to whether there is an attempt now, in the amendment offered and disposed of for the time being by the Chair, and by the appeal from the ruling of the Chair, to overturn and abolish orderly proceedings in this body, and to bring in a reign of chaos, or whether the time has come, on the other hand, to free the House for one brief hour, if possible, from that domination so absolute that the House has been powerless to go to the consideration of questions, no matter how important or urgent, so long as the powers that be forbid.

The orderly proceeding of business! It would seem from the suggestions of the gentleman from Maine that our great office here, our loftiest duty here, is to observe the petty, shifting rules of the House, no matter where those rules may bind, no matter what the exigencies of the case may be. Every member upon this floor knows that rulings are made time and time again, not in accordance with the rules of the House, not according to the best conception of the person who makes the ruling, the occupant of the chair for the time being, but in furtherance of the plans laid down by the ruler and governor of the House.

Do gentlemen desire an illustration? When the tariff bill was pending here last summer, and when amendment after amendment, in varying forms, all looking to the same end, were offered, to put into that bill somehow, somewhere, legislation against trusts and combines, to prevent such agencies from violating and defeating the purpose of the law, if the law was not made and designed for the benefit of trusts and combines, points of order were made, and the amendments, which were clearly in order under the rules, in order within the strictest and narrowest and most technical construction of the rules, were held to be out of order, and the House had no opportunity to pass upon them.

It is much the fashion to have in the chair not necessarily those who are well acquainted with the rules of the House or with parliamentary law, but those who have that sort of pride of opinion, or of no opinion, that the ruling can be made beforehand and simply echoed from the chair; that that which would be embarrassing and annoying and contrary to the general purpose may be quietly and easily excluded by the action of the Chair.

Mr. HITT rose.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HITT. I desire again to call attention to the admonition of the Chair to the gentleman, to observe the purpose of speech in support of or against the point of order. The remarks of the gentleman are not in support of or against the point of order, but in support of a proposition to disregard the rules of the House. I hope he will, as such an experienced debater, observe those rules.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Illinois will be observant and reflective for a moment, he will note that the remarks which I am now submitting, though perhaps not

so persuasive or so well rounded as those that were made by his colleague, the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], are quite as much in order upon the matter now pending before the House; and I am a little astonished that a gentleman as fair and as courteous as the gentleman from Illinois is a stickler for closeness in the discussion of the question before the House when I have the floor, and that he listens with tolerance, if not with approval, to the discursive remarks of the gentleman from Maine.

I am addressing myself to precisely the same question that the gentleman from Maine discussed, and I am sticking as closely to it as the gentleman from Maine stuck to it. His text was that here is an attempt to supplant the rules of the House, to bring chaos where order reigns, to destroy the high character of this as a legislative body, and to lower it to the level of a disorderly town meeting. I am maintaining, upon the contrary, the proposition that there have been such rulings in this body; that it is common for such rulings in Committee of the Whole to be made; that the higher order, the greater devotion to principle and to the correct conduct of business here, is to be found in the sustaining of an appeal like this, rather than in the defeat of that appeal.

Let me suggest another thing, Mr. Chairman. At the assembling of this Congress last spring we adopted, temporarily, as we were told, the rules of the preceding House of Representatives. The question was asked by the honorable gentleman now occupying the chair [Mr. HEPBURN] within what time the committee would probably report new rules for the consideration of the House, and the assurance was given by his colleague, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON], who is a member of the Committee on Rules, that certainly within thirty days there would be reported to this House a new code of rules, stamped with the recommendation of the Committee on Rules, for the consideration of this House.

The thirty days rolled away, and another thirty, and another thirty, and another thirty followed. From the middle of March until near the close of July we wandered along in this "orderly" way, with the old rules temporarily adopted, still the rules of the House, and no report from the Committee on Rules. And now, past the middle of January, the House having assembled early in December, we still have the same old rules that were adopted temporarily, the same rules that were put upon the House either with the intention of preventing the House from having a fair consideration of its own rules or being put upon the House, that have been held over the House, so that the House has been denied the opportunity of considering what rules shall govern its conduct here.

And yet there is that respect to be paid to these rules, adopted temporarily; these rules that within thirty days were to give place to other rules—there is to be that respect—I will not say slavish devotion, but that respect paid to these rules that mighty questions, as mighty as ever agitated Representatives in the most trying times of the Republic, questions that go to the very foundation of everything worth maintaining in this country—that such questions are to be swept aside and laid away. And why? Because they do not deserve consideration? Because they are too petty for consideration?

No. Then is it because the House, like another branch of the Government, is devoted to the cause of tyranny and too indifferent to liberty, too much in the power of trusts and combines and one strong man to assert itself? For reasons I care not to state, as the reasons are apparent enough, the rules, the old rules, that were to be laid away long ago if the House had been treated according to promise, are invoked to prevent us from doing what we ought to do.

When the proposition is to rise above some petty rule, to proclaim independence here by showing some regard for justice in Cuba, then the question of the orderly transaction of business is involved, and our effort is characterized as an attempt to bring disorder, to destroy order. Why, I am not one of those who believe that the representatives of the noble people of this Republic, under any circumstances, by any code of rules, should ever be so shackled and tied and bound that they can not do that which the good of the Republic, the honor of the country, humanity, Christianity, and everything that we have been taught to cherish as freemen, demand.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will permit me——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. DE ARMOND. I do.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I suggest to him that during the extra session the Speaker of the House violated Rule X, commanding him to appoint committees, and that side of the House went on record as sustaining that violation of the rules. [Laughter.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. Now, Mr. Chairman, without further discussion, I am willing to submit the question to the House.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I wonder whether this has become a lecture hall or the Hall of the House of Representatives. It would seem, however, that my friend from Missouri is never content unless he is lecturing, finding fault, and accusing somebody of bad faith.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. HENDERSON. Yes, I will yield to you.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I stated, or tried to state, that my friend from Iowa, one of the members of this important Committee on Rules, assured the House, in answer to his colleague, the gentleman who now occupies the chair, that the rules would be reported to the House within thirty days. Am I correct in that statement?

Mr. HENDERSON. I am going to answer you. There is no committee in this House mighty unless this House is back of it; and there is no man so mighty that he can deceive this House without somebody opens its eyes to the fact.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. HENDERSON. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DE ARMOND. The gentleman has not answered my question.

Mr. HENDERSON. I was rising to answer your question; if you will cease talking and let some one else have a chance to talk——

Mr. DE ARMOND. If the gentleman did not desire to answer my question, he need not have yielded to me. He can answer yes or no.

Mr. HENDERSON. I yielded to you for your question, and will answer it in my own way.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Very well. I simply asked the gentleman a question, and he needed not to yield to me unless he pleased.

Mr. HENDERSON. I yield to everybody when I have time, but I do not answer to suit everybody.

Mr. DE ARMOND. The gentleman can not answer any other way than that he offered the assurance which I said he offered, and that there has not been done that which he said would be done. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HENDERSON. That is exactly what I rose to state. Gentlemen, you are clapping very early. It is not the rules that you are clapping about, it is not the Committee on Rules that you are clapping about; but it is your political buncombe that you are trying to clap in attempting to get it before the country. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, I challenge the RECORD to state when I said the rules would be reported. I only spoke for myself, that I had no doubt it would be done within thirty days. That represented exactly my view at the time. I do not believe that there is a man on this floor, not even the lecturer from Missouri, that will not give me credit for being sincere in the statements that I make to my associates on this floor.

As every member well knows, after the tariff bill was passed by the House, from that time on we had adjournments three days at a time. At that time "the gentleman from Iowa," one of the holy terrors of the gentleman from Missouri——

Mr. DE ARMOND. Not at all. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HENDERSON (continuing). On the Committee on Rules, was lying on his back under the surgeon's knife—the first time in my life that I have publicly referred to it; and no big-hearted man would drive me to the point of referring to it. It has to be a small-bore gun that would fire that kind of shot into me. [Applause on the Republican side.]

When I returned to the Capitol, we found that most of the members were gone. I discussed it with my associates of the Committee on Rules and other gentlemen of the House, who thought it would be unfair to bring in the rules when only a few were here, and it was decided not to attempt it.

Mr. BAILEY. I hope the gentleman from Iowa will say that he discussed it with his Republican associates of the Committee on Rules. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENDERSON. I presume that is correct, but I know that if any Democrat said anything to me about it, he got exactly the same statement that any Republican got. I do not play double when I am representing this House. When we came back here in December, that was, to all intents and purposes, the time for organizing the House. If we had had no extraordinary session, the rules would not have been adopted by this time. We should have adopted the old rules temporarily and addressed ourselves to work upon the new ones, as we did when the most of you were at home and we stayed, looking at the different suggestions made by members of the House. We thought it best to let all the appropriation bills go through that were ready, and as soon as they were disposed of to take up the rules and bring them before the House, and it is the intention of the committee to do so, placing the House exactly in the same position we should have been in with respect to time if the extraordinary session had not taken place.

Now, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] has been

pleading for new rules. What does he care for any kind of rules? We all know that what he is trying to do is to drive his party against law and against rules, and yet in the same breath he wants new rules. He wants to drag the rules under foot for political partisan advantage, as I believe. He does not want rules of order to guide this body. I stand for fair play, law, and order. If the majority of this body wants to recognize the belligerency of Cuba, the majority of Democrats and Republicans, they will find a way under the rules to make that declaration.

Several MEMBERS (on the Democratic side). How?

Mr. HENDERSON (continuing). If the majority of this House is against it, it will not be done, the fine political play of the gentleman from Missouri to the contrary notwithstanding. That is all I desire to say.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, it seems that a majority are against it, but it is on the other side of the House.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] if, as a matter of fact, the two rules which it is proposed by some gentlemen on the other side to trample upon and overthrow are not rules that came from the Democratic House of Representatives without change?

Mr. BAILEY. They are not; there is a very important modification.

Mr. DINGLEY. There has been no change in the rule as to the amendment being germane, has there?

Mr. BAILEY. It might change existing law if it reduced expenditures, and you have taken out the reduction of expenditures.

Mr. DINGLEY. You do not claim that there is any reduction of expenditure in this amendment, do you?

Mr. BAILEY. Your double objection was that it was not germane and changed existing law, and I say that this rule did not come from a Democratic Congress.

Mr. DINGLEY. But that has reference to expenditures, and you do not claim that this has any reference to expenditures.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise to address myself to the point of order exclusively. [Applause.] It would be the acme of impertinence for me to suggest that anything I might say was intended as a comparison of myself to the distinguished gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], who has thrown out the challenge to this side of the House.

A MEMBER. That is right.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. It is the only time you gentlemen on that side ever admitted that anything said on this side was right. [Laughter.] The gentleman from Maine insists on his point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri is not germane. In order to sustain himself, he asserts that there is not a gentleman on this side of the House who will contend that the amendment is germane or sustained by precedent or justified by any practice of this House. For myself I assert that the amendment is not only germane, but is sustained by a precedent precisely parallel which arose on the floor of this House and was sustained under exactly similar conditions as is the one offered by the gentleman from Missouri, and I accept, deferentially of course, the challenge of the gentleman from Maine.

I invite the attention of the members of the House to the fact that on the 9th of February, 1821 [laughter], an appropriation bill—Mr. Chairman, I do not marvel at this mirth. Everything ancient in liberty and fixed in justice is ever sneered at by the other side. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

I repeat, that on the 9th of February, 1821, upon an appropriation bill presented in this House proposing an appropriation for the consular service and foreign relations, Henry Clay offered an amendment to that general appropriation bill, the nature of which I will now read:

For an outfit and one year's salary to such minister as the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, may send to any government of South America which has established and is maintaining its independency on Spain, a sum not exceeding $18,000.

It failed. Subsequently, to the same bill on the 10th of February, he moved that the House of Representatives participates with the people of the United States in the deep interest which they feel for the success of the Spanish provinces of South America which are struggling for their liberty and independence, and that it will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize the sovereignty and independence of any of the said provinces.

A motion to amend by the proviso "that this resolution shall not be construed to interfere with the independent exercise of the treaty-making power," and another, "that the House approves of the course heretofore pursued by the President of the United States with regard to the said provinces," were negatived.

The resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed to lay it before President Monroe.

There was a motion to amend that amendment, which motion was as follows:

That the resolution shall not be construed to interfere with the independent exercise of the treaty-making power.

To that, Mr. Chairman, a point of order—that is, to lay on the table—was made similar to that now made by the distinguished gentleman from Maine, it being insisted that it was not germane, that it interfered with the rules in that it was foreign to the subject-matter pending.

The honorable Chairman will recall as a part of the history of legislation that that question was debated at great length on the floor, and in that debate a very great man came to the front in this nation—a man who has ever maintained the star of his grandeur in the ascendency—and claimed not only that the amendment was germane, but that during the pendency of the amendment he had the right to discuss liberally and fully all the relations that this Government should bear to any other government within our continent upon the doctrine of intercontinental law; and notwithstanding it has been contended to-day that such a discussion is out of place, the Speaker at that time—a man of distinguished ability—not only sustained that amendment as germane, but held the debate to be unlimited and free; and he neither curtailed nor restricted it.

Upon this precedent, then, which I read from the report of Mr. Henry Winter Davis, made May 2, 1864, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I tender to the distinguished gentleman from Maine a distinguished precedent that may well be followed here, and will justify the Chair in holding that the position of the gentleman from Missouri is well taken. [Applause.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, this is an appeal from the decision of the Chair, and I shall try to confine myself to a legitimate discussion of the question.

Gentlemen are familiar with the rule that an amendment must be germane. I think I need not argue as to whether this is germane. I do not think anybody on either side of the House claims that it is.

Again, this amendment is not in order, even if germane, because of a rule of the House that was substantially adopted in the first instance in the Forty-fourth Congress—a rule unlike any that the House had ever had before in its previous history. That rule was that no legislation changing existing law should be in order on an appropriation bill. Gentlemen understand the propriety of that rule. Everyone understands that even without any constitutional provision the House, when it proceeds to perform its functions, would have power to make rules. But the express power is given to the House in the Constitution to make rules and regulations to govern its procedure. This rule has been adopted from time to time, commencing with the Forty-fourth Congress, and has continued in force till the present time—just as much a rule, a regulation, a law to control the House in its procedure as any other law for its control.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. What existing law will be changed by the adoption of this section?

Mr. CANNON. Why, it is new legislation.

Mr. HITT. That is the point I made, that it is new legislation, contrary to the rule of the House.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. My question is, Does it change any existing law?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly; anything that makes new law is a change of existing law.

Now, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] offers this amendment, and is true to himself when he gives notice to the House that it is not in order under the rules; and then he appeals to the House that in times of great emergency it is our duty to cast aside these weak and feeble rules, to walk over them, to trample them in the dust, and proceed to execute the will of the House.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] says substantially the same thing. Now, without reference to the propriety or impropriety of the proposed amendment—that is a matter about which gentlemen may disagree—you can not set aside a rule of the House without being actuated by that same spirit of revolution by which people are actuated who are not competent to govern themselves. For illustration, take Mexico. It has a constitution similar to ours, yet that is but as a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. The people there have an absolute military despotism, notwithstanding their constitution, because under the lead of partisans down in Mexico the constitution is trampled under foot, as the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from Texas would have our Constitution trampled under foot for the purpose of trying to secure a fancied party advantage—and it is only fancied, in my judgment.

Let us see where the gentleman's course of procedure would lead us. If it be competent to enact this legislation in the teeth of the rules constitutionally made, as the gentleman acknowledges, then it is equally competent for some other gentleman to rise in his place and offer as an amendment to this bill a provision declaring war against Spain. If it is competent to do that, it is competent to rise here and offer an amendment declaring war against Great Britain. There is no danger of gentlemen doing that, but it is competent and in order just as much as this is competent and in order.

The gentleman on that side, reenforced by that beacon in a storm from the Pacific Coast [laughter], is seeking to unify that side of the House. He wants to get the Populists, the Silver Democrats, and the Hard-Money Democrats all together; he wants to unify that side of the House so as to trample under foot a rule that has been

made under the Constitution and exists to-day. I would not believe that the gentleman from Texas would have pursued that course in this House at this time or any other time if he had not so declared here.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. CANNON. Yes.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. The gentleman practically admits that it would be a party advantage to adopt this amendment [cries of "No!" "No!"]; therefore he admits that the people of the country really want this question acted on here.

Mr. CANNON. Ah, Mr. Chairman, "the gentleman from Illinois" admits no such thing. But I am not surprised at the question coming from the gentleman from Kansas, for everybody knows what he is in favor of [laughter]—he is in favor of nothing.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. The gentleman says it would be an advantage; if not a party advantage, a great advantage to the people, and they really want it; and therefore the gentleman from Illinois wants to stifle the desires and wishes of the people.

Mr. CANNON. "The gentleman from Illinois" says and said nothing of the kind. And I take occasion here and now to say that if that side of the House, the Democracy and the Populists banded together, are prepared to violate the law and the rules, made under the Constitution, it is a sad spectacle, and I do not believe it will advantage them, for the country understands perfectly well their position on these questions.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Would the proposition be admissible on an urgent deficiency bill?

Mr. CANNON. I think not.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Oh, that is strange! [Laughter.]

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman comes again, and as long as he comes improperly, whether upon an urgent deficiency or sundry civil bill, or upon this bill or any other, I do not believe that he will succeed.

I do not care further to pursue this discussion. I am prepared to vote upon it myself. I am prepared to say that the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole was, in my judgment, entirely right and that he ruled properly when he said that this amendment is not in order and that the appeal will not be sustained.

Mr. BLAND. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. BLAND. If the amendment is not now in order, will the gentleman inform me and the House at some point where or at some time when it can be brought before the House? How is it to be got here?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, well, I am not prepared to state how it can be. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAND. If it is never in order, how can we obtain a vote upon it?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, well, I will ask the gentleman if under the rules of the House he believes the proposition could be entertained at this time?

Mr. BLAND. I think so, because we can not get it in any other way. [Laughter.] There is no way to get it here except to force it down on some bill like that, and to compel that side of the House to take it.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, a moment ago in the course of the remarks of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], or during his interruption of the gentleman from Iowa, he inquired if the rule under which we are proceeding now, and of which some complaint was made, had not come down exactly in its present shape from a Democratic Congress.

Mr. DINGLEY. Exactly, in so far as this point is concerned.

Mr. BAILEY. I ventured to interrupt the gentleman with the suggestion that there was an essential and important modification, and that statement he disputed.

To settle the controversy I want to read the rule of the Fifty-third Congress upon this subject and compare it with that adopted by the Fifty-fourth Congress. In the Fifty-third Congress it was provided that—

No appropriation shall be reported in any general appropriation bill, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, unless in continuation of appropriations for such public works and objects as are already in course of construction; nor shall any provision, at any such bill or amendment thereto, changing existing law be in order except such as, being germane to the subject-matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditures by the reduction of the number or salaries of the officers of the United States, etc.

The rule as it stood in the Fifty-fourth—and that is the rule under which we are now proceeding—reads as follows:

No appropriation shall be reported in any general appropriation bill, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, unless in continuation of appropriations for such public works and objects as are already in progress.

To that point the rules are identical. But it goes on:

Nor shall any provision changing existing law be in order in any general appropriation bill or in any amendment thereto.

Now, the difference is this: Under the rule as it stood in the Fifty-third Congress, an amendment, being germane, which retrenched expenditures would be in order notwithstanding the fact that it changed existing law. But the point which the gentleman from Illinois makes against the amendment is that it "changes existing law." Now, apply that point of order under the two rules. Let us suppose that on page 12, when we come to the item in the bill of $6,000 for "consul-general at Habana"——

Mr. DINGLEY. Why does not the gentleman apply it to the particular amendment that is here?

Mr. BAILEY. It applies equally well here——

Mr. DINGLEY. Not at all.

Mr. BAILEY. As the gentleman will see before I get through.

Mr. DINGLEY. Does the gentleman claim this amendment would retrench expenditures?

Mr. BAILEY. I am going to show the gentleman that he was mistaken in his statement that this rule was identically the same as the rule of the Fifty-third Congress, and the gentleman shall not escape the correction by trying to change the argument.

Mr. DINGLEY. But the gentleman knows that this amendment does not retrench expenditures, and therefore would not be in order under that rule of the Fifty-third Congress.

Mr. BAILEY. But I am going to show you that an amendment which would have been in order under the rules of the Fifty-third Congress is not in order under the rules of the Fifty-fourth Congress. If I do that, I have successfully contradicted your statement that the two rules are the same. That is the whole purpose for which I rose.

Mr. DINGLEY. Not at all. You are shifting the case.

Mr. BAILEY. I will leave it to the House to say who is shifting or who is shuffling, as the case may be. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] Now, Mr. Chairman, if, under the present rule, when we reach line 12 on page 12, I should propose to the provision for $6,000 salary to the consul-general at Habana an amendment to make it $5,000, and then an amendment that changed existing law, under the rules of the Fifty-third Congress, it would be in order.

Mr. DINGLEY. Precisely——

Mr. BAILEY. Under the rules of the Fifty-fourth Congress it would not be in order.

Mr. DINGLEY. It would have been in order under the rules of the Fifty-third Congress if it had been germane.

Mr. BAILEY. But you eliminate all question as to the germaneness under your rules. The amendment, whether germane or not, can not be proposed, because you deliberately omitted the words with reference to germaneness.

Mr. PAYNE. But the gentleman will remember that under the Holman rule, which he has exploited here, it was expressly required not only that the amendment should reduce expenditure, but that it should be germane, and so the amendment which is now offered would not be in order under that rule.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] has not made the point that it is not germane. He made the point that it changed existing law.

Mr. HITT. I made both.

Mr. BAILEY. I am simply trying to defend the rules of the Fifty-third Congress against the lack of rules of the Fifty-fifth.

Mr. HITT. I made both points.

Mr. DINGLEY. If my friend will pardon me for a moment, so far as this particular amendment is concerned, is not the Holman rule, so called, precisely the same, as affecting this amendment, as the existing rule?

Mr. BAILEY. No——

Mr. DINGLEY. There is no question of expenditure in this amendment.

Mr. BAILEY (continuing). No; because under your rules you will not permit an amendment, even if it be germane and does retrench expenditures, if it changes existing law.

Mr. DINGLEY. But there is no question of expenditure in this amendment at all.

Mr. BAILEY. Will not the gentleman now withdraw his statement that this rule, as it stands to-day, came down to us exactly in this form from the Democratic Congress?

Mr. DINGLEY. So far as it affects this amendment, it is the same.

Mr. BAILEY. If the gentleman from Maine, with his great reputation, is not willing to admit that in the heat of debate he misstated either the rule of the Fifty-third Congress or the rule of the Fifty-fourth Congress, I am willing to leave it with his colleagues here. I believe that he will not be willing to say that the rules are the same.

Mr. DINGLEY. The rules are the same, so far as they affect this amendment. [Derisive laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BAILEY. You did not make that statement. You said this rule had come down to us from the Fifty-third Congress, and the gentleman will admit that it did not come down to us from the Fifty-third Congress in this form.

Mr. DINGLEY. Let me ask the gentleman from Texas, who is candid, is there any difference, in its application to this amendment, between the Holman rule, so called, and the existing rule, there being no question of expenditure in this amendment?

Mr. BAILEY. At this particular place——

Mr. DINGLEY. That is what we are talking about.

Mr. BAILEY. Under the rule, and I am trying now to apply the rule to all cases—under the rules of the Fifty-third Congress, if this amendment were offered, the only question would be, Is it germane?

Mr. DINGLEY. Why, not at all.

Mr. BAILEY. Under the rules of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses we have to answer the double question: First, Is it germane? and then, Does it change the existing law?

Mr. DINGLEY. Did you not have to answer precisely the same question under the Holman rule?

Mr. BAILEY. We did not.

Mr. DINGLEY. Precisely the same.

Mr. BAILEY. The rule expressly permits an amendment——

Mr. DINGLEY. Where it reduces expenditures. But you do not claim that this amendment reduces expenditures?

Mr. BAILEY. But I am not discussing this amendment. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. DINGLEY. That is what we are discussing.

Mr. BAILEY. I know; but I am discussing your statement——

Mr. DINGLEY. Not at all.

Mr. BAILEY (continuing). Which you made when you interrupted the gentleman from Iowa, and stated that the rule against which we complained had come down from a Democratic Congress.

Mr. DINGLEY. Did the gentleman misunderstand me? Did he not understand that I was speaking of the application of these rules to this particular amendment?

Mr. BAILEY. Then you ought to have applied it to this particular amendment, and not applied it to the rules, and say it was from a Democratic Congress.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Texas allow an interruption?

Mr. BAILEY. Certainly.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Perhaps we can arrange this very troublesome difference. Everybody upon the floor knows the gentleman from Maine did not say what he now claims to have said, but under the rule of "many and most" we can make him say it, and with the kindly permission of the Chair I will give notice that I will move, at the proper time, to correct the RECORD. [Laughter.]

Mr. BAILEY. I want to say that it is as correct as the correction which they did not make on my friend from Ohio.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the gentleman from Texas what relevancy the heated controversy between the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Maine has to the matter now before the committee?

Mr. BAILEY. I wanted to set the gentleman from Maine right.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I should like to hear the gentleman on one of the lines that I have not heard the gentleman on. I want to ask the gentleman if he really insists that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri is germane under the rules on this bill? Now, I would like to hear him a minute on that proposition, which is one that he has not been addressing himself to. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. PAYNE. That is the proposition that the gentleman wants to get away from.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. That is the point.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from Indiana did not happen to be in the Hall of the House when I addressed myself to that question in a brief speech before this.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I just wanted to set the gentleman from Texas right, or afford him an opportunity to set himself right as to this matter, instead of him attempting to set the gentleman from Maine right, because I can not conceive it possible that a gentleman with the parliamentary knowledge of the gentleman from Texas would seriously argue for a moment that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri is germane. I think it is due to the gentleman himself to have that matter cleared up. [Laughter on the Republican side.] That is the reason I tendered my good offices to the gentleman.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, the only reason I am constrained to decline the tender of my friend's good offices is that I am entirely satisfied with my position on that question; but I know that Republicans on that side will rise and say that they have been satisfied with their position from the beginning. [Jeers on the Republican side.] Well, I was crediting them with some sympathy for the struggles of a brave people. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. DINGLEY. No; that is not the question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I have tendered my kindly offices to the gentleman. I deeply regretted that he got himself into the mire, and I further regret that in his efforts to get out he has let himself still deeper into the mire.

Mr. BAILEY. It is very difficult to keep out of the mire when you get in a mess with Republicans; but, Mr. Chairman, on this point of order, and on the question of the rules, it is a question in which the House and the country feel an interest, and I was not willing to permit the gentleman from Maine to insist before the country that the rule which they invoke to prevent the introduction of this amendment had come down to them from a Democratic Congress, and if he is not willing to make a statement before the House that he [laughter] has made his statement too broad, then I leave him to his own conscience and the judgment of his colleagues.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Chairman, no one on the other side of the Chamber thus far has seriously claimed that this proposition is in order. We have had the claim made indirectly, but no one has claimed it seriously except my friend from Washington [Mr. LEWIS], and he has cited an authority and coupled with it the great name of Henry Clay. It is well in examining questions of this kind to go to the original source. Now, you will find in the House Journal of 1822, page 351, where the rule was first adopted, this language:

> No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

This rule was first adopted in Congress March 13, 1822. Now, the motion made by Henry Clay, cited by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEWIS], was made on the 9th of February, 1821. So that the gentleman's reference happens to be unfortunate so far as its chronological order is concerned. And further, the amendment offered by Mr. Clay was not objected to, no point of order was made against it, and the Democratic party voted it down by a vote of 86 to 79. [Laughter.] The proposition made by Henry Clay was as follows:

> Mr. Clay then moved to add to the said first section the following item, viz: "For an outfit and one year's salary to such minister as the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may send to any Government of South America which has established and is maintaining its independency of Spain, a sum not exceeding $18,000."
>
> And on the question so to amend,
>
> It was also determined in the negative,
>
> By a vote of 79 yeas and 86 nays.

Now, I want to call the attention of the minority in this Chamber to one thing. This is a proposition declaring that if the majority want to defy the rules of the House, it is their privilege and duty to do so, and if the minority party can get enough of the majority to vote with them to ignore the rules of the House, it is their duty to do so. A minority can never afford to do that. The rules of the House are for the protection of the minority. Take, for instance, the little Populist contingent, a little handful of patriots in this House. When an amendment is made in this body or when an attempt is made to put upon an appropriation bill something which is new legislation, have they not the right to invoke the rules of the House and raise a point of order?

What would my friend from Kansas think if some Republican should rise and say, "We want to carry a certain proposition, and therefore we will overturn the rules of the House," and then they should go on and ignore the rules simply because they had the power of members to do it?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Does the gentleman want to know what I would think about that matter?

Several MEMBERS (on the Republican side). No; we do not care to know what you think about it.

Mr. LACEY. What he would say about it might depend on how the gentleman thought it would strike the Populists.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. The gentleman from Iowa thought I was of enough importance to quote what he thought I would think. I want to say that I think I should have the same opinion of that, of an attempt to violate the rules of the House, as I did when the Speaker decided and the House violated their own rules in the extraordinary session of this Congress.

Mr. LACEY. I commend this question to the careful consideration of the minority, for I believe it is a matter that rises above partisan duty at this moment. It is a proposition that the rules may be overturned with impunity simply by the brute force of any majority. The minority in the House of Representatives need the orderly enforcement of the rules more than the majority do, for a majority can take care of itself.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, the bill pending before the House is one providing for appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] has offered an amendment to that bill recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. That amendment has been objected to on a point of order on two grounds—first, that the

amendment is not germane, and second, that it is specially violative of one clause of Rule XXI. The gentleman from Washington has suggested to the House an instance where such an amendment, possibly parallel to this, was upheld by the Chairman. The question whether an amendment is germane to the subject-matter of the bill is always one that can be stretched. It is like a rubber blanket; you can stretch it almost to suit yourself—the presiding officer can—and no man can undertake the task of reconciling the decisions of the various Speakers of the House as to whether certain amendments were germane or not germane. There is no absolute rule that can be laid down for it. Each case must be governed by the circumstances under which it arose.

But now, as to the other point, the rules of the House which we have adopted, and which are just as binding on us as if the Committee on Rules had made their report and their new rules had been adopted, read as follows:

Nor shall any provision changing existing law be in order in any general appropriation bill or in any amendment thereto.

I can not conceive how anyone can read the title of the pending bill and read this amendment, and hold that the amendment is not violative of that rule. [Applause on the Republican side.] Furthermore, whenever the presiding officer is placed in the chair every member of the body over which he presides is under obligation to uphold him when he decides according to law and order. The Chairman of this committee has made his decision, and an appeal has been taken from that decision. If the House fails to uphold him, it is in some measure a reflection upon the presiding officer of the House, because the House would to some extent say that he had made an error of judgment in making his decision.

Is there a man on the floor of this House who, putting the facts before his mind, will be willing to commit himself to the simple, plain statement that the Chairman of this committee has made an error in ruling that this amendment is not in order? I apprehend not. Therefore, I say that in voting upon this bill we must take into consideration the relationship that every member of this House bears to its presiding officer when he rules correctly. I do not hesitate to say that the present Chairman has made this ruling according to the law adopted by this House for our government; and when I am put face to face with the question of voting to say whether he has ruled right or wrong, and when I know that he has ruled right, I am not at liberty, for the purpose of expressing my opinion on a side issue, to vote contrary to the facts and the law. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to say just another word or two. There has never been an hour since I took my oath of office as a member of this House when I would not have voted in favor of this amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri as a separate resolution. I am now in favor, and I have from the beginning been in favor, of acknowledging the belligerency of Cuba. I will vote for it on every opportunity and any opportunity that I can get.

Mr. HAY. I rise to a point of order—that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FLEMING] is not speaking to the question of order before the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. FLEMING. I have confined myself entirely to the question of the appeal; and I am simply making an explanation as to my position, because I am not willing, by voting to sustain the ruling of the Chair in this case, as I shall have to do, to leave myself open to the charge of not being in favor of Cuban belligerency. I am in favor of that.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FLEMING. With pleasure.

Mr. COX. Suppose you are convinced in your own mind that you will never get an opportunity to vote for belligerent rights or any other rights in regard to Cuba what are you going to do?

Mr. FLEMING. Then, Mr. Chairman, the fact that other men will not give me my rights on a question of that kind will not justify me in overruling the laws of the House which have been adopted for our government on questions of this sort.

More than that, Mr. Chairman, if I had the opportunity and the liberty, I would denounce the present rules of the House, which forbid so many members—almost a majority—from bringing such a question before us. I say that they are an outrage upon parliamentary rights. But those rules have been adopted by this House; they are the law for our guidance, and I for one will not violate them if I know it. [Applause.]

Mr. OGDEN. Were those rules adopted permanently or were they adopted temporarily?

Mr. FLEMING. They were adopted to continue until other rules should be adopted in their place.

Mr. OGDEN. Were they not adopted temporarily?

Mr. FLEMING. They were adopted to continue until other rules should be substituted for them.

Mr. OGDEN. Have we been fairly treated in the matter of other rules being presented to the House?

Mr. FLEMING. I do not think we have been treated fairly.

Mr. COLSON. Mr. Chairman, I am one of those who believe in upholding the rules of the House. On that point I concur heartily with the gentleman who has just taken his seat. The unfortunate fact, however, it seems to me, is that the rules which we have prohibit or restrain this House from expressing its sentiment upon any question which the committee having that matter in charge does not choose to bring before it. There is no question that this House is in favor of recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. [Applause.] There is no question that the great American people are in favor of this House taking some action in the interest of the Cuban insurgents. [Renewed applause.]

Why is it that this House is not allowed to give expression to its sentiments—to give expression to the sentiments of the American people upon this question? We have delayed too long. The history of the war of the Cuban insurgents will forever remain a black page in the history of the nineteenth century. And the fact that the Fifty-fourth Congress took no action and the fact that the Fifty-fifth Congress has taken no action looking to the aid of the liberty-aspiring Cubans will forever remain to the discredit of these Congresses.

When will the Committee on Foreign Affairs allow the House of Representatives to vote upon this question? How long will the leading spirits of this House throttle the will of the American House of Representatives? I shall vote in this instance to uphold the decision of the Chair [applause], but I warn my Republican colleagues that they have deferred consideration of this question too long already, and that the American people will hold us responsible for our failure to take action in this matter. [Applause.]

Mr. SHATTUC. Will you allow me a question?

Mr. COLSON. I will.

Mr. SHATTUC. Have you made a motion to relieve the Committee on Foreign Affairs from the consideration of the bill on that subject? Is it not your province to make a motion to relieve that committee from the consideration of that bill?

Mr. COLSON. I have not made any such motion. I do not suppose that I could get recognition to make the motion.

Mr. SHATTUC. How do you know that without trying? You have not done your duty.

Mr. COLSON. Well, I think I have discharged my duty in this House quite as well and as conscientiously as any other member of it. On that point I will leave my constituents to judge.

Mr. Chairman, I was saying that the American people will hold us responsible for our failure to act on this question; and if we do not take some step looking to the termination of the unholy warfare which for three years has raged in the Island of Cuba—some step looking to the termination of the suffering there, the starvation of men, women, and children—the excuse for the continuation of which, as offered by some, is that the material interests of some of our constituents would be interfered with were we to take action—I say if we do not terminate this unholy warfare, I expect to see the next House of Representatives have in it many faces that we do not see here to-day; and I see here to-day many faces that I do not expect to see in that House of Representatives. [Applause.]

I warn my Republican colleagues that while I shall vote to sustain the Chair in this instance, if the Committee on Foreign Affairs does not give to the House a chance to be heard and to vote on this all-important question, I am one of those who will join in the revolutionary tactics which may be necessary to let expression be given to the sentiment and will of the American people. [Applause.]

Mr. GROW. Mr. Chairman, it was not my intention to take any part in the discussion of this question. But the debate, having taken the course it has, leads me to ask the indulgence of the committee for a very few minutes.

From the feeling manifested by the members of the House on both sides it would seem that they regard the question of recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents at the present time as the all-important question necessary to secure the liberty and welfare of that people. Belligerency under the circumstances, if recognized, would require this Government to maintain the same neutrality that it maintains to-day.

It is not helping the Cuban revolutionists to the final consummation of their wishes. The time may come, sir—although I have taken but little interest in the question of belligerency—when it may be a question for the American Congress to determine not the belligerency, but to recognize the independence of the Island of Cuba. When that time comes, it will be a vital question—one affecting us and the great sentiment of liberty-loving manhood throughout the world.

But the question of belligerency to-day involves many questions pertaining to international law which properly should not apply to the Island of Cuba. International law has been made by kingly governments of the world for the protection of their thrones, and they have regard only to the conditions of a people in revolution

to regain their lost rights which have been usurped by the ruling powers.

That in general may be said as to Cuba's case. Here is a little island, about 46,000 or 50,000 square miles, with 1,500,000 people struggling against the power of a great nation—a nation that once sat in the forum of the nations next to Great Britain in all the powers and forms of national greatness. She controlled more land on this continent than any other power, holding west of the Mississippi River to the British possession, including the mouth of the Mississippi River, Florida, and nearly all of South America. But she has lost it all. To-day she stands a feeble, degenerate power, shorn of her ancient greatness.

This country has never had controversy with Spain while these mighty revolutions have swept from her the vast territory once owned by her and held under her flag. All that is left of this mighty dominion, acquired by the right of discovery, has passed from her flag and from her power, save two small islands in the Caribbean Sea.

To-day it is not necessary that we shall hasten into a position of unfriendly conflict with her; for, in the course of human affairs, if we judge the present by the past, Cuba is already lost to Spain forever. It is not, therefore, necessary to hasten our action; but when the time comes, as it surely will in the near future, when it will be plain to the nations of the earth that Spain can not longer hold Cuba, it will then become the duty of this nation to determine its action in reference to the independence of that island.

When that time shall come, let the great Republic pay back to humanity in the name of liberty part of the debt of lasting gratitude it owes the French people for the aid rendered our fathers in the time of their direst need, and which insured the independence of the American colonies.

Until then—until that time comes—I am not greatly interested in any of the questions which seem so important to other members in relation to the conflict between Spain and the last of her possessions on the American continent.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I desire to refer tersely to the suggestions made by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY]——

Mr. SHERMAN. I rise to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SHERMAN. My point of order is that the gentleman from Washington has once addressed the committee upon this subject.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I answer the point of order by saying that I think there is no rule which prohibits a member from speaking more than once upon a point of order. I think the rule prohibits a member from speaking more than twice.

Mr. SHERMAN. I think the Chair will find in one of the sections of Rule XIV the provision to which I refer.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the clause.

The Clerk read as follows:

He shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by permission of the House.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Chairman, a suggestion was made by me to the gentleman from Washington, and some reference to the original documents to which he referred, and I will ask unanimous consent that he have an opportunity to reply. I ask that he be allowed five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked by the gentleman from Iowa that the gentleman from Washington may be permitted to address the committee for five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is made.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I do not understand the decision, Mr. Chairman. Is it that I proceed for five minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] asked unanimous consent that the gentleman from Washington might be permitted to address the committee for five minutes, when the Chair asked if there was any objection, and a gentleman made objection.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I dare say upon the theory that the law of self-preservation is the best for that side.

[Mr. FITZGERALD addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to make this parliamentary inquiry. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEWIS] was taken off the floor under a rule of the House and not a rule of the committee. If the Chairman will look at page 342, he will find this expression in paragraph 23:

The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House are the following: 1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases.

Now, I want to suggest to the Chair that the gentleman from Washington was taken off the floor under a rule that applies simply to the House and under a rule that did not apply to Committee of the Whole. He should have been allowed to proceed. I submit that parliamentary inquiry. The Chair will find it on page 342.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the attention of the Chair to an authority on this question.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I have not yielded the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the gentleman from Georgia yielded the floor?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. No, sir; I am asking an expression of the Chair upon that question.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair, then, thinks the gentleman has yielded the floor.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. No, sir; I do not. Does the Chair desire to escape from that position?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not think it is necessary for him to pass upon that question. The committee has acted under the rule.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It was a parliamentary inquiry, and I thought that every member of the House who had a right to the floor and asked a parliamentary inquiry—that the Chair would, in respect to the gentleman, answer it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has answered.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Chairman, I move to close debate upon the pending question.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to submit an authority to the committee upon the question pending.

The question was taken on the motion of Mr. HITT, and the Chairman announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

A division was demanded by several members on the Democratic side.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I make the point of order that it is not necessary to vote to close debate on a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a matter of appeal.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Oh, I did not know that.

Mr. BAILEY. I submit to the Chair that the gentleman's question is not to close debate on the paragraph, but it is on an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the pending question.

Mr. BAILEY. And I make the point of order that it is not in order to move to close debate in the committee on that question.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that the gentleman is too late with that point of order, for the committee is dividing.

Mr. BAILEY. I rose to make it.

Mr. BRUMM. Regular order.

Mr. BAILEY. This is the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the opinion of the Chair that the gentleman is too late. The Chair did not see him, or of course he would have recognized him.

Mr. BAILEY. I would appeal from that decision except that only one appeal can be entertained at a time.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 130, noes 112.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will appoint the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. HITT, and the gentleman from Texas, Mr. BAILEY, as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 153, noes 118.

The CHAIRMAN. Accordingly debate is closed upon this question.

The question now pending before the committee is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the committee?

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 136, noes 109.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from Missouri will please act as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 152, noes 114.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

SALARIES OF AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS.

Ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to France, Germany, and Great Britain, at $17,500 each, $52,500.

Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Italy, $12,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 2, line 2, after the word "dollars," insert the following:

"Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba, outfit and salary for one year, $5,000."

Mr. HITT. I make the point of order that that is entirely new legislation.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Before I argue the point of order I desire to strike out the word "outfit" as written in the amendment. We have arrived at a place in the bill where it provides for envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the various countries. I take it, therefore, that the point of order concerning "germaneness" will not lie, nor will it be asserted that this amendment is obnoxious to the rule for lack of germaneness, because it is undoubtedly germane not only to the purposes of the bill at large, but to this particular part of the bill.

I take it, therefore, that the only point of order that will be insisted on is that it is a "change of existing law." I am aware of the fact that it has been held that a new law is, generally speaking, a change of the existing law; but a new law upon a new subject-matter entirely can not be said to be a change of existing law, because the reason why a new law has been held to be a change of existing law is because there existed some sort of law regulating the relations of this country to the subject-matter, or of some citizen to the subject-matter, and an addition to the body of existing law on a subject-matter which had received legislation would necessarily work some change of the existing corpus of the law.

When I offer this amendment it can not be said to change existing law in connection with the diplomatic relations with the Republic of Cuba, because there is no law upon our relations with the Republic of Cuba. It can not be obnoxious to the rule of germaneness, because it is exceedingly germane. It can not be obnoxious to the rule on the ground of its affecting the existing law, because there is no existing law on the subject-matter to be changed. In fact, the subject-matter itself, i. e., the Republic of Cuba as an international entity, does not exist until evoked into the family of nations by this amendment. The change of no law can not be the change of any law. You may as well say that when God created man he changed existing humanity, but as there was no existing humanity he did not change existing humanity.

Now, I noticed this morning some gentleman said it was obnoxious to the rule because it was new legislation. The rules under which we are operating now are not worded that way. There is no such thing as making a point of order of "new legislation." I admit that it is "new legislation." The language of the rules does not say "new legislation." If that rule ever existed, it has been left out of the present body of the rules of the House of Representatives. The present language is "change of existing law." I do not want to say one word about the merits of the proposition. I merely wanted to say that much about the point of order.

Mr. HITT. I do not think the Chair needs any light upon this question. This is a point made frequently. There are half a dozen provisions in the bill similar to this that the gentleman proposes, creating new offices, and every one of them is subject to be thrown out on this very point of order by any member of the House who chooses to make the point of order. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] voted as a member of the committee to put them in, knowing that we took the risk of their being rejected by any member of the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. If the gentleman will pardon me, it may be that it was a lack of knowledge on my part; but while I voted to put them in, I did not know that they were subject to this point of order.

Mr. HITT. I beg the gentleman's pardon, then, if he did not know it. It is so familiar a question, and comes up so often with every appropriation bill, that I do not think the Chair needs any further light upon it.

Mr. DINGLEY. It has been held that new legislation is a change of the law as it stands to-day, as everyone understands it may be.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Before the Chair decides upon this matter, I would like to state a case to my colleague on the committee, for whose opinion on diplomatic and parliamentary matters I have the highest regard. Suppose Great Britain were to-morrow to recognize the independence of her colony, Canada, and Canada should become one of the independent nations of the earth, and it should be deemed necessary to send an envoy extraordinary to Canada, would it have to be done in a separate bill providing for relations with Canada, separately from all other nations of the earth?

Mr. HITT. No, we could do it by going over to the Senate and having it put on as an amendment there, because the rules of the Senate allow it, and when brought back here, if passed, it would be law.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Then I hope the somebody with more influence with the Senate of the United States than I have may succeed in getting this inserted as an amendment to this appropriation bill in that body.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I would like to be heard upon the point of order.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. PAYNE having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed the following bills and joint resolution; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. R. 82. Joint resolution providing for the printing of the report of the governor of Alaska, 1897;

S. 112. An act to amend the immigration laws of the United States;

S. 3179. An act granting a pension to Bethiah H. Rollins;

S. 2323. An act supplemental to the act of February 9, 1821, incorporating the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, and the acts amendatory thereto;

S. 2753. An act for the relief of Louis A. Yorke;

S. 2934. An act to amend section 2334 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;

S. 2858. An act authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes;

S. 3053. An act to provide an American register for the steamer *Navahoe;* and

S. 2781. An act to amend section 4440 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the licensing of mates on river and ocean steamers.

The message also announced that the Senate had concurred in the amendments of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. R. 75) accepting the invitation of the Government of Norway to take part in an international fisheries exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May to September, A. D. 1898.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments the bill (H. R. 6251) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes, in which the concurrence of the House was requested.

BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a bill of the House, with Senate amendments thereto, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

H. R. 6251. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee of the Whole resumed its session, with Mr. HEPBURN in the chair.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I wish to address myself to the point of order now before the House. I will go back a little way the better to do it. In the Fifty-first Congress a question of great interest arose which has an important bearing on the question now before the House, and I invite the attention of the House to its consideration. For a very long period of time it had been the construction of the Constitution and was recognized as parliamentary law that upon the roll call of this House, the yeas and nays being taken, only those who answered to that call should be computed as making up the then present membership of the House. That is merely a statement of a historic fact.

The philosophy upon which it rested—and I am not going to discuss its soundness—was for a great number of years unchallenged, and but feebly challenged and strongly defended when the question arose. In that Fifty-first Congress, upon a memorable occasion, to which I merely refer in passing, without discussing anything about its merits or demerits, the Speaker of the House, the same able gentleman who is now the Speaker of the House, departed from that time-honored and well-established canon of parliamentary law and estimated as within and of a quorum of the House for the time being, upon the question then pending, persons in their seats or supposed to be in their seats at some time during the progress of the roll call, but who did not answer upon the roll call; and by estimating them and adding their numbers to the number of those who did answer "yea" or "nay" he ascertained and decided that a quorum was present.

Those who answered "yea" or "nay" being less than a quorum, that number being supplemented by those who did not answer, but were counted by the Speaker, the total was equal to a quorum. The Speaker decided that there were present a sufficient number to transact legislative business. That decision had no support in the parliamentary usage of this body; was an innovation, and a radical innovation, upon parliamentary law as theretofore understood and theretofore applied. It was a revolution in parliamentary law.

When the question arose as to whether the Speaker was warranted in the decision which he made, what was the argument of the Speaker to sustain himself? The argument can be briefly epitomized. I recollect, after I became a member of the House, a time when I had the honor to participate briefly and ineffectually in a debate in which the present Speaker of the House took part, when this matter was the question under discussion. The Speaker, then a member on the floor, the leader of his side and a power then as now, made this point: That the decision having been

made and an appeal having been taken, parliamentary law upon that subject was made by the decision of the House upon the question then submitted.

In other words, the Speaker did not rest upon the proposition that according to the usage of the House, according to any rule prevailing in this code which is now so sacred, according to the precedents and practice of the House, there was authority for estimating, in determining the question of the presence or absence of a quorum, those who did not answer to their names upon the roll call; but that when he made the decision, and when the House upon appeal sustained him, then parliamentary law justified and sanctioned his course. In other words, he made the decision of the House upon the question when submitted to the House parliamentary law.

Now for the application. I am not going to discuss the question whether there is authority to make a rule for the counting of those present and not answering when the yeas and nays are taken. I believe there is authority, and I have said so before. But there was no rule; there was a lack of precedent for it. Then it was not parliamentary law, either by virtue of the existence of a rule of this House making it so, or by virtue of the unwritten law growing and springing out of the decisions of those who preside over the House and over Committees of the Whole, which from time to time make parliamentary law of greater or less value. It was a decision without the support of parliamentary law, either within the rules or within the general practice of this great parliamentary body. Then, up to that point, it was a violation and a disregard of the rules and of parliamentary law.

The able gentleman, however, who is at present and was then the Speaker of the House says that when upon appeal the House decides the question whether the decision of the Chair shall stand, that decision of the House becomes parliamentary law. I will not stop now to discuss the question whether it becomes parliamentary law or whether it simply becomes a decision of the House. But I commend to gentlemen who are such sticklers for the observance of the rules, and who are so fearful that bad results may follow from their violation, that by the highest authority known upon your side, by an authority that constitutes one man a majority over there—upon your side it has been decided that the decision of the House makes parliamentary law.

It does not lie in the mouths of those who speak as the honorable Speaker suggests—who vote as he by a nod of his head or the pointing of his finger may indicate that they should vote, who are for things or against things as those things may be decided and directed by that mighty power which sits enthroned in the Speaker's chair in this House—it is not for them, it is not for you, to charge us with revolution or disregard of the rules of the House when we commend to you the philosophy of your own great leader and master. According to that philosophy, it is perfectly legitimate, it is perfectly right, for a majority of this House to sustain or to refuse to sustain a presiding officer; and according to that same high authority that decision of this body is the parliamentary law of the case.

I now come to the amendment offered by my friend from Mississippi. Against it objection is made. The question submitted to this House is whether the law of this body (the rule of this House for the time being the decision of this body) shall be in favor of the incorporation of that amendment, if a majority see proper to incorporate it, or against it. When you decide against it, when you sustain the point of order, when you cut out the amendment, you are sticking within the thin bark of small technical rules construed narrowly, and you are refusing to exert your power—power that has been proclaimed by your leader, your ruler, your master. You are refusing to assert that power by refusing to consider the Cuban question.

You can not escape the responsibility that you are assuming; you can not dodge it. There is involved now, just as there was involved in the appeal decided against us by your votes, the query whether this House will consider this great, important, burning, overshadowing question raised by events in Cuba and our relation to them. Will the House, at the beck and suggestion of its master, and in defiance of the parliamentary philosophy so ably proclaimed by him, disregard great questions and meekly bend under the yoke? If so, then do not pretend that you are standing for orderly parliamentary proceedings in the House, and are constrained by a petty rule, that is a mere bit of straw in your hands, to vote as some gentlemen among you profess that they do not desire to vote.

The question is simply and fairly put, and the country, Mr. Chairman, will understand it. If it be competent—and it is not for you to deny that it was; the greatest among you has proclaimed that it was competent—if it was allowable, because the House sustained the ruling, for the Speaker, in violation of the ordinarily understood rules of parliamentary law and procedure, to estimate as present and constituting a part of the quorum those who on a yea-and-nay vote did not respond, tell me if you will, tell me if you can, where, according to that philosophy—and his philosophy is all you have and all you follow; the will and the direction of the master mind of the master leader of you is your only rule and guide—tell me where is the revolution that you denounce?

Let me assure you that it would not be disorderly for you to break your leading strings and give the country some evidence of your own independence, if you have any. And where can it be found easier than through the adoption of a rule here, by a vote now, for the consideration of that which you profess to be for—justice to the Cubans? Will you still profess to be for that which you dare neither to vote for nor against? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

I quote against those who follow blindly the system of McKinleyism, and are bound hand and foot, the philosophy of the "great master" of you all, in whose presence you scarcely dare to think [laughter], and under whose influence you are more plastic than clay in the potter's hands. To you I commend his philosophy, and I ask you, as you have long time and often followed it in its triumphant progress, if your consciences must now be salved? Will you repudiate his teachings? Show sufficient respect for the great ability of the master whose will controls and directs you to give now to suffering Cuba and to liberty everywhere an application of the doctrine which your master has advocated with singular eloquence, with marked ability, and even at times with bitter and stinging sarcasm. Will you act as representatives of the people, or are you content to be swallowed up in your Speaker?

If you do not now assert yourselves for the right, how can you meet on the stump and before the country the outraged constituencies which you will be betraying? This was not a mere party question until you made it one. And still it is a question of the manhood, the integrity, and the justice of the people. It is a question now also whether the American House of Representatives is to be suppressed or whether that House is to assert itself boldly. Let us see what is to be done. [Applause.]

Mr. HITT. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a ruling on the question of order.

Mr. TERRY. I desire to call the attention of the Chair to a precedent here——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois has been recognized.

Mr. HITT. I will not speak further upon the question, but merely call attention to the fact that it has been settled, and I ask a ruling.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has no doubt of the question at all, and sustains the point of order.

The Clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill, and read the next paragraph.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HEPBURN reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, having had under consideration the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, had come to no resolution thereon.

LUIS MORENO.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, touching the lynching in 1895, at Yreka, Cal., of Luis Moreno, a Mexican citizen, and the demand of the Mexican Government for an indemnity for his relatives on account thereof.

Following the course adopted in the case of the lynching of three Italian subjects at Hahnville, La., on August 8, 1896, I recommend the appropriation by Congress, out of humane consideration and without reference to the question of liability of the Government of the United States in the premises, of the sum of $2,000, to be paid by the Secretary of State to the Government of Mexico, to be by that Government distributed among the heirs of the above-named Luis Moreno.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 13, 1898.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to Senate bill and joint resolutions of the following titles:

S. 1258. An act to regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes;

S. R. 81. Joint resolution authorizing the Director of the Geological Survey to prepare a map of Alaska; and

S. R. 75. Joint resolution accepting the invitation of the Government of Norway to take part in an international fisheries exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May to September, A. D. 1898.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the bill (H. R. 6896) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for

fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. KING reserved all points of order.

CHANGES OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER announced the following changes of reference:

The bill (H. R. 5349) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same, and for other purposes," approved June 16, 1880—from the Committee on Claims to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill (H. R. 5026) to redeem outstanding certificates issued by the board of audit and the board of public works of the District of Columbia—from the Committee on Claims to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, these changes of reference will be made.

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. KULP for ten days, on account of important business.

LEAVE TO WITHDRAW PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. COWHERD, leave was granted to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies. the papers in the case of the heirs of Andrew J. Surber, Fifty-fourth Congress; no adverse report having been made thereon.

And then, on motion of Mr. HITT (at 5 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of survey of Nehalem River (Bay), Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of survey of Pend d'Oreille River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Quartermaster-General of the Army, relative to that portion of House bill No. 6546, the Army appropriation bill, relating to transportation of officers without troops—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5982) to amend an act entitled "An act declaring a certain bridge across the Tallahatchie River, in Tallahatchie County, State of Mississippi, a lawful structure, and for other purposes," approved May 28, 1896, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 153); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WANGER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4760) authorizing the construction of two bridges across the Choctawhatchee River, a navigable stream in Dale County, Ala., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 184); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MEEKISON, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4385) for the better government of Hot Springs Reservation, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 186); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SPERRY, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4589) concerning delivery of letters in towns, villages, and other places where no free delivery exists, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 185); which said bill and report were referred to the committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. OTJEN, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2507) for the relief of the Portland Company, of Portland, Me., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 154); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FITZGERALD, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6494) for the relief of the Globe Works, of Boston, Mass., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 155); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 171) for the relief of the Atlantic Works, of Boston, Mass., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 156); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. OTJEN, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 252) for the relief of William P. Buckmaster, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 158); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5078) for the relief of Milton F. Colburn, administrator of the estate of Gilbert Colburn, deceased, late of Annapolis, Md., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 159); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5462) for the relief of B. F. Moody & Co., or their legal representatives, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 160); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2132) for the relief of Mrs. A. Shirley, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 161); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DAVISON of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1299) for the relief of Payne, James & Co., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 162); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5340) for the relief of Thomas C. Isgrig, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 163); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FITZGERALD, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1558) to refer claim of Thomas M. Hobbs to the Court of Claims, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 164); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. COOPER of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2910) for the relief of A. T. Hensley, survivor of Fulton & Hensley, doing business under the name of the Lavaca Wharf Company, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 165); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6071) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the North Alabama College, of Huntsville, Ala., for the destruction of said building for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building, and for damage to said building, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 166); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4791) for the relief of the La Grange Synodical College, of Tennessee, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 167); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6069) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Athens, Limestone County, Ala., for the use and occupation of said church building for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting

from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building, and for damage to said building, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 168); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HENRY of Mississippi, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill H. R. 3760, reported in lieu thereof a resolution (House Res. No. 165) for the relief of Henry Easterlin, accompanied by a report (No. 169); which said resolution and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. COOPER of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6146) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Florence Masonic Lodge, of Florence, Ala., for the destruction of their buildings for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said buildings, and for damage to said buildings, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 170); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1168) for the relief of Pearson C. Montgomery, of Memphis, Tenn., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 171); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 433) for the relief of Clara A. Graves, Lewis Smith Lee, Florence P. Lee, Mary S. Sheldon, and Florence P. Lee, legal representative of Elizabeth Smith, deceased, heirs of Lewis Smith, deceased, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 172); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRENNER of Ohio, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4669) for the relief of Carl F. Kolbe, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 173); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HENRY of Mississippi, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1554) for the relief of William Moseley, jr., administrator of the estate of Mrs. Temperance Moseley, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 174); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 272) for the relief of Albert J. Pratt, administrator, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 175); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill H. R. 885, reported in lieu thereof a resolution (House Res. No. 166) for the relief of the heirs of the late J. H. McVeigh, of Alexandria, Va., accompanied by a report (No. 176); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1963) for the relief of E. B. Crozier, executrix of the last will of Dr. C. W. Crozier, of Tennessee, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 177); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1950) for the relief of the trustees of Holston Seminary, at Newmarket, Tenn., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 178); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HENRY of Mississippi, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill H. R. 3763, reported in lieu thereof a resolution (House Res. No. 167) for the relief of Mary Ann Hendricks, accompanied by a report (No. 179); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill H. R. 3767, reported in lieu thereof a resolution (House Res. No. 168) for the relief of the estate of Levi Elmore, deceased, accompanied by a report (No. 180); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRUMM, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1115) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Roach, deceased, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 181); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1004) for the relief of Theodore F. Swayze, administrator de bonis non of the estate of John S. P. Wheeler, deceased, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 182); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. YOST, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1269) for the relief of Olivia and Ida Walter, heirs and children of Thomas U. Walter, deceased, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 183); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BULL, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4122) to correct the naval record of John Hurley, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 187); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 864) granting a pension to Maria E. Hess, widow of Florian Hess—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6638) granting a pension to Nicholas C. Wilson, of Braxton County, W. Va.—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5076) to increase the pension of Rebekah C. Lyman—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3032) granting a pension to Abram Heckendorn, of Harrisburg, Pa.—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6317) to remove the charge of desertion against Alexander McKee—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 6325) for the relief of Allen Greenleaf—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 6281) for the relief of John M. Park—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 6316) to remove the charge of desertion against Charles H. Turner—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 6823) to regulate the pay of assistant engineer officers to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 6824) for the construction of new vessels for the Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6825) increasing the pay of chief engineers of the Revenue-Cutter Service, appointing naval constructor, and granting pensions to seamen of said service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 6826) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved March 3, 1891—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 6827) to repair, improve, and enlarge the public building at Greensboro, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 6828) making an appropriation for the repair and improvement of the national cemetery at the city of Fort Smith, Ark.—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 6829) for the erection of a public building at Wausau, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BARLOW: A bill (H. R. 6894) to provide rules and regulations governing the importation of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, and fruits into the United States, and rules and regulations for the inspection of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, grown within the United States, which become subjects of interstate commerce or exportation—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MAHANY: A joint resolution (H. Res. 122) providing for the purchase or lease of the Erie Canal by the United States—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. SULZER: A joint resolution (H. Res. 123) providing that the Secretary of the Interior permit members of Congress to inspect the lists of persons drawing pensions in their districts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE: A joint resolution (H. Res. 124)

proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUNN: A memorial of the legislature of the State of Idaho, in favor of an additional Cabinet officer, to be known as the Secretary of Mines and Mining—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: A resolution (House Res. No. 165) for the relief of Henry Esterlin—to the Committee of the Whole House.

By Mr. MAHON: A resolution (House Res. No. 166) for the relief of the heirs of the late J. H. McVeigh, of Alexandria, Va.—to the Committee of the Whole House.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: A resolution (House Res. No. 167) for the relief of Mary Ann Hendricks—to the Committee of the Whole House.

Also, a resolution (House Res. No. 168) for the relief of the estate of Levi Elmore, deceased—to the Committee of the Whole House.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 6830) granting a pension to Capt. William McIntosh, of McKees Rocks, Allegheny County, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6831) granting a pension to Taylor McFarland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H. R. 6832) to complete the military record of Caleb L. Jackson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARLOW: A bill (H. R. 6833) for the relief of Silas B. Root, late a private of Company H, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers—to the Committtee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENTON: A bill (H. R. 6834) for the relief of Mary A. Hancock, widow of Samuel Tow, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BODINE: A bill (H. R. 6835) removing the charge of desertion from Michael Burke—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6836) for the relief of William W. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOTKIN: A bill (H. R. 6837) granting a pension to Corydon B. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6838) granting a pension to John W. Biffe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRENNER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 6839) granting pension to John Finkler, late of Company K, Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6840) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Sullivan, late Company D, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and Company H, Nineteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6841) granting pension to Capt. James C. Hervey, late Company I, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWN: A bill (H. R. 6842) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of David M. Rhoades—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARDY: A bill (H. R. 6843) for the relief of S. R. Crumbaugh, of Hopkinsville, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6844) granting a pension to Henry Porter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLSON: A bill (H. R. 6845) granting an honorable discharge to James Whited—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6846) to grant an honorable discharge to William Bolin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6847) granting an honorable discharge to Enos Day—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6848) for the relief of Henry Braustatter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 6849) for the relief of Charles H. Bryson and Robert C. Machesney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6850) for relief of William McAdams, who survived William Marks, now deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DANFORD: A bill (H. R. 6851) granting a pension to George W. Severs, late Company K, Fifth United States Heavy Artillery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE VRIES: A bill (H. R. 6852) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge from the United States Army to Francis M. Lyles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DORR: A bill (H. R. 6853) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Charleston, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6854) granting a pension to S. H. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6855) granting a pension to S. D. Mathews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6856) granting a pension to Mrs. A. D. Siers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6857) granting a pension to Austin McCoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6858) granting a pension to Mrs. Matilda Sigmund—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6859) granting a pension to P. D. Simms—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6860) granting a pension to Mrs. R. H. Geyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6861) granting a pension to John Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 6862) for the relief of T. J. Johnson, of Hindman, Ky.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6863) to pay Elijah Patrick, of Salyersville, Ky., for two years' service in the late war as captain of a company of volunteers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6864) pensioning Elijah Patrick at the pensionable rate of a captain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6865) removing charge of desertion from the military record of William Thomas Robinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6866) removing charge of desertion from the military record of Jack Hamilton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 6867) granting a pension to Zylpha J. Kelly, of Aurora, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6868) granting a pension to Edna Buchanan, of Columbus, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6869) for the relief of Eli Conner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6870) to authorize the Secretary of War to amend the records of the late war so as to show that John C. Burdette was mustered in as a member of Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, on January 14, 1863, and served until October 1, 1862, and to grant said Burdette an honorable discharge of said date of October 1, 1862, on account of general disability—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUNTER: A bill (H. R. 6871) to remove charge of desertion from, and so forth, Edwin Schoffstoll—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 6872) for the relief of James Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 6873) granting a pension to Henry Knoop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6874) for the relief of McKenzie Grandy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6875) granting a pension to Harvey D. Lindley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6876) to increase the pension of George Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6877) granting a pension to William Christie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6878) granting a pension to Persis Barnard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 6879) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Washawnaguett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6880) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Peter Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6881) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George C. Pingrey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6882) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph M. Jackson, alias Mennell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6883) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of Peter Provansha—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 6884) granting a pension to Annie D. Diamond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VANDIVER: A bill (H. R. 6885) for the relief of William E. Sartin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6886) to correct the military record of John J. James—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6887) for the relief of Frank Schnider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6888) to carry out the finding of the Court of Claims in the case of Mangram E. Langston—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON: A bill (H. R. 6889) for the relief of Mount Zion Society—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6890) for the relief of the heirs of John P. F. Scott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6891) for the relief of George W. Fisher, of Concord, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6892) for the relief of Edward P. M. Robinson, of Fairfield County, S. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 6893) granting an increase of pension to Alexander B. Turk, of Prairie du Chien, Wis.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H.R. 6895) to increase the pension of Matthew Fitzpatrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Resolutions of the Florists' Club of Philadelphia, Pa., opposing the free distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BABCOCK: Papers to accompany House bill No. 6893, granting a pension to Alexander B. Turk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARNEY: Petition of John W. Hinton, of Milwaukee, Wis., in relation to American consuls in foreign countries—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Herman, Wis., in favor of postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, protests of the German Society of Milwaukee, Turnverein of Sheboygan, St. John's Young Men's Society of Sheboygan, St. Vincent de Paul Society of Milwaukee, and St. Nicholaus Society of Decade, Wis., against the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of 47 citizens of St, Louis, Mo., asking that no law shall be enacted for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BENTON: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Cassville, Mount Vernon, Moundville, Rocky Comfort, and county of Barton, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of Aurora, Mo., for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of Mary A. Hancock, widow of Samuel Tow, deceased, praying that her claim for property taken by the Army during the late war be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURTON: Protests of editors and others connected with certain evangelical publications of Cleveland, Ohio; also, of certain ministers and other citizens of Cleveland, in opposition to further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BRENNER of Ohio: Protests of 16 German-American societies of Dayton, Ohio, in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BRUCKER: Petition of the Ladies' Union Label League of Saginaw, Mich., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Michigan State Horticultural Society and citizens in favor of a law suggested by the National Nurserymen's Association in relation to insects and other pests—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COLSON: Petition of Post No. 20, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kentucky, in relation to service pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: Statement to accompany a bill for the relief of Charles H. Bryson and Robert C. Machesney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the National Board of Trade, favoring the enactment of the Torrey bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Papers relating to the claim of Elijah Patrick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill bearing upon the claim of Jack Hamilton for honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper bearing upon the claim of T. J. Johnson, to accompany House bill—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, memorial of the board of aldermen of the city of Lowell, Mass., favoring the enactment of a national law regulating the hours of labor in the textile and other manufacturing industries in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. GILLET of New York: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Tyrone, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of Atlanta, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: Petition of Ferd Hemker and 70 other citizens of La Crosse County, Wis., protesting against the passage of a bill further restricting immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Zylpha J. Kelly, of Aurora, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Edna Buchanan, of Columbus, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARTMAN: Protest of the North American Turner Bund of St. Louis, Mo., in opposition to the bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: Papers relating to the claim of Mary Ann Hendricks—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Henry Easterlin—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUNTER: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against E. Schoffstall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: Resolutions adopted by the National Building Trades Council of America, relating to various bills now before Congress—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. JENKINS: Resolutions of the Wisconsin State Grange, assembled at Marshfield, Wis., relating to various bills now before Congress—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. JOY: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McRAE: Statements of G. T. Osborne, R. W. Johnson, W. F. W. White, and Dr. J. H. C. Young, in support of House bill No. 5155, for the relief of Bethany Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Morrison and Aledo, Ill., for the passage of a bill to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, Chicago, Ill., protesting against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind., protesting against the Lodge and McCall bills for the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE: Petition of citizens of Allegheny County, Pa., favoring the passage of a law restricting immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petition of Fred. C. Schiffman, of St. Paul, Minn., and the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, in favor of the Torrey-Henderson bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, protest of Governor D. M. Clough and other citizens of Minnesota, against removing the dam from mouth of Minnesota River and asking an appropriation of $2,500 to retain and improve said dam—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions of German Roman Catholic Central Society of St. Paul, Minn., opposing the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SAUERHERING: Protests of A. A. Ganser and 49 others and Christ Reuter and 22 others, all citizens of Roxbury, Dane County, Wis., in opposition to further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of William Christie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of the Wholesale Grocers' Association

of Southern New England, for an appropriation, as recommended by the United States survey, for making the Connecticut River navigable for commerce from Hartford to Holyoke, Mass.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial, reports, and statistics concerning the improvement of New Haven Harbor, presented by the Chamber of Commerce, harbor commissioners, and common council of the city of New Haven, and the Connecticut State Board of Trade—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. TERRY: Petitions and protests of societies, associations, and citizens of Morrillton, Hartman, Morrison Bluff, Charleston, Subrosa, Altus, Spielerville, Shoalcreek, Prairieview, St. Vincent, Atkins, Piney, Little Fork, and Alexander, in the State of Arkansas, in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. UPDEGRAFF (by request): Memorial of S. W. Gillespie and other citizens of New York City, requesting Congress to authorize the Secretary of War to contract with Charles Stoughton and his associates for the entire work of the Harlem Kills Canal, New York City—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. YOST: Resolutions adopted at the convention of the National Building Trades of America, held at St. Louis, Mo., December 20–24, praying the passage of an amendment to the eight-hour law as introduced by Senator WHITE—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolutions adopted at the convention of the National Building Trades of America, held at St. Louis, Mo., December 20–24, protesting against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions adopted by the convention of the National Building Trades of America at St. Louis, Mo., December 20–24, asking that in the event of the passage of a bill creating a commissioner of labor, agriculture, and capital, H. W. Steinbiss be appointed such commissioner—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolutions of the National Building Trades of America, held at St. Louis, Mo., December 20–24, praying that the right of suffrage be extended to the citizens of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WILSON: Petition of W. H. Crews and other citizens of South Carolina, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill No. 3551, for the relief of John Stephens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *January 19, 1898.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

REPORT OF THE CAPITAL TRACTION COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Capital Traction Company of the District of Columbia for the year ended December 31, 1897; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an urgent deficiency estimate of appropriation for printing and binding for the Navy Department, for the current fiscal year, of $10,000; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

SILVER COINAGE AND COIN REDEMPTION.

Mr. VEST. I wish to give notice that at the conclusion of the morning hour to-day I shall move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution I reported yesterday from the Committee on Finance.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 5493) to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 121) to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolutions; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (S. 1258) to regulate, in the District of Columbia, the disposal of refuse, and for other purposes;

A joint resolution (S. R. 75) accepting the invitation of the Government of Norway to take part in an international fisheries exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May to September, A. D. 1898; and

A joint resolution (S. R. 81) authorizing the Director of the Geological Survey to prepare a map of Alaska.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SEWELL presented a petition of the Pastors' Association of Piqua, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to limit absolute divorces in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS presented a memorial of the faculty of the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called antivivisection bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CHANDLER. I present sundry memorials from various labor organizations and other bodies in the United States, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalpers' bill. I move that the memorials be printed as a document, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER presented petitions of the Woman's Christian temperance unions of Greenville, Northwood, Meriden, and Lisbon, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Tyrone, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of members of the Epworth League of Wolcott; of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Baptist Church of Wolcott; of Grange No. 348, Patrons of Husbandry, of Wolcott, and of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Mount Vernon, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. ALLEN presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 2119) granting a pension to Elsie Desmond, of Norfolk, Nebr.; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 2094) setting apart Fort Omaha, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, to be used as a school for the education of Indian youth, etc.; which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 2506) to erect a public building at Lincoln, Nebr.; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 1622) granting a pension to Mary C. Case, of Holdredge, Nebr.; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry railway postal clerks of Lincoln, Nebr., praying for a reclassification of the railway postal service; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Pender, Nebr., praying for the passage of the so-called free-home bill so as to include the Omaha Indian Reservation in Nebraska; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, Wis., praying that an appropriation of $100,000 be made for dredging the interior channels of the harbor at that city; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BATE presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Nashville, Tenn., praying for the establishment of a department of commerce and industries; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Nashville, Tenn., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the Cumberland River, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. TURPIE presented a memorial of the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis, Ind., and a memorial of sundry citizens of Cass County, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. LINDSAY presented the memorials of J. R. Avery and 119 other citizens, of L. Kamarer and 19 other citizens, of B. F. Dillon and 19 other citizens, of H. Reccius and 19 other citizens, of G. Gregory and 19 other citizens, of J. W. Barham and 19 other citizens, of B. J. Flynn and 19 other citizens, of L. H. Giesel and 19

other citizens, of M. P. Fox and 19 other citizens, of L. Rammers and 19 other citizens, of B. J. Campbell and 19 other citizens, of B. J. Fitzgerald and 19 other citizens, of J. J. Guy and 19 other citizens, of P. H. Sohan and 19 other citizens, of F. McGrath and 19 other citizens, of L. B. Folks and 19 other citizens, of E. Ramsdell and 19 other citizens, and of J. J. Harkins and 14 other citizens, all in the State of Kentucky, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill, or any similar measure; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. DEBOE presented a petition of the senate of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, praying that an appropriation be made for improving, locking, and dredging the Big Sandy River in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of J. L. Joyce and 33 other citizens of Louisville, Ky., praying for the enactment of legislation more effectually to restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ALLISON presented a memorial of 146 citizens of Iowa, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill, or any similar measure; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of the Merchants' Association of New York, praying for a sufficient appropriation to avoid the necessity of a curtailment of the free delivery system of the Post-Office Department; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Pepperell, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the interstate transportation of such shows; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM presented the memorials of Stuart Broadwell and 181 other citizens, of M. Kirchburger and 19 other citizens, of W. H. Leland and 19 other citizens, of W. A. Poush and 18 other citizens, of S. Lazarus and 19 other citizens, of J. N. Fitsmith and sundry other citizens, of E. J. Burns and 51 other citizens, of P. J. Hatfield and 7 other citizens, of J. Yoakum and 18 other citizens, and of M. M. Armstrong and 49 other citizens, all in the State of Illinois, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill, or any similar measure; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HARRIS presented a petition of the Kansas Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America, praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a national military park to commemorate the campaign, siege, and defense of Vicksburg; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented the memorials of U. B. Matt and 19 other citizens, of H. Parsons and 19 other citizens, of J. M. Kirtmand and 19 other citizens, of H. M. Oberholtzer and 19 other citizens, of J. A. Randall and 19 other citizens, of J. H. Ebersole and 19 other citizens, of A. Baemill and 23 other citizens, of E. Duncan and 9 other citizens, of R. E. Welden and 18 other citizens, of J. Heaton and 18 other citizens, and of O. U. Ruff and 18 other citizens, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the appointment of a tariff commission; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Los Angeles, Cal., remonstrating against the annexation of Hawaii to the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for an increase in the artillery force of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of the North Side Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Springfield, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. SPOONER presented the petition of W. W. Rice and 44 other citizens of Stevens Point, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. THURSTON presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 1698) granting a pension to Alden B. Thompson; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

THE JAMES CREEK CANAL.

Mr. KYLE. Mr. President, I have in my hand a petition from citizens of South Washington. As it is very important, I wish to read it and to have the attention of the Senate for a moment. I shall ask that the petition be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The petition relates to the health not only of that section of the city, but of all the city, and particularly to the health of members in both Houses of Congress. I doubt whether these facts are known to half the members of the Senate, but they are accurate and demand immediate consideration.

The petition reads as follows:

Whereas there does exist in South Washington an unsightly ditch, known as the James Creek Canal, which has existed for about twenty-five years; and

Whereas said canal is about 7,920 feet long and 60 feet wide, thereby exposing to the effects of the sun a surface of 474,200 square feet; and

Whereas the average depth of sewage, garbage, and filth now deposited in the bottom of this canal on the 14th day of January, 1898, is about 2½ feet by actual measurement taken in eight different places between Virginia avenue and N street, thereby amounting to about 43,900 cubic yards so deposited to fester in the sun during the coming summer and give its death-dealing gases; and

Whereas during the time that the said canal has been in existence no less than 110 human beings have lost their lives therein by drowning; and

Whereas it is estimated that sewage and filth from 150,000 people is daily from year to year allowed to enter this canal; and

Whereas the existence of the said canal is estimated by those most able to judge to entail a damage upon the property along and near its banks of at least $250,000; and

Whereas it is only 5 squares, or about 1,500 feet, from the Capitol building of the United States to the northerly end of the said canal; and

Whereas the wind during the hot or summer months almost always blows directly from this canal to the Capitol building, thereby wafting its deadly vapors directly to the building and its occupants: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the residents of South Washington respectfully ask that Congress may take speedy and prompt measures to secure the removal of this James Creek Canal, which by reason of its long unsanitary condition is now more than ever endangering the health and progress of the entire capital city.

We, the undersigned, therefore respectfully ask that the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia will appoint an early day when we may appear before your honorable body in regard to this matter.

It is signed by a very respectable body of citizens of that section of the city, property owners, who ask that action be taken during this session by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

I will state to the Senate in a word that last summer, during the extraordinary session of this body, the committee of citizens referred to asked me to visit the canal with them. It was in the same condition then that it will be during the coming summer. This is a body of water a mile and a half long, beginning 1,500 feet south of the Capitol building, flowing like a great river of thick, muddy filth; and every now and then, almost over every square yard of surface, bubbles come to the top in the shape of little geysers, and the marsh gas escapes to the atmosphere with such a stench as to compel one immediately to leave the banks of the canal.

I thought of microbes of every description, not microbes in embryo, but microbes with wings, all ready to fly, and of their flocking to the Senate Chamber, and I could imagine ourselves, when we opened our windows to the south to get a breath of fresh air, getting wave upon wave of those microbes from the foul air of the James Creek Canal.

Mr. GALLINGER rose.

Mr. KYLE. I wish to say a word further. Probably the Senator from New Hampshire wishes to charge me with something.

I have opposed in times past the extension of streets, the issue of bonds, and the construction of large sewers for the purpose of building up the private property of owners in the suburbs of the District, but I am willing now, with my knowledge of this death-dealing canal so near to us, to cooperate with any member or all the members of this body by any means at command to convert this into a covered or arched sewer, and to support a trunk-line sewer system for the District.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I rose simply to make a reasonable inquiry, and not for the purpose of charging anything upon the Senator from South Dakota. I would not do that under any circumstances. But I rose to ask the Senator whether or not the matter has heretofore been called to the attention of the Senate, and especially to the attention of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Is it an original movement or is it a matter that has heretofore been agitated?

Mr. KYLE. I will state that the attention of the people generally has been called to it, but heretofore I believe there has been no concerted action upon the part of the South Washington Citizens' Association to bring this before the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say to the Senator that I have been a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia for several years, and it is an entirely novel proposition to me. I confess I have not seen the canal and did not know of its existence. It is a very extraordinary and lamentable thing if such a cesspool exists in the city of Washington and in such close proximity to the

Capitol, and it ought to be suppressed. Every Senator will agree to that, and I am sure every citizen will sustain the Senate, and the committee especially, in taking any action which may be necessary to accomplish that purpose.

The unfortunate thing is that Senators who are sent here ostensibly to represent their constituents and to transact the business of the country are called upon to serve as common councilmen, to investigate sewers and leaks in gas pipes, and to legislate to open alleys, to erect gaslights and electric lights, a form of statesmanship from which I think the members of the Committee on the District of Columbia would be glad to escape if they could. But nevertheless that committee—and I desire now to pay a tribute especially to the chairman of the committee, the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. MCMILLAN]—has always taken cognizance of such grievances as this and has acted promptly; and I assure the Senator from South Dakota that one member of the committee at least will cooperate with him to abate this nuisance if it exists to an extent which endangers the comfort or health or the lives of the people in that part of the city.

Mr. KYLE. I will say to the Senator from New Hampshire that I have talked with the chairman of the committee, and he assures me that he will gladly receive the committee of citizens, and, if possible, take up the matter during the present session.

I desire to state here that during the past five or six years many complaints have been made by members of both Houses in regard to our poisoned atmosphere. Malarial complaints are heard from members who have strong, hardy constitutions. It is my solemn judgment that the cause of it is nothing more nor less than this death-dealing canal, which is only 1,500 feet from the Capitol building.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The petition will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2872) to amend section 1370 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the Medical Corps of the Navy, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2680) amending "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1893, reported it with an amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1703) to establish a department of public health, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2343) to create an executive department to be known as the department of public health, and to prescribe the duties and powers thereof, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5516) to amend and reenact section 5 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the mayor and city council of Monroe and the police jury of the parish of Ouachita, La., to construct a traffic bridge across the Ouachita River opposite said city," approved February 8, 1897, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WOLCOTT, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 345) for the relief of Horace A. W. Tabor, reported it as an amendment intended to be proposed to the Post-Office appropriation bill, and moved that it be referred, with the accompanying report, to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1481) granting an increase of pension to Gen. Halbert E. Paine, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

WITHDRAWAL OF A REPORT.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I ask leave to withdraw, for the purpose of amendment, Report No. 409, accompanying the bill (S. 1055) appropriating money to pay the claim of the Western Paving and Supply Company, which was reported by me from the Committee on Claims on the 16th of December last.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There being no objection, the report will be withdrawn.

C. R. DOBBINS.

Mr. FRYE. From the Committee on Foreign Relations I report a bill, and as it will not take a second to pass it, I ask for its present consideration.

The bill (S. 3279) to authorize C. R. Dobbins to accept a gold watch awarded to him by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in recognition of his humane and gallant services to the shipwrecked crew of the British schooner *Ashton*, of Weymouth, Nova Scotia, was read the first time by its title.

Mr. ALLEN. Let the bill be read for information.

The bill was read the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That C. R. Dobbins, keeper of the light station at Moose Peak, Maine, be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept a gold watch awarded to him by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in recognition of his humane and gallant services to the shipwrecked crew of the British schooner *Ashton*, of Weymouth, Nova Scotia.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TENNESSEE STATE CLAIMS.

Mr. COCKRELL. From the Committee on Military Affairs I report back favorably without amendment the joint resolution (S. R. 6) providing for the adjustment of certain claims of the United States against the State of Tennessee and certain claims of the State of Tennessee against the United States and submit a report thereon. It is a joint resolution which I introduced at the request of the late Senator from Tennessee, Mr. Harris. A similar joint resolution passed the Senate at a former Congress and was favorably reported in the House. It is again favorably reported, and as it is a matter between the State of Tennessee and the United States I ask for its present consideration. It will take only a few moments.

Mr. BATE. I join in the request that the joint resolution be immediately considered. It will not take any time. It passed before without controversy.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Tennessee also joins in the request. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 3280) granting a pension to David P. Mering; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3281) granting a pension to Nancy Hawkins; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 3282) to restore the rights of certain militiamen and nonenlisted persons to present claims on account of disabilities and wounds received in the military or naval service of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3283) regulating the postage on letters written by the blind; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3284) for the relief of the estate of James A. Gregory; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced a bill (S. 3285) to increase the pension of Mary F. Hopkins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3286) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. E. S. Kelly; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 3287) to provide compensation for injuries received by George E. Giles, of Watertown, Wis., at the Ford's Theater disaster, which occurred June 9, 1893; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3288) granting an increase of pension to Henry Harnden; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3289) granting a pension to Richard Bottrell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KYLE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 89) providing for the publication of official statistics of cities; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. TURPIE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 88) providing for the appointment of a commission, under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the preliminary survey, with plans, specifications, and approximate estimates of cost thereof, for the construction of a ship canal, of approved width and depth, from the lower shore of Lake Michigan to the Wabash River, and for the further investigation of the practicability of the construction of such waterway; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. TURPIE. I will state that the joint resolution is identical with the joint resolution which was passed by the Senate at the last session of Congress, but failed in the House for want of

time. I respectfully ask the early consideration of the joint resolution by the Committee on Commerce, to whom I move that it be referred.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the pension appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 94) to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses; which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

STATISTICS OF INDEBTEDNESS, ETC.

Mr. ALLEN. I present a very carefully prepared statement of Prof. J. A. Collins, a competent statistician, showing the total indebtedness of the United States and the ratio of possible production in the United States, which I ask to be printed in the RECORD and also as a miscellaneous document.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Senate Document No. 75, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session.]

An investigation such as provided for by the proposed amendment seems to be of the greatest importance, as the facts to be made known through it are absolutely necessary for a thorough understanding of our financial condition and in order that steps may be taken intelligently to relieve existing evils.

A careful study of the data secured by the Eleventh Census (although such data is by no means complete) will prove the correctness of this conclusion. The volume of debt represents the limit of demand against the producing energy of the nation, and the volume of produced values the limit of the power to meet this demand.

The interest charge upon the volume of debt being reloaned or reinvested for profit in that way goes back annually against the producing capacity itself charged with interest, as does also the amounts paid upon the principal, thus compounding the demand, while the producing energy grows by a much smaller ratio. If the figures of the Eleventh Census are at all reliable, a most dangerous condition has been developed, and it is necessary that the exact facts should be known and some measure taken to equalize the ratio of increase of demand and that of production. This can not be done without exact and reliable data upon which to base conclusions.

The annexed statement, taken from the reports of the Eleventh Census, will serve to illustrate:

Debt volume.		Total values produced annually.	
Public bonded debt United States—States, counties and municipalities	$2,027,170,546	Exact and estimated	$19,742,986,563
Quasi public corporations, exact and estimated	5,293,548,342	Deduct annual cost of maintenance of population, at $275 per capita, or 75 cents per day	17,448,959,000
Private corporations and individuals, exact and estimated	11,461,372,154	Annual surplus, from which interest must be paid	2,294,027,563
Total	18,782,091,042	Deduct annual interest charge	1,502,567,283
		Net annual surplus	791,460,280
Average interest rate by no means less than 8 per cent. The census report shows the average rate upon debts secured by mortgage to be 7.35 per cent. This debt is less than one-third of the total, the remaining two-thirds commanding higher rate. Annual interest charge, $1,502,567,283; annual interest charge per capita, $23.68.		Annual surplus per capita, $12.47.	

Ratio of increase of producing ability, estimated by natural increase of population, by ratio of increase of aggregate of wealth as shown by the censuses of 1880 and 1890, and also calculated by average increase in wage volume, shows in neither case a greater ratio than an average of 4 per cent per annum.

Thus it is seen that there is a demand at 8 per cent on a debt volume almost equal to the power of production and that demand compounding annually, while the producing ability to meet it grows only at a simple average ratio of 4 per cent. As will be seen from the above statement, the annual surplus is small, but a short continuance of the progression of demand would consume it entirely.

The figures here given are from data reported by the Eleventh Census, which furnishes the first information in this direction, and from the data given the subject seems to be of sufficient importance to demand thorough investigation and exact results. The principle and mathematical result of this compounding demand against a lesser ratio of increase of producing ability are demonstrated in the accompanying pamphlet, on pages 80-85; the detail and classification of public debts, pages 103-193. Some interesting figures as to the absorption and concentration of produced values are cited in the accompanying newspaper extract, and still further elaborated in the pamphlet, in Chapter XVII, page 63. Other important facts are illustrated in Chapter XXVIII, page 118. The debt investigation by the Eleventh Census has opened a broad field, which must be thoroughly explored before we can advance from theory to exact knowledge in the domain of finance, and the proposed amendment seems in the direction of taking the first and most necessary step.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH—LANDLORDS GET ONE-HALF THE TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCT OF THE COUNTRY—PROF. J. A. COLLINS THROWS NEW LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT—SIX AND ONE-HALF BILLION DOLLARS GO TO REAL-ESTATE OWNERS AND ONE AND ONE-HALF BILLIONS TO INTEREST ON DEBTS EVERY YEAR—STARTLING FIGURES FROM THE CENSUS OF 1890.

[Written for the Journal.]

That the aggregate wealth of a nation is a proof of its greatness, its prosperity, and progress is a most vital and fundamental delusion, although it is universally set out without fear of contradiction by a class of political charlatans, whose profession is to fly the eagle and excite senseless enthusiasm, and a large proportion of people accept their assertions and boasts as unquestionable truths.

People are oftener misled in judging of conditions and effects of systems by this false conception than by any other.

The fact is that the aggregate wealth of a nation is no criterion by which to judge of its prosperity. A vast amount of values centralized in the hands of a few or of a class may exist in a nation and the mass of its population groan under the most grievous oppression, in the most abject poverty and slavery, while they wallow in the densest ignorance. Russia, Turkey, Persia—all of the great autocracies of history are evidences of this fact.

The true prosperity of a nation or people is best indicated by the general distribution of wealth. The more general the distribution the greater the comfort, happiness, and prosperity of the people and the greater the degree of liberty enjoyed.

Taking this standard as a guide, what is the status of our own nation in the scale of prosperity?

There is no questioning the fact that this nation is the possessor of a vast amount of accumulated values, which are evidences of the wonderful producing capacity of the industry of our people. But how are these values distributed—to what extent do the masses of the people benefit by them; what proportion do the producers retain of the values created by their industry and skill? In what degree is their labor lessened or their comfort and advantages multiplied by them?

From the most authentic data in our possession, gathered and compiled at great expense by the Government, the following interesting and startling facts are developed.

The total wealth of the nation is estimated by the Census Bureau to aggregate $65,037,091,197 actual value. This aggregate is classified as follows:

Real estate, with improvements thereon	$39,544,544,333
Live stock on farms and ranges and farm implements	2,768,015,040
Mines and quarries, including product on hand	1,291,291,579
Gold and silver, coin and bullion	1,158,774,948
Machinery of mills and products on hand, raw and manufactured	3,052,593,441
Railroads and equipments, including street railroads	8,685,407,323
Telegraphs and telephones, shipping, and canals	701,755,712
Miscellaneous	7,893,708,821
Total	65,037,091,197

Of this total of wealth it will be seen that by far the greater portion is made up of real estate values; about 61 per cent of the whole being made up of this special class of property.

Land being the first and greatest necessity of man, the requirements for the greatest degree of prosperity would demand a general distribution of this important factor in the great economic problem. Let us see what are the actual conditions in this regard.

The data as to home ownership shows the following conditions to prevail: The total population on June 1, 1890, was 63,450,760, or about 12,690,152 families of 5 members each, or an aggregate of that many homes, both owned and rented. Out of the total number of families the number owning and occupying mortgaged homes and farms is about 2,250,000, leaving 10,440,152 families occupying hired homes and farms, or those which they own free of incumbrance; about 8,250,000 families occupy hired homes and farms, leaving 2,190,152 who occupy their homes free of incumbrance.

This shows that about 66 per cent of the people are actually tenants and consequently can have no share in real estate values, but real estate represents for them a burden in the shape of rent. It will be observed that 18 per cent occupy mortgaged homes and farms. Now, the holder of a mortgaged home is virtually but a tenant holding under the superior right of the mortgagee and paying an annual tribute equivalent to rent.

A very great portion of lands so held are forfeited, and the holders become actual tenants. Adding the mortgaged homes and farms to the percentage of tenants, we have 74 per cent of the population cut off from any share in this class of values, leaving the entire aggregate of land values in the hands of 26 per cent of the population. But included in this class of owners are those who own no more than the homes they occupy free of incumbrance. The class of free-home owners is about 16 per cent of the population, and in this is included the landlord class. Deducting from the 26 per cent the class who own no more than the homes they occupy, we have about 10 per cent of the population owning and controlling somewhere near 90 per cent of the total land values of the nation, or 6,517,614 own and control $35,590,089,899 of real-estate values, or $5,460 per capita, while 53,933,146 people own and control only $3,954,454,434, or about $74 per capita.

The percentage of the tenant class in great cities is really startling, Boston and New York showing over 84 per cent to be tenants, and other cities nowhere going below 75 per cent. For cities of 100,000 population 80 per cent would be a fair average of actual tenants. The knowledge of these facts will give us the means of discovering the influence of real estate as a power in the transferring of values.

Rent is the first demand always to be met out of the earnings of labor. Estimating the average rent of homes, of all classes, at $250 per annum, and estimating the annual payments on mortgaged homes, including interest at the same amount, we have the enormous sum of $2,696,657,250 annually transferred into the hands of 10 per cent of the population in the form of rent for property used alone as homes. Now, this sum represents about one-sixth of the total amount of values annually produced by the industry of the nation.

This enormous amount of rent, it must be borne in mind, is paid for property used only as homes, or, in other words, for dwelling houses. Now, there remains property used for business purposes, ranges, ranches, and various other uses. Suppose the rent of all other classes of real estate combined to be only equal to the amount paid for homes, and we have an amount of value annually transferred to the landlord class equal to about one-third of the total annual product of values; and if we add to this the profits from sales, we raise the amount annually transferred to a sum equal to almost one-half of the total of all values annually produced, and this vast sum flows into the hands of only 10 per cent of the population.

Unquestionably real estate, under the prevailing land system, is a most important factor in the transferring of values and the centralization of wealth.

Another most important influence in transferring values into the hands of the few is the interest on the volume of debt, public and private.

The debt volume is shown to be about $18,027,170,546, classified as follows:

Public debt United States—States, counties, and municipalities	$2,027,170,546
Quasi-public corporations	5,000,000,000
Private corporations and individuals	11,000,000,000

Now, the average interest rate for the United States on loans received upon real estate is found to be 7.85 per cent. As real-estate security usually commands the lowest rate and short loans, commercial accommodations, etc., higher rates, and as only about $6,500,000,000 is secured upon real estate, it would be a low average to estimate 8 per cent as the rate.

This would represent an annual interest charge of $1,442,173,643. If this charge remained stationary at this sum, there would be an annual transfer of the enormous sum of $7,835,488,143 from the products of labor to the creditor

class from rent and interest alone. But this interest charge is not a stationary one. On the other hand, it grows by geometrical progression, for the reason that the interest charge is annually reloaned by the creditor class to the producers and itself charged with interest, thus compounding against the producers.

The producing capacity of the nation grows, of course, but in a ratio not at all to be compared with the ratio of increase of the interest charge.

By comparing the data of 1880 with that of 1890 it is found that the producing capacity of the nation grows at the ratio of about 4 per cent per annum, and this is only a simple ratio, so it is seen that we are trying to run a geometrical progression of demand against a simple ratio of production to meet it, and even a simpleton ought to be able to see that such a thing is impossible beyond a given point and for a very short time—that certain ruin is the inevitable end.

But the matter is even worse than this, because the debt volume, independent of added interest charge, grows in a ratio at least equal to the ratio of increase of productive capacity. Setting off one increase against the other, we have the interest charge growing by a geometrical progression which will double the debt volume in about nine years, and thus an enormous amount is annually transferred from the producing class to the small percentage of the population which constitutes the creditor class.

As to the distribution of the aggregate volume of wealth, it is shown that the tenant class, which we have seen constitutes 66 per cent of the population at the very least, own only 5 per cent of the aggregate wealth.

The homes whose value is less than $5,000 constitute 82 per cent of the total number of homes and 52 per cent in value of the mortgaged homes, showing that more than one-half of the values of homes which are mortgaged belong to the poorer class of owners. Only 9 per cent of the total wealth is owned by the tenant families and the poorer class of those who own their farms and homes under incumbrance, and these constitute about 25 per cent of the total families, showing 75 per cent of the population to own 91 per cent of the aggregate wealth.

Finally, there is a group of 4,047 families, or 20,235 individuals, who own and control nearly $15,000,000,000—say $12,000,000,000, or about one-fifth the aggregate wealth. Otherwise stated, 20 per cent of the aggregate wealth is owned and controlled by three-hundredths of 1 per cent of the population.

As to the means by which this vast amount of value was transferred to so small a class of holders, it is shown by investigation that a little over 20 per cent of the total was transferred by land and its exploitation; 10 per cent by natural and artificial monopolies; 0.02 by agriculture and ranch stock with land; 51 per cent by trade and manufactures with land and securities; 13 per cent by interest, profit, and speculation, often with land; only 0.008 per cent by inheritance.

This verifies the evidence of the influence of land in the transfer of values and centralization of wealth. It also proves the immense power of speculation, as it will be observed that productive industry, distinct from the element of speculation, has no place in the amassing of great fortunes.

The distribution, according to the various industries, is a subject of great interest, and many startling facts have been developed, a knowledge of which will be of immense value in formulating systems of reform.

Agriculture being the primary industry upon the prosperity of which the development of the others depends, and employing as it does the greatest number of people, it is natural to suppose that it would require a large share of the total of wealth, but the data do not show this to be the case.

The total number of farms in the United States is 4,564,641. These represent a farm population of about 30,000,000 individuals, including both owners and tenants.

The value of these farms, including improvements, farm implements, live stock, etc., is about $15,982,267,689, or about 25 per cent of the total wealth, while the agricultural population represents about 50 per cent of the total. Of these farm families, about 35 per cent are tenants and 23 per cent occupy mortgaged homes, or 58 per cent of them practically homeless.

In transportation and mining the aggregate wealth employed is about $17,737,048,055. These industries, let us estimate, employ about one-half the number engaged in agriculture, and we have 25 per cent of the population and about 28 per cent of the wealth as the proportions. This leaves $31,317,775,443 to the remaining 25 per cent of the population, which includes the banking, trading, retired, wealthy, idle—indeed, all other classes not engaged in productive industry; or, in other words, the nonproducers of the population control about 47 per cent of the entire volume of wealth, exclusive of what share they may have in the capital already accounted for as invested in productive industry. Or we might say that 47 per cent of the total wealth is used exclusively for speculation and the exploiting of the industrial population.

We have seen how potent a factor in the centralization of wealth speculation is. This percentage of wealth represents the basis of this power.

The profits returned of course are difficult to estimate, and such estimate will not be attempted here. Enough, however, has been shown to prove that although our country can boast of a vast amount of accumulated wealth, it is of comparatively little benefit to the industrial masses, but, on the other hand, has been exploited from them to add to the luxury and demoralization of an idle class of nonproducers who use it to oppress and plunder those whose industry and energy alone are the reliance of the nation.

J. A. COLLINS,
Washington, D. C.

MUSCOGEE COAL AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I desire to enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate, on Monday last, passed the bill (S. 2858) authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes, so as to have it pending.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas, that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I do not ask for action upon the motion. I simply desire to have the motion to reconsider entered and pending.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The motion to reconsider will be entered.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas subsequently said: I have ascertained since entering the motion to reconsider the vote by which Senate bill 2858 was passed that the bill has been sent to the House of Representatives. I therefore move that the House be requested to return the bill to the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

POSTAL FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM.

Mr. HOAR. I submit a resolution on which I ask immediate action.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads be instructed forthwith to inquire and report what sum of money, to be immediately available, is necessary to preserve the efficiency and usefulness of the postal free-delivery system, and to report the same as an amendment to any appropriation bill to which it may be appropriate.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I think I ought to say a word upon the resolution. I will ask to have it read again. I should like to have the Senate hear the phraseology of it.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President, the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads is always ready to carry out any request the Senate may make of it, but I think the Senate ought to bear in mind that we are utterly powerless on the question of appropriations. We can never deal with the question as to how much money shall be appropriated for the carrier system. All we can possibly do if this resolution shall carry is to act as an auditing committee for the Committee on Appropriations and ask the Committee on Appropriations to give us information from time to time as to what has been done. Then when we are through with the question, it must go to the Committee on Appropriations, which will deal with it de novo, and may or may not pay the consideration to the recommendation of the Post-Office Committee that we should hope it might.

Under the circumstances, Mr. President, it would be a great saving of time if the resolution could go at once to that omnium gatherum, the Committee on Appropriations, which is sure to ingulf it in the end, and which is sure to give the service what in its opinion the committee thinks it ought to have, and its opinion will not be based, I fear, in the slightest degree upon what our committee has reported.

Of course we are all, it is not necessary to say, in entire sympathy with the desire of the Senator from Massachusetts that the postal facilities of this country shall be extended in every possible degree. But our committee is utterly powerless to deal with the question. As I said, we can act as an auditing committee for the Committee on Appropriations, and then what we say is not taken as final. But we will do it if the Senate thinks we ought. However, I think the resolution ought to go to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, the subject to which the resolution calls the attention of the Senate is a very important one. The city where I dwell, a city growing very rapidly and of over 100,000 inhabitants, was startled a few days ago by an order of the Post-Office Department to reduce the number of its letter carriers by ten, which is about a sixth of the whole force. The same order directed New York and Boston and some other large cities to reduce their force about a fiftieth. We were immensely behind those cities in the proportion of our carrier force, in view of our needs as judged of by population or by the value of the business which it serves. The principal newspaper of the city said, hardly with an exaggeration, that if a dynamite bomb had been dropped in front of the post-office it would not have created more consternation among the business men of the city than that order.

It is an order—I do not find fault with it—based upon a deficiency of about $150,000 in the appropriation for the current year, and all that is wanted to supply this need, I suppose, is an appropriation of about $150,000, to be immediately available.

Mr. President, the New England manufacturers depend for the successful conduct of their business, under circumstances which are always sufficiently onerous, on the prompt delivery of their correspondence, and that correspondence is with all parts of the country. The correspondent at the other end is just as much interested and it is just as much a convenience to him, even if he dwells in an agricultural district or a cotton-raising district or a mining district or anywhere else. A miner who wants a machine desires to have his order filled promptly. If it has got out of repair, any mechanism which he wants he desires to have immediately. And so with a cotton producer who wants a cotton gin or any machinery, or a person who wants any agricultural machinery. If the gear is out of order, he does not want to lose the twenty-four hours which this free-delivery system gives. The system is one of the great instruments of civilization.

This is a twenty-minute question, a five-minute question, with the committee. The Postmaster-General can state in five minutes how much is needed for this service.

Mr. WOLCOTT. May I ask the Senator a question, not to be in the least disputatious? The Postmaster-General never makes a recommendation to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads as to how much he needs for any branch of the postal service. His recommendations do not come to us. All his recommendations go to the Committee on Appropriations. We never get them.

Mr. HOAR. Well, you ought. The Committee on Appropriations, of course, is to be the final reporter to the Senate, and the final judge, before the matter of these appropriations comes to the Senate, because it has to deal with the question of every particular need and the relation of every need of the Government to every other need, and the capacity of the people to raise a particular sum of money in a particular year. I understand it is the policy of the Senate, expressly declared in its rules, to refer such questions in the first instance to the appropriate committee.

We had, for instance, at the last session of Congress, the question of the proper salaries of marshals and district attorneys. The Committee on Appropriations insisted or expressed very strongly their desire that the Committee on the Judiciary should deal with that question in the first instance and make known their views to the Committee on Appropriations, on which they finally acted. We have had at the present session of Congress an amendment proposed in regard to providing judges and other public officers with reports. That was referred in the first instance to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that committee reported their opinion for the information and consideration of the Committee on Appropriations.

There have been two or three other matters. The question of the appropriation for Mr. Du Pont's expenses, which was reported yesterday, I think, by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], from the Committee on Appropriations, and included in the bill, was referred in the first instance to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and then to that committee. That is what the sixteenth rule applies to when it provides that no amendment shall be received to any general appropriation bill that shall increase an appropriation, unless it be to carry out some existing law "or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate." That implies as clearly as language can imply that the standing or select committee dealing with that particular subject shall first ordinarily consider the question. Then the rule goes on further to state that all such amendments increasing an appropriation shall, one day previous to being offered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Otherwise we should be compelled to come to the plan, which I myself think a bad one indeed, of having a dozen appropriation committees instead of one.

The policy of the Senate, I repeat, is that each committee considers the special subject. I do not mean that this is to apply to the routine appropriations which run through every year. The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill is changed a little every year, but not requiring necessarily the attention of the special committee every time. The Committee on Appropriations knows all about those appropriations, and usually they are repeated at nearly the same from year to year. The growth of the country requires a little increase in those appropriations.

Mr. CARTER. If the Senator will permit me, it may be to his advantage to know that the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads were in session this morning and were presented by the chairman with certain communications from citizens of New York relative to this identical question. It seems that the carrier system of New York City has been curtailed, or at least the Department has refused necessary extensions. Some weeks ago I made an application to the Department to investigate the necessity for an extension of the free-delivery system at Great Falls, in Montana. The inspector to whom the matter was referred reported that it was necessary and desirable, but the Department, in transmitting the result of the inspector's report, announced that the appropriations available would not justify the increase.

The committee this morning, taking the matter under consideration, reached the conclusion that there is no defect in the existing law requiring the attention of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads; that the legal machinery is entirely adequate, but the steam a little short.

What is needed in this case is an increase of appropriation to meet the growing demands of this branch of the postal service. There is no need for any legislation on the subject. Hence the resolution does not present a proposition looking to the enactment of any law, but rather to the acquiring of money through the appropriate committees in the two Houses of Congress for the execution of existing law. I think the Senator would save time and avoid some confusion by having the resolution directed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HOAR. I do not care two cents to what committee the matter goes, but my purpose was to call the attention of the Senate, with such emphasis as I could command, to the great danger to a great public convenience. The Senator from Montana says that it is a matter that only requires steam. I do not know whether there is more steam to be found in the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads or in the Committee on Appropriations, but the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] can inform us on that subject.

I am perfectly willing to amend the resolution by substituting the Committee on Appropriations. I want to have the Senate order the inquiry. I am aware that I could ask the committee privately to make the inquiry, but I want to have my constituents understand, and I want the Senate and the proper committee of the Senate to understand that this is a very grave and serious matter.

I have had occasion to go all through the matter of the need of my own community for postal free delivery within six weeks. The number had just been raised by ten, and that is not half enough. I say it is utterly intolerable to the business men of that community (and I have no doubt that what is true of that community is true of the community represented by the Senator from Montana) that this great public service should stop. The result is to be that there are crowded manufacturing villages, which in some parts of the country would by themselves be treated as large cities, that are to be deprived of the letter-carrier system, to which all their business habits, all their modes of business, and all their business necessities conform.

I will, if it is desired, modify the resolution by having the Committee on Appropriations make the inquiry.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I am in sympathy with the suggestions made by the Senator from Massachusetts. I have reason to believe that in a number of the cities there is a defect in the delivery of mail under the carrier system.

Mr. HOAR. This is a proposition to prevent the cutting out of the existing service, not to increase it.

Mr. ALLISON. I think I understand the point, although I may not. The question of a letter-carrier system is an administrative matter. It is not a question, it seems to me, for the inquiry of any committee of this body in the sense proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts. Is it proposed that we shall take into consideration here and decide whether there shall be ten more or ten less letter carriers in Worcester or Boston or New York or in my own city? It seems to me that we can not do it. Under the organization of our Government we have committed to a Postmaster-General the administration of the postal affairs.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator from Iowa allow me to make one suggestion at that point?

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. This is a case where the Postmaster-General wants to do it and has decided that it is necessary, but the trouble is the lack of money to carry out the desire of the Department.

Mr. ALLISON. If the Senator will allow me, I will reach all those questions in due season. Here is an administrative affair. It is under the control of the executive department. How do we reach such questions with the executive department? Take the Committee on Appropriations, as the Senator has now suggested by a modification of his resolution. The Committee on Appropriations is authorized to recommend the appropriation of money for an existing service, whatever that may be, and it is required by the statute to do so upon regular estimates which must be submitted in a Book of Estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury and transmitted to Congress at the beginning of each session. It is provided that if there are special estimates or deficiency estimates, those estimates must come from the Secretary of the Treasury and be submitted to the Vice-President, and by the Vice-President laid before the Senate and transmitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

I saw the other day a criticism to the effect that the Committee on Appropriations had made a great mistake because they did not, in the urgent deficiency bill that was passed here yesterday, propose an additional appropriation for letter carriers. The Postmaster-General has made no estimate for a deficiency in the letter-carrier service, I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts. How can the Committee on Appropriations originate an appropriation for such a purpose when there is no communication from the Postmaster-General, the head of that great Department, who is presumed to administer it, and who, I think, can administer it better than the Senator or any committee of the Senate? If the Postmaster-General had sent a letter through the Secretary of the Treasury, or directly to this body or to the other, or even to the Committee on Appropriations, we certainly would have considered it, and doubtless we would have followed the recommendation of the Postmaster-General.

But I submit that it is not necessary that any committee shall take hold of this question. If the Senator from Massachusetts is aggrieved or if his constituents are aggrieved respecting the infrequency of mail deliveries, as I have no doubt they are—and I have had some occasion myself to complain in this respect—the proper course is to inquire of the Postmaster-General why it is that the letter-carrier system is not effective, and let him give us the reasons why he does not ask for further appropriations. So far as we know he has ample appropriations and has not exhausted those for the current year.

Mr. HOAR. He has not got enough; that is all.

Mr. ALLISON. He does not say so in the way whereby Congress can properly under our statutes reach the question of additional appropriations. We had an urgent deficiency appropriation bill here, which we passed yesterday. There was not presented

to the Committee on Appropriations a suggestion of any deficiency respecting the letter-carrier system, and no suggestion is to be found anywhere in our archives that the Postmaster-General has complained that he has not money enough to administer the letter-carrier system, the railway-mail system, or any of the various branches of the Post-Office Department. If the Postmaster-General wants money to administer the affairs of that great Department, he ought to ask for it through the regular channels, as our statutes provide.

So I submit to the Senator from Massachusetts that, without reflecting upon the Postmaster-General, we should first ask him, through a resolution of the Senate, what is the difficulty in the pathway of suitably administering the letter-carrier system, and let us not impliedly by resolution make an investigation of the administration of the Post-Office Department. We have a very able head of that Department, one who I have no doubt is interested in the progress and development of our postal system and in facilitating in every way possible the transmission of the mails, and I for one do not like to see a resolution of inquiry submitted here which impliedly reflects upon that officer as neglecting a duty which is plainly marked out to him by the statutes of the United States.

It seems to me before we institute such an inquiry we should give the Postmaster-General himself the opportunity of stating why it is that he discontinued 10 letter carriers in Worcester, others in Boston, and others in New York. If he gives as the reason that he has not sufficient money to carry on this work, let him furnish an estimate for the 10 letter carriers in Worcester, the 50 in Boston, and the 5 in my own city. How can the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads without proper data undertake to make up an estimate of what are the real necessities of the postal service respecting the letter-carrier system not only in Massachusetts or in New York, but in every other State of this Union? So I submit to the Senator from Massachusetts that, before entering upon an inquiry as to whether the Post-Office Department is wisely or unwisely administered, we should first institute an inquiry of the Postmaster-General himself.

Mr. HOAR. My honorable friend from Iowa, usually so wise and fair, seems to me to have at every step misstated the proposition about which we are talking.

Mr. ALLISON. I will see if I understand the Senator, because I do not wish to misstate his position or to misunderstand it. As I understand, the Senator from Massachusetts makes a statement that there is an inefficient administration of the letter-carrier system in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. HOAR. That is one of the Senator's misstatements or misunderstandings.

Mr. ALLISON. I will ask the Senator, Is there an inefficient administration of the postal system in Massachusetts?

Mr. HOAR. I have made no statement on that subject and no statement which warrants that question.

Mr. ALLISON. I will ask the Senator another question. Has he not stated that there has been a reduction of ten in the number of letter carriers in his own city?

Mr. HOAR. I have.

Mr. ALLISON. What is the result of that? Is it not that there is an inefficient execution of that part of the postal system?

Mr. HOAR. Not the least in the world.

Mr. ALLISON. Then there is no necessity for any action, if there is no difficulty because of this reduction, and why should we make such an inquiry?

Mr. HOAR. I did not say there was no difficulty in consequence of this reduction. I said there was no charge of improper administration in Massachusetts.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from Massachusetts said that there had been a reduction of ten carriers in his own city, and a reduction in other cities. I agree with him. I have heard that that is true. Now, the Senator says because of that the postal service is embarrassed, and that it struck the people of Boston like dynamite. Who struck them like dynamite? Was it this Senate?

Mr. HOAR. I did not say that.

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly not; but the implication from the Senator's statement was that there was an inefficient administration of the Post-Office Department.

Mr. HOAR. May I make a suggestion to the Senator?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator is speaking in my time.

Mr. ALLISON. I beg pardon. I thought I was speaking in my own time.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] said that he did not know whether there was more steam in the Appropriations Committee than in the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. That is the question I want settled.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator's time must be very valuable if it is necessary for him to make that statement.

I was saying that there had been an implied criticism by the Senator from Massachusetts and by others that the Committee on Appropriations have not done what they ought to have done, and we are told that if we had made proper appropriations this great difficulty in Massachusetts would have been avoided.

Mr. HOAR. I did not make any such suggestion.

Mr. ALLISON. It seems impossible for me to quote the Senator correctly. I do not claim to quote the exact language the Senator used, but what I want to say is——

Mr. HOAR. Would it not be well for the Senator to let me make my statement so that he may understand me?

Mr. ALLISON. I will hear the Senator.

Mr. HOAR. I stated when I took the floor that the Senator from Iowa, usually so wise and fair, seems to have misunderstood every statement I made. Thereupon the Senator pops up——

Mr. ALLISON. And I will pop up again. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOAR. And proceeds to state all over again the mistakes that he made before. Perhaps we shall get along more rapidly if he will allow me to state what I did say.

Mr. ALLISON. I suppose that is the very best thing.

Mr. HOAR. I have not yet suggested anywhere a fault in the Post-Office Department or in the Committee on Appropriations. Nothing of that kind has come into my mind. What I have said is this: The Post-Office Department found, in the exercise of its discretion, that ten more letter carriers were necessary in the growing city of Worcester—which within a few years has grown from 15,000 to 105,000 inhabitants—and appointed them six weeks ago, and that number was not half what we needed or a quarter. The Department wrote a letter to the postmaster at Worcester, saying that because of an insufficiency in the appropriation there was not money enough to pay for the service, and so it would have to be cut down.

Whether the Appropriations Committee provided for the Department all that it estimated to be necessary at the beginning of the fiscal year, I do not know, and have not inquired; but, however that may be, it turned out that twelve months ago there was not money enough by the little sum of $150,000 to support the letter-carrier system of the country as established by the Post-Office Department and as they desired to carry it out for the current year. So it becomes necessary either to cut down in February until the 1st of July the letter-carrier system for Worcester and New York and Boston and Dubuque, Iowa, or there must be now supplied the sum of $150,000. That is the whole of it.

I do not think the Senator has any right to get up and say that I have attacked the Postmaster-General or that I have attacked the Senator's committee. There is not one word in my utterance, except to say that it has turned out that the thing which the Postmaster-General desired to do costs more money than has been provided him with which to do it. That is all there is of it; and the resolution asks the appropriate committee of the Senate—I supposed it was the Post-Office Committee—to inquire how much money is necessary to enable the Department to continue the service without interruption for the next three months.

Now, coming to the next proposition of my honorable friend, I do not concede what he says, that we are to violate a statute if we do this thing. We are makers of statutes, and the Congress of the United States can not violate a statute. It makes statutes.

Mr. ALLISON. That is true.

Mr. HOAR. That is the exact phrase the Senator used.

Mr. ALLISON. By the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. That it violates a statute by the Senate to inquire how much money is necessary to prevent a deficiency. That is a funny proposition to my humble mind.

Mr. ALLISON. I will say to the Senator that I certainly was not guilty of stating so absurd a proposition as that. If I was, it was wholly a slip.

Mr. HOAR. That is what I thought.

Mr. ALLISON. If the Senator so understood me, he mistook my meaning.

Mr. HOAR. Then comes the Senator's further proposition. He says that we ought not to do that thing—if I misunderstood him, he will correct me—that we ought not to cure an admitted evil and grievance by our legislative authority unless the Postmaster-General previously sends in an estimate and request. I do not understand that to be the function of this body or its relation to mankind. The Constitution expressly provides that the Senate may make amendments to money bills as to other bills, and time out of mind it has been the practice of the Senate, when any Senator or the body itself was informed that any particular appropriation was necessary, to make such appropriation. We do not put our heads in the mouth of the lion of the Post-Office Department; and I venture to say that in the wildest dreams of my honorable friend the chairman of that committee, even when the steam was on, the argument never occurred to him before as an argument against a proposition of this kind that because the Post-Office Department had not come in and asked for a particular appropriation needed for the public service, or even if the Post-Office

Department did not think it wise, we were not entitled to exercise our discretion and invoke our legislative power.

I supposed that the committee, of course, would ascertain these facts from the Postmaster-General. What I want to do is to call the attention of the Senate, of the Postmaster-General, and of everybody else interested in the matter to the fact that here is a grave and important danger of a grave and important public misfortune, to wit, the stoppage of the letter-carrier system, on which the conduct of the business of innumerable business men depends, and that I want to have remedied at the first moment. The simple way would be for a committee of the Senate to inquire of the Postmaster-General whether, in his judgment, this ought to be remedied. If they agree with him, as I think they should, then they should report on the next appropriation bill the sum he desires.

Now I should like to have read the letter to which I have referred as part of my remarks.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
SUPERINTENDENT FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1898.

SIR: The time has arrived when it becomes absolutely necessary for the Department to devise ways and means to avoid an anticipated deficiency of about $150,000 in the free-delivery service during the remainder of the fiscal year, as it is not at all certain that Congress will provide for it.

It appears from the records of this office that ten carriers have been allowed your office during the current fiscal year. In order that Worcester may help in taking care of the deficiency, I have to request that you reduce your force by the number allowed during the current year. This may be done by reducing the number of deliveries in the residential portions one, making four delivery routes three, and three, two. Please take steps to carry out this arrangement by February 1, 1898.

Very respectfully,

PERRY S. HEATH,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

POSTMASTER, *Worcester, Mass.*

Mr. HOAR. I should like to have explained—and I see the Senator from Iowa proposes to rise again—what is the reason of the opposition to this proposition. I supposed when I moved the order that, as a matter of course, no human being would object to a simple inquiry whether $150,000 would be enough to supply this want which the Postmaster-General has already shown he wishes to supply by appointing the men for the whole country, and I find the opposition begun by my honorable friend from Colorado is kept up by my honorable friend the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. There must be some hidden cause of trouble in the Department which I do not understand.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President, I certainly did not intend to involve the Senate in any discussion over this very natural and praiseworthy resolution or attempt of the Senator from Massachusetts to secure to the country the benefits of much-needed mail facilities. I only desired to call his attention to the fact of the utter powerlessness of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to deal with any branch of the subject whatever, or in the slightest degree to assist in remedying the trouble, unless possibly in one respect. The Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, if the Senate will support it, can settle for all time the question of a sufficient number of mail carriers to deliver the mails. We have pending, and have had pending for years, a bill that, if enacted into law, will change the existing law as to second-class mail matter so that we shall make second-class mail matter pay decent postage. I may not state the proportions with entire accuracy, but I am measurably right when I say that the second-class mail matter of the United States costs 65 per cent of the entire expense of serving the country with its mail and brings in less than 3 per cent of its revenue.

What the Senator says as to the awful disaster that seems to have overtaken these New England people because they can not send and get their letters quickly is true, but a great number of the New England citizens are to-day represented in the city of Washington by men who are insisting upon appearing before the Post-Office Committee to protest, in the interest of publications which they circulate through the country at the rate of a cent a pound, against Congress passing a law which would compel them to pay some sort of postage that would be partially remunerative. If the influence of these New England cities could be procured, not alone to get a proper appropriation to carry the mails and for mail carriers, but also to relieve the country from the awful burden of carrying this second-class stuff at a cent a pound, at an enormous loss of millions and millions of dollars to the country, I think we should be better off and have less trouble about mail matter and mail carriers.

Mr. HOAR. Why does the Senator speak of those people as representatives of New England alone?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Because they happen to be New England publishers who are here.

Mr. HOAR. I beg the Senator's pardon; but does the Senator think it quite proper, when any one particular representative of New England makes a suggestion here, to say that other persons are the representatives of New England cities? Those persons represent their own particular business.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I do not mean to make any suggestion as to New England that is not a very favorable and rose-colored one. That is the only kind I ever make, I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts; but I do mean that New England sentiment I hope may operate upon New England people.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will pardon me one moment, the subject to which he now alludes—second-class mail matter—is one about which there is a division of opinion in New England, as there is in the rest of the country, and one of the ablest, though very brief and compact statements in relation to what the Senator has been saying has come from my own home within twenty-four hours.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I have not a doubt about it.

Mr. HOAR. And the publishers are quite as importunate in Philadelphia and Chicago as they are in New England.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Very true; but I doubt whether they are as influential as those of New England. I think I ought to say personally, in explanation to the Senator from Massachusetts, that I do not mean in the slightest degree to make one of these propositions wash the other, but I did not think it was inopportune to call the attention of the Senate to this subject at this time, when we all feel the need of great economy in the public expenditures, because our income is not as great as our expenses. I desire to see the people of the United States have proper mail facilities, but at the same time wished to call the attention of the Senate to the awful waste of public money by carrying stuff at 1 cent a pound, which results in an enormous loss to the revenues of the country.

Mr. ALLISON. Only a word more respecting this matter. If I exhibited any heat in its discussion it was wholly unintentional. Of course I had no wish to reflect on the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], or misinterpret or misrepresent or misquote him, and I have too high an opinion of his integrity and fairness in debate to suppose for a moment that he wished to misrepresent me. If the Senator from Massachusetts understood me to say that I supposed that the Senate of the United States have no jurisdiction of the matter until we are instructed to act upon it by a Cabinet officer, I was wholly misunderstood by him; or if he understood me to contend that in the Senate we have no power of appropriating money until we have an estimate from a Department, he wholly misunderstood me. I have been here a little too long and have seen too much of the practice of the Senate to suppose that we do not occasionally appropriate money without the request of a Cabinet minister or any other outside party.

What I was trying to impress upon the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senate was that the resolution did not meet the situation, and that if we made an inquiry as to the need of the letter-carrier system in Massachusetts, we should not gain anything thereby, especially because that inquiry would spread and magnify itself until we were required to make an investigation as to almost every important post-office in the United States. To ascertain what amount of money is necessary for the efficient administration of the letter-carrier system is a question which must, in the end, be decided by the administrative officers of the Government, who have all the details necessary. Adopting, however, what I think would be a very unusual course in the Senate—indeed, I do not know of any such resolution ever having been heretofore offered, although I may be mistaken as to that—the Senator from Massachusetts proposes to instruct the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to "forthwith inquire." "Forthwith" has an important signification. Then the Senator changed his resolution to instruct the Committee on Appropriations to "forthwith inquire."

Mr. HOAR. That meant pretty soon.

Mr. ALLISON. "Pretty soon"—the day after to-morrow, I suppose.

I ventured—it may have been with some animation—to make a suggestion to the Senator from Massachusetts, who is a venerable Senator than whom none is more familiar with the rules and customs of the Departments and of the legislative bodies as respects appropriations. He has not informed us, even in his last statement, whether he has inquired of the Postmaster-General.

Mr. HOAR. I have got his letter here, stating all that is required, if the Senator will pardon me. I produced a letter from the Postmaster-General stating that he found what he had ordered to be done could not be done for the lack of money.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from Massachusetts will observe that I do allow him to interrupt me, and I do so with pleasure.

Mr. HOAR. I instruct you with pleasure. [Laughter.]

Mr. ALLISON. Very well. What does the First Assistant Postmaster-General say to the Senator from Massachusetts? He says it appears from the records of his office that the ten carriers which have been allowed the Worcester office during the current year will have to be dropped. He begins his letter by stating:

The time has arrived when it becomes absolutely necessary for the Department to devise ways and means to avoid——

What?

an anticipated deficiency.

There is no deficiency now; there is no suggestion in this letter that any body ought to be called upon to appropriate money. There is in the next sentence a suggestion that even if there should be a deficiency there might be some doubt whether Congress would supply it. Then the letter proceeds to say:

To avoid an anticipated deficiency of about $150,000 in the free-delivery service during the remainder of this fiscal year—

Five months and more—

as it is not at all certain that Congress will provide for it.

There is no deficiency. There is no forthwith inquiry necessary. There is ample money, and the Senator bases this inquiry upon the idea——

Mr. HOAR. The Postmaster-General says there is an anticipated deficiency.

Mr. ALLISON. But there is no deficiency now. I suggested mildly, with as much deference as I could, to the Senator from Massachusetts, who is familiar with our proceedings here, that he ought to address the inquiry to the Postmaster-General, and ask for an estimate for a deficiency appropriation or a suggestion how it was to be dealt with. I ventured the statement, which I repeat, because I believe it, that it is rather a reflection upon the Postmaster-General to require any committee to undertake this inquiry in the manner suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts. I should feel that way if I were Postmaster-General. I should at least think it was wise for the Senate, either through a Senator or a committee or a resolution, to inquire of the Postmaster-General what the difficulty is as respects the inefficiency of this service, because it is inefficient, as stated by the Senator from Massachusetts, and whether any more money is needed.

The Senator from Massachusetts says to me that he did not say it is inefficient, but that there is not enough money to maintain its efficiency. If there is any difference between those statements I am unable to see it.

I suggest that this inquiry had better go to the Postmaster-General. I will state, with respect to the Committee on Appropriations, not that the Senator from Massachusetts accuses me or the Committee on Appropriations, that I saw in a newspaper only yesterday that the Committee on Appropriations had been criticised for not including in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill a deficiency appropriation for letter carriers. I have no reference to the Senator from Massachusetts or to any particular newspaper, because I do not remember where I saw it.

Now, in response to that suggestion, I ventured to state that there is no estimate for a deficiency, and also to suggest that, in the due and orderly proceedings of this body, under our statutes and under our rules, where in the administration of a Department there is a deficiency, it is the duty of the head of the Department to make an estimate for that deficiency and send it here and have it referred.

That was the sum and substance of all I said upon this matter. I was not even replying to the Senator from Massachusetts upon the subject. I was not addressing my observations to him. I was speaking in the course of orderly proceeding here in order to reach what the Senator desired, and if he chooses to attribute to me heat in debate, I certainly can not object.

I merely desired to have the Senate understand that in my belief and judgment the Senator from Massachusetts was not taking the wisest and best course to reach this result. If the Senator wants the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to make the inquiry, or the Committee on Appropriations either, I certainly have no objection; but I suggest that the easiest way to reach the matter is to ascertain whether there will be a deficiency at the end of the year; if so, how much, and how much more money is required to carry out the work of this branch of the service.

Mr. HOAR. I will hold out an olive branch to my friend the Senator from Iowa. I withdraw the resolution and present it in the modified form in which I send it to the desk. I wish to pay my tribute and profound respect to the Senator from Iowa not only as a wise man in all serious matters, but what I had not suspected before—an admirable humorist.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution as modified will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be instructed forthwith to inform the Senate what sum of money, to be immediately available, is necessary to preserve the efficiency and usefulness of the postal free-delivery system.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not wish to criticise my friend, but the usual method of applying for information to Department officers is to use the word "directed."

Mr. HOAR. I use the word "instructed," and not the word "directed." "Instructed" is practically the same word.

Mr. ALLISON. I will state that it is an unusual form, but I do not object to it.

Mr. CHANDLER. I should like to hear the directory words read again.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the resolution.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. CHANDLER. The word "instructed" should be changed to "directed," to conform to the language most commonly used in the Senate; but, equally with the Senator from Iowa, I yield that point to the Senator from Massachusetts, if he prefers the word "instructed." However, I do not think the word "forthwith" should be used on anything except a very extraordinary occasion. This is an extraordinary occasion, of course, in some respects, because we have had eloquent speeches from the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Iowa, and those who have listened to them have been not directed, perhaps, what to do, but instructed what to do in the performance of their duties as Senators.

But, in all seriousness, I do not think there is a public exigency here which requires the use of the word "forthwith." Therefore I suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that there will be no objection to the resolution if he will leave out that word. I do not want to create the impression that this is a great public crisis. We may wish to use the word "forthwith" when there will be importance to be attached to it, and I do not want the efficiency of the word destroyed on a resolution of this sort.

I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will consent to leave it out, and if he does I shall not object to the resolution. If he does not, I shall ask to have the resolution go over until to-morrow, in order that I may more carefully study the effect of that word in resolutions of this kind.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I was glad to see the Senator from New Hampshire pour oil upon the troubled waters. There is no difficulty between the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Iowa when they come to look into the existing condition of the Treasury. I have not much doubt that, in view of the fact that there was a deficit of $44,000,000 under the Dingley Act up to the 1st day of this month and a deficit of $2,000,000 thus far this month, the Postmaster-General deemed it wise to reduce the expenses of his Department; and I know of no place where he could have done so more successfully than in those sections of the country where——

Mr. HOAR. Where they pay all expenses.

Mr. ALLEN. No, Mr. President, not where they pay all the expenses, but where, under the beneficent operations of this most beneficent measure known to the country as the Dingley bill, there are strikes and lockouts, so that the people have ample time to go to the post-offices and get their mail without the assistance of carriers. I do not see anything particularly wrong in that respect. The Senator from Massachusetts complains, and possibly justly, that the force of carriers in his city has been reduced ten. Out in the little town where I live, in the West, where perhaps we do not expect quite so much as do the people of the East, we are contented to go through the mud and slush to the post-office and get our own mail, and we are very thankful indeed sometimes if the postmaster does not lock us out before the hours of business expire.

Speaking still more seriously, a charge has been made in several of the great journals of the United States within the last six or eight weeks that there is an annual leakage in our post-office expense to the amount of eight or nine million dollars a year as a result of overweighing by those who have contracts for the carrying of the mail. Those charges have gone to the extent of specifying where this fraud upon the Post-Office Department was being committed. In one instance it specified that during the weighing season (and my understanding is that what constitute the weighing season are certain weeks set apart when the mail is weighed as an estimate for a contract for four years) contractors paid the postage on patent medicine advertisements to the amount of fourteen carloads in one case, and transported them as mail matter upon which they were to receive pay from the Government.

Mr. President, it is absolutely astonishing, if not appalling, that charges of this gravity and directness should be heralded from one end of this country to the other, read by Senators and members of the House, no doubt, and read, possibly, by the Postmaster-General himself, and yet the party in power charged with the responsibility for this abnormal condition of affairs should remain as silent as the grave respecting it. If we only had the nerve—I know of no word that expresses it better—if we only had the moral courage to take hold of these frauds and save the money of the United States, save these eight or nine million dollars which are annually being wasted, as much so as if the money were thrown into the fire and burned, we would not only have money enough to supply the ten carriers the Senator from Massachusetts wishes at Worcester, but we could put an efficient corps of carriers at every important mailing place in the United States. And yet Senators, grave and dignified Senators of long years' experience, are standing here and contending with one another like boys at play as to whether a resolution is properly worded, or whether it is respectful to the Postmaster-General to call his attention to the matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask that the resolution may go over, if the word "forthwith" is to remain in it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that under objection the resolution will lie over until to-morrow. The resolution is laid over.

SILVER COINAGE AND COIN REDEMPTION.

Mr. VEST. I gave notice this morning that at the close of the morning hour I would ask the Senate to consider the concurrent resolution I reported yesterday from the Committee on Finance. At the request of several Senators who are compelled to be absent from the Chamber to-day, I will change the notice by stating that to-morrow at the close of the morning hour I will certainly ask the Senate to consider the concurrent resolution.

EDUCATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALASKA.

Mr. CARTER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, directed to furnish to the Senate an account in detail for each year of all moneys heretofore appropriated by Congress for educational purposes in the Territory of Alaska, and the manner in which such appropriations have been expended, particularly showing—

First. The location, cost, character, dimensions, and date of construction of each building erected.

Second. The name and location of each school aided to any extent from Government appropriations in said Territory, and the amount of such aid or cost thereof, if furnished in the form of materials or supplies.

Third. The auspices under which the respective aided schools have been or are being conducted.

Fourth. The name of each person now or heretofore employed or paid by the Government from such appropriations, the place, date, duration, and nature of employment, and the compensation paid.

Fifth. The number of pupils enrolled in each aided school, the length of the school term, and the cost per capita for board, clothes, and tuition.

Sixth. The food or clothing furnished the respective schools, the cost thereof, by whom and how purchased and paid for.

Seventh. The amounts paid for traveling or for other miscellaneous purposes, with the items, date, and cause of the expenditures, and by whom made.

Eighth. The amount appropriated and expended for reindeer for use in said Territory, by whom disbursed, to whom and when paid, and the number, cost per head, location, and condition of such reindeer.

JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

Mr. CHANDLER submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce, in connection with its investigations under the resolution which passed the Senate on the 11th day of January, 1898, be directed to inquire into the uses made by the railroads constituting the Joint Traffic Association of the fund provided by articles 16 and 17 of the articles of organization of said association adopted November 19, 1895, to take effect January 1, 1896; that said committee ascertain whether or not said fund is lawfully in existence, and examine the details of the expenditures, and inquire whether or not they are made for lawful purposes, and whether or not any illegality or impropriety in the expenditure of such funds should be prohibited and punished by a law of Congress.

INVESTIGATIONS BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. HOAR submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Fund of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and the same hereby is, authorized, in all matters submitted by the Senate to said committee, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, and that the expenses thus incurred be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee.

BERNARD CAMPBELL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate:

In response to the resolution of the Senate dated December 18, 1897, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State and accompanying papers relating to the claim of Bernard Campbell against the Government of Haiti.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 19, 1898.

BOARD OF REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The joint resolution (H. Res. 121) to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution was read twice by its title.

Mr. MORRILL. I ask that the joint resolution be put upon its passage.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Vermont asks for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The bill (H. R. 5493) to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes was read twice by its title.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I ask that the bill be now considered.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FAULKNER. Has the bill been reported by any committee?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The measure is identical with the bill which passed the Senate on Monday last, which was reported from the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. COCKRELL. I thought the bill had passed already.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The Senate bill passed on Monday. This is a bill which has come from the House. The two bills are identical.

Mr. COCKRELL. This is identical with the bill which was passed?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Precisely; word for word.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, and was read the third time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Shall the bill pass?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I was not present when the Senate bill passed the Senate, but I should like to inquire whether the pending bill provides for an additional receiver and an additional register in each land office in the United States.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. It does not. On the contrary, when the bill becomes a law it will obviate the necessity of having an additional receiver in many land offices in the country. The object of the legislation, as was fully stated here by the report submitted last Monday, is simply that receivers in the various land offices may be responsible under their bonds for any moneys received from the sale of Indian lands. The matter was fully explained at the time the bill was passed in the report which was submitted.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. If it does not create an additional receiver and an additional register, it would seem to take away from the registers and receivers any duties that they now have with reference to lands other than Indian lands. I want to call the attention of the Senator to the language of the bill. I may be entirely in the dark and in the bark about the matter. I presume I am.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I will state to the Senator from Connecticut that the first sentence of the bill is the statute as it now stands down to the word "who," and that the wording is the suggestion of the Interior Department.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Is there any other section which prescribes the duties of registers and receivers?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. None whatever. The duties of registers and receivers are prescribed by the regulations of the Department.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I want to read the provision, for this will be all the law there will be, as I understand it, about the appointment of registers and receivers after the bill passes:

There shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register of the land office and a receiver of public moneys in each land district established by law——

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Right there, Mr. President——

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut—

who shall have charge of and attend to the sale of public and Indian lands within their respective districts, as provided by law and official regulations.

Does not that call for the appointment of any new officers?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. It does not.

Mr. CARTER. I will state at this point that the duty of collecting money for Indian lands by section 2234 of the Revised Statutes is imposed upon registers and receivers in addition to their other legal duty. The defect in the section rested in the fact that the official bonds are not made liable for moneys collected. By express statutory provisions the bonds are made liable for fees collected and for moneys collected under all other forms of entry on public lands under which moneys are paid; but there was an omission in this particular section which probably was not noticed at the time as being a defect. In the course of administration, however, it was found in the case of one or two defalcations that by strict construction the official bond of the register and receiver could not be held liable for moneys collected for the sale of Indian lands, such moneys being held in trust by the Government for the Indian tribes.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I will state, if the Senator from Montana will allow me, that there is a decision of the United States court for the district of Idaho, I believe, to the effect that a receiver is not responsible under his bond for any money that comes into his hands as a result of the sale of Indian lands. To remedy that is the object of the proposed legislation.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. All the change, then, that has been made in the statute, as it now is, is to insert the words "and Indian lands"?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. From the word "who," in line 9. It is simply reenacting the present statute, in other respects.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I presume that, having been examined by the Public Lands Committee, it is all right.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. It has been very thoroughly examined.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill was passed.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I ask that an order may be entered for the return of Senate bill 2934 on the same subject, which passed the Senate last Monday.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There being no objection, the House will be requested to return the bill to the Senate.

TRANSPORTATION METHODS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. TILLMAN. I ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce be directed to investigate while pursuing its inquiry under the resolution of the Senate of January 11, 1898, the question whether railroad-ticket brokers have obtained and sold free passes issued by any railroad company; and further, whether any railroad companies have habitually violated section 22 of the interstate-commerce act, prohibiting free transportation except in certain specified cases; and also whether or not unlawful discriminations have been practiced by any railroad companies by receiving payment for transportation otherwise than in money; especially whether a system exists under which contracts are made with the proprietors or editors of newspapers and periodicals under which special tickets or passes are issued and paid for by advertising or other newspaper paragraphs, and whether similar special contracts are made with lawyers under which tickets or free passes are issued to them as retainers, which are not to be followed by any actual legal service; and that said committee be directed to consider whether or not penalties should be enacted by Congress to punish violations of said section 22 committed by railroad officials who give free transportation unlawfully, as well as all persons who receive such illegal free transportation, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. CULLOM. That is a pretty long resolution and requires a very extensive investigation. Whether the conditions require it is, I think, a little questionable. I would rather that the Senator from South Carolina would allow the resolution to be referred to the committee to consider the question whether we want to go into that long investigation before any attempt at legislation is made. I am very anxious to get in here before the session closes some bill looking to legislation to correct the evils which we know exist in a large degree. I hope the Senator will allow the resolution to be referred to the committee for consideration by that committee, and then, if they think it wise to go into the investigation, of course we will do it.

Mr. TILLMAN. I do not see why the committee or the chairman of the committee should seek to restrict the scope of the investigation which we are already pursuing. The testimony already brought out before the committee on the anti-scalping bill, as it is called, shows very clearly that the issuing of passes by the railroads contrary to section 22 of the interstate-commerce act is universal. They acknowledge it. The general agents and presidents and other officers of railroad companies acknowledge it openly. The resolution merely broadens the scope of the investigation. It gives us as a committee the opportunity to send for persons and papers and get at the facts. Then, if we can agree upon a bill to amend the present law so as to do away with those evils, of course the matter will be determined by the committee. Otherwise the matter will come in here when the bill is reported and the question will have to be decided by the Senate as to just what will be done. I do not think that the chairman of the committee wants to keep out the truth or to suppress it or to prevent us from getting at it, and the resolution merely contemplates our being able to arrive at the facts. That is all there is about it.

Mr. CULLOM. The chairman of the committee certainly does not desire to keep out the truth. The fact is that the committee has as much truth now as will justify it in reporting the most vigorous legislation that it can possibly prevail upon the Senate to pass, prohibiting nearly all character of violations of the law. For instance, for several weeks in the meetings of the committee we have been investigating what is known as the scalping business. At the beginning it was the impression that the scalping was practically carried on by the scalpers outside of railroad offices, and that, while there might be small violations of the law by railroad agents themselves, it was not done very extensively. But it has been developed by the testimony, I think, sufficiently to convince everyone that not only were the men outside carrying on the scalping business guilty of doing what we charged they were doing, but that they were doing it in collusion with railroad agents as well.

So it is perfectly apparent to the committee, I think, as it is to the Senator from South Carolina himself, that we have abundant evidence to show that railroad agents generally were as guilty as the scalpers outside; and we are therefore prepared, I think, if legislation to cure these evils is what we want, to frame a bill and report it to the Senate and ask the Senate's consideration of it; so, also, in other directions.

What I am desirous of doing is not to have an investigation all the year around and take testimony, incurring the expense of printing and sending for witnesses and all that, but to prepare bills in the light of the testimony we already have, which is sufficient to show that not only scalpers are carrying on this business, but that they are doing it by the connivance of the railroad agents, and they could not probably get along without it. Such is the case in other respects. While I have no disposition to keep back the truth, and I am anxious to have it, yet I do not want the Senate to instruct the committee to go on with the investigation indefinitely, but I do want Congress actually to enact into law some legislation to try to cure the evils.

I hope the Senator will allow the resolution to be referred; and if the committee find that they need more testimony than they now have to enable them to prepare bills that will enable them to cure the evils, then I am as anxious as he or anybody else is to report the resolution back and ask for authority to proceed with the investigation.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock has arrived. It becomes the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business, which is Senate bill No. 94, to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses.

Mr. TILLMAN. I should like the Senator who has that bill in charge to give me just a few minutes to explain the scope of the resolution. Of course I can not press it now or get a vote on it, but I am unwilling to have it go to the committee. If the Senator will permit me, I will explain the reason why.

Mr. CULLOM. Let the resolution come up to-morrow.

THE CENSUS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 94) to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses.

Mr. CARTER. I will state that an understanding was reached on yesterday afternoon to the effect that the request made for unanimous consent to take a vote at a definite time on the pending measure, Senate bill 94, should be renewed to-day. I now renew the request then made for unanimous consent that a vote be taken on the bill and amendments then pending at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, the 26th instant; that is, one week from to-day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate has heard the request for unanimous consent as to the census bill, that a vote be taken on the bill and amendments at 4 o'clock p. m., January 26. Is there objection?

Mr. CHILTON. I wish to suggest to the Senator from Montana that there is no necessity for putting the census bill in that position at this time. There will be no difficulty about getting a vote at an early date, and to consent now, with other matters pending which are likely to absorb the time between now and next Wednesday, to vote at a particular hour would possibly be unfair. I therefore suggest to the Senator from Montana that he allow the matter to remain in its present attitude, occupying such spare time as he can find, and that when the Hawaiian treaty gets out of the way, he then ask consent for a definite hour to be fixed for the vote on this bill. An agreement now for a vote next Wednesday, in view of the obvious purpose of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS] and the friends of annexation to press the debate upon that treaty from day to day, might result in unduly limiting the discussion. Let the matter, therefore, lie over for the present. I am sure there will be no disposition to make delay. Everybody recognizes the advisability of an early preparation for the taking of the next census. There are differences of opinion, however, in regard to the propriety of establishing a permanent census bureau. If the bill was amended so as to relieve it of that feature, there would be little difficulty in getting it through without further trouble.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, it is quite obvious, I think, that the discussion of the pending annexation treaty is liable to engross the attention of the Senate for an indefinite period of time; and it is so apparent that the early passage of this preliminary census bill is a matter of the greatest public importance that I feel constrained to ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration and disposition of the bill at this time, unless some date in the near future can be agreed upon, not a date so near as to prevent a full and fair and free discussion and the presentation of all desired amendments, but a date that will insure the passage or final disposition of the bill at least before the first of next month. I do not wish to persist in naming the 26th instant, but if the 1st day of February could be designated as the date, I am inclined to think that by virtue of a definite date being fixed in advance Senators desirous of submitting views or amendments on the bill will see to it that other matters are for the time being laid aside and that this important pressing question shall receive proper consideration.

If, however, at this time it is understood that no agreement can be reached and no disposition made of the census bill until after the Hawaiian treaty matter shall have been disposed of, I can not concur with the Senator from Texas that we may reasonably hope for an early disposition of the bill. I do not know what the views of the Committee on Foreign Relations may be concerning the time at which a final vote may be taken on that important measure, but

it is not reasonable to suppose that the vote will be taken before the 1st of February. It may be the 1st of June before that vote is taken. In view of this decided uncertainty it does not seem that it is well to lay aside indefinitely a matter conceded by all to be of present and pressing importance, which will in itself certainly not consume more than twenty-four hours in discussion—certainly it will not consume more than to-day and to-morrow—awaiting the contingency presented by the possible disposition of the Hawaiian treaty in the near future.

If the 26th of the month is not satisfactory to the Senator from Texas as a date for the final vote, I trust he will kindly suggest some later day, so that we may be assured that this preliminary machinery looking to the taking of the census may be started in motion in due season, and allow the submission of the general plan of legislation to the present session of Congress, so that the census bureau, whether it be determined to be permanent or only temporary, shall be launched in the active preparation of its work before the present Congress adjourns.

Mr. WHITE. If the Senator from Montana will permit me, I will make a suggestion. It seems to me the situation is a little complicated, owing to the fact that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] has given notice that to-morrow he will call up the resolution reported from the Committee on Finance. That resolution ought to pass unanimously, but I am afraid there may be some adverse comments on it by certain Senators, and it may lead to debate. I am informed that it will.

Mr. CARTER. I rather think the Senator has been erroneously informed. It will probably pass unanimously.

Mr. STEWART. Why not name the first Monday in April for the final vote on the census bill?

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Nevada suggests that the first Monday in April will probably do for the final vote upon the census bill.

Mr. CHILTON. Speaking for myself, I can say to the Senator from Montana that I have not the slightest objection to an early disposition of the census bill. If we get through with it by March, we will then have provided for the Twelfth Census relatively a year earlier than the Eleventh Census was provided for. The bill which started the preparations for taking the Eleventh Census was passed in March, 1889. If we get through a new census bill by March, 1899, we will then have a state of preparation for taking the next census equal to that which existed in regard to the taking of the last census.

I am not disposed, however, to say that we should delay the matter so long. There is no doubt that the Senator from Montana will get this census bill through the Senate in ample time. The subject will be acted on by both Houses and the President during the present session. That is about all that he can expect to accomplish. It does not seem to me that there is any such urgency that these preparations should be now begun as to justify him in pushing the matter to a vote or to a unanimous agreement for a vote at this time.

If I knew that we would get three or four days, or even twenty-four hours, in which to debate this question, I would gladly consent to the desired agreement; but it is not at all certain that we will get any time to debate the census measure between now and the 1st day of February. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS] has been on his feet several times this morning to make a motion that we go into executive session. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] has a resolution on the financial question which he expects to bring to the attention of the Senate to-morrow morning. Those two questions are of such general interest that if their consideration is continued actively, all the time between now and the 1st day of February will be engrossed, to the exclusion of the census and other subjects.

Mr. BACON. I ask the Senator from Texas also to recall the fact that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] has been especially appealed to to know whether appropriation bills would be interposed, and he declined to say that they would not be.

Mr. CHILTON. I suggest to the Senator from Montana to allow this measure to stand in its present posture and we will get it up. I for one will help him to get it up and pass it at the present session.

Mr. CARTER. In view of the suggestions of the Senator from Texas, I will let the matter go over for the present. However, in the event of the course of business in the Senate during the early part of next week indicating that a protracted discussion on the subjects referred to by the Senator is likely to occur, I shall feel it due to the Committee on the Census to press the consideration of the regular order.

PURCHASE OF KANSAS PACIFIC DIVISION.

Mr. FORAKER. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of Senate bill 3203.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it supposed that the bill will lead to debate?

Mr. FORAKER. I assume it will not. When I asked unanimous consent yesterday that the bill might be taken up for consideration, it was suggested by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. THURSTON] that he would want to propose an amendment when the bill came on to be heard. He has shown me the amendment he proposes. I have submitted it informally to the various members of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and they are all agreed that the amendment may be accepted and made a part of the bill. I do not know of any other objection to the passage of the bill. It is one that is of an urgent character, and I assume that there will not be any debate. If there is, I will give way, because I am as much interested as is the Senator from Minnesota in the immediate consideration of the annexation treaty.

Mr. DAVIS. If the bill gives rise to no debate, I of course do not object. If it does, I shall insist on proceeding to the consideration of executive business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 3203) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, under certain conditions, to purchase the Kansas Pacific Division of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. ALLEN. Let the bill be read for information.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for information, subject to objection.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. THURSTON. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk as section 2 of the bill. I understand the committee are willing to accept the amendment, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be made a part of the bill.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not want to object to the consideration of the bill at this time, but the Senator from Kansas [Mr. HARRIS] is absent, and I think he would like to be present when the bill is considered.

Mr. FORAKER. The Senator from Kansas favors the bill and is anxious to have it considered. I have also submitted to him the amendment which is about to be read, and that is acceptable to him.

Mr. ALLEN. That is satisfactory to him?

Mr. FORAKER. It is satisfactory to him.

Mr. ALLEN. Let the proposed amendment be read for information.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. THURSTON] will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert as section 2 the following:

SEC. 2. In case the said Kansas Pacific Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, or any part thereof, shall be redeemed or purchased in the name of and for the United States, then and in that case the President of the United States may, in his discretion, sell and dispose of all the railroad and property so purchased or redeemed for a sum not less than the full amount paid out and expended by the United States to redeem or purchase the said railroad and property.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall, under the direction of the President of the United States, make, execute, and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of said railroad and property a conveyance in writing, but not under seal, which conveyance shall vest in said purchaser or purchasers all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property therein described.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not think this bill ought to be taken up now. The amendment which has been read is a very important one, giving the President of the United States the right to convey this property after it is purchased. It raises a question which is very sharply controverted. While I do not want to unnecessarily delay the consideration of the bill, I hope the Senator from Ohio will permit it to go over, and let the amendment be printed.

Mr. FORAKER. I will do that, only stopping now to remark that it is a matter urgent in its nature.

Mr. ALLEN. I shall not obstruct it.

Mr. FORAKER. This road is already advertised to be sold on the 16th, I think it is, of February. If the Congress take any action at all, it should be taken at as early a date as possible, in order that the Government representatives may have ample time in which to comply with all the requirements of the order of sale.

The amendment, as the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] will see when it is printed, simply provides that the President may, in his discretion, sell the road, but at no time for a less amount—stating not the language of the amendment, but the effect of it—than will make the Government whole, the purpose of the legislation being to keep the Government in a situation where it can protect its interests and enforce in full the payment of the claim, principal and interest, that the Government has against this property.

Mr. ALLEN. I fully concur in the idea of protecting the Government for the full sum the road owes it, principal and interest, but I am not satisfied that it is good policy at this time to give the President of the United States the power to put this property up at auction or sell it to whomever he may see fit.

Mr. FORAKER. I call the attention of the Senator from

Nebraska to another feature of this measure—that its provisions are applicable alone to this one particular piece of property.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, I see that.

Mr. FORAKER. The bill as introduced in the Senate, and which was before the committee, provided generally that this power might be exercised with respect to any property upon which the Government had a lien or in which it had an interest. The committee limited in the bill reported as a substitute the provisions of the measure to this particular piece of property.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will lie over, and the amendment submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. THURSTON] will be printed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. DAVIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After two hours and thirty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 20, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 19, 1898.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Claude M. Bernard, of North Carolina, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of North Carolina, vice Charles B. Aycock, whose term expired September 18, 1897.

UNITED STATES CONSULS.

Henry M. Hunt, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Antigua, West Indies, vice George B. Anderson, appointed consul at Grenoble, France.

Oscar Durante, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Catania, Italy, vice Louis H. Brühl, resigned.

Marcus R. Sulzer, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Liege, Belgium, vice Henry W. Gilbert, resigned.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF STEAM VESSELS.

Samuel R. Crumbaugh, of Kentucky, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Seventh district, to succeed E. P. Chancellor, removed.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Charles D. Warner, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, to be receiver of public moneys at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, vice William A. Reiniger, removed.

POSTMASTERS.

John W. Presson, to be postmaster at Doniphan, in the county of Ripley and State of Missouri, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President from and after January 1, 1898.

Martin L. Reddoch, to be postmaster at Yazoo City, in the county of Yazoo and State of Mississippi, in the place of John C. Edwards, whose commission expired January 12, 1898.

Herbert M. Bushnell, to be postmaster at Lincoln, in the county of Lancaster and State of Nebraska, in the place of John H. Harley, whose commission expires February 21, 1898.

Charles Burrows, to be postmaster at Rutherford, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, in the place of G. R. Alyea, whose commission expires January 24, 1898.

Emmett H. Bemus, to be postmaster at Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, in the place of Palmer K. Shankland, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Frank W. James, to be postmaster at Naples, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, in the place of C. Leonard Lewis, whose commission expires February 12, 1898.

William H. Chadbourn, to be postmaster at Wilmington, in the county of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, in the place of George L. Morton, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Tyre Glenn, to be postmaster at Greensboro, in the county of Guilford and State of North Carolina, in the place of James W. Forbis, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

Irving H. Griswald, to be postmaster at Elyria, in the county of Lorain and State of Ohio, in the place of Frederick S. Reefy, whose commission expires February 16, 1898.

Arkinson B. Pond, to be postmaster at New London, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, in the place of Josephus Clark, whose commission expires February 28, 1898.

Henry D. Weaver, to be postmaster at Leetonia, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, in the place of Thomas S. Arnold, whose commission expires February 16, 1898.

W. H. Baker, to be postmaster at Ridgeway, in the county of Elk and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Thomas B. Gillouly, whose commission expired January 12, 1898.

Daniel W. Bedea, to be postmaster at Shenandoah, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Michael Mellett, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

William Kerr Galbraith, to be postmaster at Canonsburg, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Sara J. Perritte, resigned.

Charles F. Humrich, to be postmaster at Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of William H. Peffer, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

Solomon S. Ketcham, to be postmaster at Overbrook, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President from and after January 1, 1898.

John B. F. Dice, to be postmaster at Morristown, in the county of Hamblen and State of Tennessee, in the place of D. C. Morris, whose commission expires February 12, 1898.

John S. Randall, to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Tipton and State of Tennessee, in the place of W. O. Menefee, whose commission expires February 5, 1898.

Robert C. Pugh, to be postmaster at Hayward, in the county of Sawyer and State of Wisconsin, in the place of William Alexander, whose commission expires February 14, 1898.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 19, 1898.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China.

Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil.

CONSULS.

Benjamin F. Stone, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Huddersfield, England.

Samuel M. Taylor, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Glasgow, Scotland.

Rufus Fleming, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Edinburgh, Scotland.

Gustave C. E. Weber, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Nuremberg, Bavaria.

William W. Touvelle, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Belfast, Ireland.

John N. Ruffin, of Tennessee, to be consul of the United States at Asuncion, Paraguay.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Jesse W. Elliott, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Newport News, in the State of Virginia.

John S. Bethel, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Richmond, in the State of Virginia.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Charles E. Sapp, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the Fifth district of Kentucky.

POSTMASTERS.

James W. Holt, to be postmaster at Grafton, in the county of Taylor and State of West Virginia.

Orlin Andrews, to be postmaster at Shawano, in the county of Shawano and State of Wisconsin.

E. R. Stillman, to be postmaster at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin.

William H. Anderson, to be postmaster at Elkhart, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana.

James G. Brown, to be postmaster at Magnolia, in the county of Columbia and State of Arkansas.

Ervin H. Thorp, to be postmaster at Middlebury, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont.

William R. Wilson, to be postmaster at Newcastle, in the county of Henry and State of Indiana.

Arthur A. Holmes, to be postmaster at Sullivan, in the county of Sullivan and State of Indiana.

Philip L. Andrews, to be postmaster at Decatur, in the county of Adams and State of Indiana.

Nathan H. Sears, to be postmaster at Millbury, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

E. D. Goodell, to be postmaster at Brookfield, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

Edwin B. Linney, to be postmaster at Danville, in the county of Boyle and State of Kentucky.

Frank J. Enz, to be postmaster at Ithaca, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York.

Alfred S. Emmons, to be postmaster at Spencer, in the county of Tioga and State of New York.

William H. Lushear, to be postmaster at Short Hills, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey.

Frank A. McCoy, to be postmaster at North Tonawanda, in the county of Niagara and State of New York.

Harriet L. Knapp, to be postmaster at Shortsville, in the county of Ontario and State of New York.

William A. Hall, to be postmaster at Hancock, in the county of Delaware and State of New York.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *January 19, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE—G. L. COMER VS. HENRY D. CLAYTON, THIRD DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

Mr. LINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a report from Committee on Elections No. 1. It is very short. There is no minority report. I ask that the report be read, and that the accompanying resolutions be adopted.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Elections No. 1, to whom was referred the contested-election case of G. L. Comer *vs.* Henry D. Clayton, from the Third Congressional district of Alabama, report as follows:

After the taking of testimony in this case had proceeded for some time, the contestant formally withdrew from the contest and filed with the papers in the case the following statement:

"I am the contestant in this case. I began this contest in good faith. I believed from information in my possession before the contest was begun that I could succeed in establishing my claim to a seat in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States, but facts since developed convince me that said contest should not be prosecuted further. I do not wish to annoy Congress by the trial of this case. I do not want to incur other expenses or to put Mr. Clayton to any further expense. I therefore take this method of informing him and Congress that I now abandon said contest for a seat in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States from the Third Congressional district of Alabama, and the contestee, H. D. Clayton, is hereby notified that he need not take any testimony in said contest.

"G. L. COMER, *Contestant.*

"Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 19th day of February, 1897.

"GEORGE B. DAVIS, *Notary Public.*"

In consequence of this statement the testimony was not opened or printed, and the committee has had nothing called to its attention to suggest the propriety of further action, except to present the following resolutions:

Resolved, That G. L. Comer was not elected a Representative to the Fifty-fifth Congress from the Third district of Alabama, and is not entitled to a seat as such Representative.

Resolved, That Henry D. Clayton was elected a Representative to the Fifty-fifth Congress from the Third district of Alabama, and is entitled to his seat as such Representative.

Mr. LINNEY. I move the adoption of the resolutions.

The resolutions were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. LINNEY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GROUT, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill (H. R. 6897) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I desire to reserve all points of order on that bill.

The SPEAKER. All points of order are reserved.

HOMESTEAD AND RIGHT OF WAY LAWS IN ALASKA.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5975) extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the District of Alaska.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the homestead land laws of the United States and the rights incident thereto are hereby extended to the District of Alaska, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the Interior and approved by the President.

SEC. 2. That the right of way through the lands of the United States in the District of Alaska is hereby granted to any railroad company, duly organized under the laws of any State or Territory or by the Congress of the United States, which shall have filed with the Secretary of the Interior a copy of its articles of incorporation, and due proofs of its organization under the same, to the extent of 250 feet on each side of the central line of said road; also the right to take from the lands of the United States adjacent to the line of said road material, earth, stone, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to said right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, water stations, and terminals, not to exceed in amount 160 acres for each station, to the extent of one station for each 5 miles of its road, excepting at terminals, which may include 320 acres, and with the right to use such additional ground as may be necessary where there are heavy cuts or fills. And when such railway shall connect with any navigable stream or tide water such company shall have power to construct and maintain necessary piers and wharves for connection with water transportation.

SEC. 3. That any railroad company whose right of way, or whose track or roadbed upon such right of way, passes through any canyon, pass, or defile, shall not prevent any other railroad or wagon road company from the use and occupancy of said canyon, pass, or defile for the purposes of its road, in common with the road first located, or the crossing of other railroads at grade; and the location of such right of way through any canyon, pass, or defile shall not cause the disuse of any wagon or other public highway now located therein, nor prevent the location through the same of any such wagon road or highway where such road or highway may be necessary for the public accommodation; and where any change in the location of such wagon road is necessary to permit the passage of such railroad through any canyon, pass, or defile, said railroad company shall, before entering upon the ground occupied by such wagon road, cause the same to be reconstructed at its own expense in the most favorable location, and in as perfect a manner as the original road: *Provided*, That such expenses shall be equitably divided between any number of railroad companies occupying and using the same canyon, pass, or defile.

SEC. 4. That where any company, the right of way to which is hereby granted, shall in the course of construction find it necessary to pass over private lands or possessory claims on lands of the United States, condemnation of a right of way across the same may be made in accordance with section 3 of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes, approved July 1, 1862,'" approved July 2, 1864.

SEC. 5. That any company desiring to secure the benefits of this act shall, within twelve months after the location of any section of 20 miles of its road, whether upon surveyed or unsurveyed lands, file with the register of the land office for the district where such land is located a profile of its road; and upon approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior the same shall be noted upon the records of said office, and thereafter all such lands over which such right of way shall pass shall be disposed of subject to such right of way: *Provided*, That if any section of said road shall not be completed within three years after the location of said section so approved, the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to any such uncompleted section of said road, and thereunder revert to the United States without further action or declaration, the notation of such uncompleted section upon the records of the land office shall be canceled, and the reservations of such lands for the purposes of said right of way shall cease and become null and void without further action.

SEC. 6. That all mortgages executed by any company acquiring a right of way under this act, conveying any portion of its road that may be constructed in said District of Alaska, shall be recorded with the Secretary of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be an affirmance and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 7. That this act shall not apply to any lands within the limits of any military, park, Indian, or other reservation unless such right of way shall be provided for by treaty stipulation or by act of Congress.

SEC. 8. That Congress hereby reserves the right to at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act or any part thereof, and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the railway, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

SEC. 9. That the plat and profile of such railroad shall refer to fixed visible monuments and natural objects to identify such location and profile.

The following amendments recommended by the Committee on the Public Lands were read:

1. In line 7, section 2, strike out "two hundred and fifty" and insert "one hundred."

2. In line 11, section 2, after the word "also," insert "reserving all minerals therein contained."

3. In line 16, section 2, after the word "terminals," insert "and junction points."

4. Amend section 2 by adding, at the end of line 22:

"*Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as depriving Congress of the right to regulate the charges for freight, passengers, and wharfage."

5. Amend section 4 by adding, at the end of line 12, the following:

"*Provided further*, That any such company, by filing a preliminary actual survey and plat of its proposed route, shall have the right at any time within one year thereafter to file the profile and permanent location hereinbefore provided for, and such preliminary survey and plat shall, during the said period of one year from the time of filing the same, have the effect to render all the lands on which said preliminary survey and plat shall pass subject to such right of way."

6. Amend by inserting in line 6, section 5, before the words "its road," the following: "of such section of."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BAILEY. I reserve the right to object.

Mr. LACEY. Pending this question——

Mr. BAILEY. I desire to ask the gentleman from Iowa if this is a unanimous report of the committee?

Mr. LACEY. It is.

Mr. BAILEY. And was it considered by the full committee?

Mr. LACEY. It was considered by the full committee. In the first place, the bill was prepared and submitted to the full committee before it was introduced. Many alterations were made in the bill, and when it was introduced it was supposed to be the views of the full committee at that time. After it was printed, however, some additional amendments were incorporated in the bill, so that it has not only had the action of the full committee, but had two full and complete considerations by the full committee.

Mr. BAILEY. I desire to ask the gentleman from Iowa why it was that the committee did not compel the railroads to pay for the 160 acres of land at the stations and 320 acres at junctions, etc. I have been told that one reason why they did not do this is that the land has practically no market value as the matter now stands.

Mr. LACEY. The land at present has no market value, and whatever value it may acquire will be such value as will be created by the construction of the road. This bill is an adaptation of the

present right of way act that is in force in the various States and Territories. The right of way act of 1875 can not in terms be made applicable by a mere extension of the public-land laws to the District of Alaska, for the reason that, as the old law was drawn, it was intended to apply to surveyed lands, or lands that soon after the location of the road would be surveyed, while in Alaska the probability is that a greater portion of any road that may be built will be built through territory not surveyed now, and that probably never will be surveyed. So that we endeavored to adapt the law to the situation as it now is and probably will be in Alaska.

Under the right of way act of 1875, station grounds to the extent of 20 acres were given to the railway companies, one for every 10 miles. As this goes through a mountainous country, and it may frequently become necessary to make stations at shorter distances, owing to the grades, it was thought best to increase the number to one every 5 miles and as there will be at some of those points towns, to make the ground allowed for stations large enough so as to build small towns at any one of the junctions or stations, giving to the railroad that much advantage, which is the only thing in the way of a subsidy that is involved in the bill. This will give ground enough to build a town on if one becomes necessary.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I understand the importance of some immediate legislation on this question, and I am not going to object; but I want to say to the gentleman from Iowa that I do believe the bill is objectionable in that respect. I shall never myself vote for any bill to give an acre of public land to any corporation, and the very fact that this is a sparsely settled country renders the frequency of stations the less necessary. You propose to give them land enough to absolutely control every town established along the line.

Mr. LACEY. Not at all.

Mr. BAILEY. And if permission is given to the consideration of the bill, I shall propose an amendment designed to correct that feature of the bill.

Mr. LACEY. That is, the amount of land?

Mr. BAILEY. I realize that the legislation is important, and I am not going to interpose an objection against the present consideration.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I desire to ask the gentleman if this contemplated line is through any portion of the mining regions, the gold-mining regions?

Mr. LACEY. I suppose that it will be through that mining region. The object is to reach the gold-mining regions, and gold-mining development may be more along the line of the roads as they may be constructed. That is a thing that no one can foresee. It is hoped that these lines to be built will develop the country into which the lines will be built. That is the object that the capitalists have in the construction of these lines of road.

Mr. RICHARDSON. But the gentleman says it is the intent to cross a portion of that region that is now developed as a gold-mining region. As the gold mining develops, may not the whole of this 160 acres that you give them be gold-mining land?

Mr. LACEY. The minerals are reserved in terms, in express terms. We have guarded against that in drawing the bill.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I want to ask the gentleman a question for information.

Mr. RICHARDSON. If the gentleman from Kansas will permit me, does this reservation apply to the 200 feet along the line?

Mr. LACEY. It applies to the entire line of the railroad.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Not only to the town sites?

Mr. LACEY. To the town sites and all.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Does the gentleman reporting the bill know of any corporation that desires to build this road, or is there any corporation asking for this right?

Mr. LACEY. Oh, there are several of them. The committee was besieged with propositions to grant specific rights to specific companies, giving them specific charters. The committee resolutely set their faces against any proposition of that kind and prepared general legislation, such as would be binding on all alike; and it is substantially as the legislation now in force exists in the other States and Territories, and which after twenty-three years of experience has been found to be entirely satisfactory. The right of way act of 1875 has never been amended in any respect that I now recall. It has worked well, and we have only amended it or remodeled it so as to adapt it to the situation in Alaska, which is different from the other States and Territories.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I believe this is too important a measure to pass by unanimous consent, and I believe it ought to have further consideration.

Mr. LACEY. That consideration can be had now.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I feel constrained to object and to let it lie over one more day.

Mr. LACEY. What objection would there be to letting it come up now and further consideration lie over until to-morrow?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. No; I think it ought to lie over until to-morrow without any consideration to-day.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the urgent deficiency bill (H. R. 6251) with Senate amendments thereto; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CANNON. I give notice that I will call this up at the first opportunity to-day.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I could not hear what the gentleman from Illinois said and, I would like to have it reported.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6251) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes, together with the amendments of the Senate thereto, having considered the same, beg leave to report as follows:

They recommend concurrence in the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

They recommend nonconcurrence in the amendments numbered 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 10.

Mr. BAILEY. It will be understood that all points of order are reserved.

Mr. DOCKERY. These are only the Senate amendments.

Mr. BAILEY. I could not hear what the gentleman from Illinois said.

Mr. BELL. I give notice that when it is brought up, I will move to concur in Senate amendment numbered 5.

The SPEAKER. That is not necessary.

Mr. BELL. I will make the motion and have it pending.

The SPEAKER. The bill is not yet before the House.

Mr. BRUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be, and they are hereby, directed to report to this House without further delay Senate resolution No. 26, declaring that a condition of public war exists in Cuba and that strict neutrality should be maintained.

Mr. HITT. I make a point of order on that.

The SPEAKER. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. BAILEY. Before we dispose of this question of the point of order, I desire to say something as to whether that resolution is privileged or not.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has already sustained the point of order.

Mr. BRUCKER. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 107, noes 94.

Mr. BRUCKER. I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 169, nays 125, not voting 62; as follows:

YEAS—169.

Adams,	Dingley,	Johnson, Ind.	Sauerhering,
Alexander,	Dolliver,	Johnson, N. Dak.	Shannon,
Barham,	Dorr,	Joy,	Shattuc,
Barney,	Dovener,	Kerr,	Shelden,
Barrows,	Eddy,	Ketcham,	Sherman,
Bartholdt,	Ellis,	Kirkpatrick,	Showalter,
Beach,	Evans,	Knox,	Smith, Ill.
Belford,	Faris,	Kulp,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Belknap,	Fischer,	Lacey,	Snover,
Bennett,	Fletcher,	Landis,	Southard,
Bingham,	Foote,	Lawrence,	Southwick,
Bishop,	Foss,	Linney,	Spalding,
Boutelle, Me.	Fowler, N. J.	Loud,	Sperry,
Brewster,	Gardner,	Loudenslager,	Sprague,
Broderick,	Gibson,	Lovering,	Steele,
Brosius,	Gillet, N. Y.	Low,	Stevens, Minn.
Brown,	Gillett, Mass.	Lybrand,	Stewart, N. J.
Brownlow,	Graff,	McCall,	Stewart, Wis.
Brumm,	Griffin,	McIntire,	Stone, C. W.
Bull,	Grosvenor,	Mahany,	Stone, W. A.
Burton,	Grout,	Marsh,	Strode, Nebr.
Butler,	Grow,	Mercer,	Sulloway,
Cannon,	Hager,	Mesick,	Tawney,
Capron,	Hamilton,	Miller,	Tayler, Ohio
Chickering,	Harmer,	Minor,	Tongue,
Clark, Iowa	Hawley,	Mitchell,	Updegraff,
Clarke, N. H.	Heatwole,	Morris,	Van Voorhis,
Cochrane, N. Y.	Hemenway,	Northway,	Wadsworth,
Codding,	Henderson,	Odell,	Walker, Mass.
Colson,	Henry, Conn.	Olmsted,	Walker, Va.
Connell,	Henry, Ind.	Otjen,	Wanger,
Connolly,	Hepburn,	Overstreet,	Ward,
Cooper, Wis.	Hicks,	Packer, Pa.	Warner,
Corliss,	Hilborn,	Parker, N. J.	Weaver,
Cousins,	Hill,	Payne,	Weymouth,
Crump,	Hitt,	Pearce, Mo.	White, Ill.
Crumpacker,	Hooker,	Prince,	White, N. C.
Curtis, Iowa	Hopkins,	Quigg,	Williams, Pa.
Curtis, Kans.	Howe,	Ray,	Yost,
Dalzell,	Howell,	Reeves,	Young, Pa.
Danford,	Hull,	Robbins,	
Davenport,	Hurley,	Royse,	
Davison, Ky.	Jenkins,	Russell,	

NAYS—125.

Adamson,	De Armond,	Lentz,	Robinson, Ind.
Allen,	De Graffenreid,	Lester,	Sayers,
Bailey,	De Vries,	Lewis, Ga.	Settle,
Baker, Ill.	Dinsmore,	Lewis, Wash.	Shafroth,
Ball,	Dockery,	Little,	Shuford,
Bankhead,	Driggs,	Livingston,	Simpson,
Barlow,	Epes,	Lloyd,	Sims,
Bartlett,	Ermentrout,	Love,	Skinner,
Bell,	Fitzpatrick,	McAleer,	Smith, Ky.
Benton,	Fleming,	McClellan,	Stallings,
Berry,	Fowler, N. C.	McCormick,	Stark,
Bland,	Greene,	McCulloch,	Stephens, Tex.
Bodine,	Griffith,	McDowell,	Stokes,
Botkin,	Griggs,	McRae,	Strait,
Brantley,	Gunn,	Maddox,	Strowd, N. C.
Brenner, Ohio	Handy,	Maxwell,	Sullivan,
Brewer,	Hartman,	Meekison,	Sulzer,
Broussard,	Henry, Miss.	Meyer, La.	Sutherland,
Brucker,	Henry, Tex.	Miers, Ind.	Swanson,
Brundidge,	Hinrichsen,	Moon,	Talbert,
Burke,	Howard, Ala.	Norton, Ohio	Terry,
Campbell,	Howard, Ga.	Norton, S. C.	Todd,
Catchings,	Hunter,	Ogden,	Underwood,
Clardy,	Jones, Va.	Osborne,	Vandiver,
Clark, Mo.	Jones, Wash.	Otey,	Vincent,
Clayton,	Kelley,	Peters,	Wheeler, Ky.
Cochran, Mo.	King,	Plowman,	Williams, Miss.
Cooper, Tex.	Kitchin,	Rhea,	Wilson,
Cowherd,	Kleberg,	Richardson,	Zenor.
Cox,	Knowles,	Ridgely,	
Davey,	Lamb,	Rixey,	
Davis,	Latimer,	Robertson, La.	

NOT VOTING—62.

Acheson,	Cooney,	McDonald,	Powers,
Arnold,	Cranford,	McEwan,	Pugh,
Babcock,	Cummings,	McMillin,	Robb,
Baird,	Davidson, Wis.	Maguire,	Simpkins,
Baker, Md.	Dayton,	Mahon,	Slayden,
Barber,	Elliott,	Mann,	Smith, S. W.
Barrett,	Fenton,	Marshall,	Sparkman,
Belden,	Fitzgerald,	Martin,	Sturtevant,
Benner, Pa.	Fox,	Mills,	Tate,
Booze,	Gaines,	Moody,	Taylor, Ala.
Boutell, Ill.	Hay,	Mudd,	Vehslage,
Bradley,	Jett,	Newlands,	Wheeler, Ala.
Bromwell,	Lanham,	Pearson,	Wilber,
Burleigh,	Littauer,	Perkins,	Young, Va.
Carmack,	Lorimer,	Pierce, Tenn.	
Castle,	McCleary,	Pitney,	

So the decision of the Chair was sustained.

At the conclusion of the roll call the following occurred:

Mr. WHITE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I was present, but was not well enough informed upon the question at the time my name was called to know how to vote, and I voted "present." I have since learned more about it, and I desire to withdraw that vote and vote "aye."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's name will be called.

The Clerk called Mr. WHITE'S name, and he voted.

Mr. GAINES. I desire to withdraw my negative vote. I find I am paired with Mr. POWERS.

Mr. DOCKERY. I am paired with the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. PITNEY, but in accordance with an understanding with him that has been transferred for this vote, and he is paired with the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. MARSHALL.

The following pairs were announced until further notice:

Mr. BARRETT with Mr. SPARKMAN.

Mr. MANN with Mr. JETT.

Mr. MCEWAN with Mr. VEHSLAGE.

Mr. POWERS with Mr. GAINES.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts with Mr. FITZGERALD.

Mr. MOODY with Mr. ROBB.

Mr. DAVIDSON of Wisconsin with Mr. MCMILLIN.

Mr. MILLS with Mr. YOUNG of Virginia.

Mr. LITTAUER with Mr. TATE.

The following pairs were announced for this day:

Mr. BROMWELL with Mr. HAY.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH with Mr. FOX.

Mr. KULP with Mr. LANHAM.

Mr. PUGH with Mr. CRANFORD.

Mr. BAKER of Maryland with Mr. PIERCE of Tennessee.

Mr. MAHON with Mr. WHEELER of Alabama.

Mr. BELDEN with Mr. BENNER of Pennsylvania.

Mr. ACHESON with Mr. BAIRD.

Mr. BURLEIGH with Mr. BRADLEY.

Mr. FOWLER with Mr. COONEY.

Mr. HICKS with Mr. CARMACK.

Mr. PEARSON with Mr. CUMMINGS.

Mr. WILBER with Mr. MAGUIRE.

The following pair was announced for this vote:

Mr. PITNEY with Mr. MARSHALL.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6449) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. HEPBURN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of House bill No. 6449.

Mr. HITT. I call for the reading of the bill.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read the following:

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Colombia, Peru, Turkey, and Chile, at $10,000 each, $60,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

After the word "dollars," in line 11, insert the following:
"Three commissioners, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to proceed at once to the Island of Cuba and to negotiate, if possible, a treaty of peace, amity, and commerce between the United States and the Republic of Cuba: For salaries and traveling expenses the sum of $15,000."

Mr. HITT. I make the point of order that this amendment is obnoxious to the second clause of Rule XXI. The point has already been ruled upon.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I do not care to argue the point or order. In view of the decision made yesterday, this amendment falls, of course, as the one offered then did. I merely wanted to prepare the pleadings for our appeal to a higher court, the people of the United States.

The Clerk, resuming the reading, read the following:

Agent and consul-general at Cairo, $5,000;
Chargés d'affaires ad interim, $30,000.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I desire to offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

After the word "dollars," in line 15, page 3, insert:
"For the purpose of emphasizing our recognition of a state of war in Cuba, the President is directed to give the Spanish Government notice of the withdrawal of the consul-general at Habana, Cuba, and the termination of diplomatic relations at that point."

Mr. HITT. I make the point of order that under the twenty-first rule this amendment is out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. On the point of order I desire to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not care to hear argument on the point.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I desire to appeal from the decision of the Chair. I ask the Chair to give me an opportunity to be heard. If the Chair feels that he does not desire to hear the question discussed, then I would like to hear stated the reasons of the Chair. I would like the Chair——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is out of order. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk resumed the reading of the bill.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington (interrupting the reading). Mr. Chairman, I desire to appeal from the ruling of the Chair——

Mr. HITT. I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. And I desire to be heard on the appeal. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

Mr. DALZELL. I make the point of order that the appeal is dilatory.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Then I make the point against the gentleman's point of order——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL].

Mr. TERRY. Have we gotten to that point where we can not appeal from the decision of the Chair?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas is out of order and will take his seat. The Clerk will read.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I rise to a point of order——

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk resumed the reading.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington (interrupting the reading). I rise to a point of order, and I am entitled to state the point of order. I have that right under the rules.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the point of order.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. The distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] makes the point that the appeal is dilatory. He is permitted to make the point that any motion is dilatory, but he can not make the point, under the rules, that an appeal is dilatory. Second, I make the further point that in order to sustain the point that a proposition is dilatory some reason should be given, and the member opposing the point should

have the right to be heard as on any other proposition made to the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair overrules the point of order of the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Then, Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment to strike out the last word of the last line read by the Clerk—line 17.

Mr. DINGLEY. That has not been read.

Mr. HITT. Will the gentleman from Washington wait until the reading of the paragraph is completed?

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Had it not been completed?

Mr. HITT. I do not so understand.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. The Clerk had read the word "dollars" in line 17.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee has passed beyond the paragraph to which the gentleman proposes his amendment, so that the amendment, though informal, would not be in order at this time to that paragraph.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. But the Chair permitted the Clerk to continue the reading while I was occupying the floor, which I insist was in violation of the rules. Against the point that I am not entitled to offer this amendment, I insist that the Chair unconsciously—I trust inadvertently—permitted the Clerk to continue the reading while I had a right to hold the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman had not the right to hold the floor.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I had been recognized.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman had raised a question, which had been decided against him, and he did not have the floor. The amendment, the Chair presumes, will be in order at a subsequent place. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the paragraph, as follows:

SALARIES OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS WHILE RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS AND MAKING TRANSITS.

To pay the salaries of ambassadors, ministers, consuls, and other officers of the United States for the periods actually and necessarily occupied in receiving instructions, and in making transits to and from their posts, and while awaiting recognition and authority to act, in pursuance of the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised Statutes, so much as may be necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, is hereby appropriated.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word of line 3, on page 4, of the pending bill.

The Chair held that the amendment I offered a moment ago was out of order. I desire to call the attention of the Chair to the fact that I based my position upon what I gather to have been a similar proposition sustained in the House on an amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman who now occupies the chair in the Fifty-fourth Congress, on a resolution which came to the House from the Senate. I read from the proceedings of Congress, the Journal of the Fifty-fourth Congress, on page 148:

"*Resolved by the Senate of the United States (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That it is an imperative duty, in the interest of humanity, to express the earnest hope that the European concert brought about by the treaty referred to may speedily be given its just effect in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence, and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish Empire all the rights belonging to them both as men and Christians and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above recited.

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia.

"*Resolved further*, That the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives concurring, will support the President in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey and to obtain redress for injuries committed upon the persons or property of such citizens."

Was by unanimous consent taken from the Speaker's table and considered.

To this the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], who now sits as Chairman of this House, submitted the following amendment:

That for the purpose of emphasizing our protest against the murders and outrages above recited the President is directed to furnish the Turkish minister his dismissal as a representative of the Sultan at this capital and to at once terminate all diplomatic relations with the Government of Turkey.

To this it appears that a point was made by the gentleman from Kentucky, then a member of the House, Mr. McCreary, that the proposition was not in order. I gather from the record, and am aided by the memory of a distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT], that two points were made against the proposition—one that it was not in order under the rules and the other that it was not germane to the pending proposition. It was claimed that it was not in order, in the first place, because it was attempting to amend a concurrent resolution, and, in the second place, that it was not germane to the subject-matter of the pending proposition. The question was discussed, the gentleman from New York [Mr. QUIGG] taking one view and the gentleman on this side, Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, the other. The Chair held that the proposition was germane and was in order.

That amendment, it seems to me, is identical in form with the amendment I have proposed.

Mr. QUIGG. Will the gentleman from Washington yield for a question?

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Most certainly.

Mr. QUIGG. The gentleman of course recognizes the distinction between the provisions of a rule relating to concurrent resolutions and a rule relating to the consideration of appropriation bills in the House?

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Have you concluded?

Mr. QUIGG. I wanted to draw the attention of the gentleman to the fact that this matter relates to an appropriation bill.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I recognize, of course, what the gentleman from New York contends for. But it does not justify the distinction, in my judgment, if the Chair did so distinguish, for this reason——

Mr. QUIGG. It was also claimed that it was not germane to the subject-matter.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. The distinguished gentleman from Illinois made a similar point on my amendment. But I contend that what I have read, and the action taken by the House at that time, is a complete refutation of the point.

Mr. HITT (interrupting). My point was that it was new legislation, and under the second clause of Rule XXI was not in order, the said rule providing that—

No appropriation shall be reported in any general appropriation bill or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, nor shall any provision changing existing law be in order on any general appropriation bill—

and so on.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Will the gentleman permit a question? Will he insist that an amendment which seeks to retrench expenditures would not be in order?

Mr. HITT. The gentleman's amendment reaches, however, far beyond the mere question of appropriation and changes the existing law.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. But will the gentleman answer my question—whether an amendment decreasing the appropriation is not in order?

Mr. HITT. A motion simply to cut off an appropriation is in order, but a change of existing law, if added to it, would make it out of order.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I insist that this amendment is in order, as it cuts off the salary and retrenches; thus, under the rules, being in order, it should have been submitted to the committee, and I again offer the ruling that I have just read from the Journal of the House as an authority on the point.

Mr. QUIGG. May I interrupt the gentleman?

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Most certainly.

Mr. QUIGG. Does not the gentleman know that it has been held time and again that a proposition to reduce expenditures not coupled with another proposition, but of itself and by itself, may be in order, but that in itself and of itself it must have that effect under the rules of the Fifty-third and every other Congress?

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I accept the suggestion of the gentleman from New York and answer that I not only agree with him, but I point out that his reasoning fitly applies to this amendment. This amendment does cut off an appropriation and goes to the very object of it, and therefore is in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

LEGATION TO SPAIN.

For clerk hire at legation to Spain, $1,200.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The amendment was read, as follows:

That the Government of the United States of America hereby declares that the Kingdom of Spain is not conducting the war in Cuba in accordance with the laws of war as recognized by all civilized nations, and hereby notifies Spain that if the barbarous manner in which the war has been conducted does not cease within thirty days the United States will recognize the independence of Cuba and maintain it by force of arms.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that that is out of order on an appropriation bill as an amendment under the second clause of Rule XXI.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, before the Chair rules on this question——

Several MEMBERS (on the Republican side). He has ruled.

Mr. SULZER. I would ask the gentleman from Illinois——

Mr. HITT. That has been ruled on many times.

Mr. SULZER. I would ask the gentleman from Illinois how it is that this resolution, or a resolution similar to this, has been before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he is chairman, for over a year, and no action has been taken on it?

Mr. HITT. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk proceed with the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. SULZER. One moment, Mr. Chairman——

The Clerk, resuming the reading of the bill, read as follows:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES FOREIGN MISSIONS.

To enable the President to provide, at the public expense, all such stationery, blanks, records, and other books, seals, presses, flags, and signs as he shall think necessary for the several embassies and legations in the transaction of their business, and also for rent, postage, telegrams, furniture, messenger service, clerk hire, compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomen, and porters, including compensation of interpreter, guards, and Arabic clerk at the consulate at Tangiers, and the compensation of dispatch agents at London, New York, and San Francisco, and for traveling and miscellaneous expenses of embassies and legations, and for printing in the Department of State, $125,000.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] if the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives intends to suppress all resolutions and all bills, either introduced in this House or coming to this House from the Senate, regarding the frightful state of affairs in Cuba? [After a pause.] The gentleman, like his party, fails to answer, and I respectfully refer the gentleman to the Republican national platform.

Before the election, when you were looking for votes, you pretended to be great friends of the Cuban patriots; but now that you have the opportunity to demonstrate your friendship you are absolutely silent. The people are watching you, and you will hear from them this fall.

The situation in Cuba demands immediate action, and the American people are in favor of aiding the Cuban patriots by extending to them belligerent rights. This should have been done long ago. There is not a member of this House who does not know that if the joint resolution granting belligerent rights to the Cubans which passed the Senate a long time ago by an almost unanimous vote was permitted to be voted on in this House it would pass here by an almost unanimous vote. I do not hesitate to say that nine-tenths of all the members are in favor of it. Some one is responsible for the suppression of action on that joint resolution.

The people of this country would like to know who is responsible—whether it is the Speaker, the President, or the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs? The time is not far distant when we will find out. We shall know. The Republican party can not escape responsibility in regard to this matter. The people, irrespective of party, all over this country want Cuba to be free. Newspapers all over this country are in favor of granting to the Cuban patriots belligerent rights. Congress should have done so at the very beginning of the war in Cuba. This is not a partisan question and can not be made so. It is a question of right, honesty, justice, and patriotism. Everybody knows that there is war in Cuba. The Spanish monarchy almost daily admits it. No one doubts it. Thirty days after Sumter was fired on, Spain recognized the belligerent rights of the Confederacy.

Mr. OGDEN. And rightfully, too.

Mr. SULZER. Well, we did not complain, and Spain can not justly complain if we recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban patriots. International law justifies it. We ought to take prompt and immediate action in regard to the frightful situation existing in Cuba. It is proper and humane and all well enough to send provisions, to send money, to send medicine, and to send clothing to the sick, starving, and distressed victims of Spanish barbarity in Cuba, but we should do more—we should send down the North Atlantic Squadron to the gates of Habana, stop these outrages, and aid the Cuban patriots to achieve their freedom and independence, as France aided the Revolutionary colonists in their struggle for liberty and independence.

The Democrats in this House are in favor of passing the joint resolution granting belligerent rights to the Cubans. The Republicans have persistently refused to permit a vote on the question. The people of this country will hold the Republican party responsible for that action at the coming election. We will meet you on the stump all over this country, and we will tell of your recreancy on this important question, and the people will condemn you. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. PAYNE having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, bill and joint resolution of the following titles:

H. R. 5493. An act to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes; and

H. Res. 121. Joint resolution to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 2934) to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Also:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 2858) authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

The Clerk, resuming the reading of the bill, read as follows:

LOSS BY EXCHANGE, DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Loss by exchange in remittances of money to and from embassies and legations, $2,500.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I desire to occupy the time to which I am entitled in discussing House resolution 94, introduced by myself in this House on December 7, to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans.

We may well question whether this Government is any longer a government of the people when the people's representatives are denied by a packed Committee on Foreign Affairs the right to discuss and act upon questions involving the honor of our country, and are compelled to go round Robin Hood's barn and under cover of an appropriation bill discuss these belligerency resolutions.

Let us for a moment glance at some of the causes which have been instrumental in inaugurating the present deplorable war. These causes must be sought in the misgovernment of Cuba by a long line of governors-general. Robbed, gagged, having no influence where their interests were at stake, for their rulers were all imported from Spain, they suffered all the indignities heaped upon a conquered people. The governor or captain general, appointed by the Spanish ministry, exercised an authority more autocratic than the Czar of Russia and enforced upon the unhappy people of that beautiful island the horrors of an absolute despotism.

The right of trial by jury was unknown, and prominent Cubans who for any reason had become distasteful to the governor-general were arrested, and, if not murdered by the arresting officers before being delivered to the authorities, were cast into loathsome prisons, "incommunicado," and after months of such torture were either condemned to penal servitude in the African prison at Ceuta or were summarily garroted in prison. The Spanish officeholders were men who came to Cuba to recoup their broken fortunes and had neither respect for their offices nor the unfortunate people who were subject to their caprice. These broken-down scoundrels and gamblers, who came for a limited time only, looked with contempt upon the people they robbed, and after accumulating a fortune returned to Spain to waste it in riotous living.

"No taxation without representation," a principle dear to us, was unknown, and the Cuban who dared advocate such a heresy became at once a persona non grata to the imported rulers, was arrested as a political disturber, had his estates confiscated, and himself exiled from his native land. Every position of honor, trust, or emolument in his own country was closed to the Cuban, and his life and property were held by the sufferance of an avaricious, unscrupulous horde of foreign officeholders. Such was the unhappy condition of the fairest island in the world until 1868. At that time, after all their petitions for redress had been scornfully rejected by the Imperial Government of Spain, determined for the fifth time to right their wrongs by the sword, Cespedes raised the standard of revolt in the east, and for ten years the struggle for independence was waged against overwhelming numbers of the veteran soldiers of the peninsula.

The same disregard of the amenities of civilized warfare characterized the ten years' war as has characterized the present war. The bloodthirsty savagery of the Spanish armies may be judged by the general order of Valmaseda, dated April 4, 1869:

First. Every man from the age of 15 years upward found away from his habitation, and who does not prove a justified motive therefor, will be shot.
Second. Every habitation unoccupied will be burned by the troops.
Third. Every habitation from which does not float a white flag as a signal that its inhabitants desire peace will be reduced to ashes.
Fourth. Women that are not living at their own homes, or at the homes of their relatives, will collect at the town of Jiguani or Bayamo, where maintenance will be provided. Those who do not present themselves will be conducted forcibly.

Jesus Rivocoba, under date of September 4, 1869, writing to his father, gives us a glimpse of the bloody scenes enacted during that famous contest:

We captured 17, 13 of whom we shot outright. On dying they shouted "Hurrah for free Cuba!" "Hurrah for independence!" Among the 13 we shot the first day were found three sons and their father; the father witnessed the execution of his sons without even changing color, and when his time came, he said he died for the independence of his country. On coming back we brought along with us three carts filled with women and children, the families of those we had shot, and they asked us to shoot them because they would rather die than live among Spaniards.

The Book of Blood gives the names of 2,927 martyrs to liberty—political prisoners—and 4,672 captured insurgents whose fate has never been made known, together with a list of 13,000 confiscated estates.

Pedro Fardon, a Spanish officer, writes September 22, 1869:

Not a single Cuban will remain in this island, because we shoot all those we find in the fields, on the farms, and in every hovel. We do not leave a creature alive where we pass, be it man or animal. If we find cows, we kill them; if horses, ditto; if hogs, ditto; men, women, or children, ditto; as to the houses, we burn them; so everyone receives his due—the men in balls, the animals in bayonet thrusts. The island will remain a desert.

Valmaseda, the Spanish commander, himself paid a visit to the home of the Mora family, and, there being no male patriots on whom to wreak his lust for blood, butchered and burned the Mora sisters and left their home in ashes.

During the first four years of this war, according to official reports forwarded from Madrid by the United States minister, 13,600 Cubans had been killed in battle, besides 43,500 prisoners whom the Spanish minister admitted to have been put to death.

After ten years of this savage warfare, after both parties were practically exhausted, after 200,000 Spanish soldiers had been killed in battle or died from disease contracted in camp, and the island desolated, Spain proposed to grant to the insurgents autonomy. This proposition was eventually accepted, and after the treaty of Zanjon the Cuban armies laid down their arms, fondly believing that they had achieved political freedom and independence in all but name.

No sooner was the island pacified than Spain, perfidious as she has ever been, gradually curtailed the privileges wrung from her in battle, and eventually restored the absolutism of the governor-general.

The President of the United States should have recognized the independence of Cuba in 1870, and thus have terminated a struggle noted for atrocities more fiendish and devilish than have blackened the pages of history since the days of Caligula. An eloquent writer says:

President Grant lost this noblest opportunity of his civil career by miserable anxiety about the Alabama claims.

Three years ago the Cubans referred the justness of their cause to the stern arbitrament of arms. The die was cast, not by an over-enthusiastic people, ignorant of the strength of their adversary and unacquainted with the horrors of war, but, on the contrary, these battle-scarred veterans had during the ten years' war felt in battle the shock of 200,000 Spanish soldiers.

They had witnessed all their property vanish in flames; they had witnessed their wives and children cut down and butchered by a foe as ruthless and savage as the Apaches; yet notwithstanding all this the love of liberty blazed up in their noble breasts and nerved their valiant arms to again unsheath the bloody sword in defense of that which is more valuable than human life, human liberty. There is no page in all the history of the ages that can for a moment compare with the pages now being written by these modern Cuban heroes—aye, written with their hearts' blood, and that of their loved ones.

It remained for citizens of Cuba, in the closing years of the nineteenth century, to develop such a glory of noble deeds as has cast in the shadow the glories of all the past.

What tribe or nation of men ever suffered for liberty what the Cubans have already suffered? The heroism of the Greeks at Marathon and Leuctra and Thermopylæ pale before the valor of the Cubans at Holguin, the Trocha, and Mal Tiempo. The Swiss in their wars with Austria, the Hollanders in their long struggle with Philip, the English under Cromwell, the Scotch under Wallace and Bruce, and our own Revolutionary heroes, who left their crimson stains upon the snows of Valley Forge, have been in the past the grandest exemplars of the love of liberty.

The heroism of Winkilreid, and William the Silent, and Hampden, and Wallace, and George Washington has been the theme of historians and poets; but when the historian of the future shall write the true story of the Cuban revolution, how the Cubans entered this war with their eyes open and with their memories loaded down with visions of the agony and blood of the ten years' war, how without resources, hemmed in by a cordon of Spanish fortifications, without a navy, without arms or munitions of war save such as friends could smuggle into the country, without medicines, without money, except the voluntary contributions of exiles no richer than themselves, and met in a death grapple the armies of Imperial Spain, asking no quarter of their sanguinary foe, then at least men will admit that nowhere or at any epoch in all the tide of time have such deeds of glory and of valor ever been known upon the earth.

What is the position of the great American Republic whose name should be synonymous with liberty toward these heroes struggling for political freedom? What action should we take?

Remembering Rochambeau and Lafayette and Kosciusko, who more than a century ago so grandly blazed out the path of duty and of glory, have we as a nation done for struggling Cuba what these noble spirits did for America? What other course could the great Republic take without stultifying the national honor?

Yet the Administration has pursued a different policy. Instead of saying to brutal, pagan Spain, "This butchery of innocents shall cease; this selling of maidens to satiate Spanish lust is the act of devils, and the nation which sanctions this mode of warfare shall be sent to hell, where its crimes will be in harmony with its surroundings;" instead of taking a noble, manly stand for truth and virtue and justice, we have fawned at the feet of this mediæval devil, wet with the blood of slaughtered innocents. We have kept our fast cruisers and men-of-war on guard from Marblehead to Key West to seize any chance cargo of arms purchased by the pittances contributed by Cuban exiles. Secretary Gage boasts of the excellent work done by the White Navy in suppressing filibustering expeditions. Think of Rochambeau and the French fleet blockading the coasts of America in 1782! What a contrast between gallant France and degenerate America! Our infamy is complete.

Rothschild and his American agents, Belmont, Morgan & Co., hold $200,000,000 in Spanish bonds. Should Cuba achieve her independence, the market value of these bonds would depreciate; hence, Rothschild favors Spain and will until he perceives that Cuban independence is inevitable. Then, provided he can persuade Cuba to issue bonds for his benefit, he will permit the United States Government to interfere. Rothschild controls Morgan, Morgan controls HANNA, and HANNA controls McKinley, the Supreme Court, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. HANNA is America and America is HANNA.

[Here the hammer fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Contribution to the maintenance of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures for the year ending June 30, 1899, in conformity with the terms of the convention of May 24, 1875, the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to said Bureau, on its certificate of apportionment, $2,270.

Mr. BRUCKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, seeing that we have heard a great deal of what constitutes party loyalty during the past ten days, I desire to submit for the consideration of this House, and especially for the edification of my colleagues from Michigan, an authoritative opinion as to what the Republican governor of the great State of Michigan thinks constitutes party loyalty. I want to read as a part of my remarks an article appearing in the Washington Post of January 19, headed:

PINGREE READY TO BOLT—SAYS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS BEEN LED ASTRAY—POINTED THRUST AT MARK HANNA—GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN COMPLAINS THAT THE MONOPOLISTS, FRANCHISE GRABBERS, AND POLITICAL APOSTLES OF BOODLE HAVE TAKEN CONTROL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, AND SAYS MANY LIFELONG REPUBLICANS ARE GETTING SICK OF HAVING TO DEFEND TRUSTS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., *January 18, 1899.*

Governor Hazen S. Pingree, of Michigan, was the guest of honor at the January dinner of the Independent Club at the Ellicott Square clubhouse this evening, and delivered an address on "What constitutes party loyalty," in the course of which he said:

"In his address upon the field of Gettysburg, Abraham Lincoln said: 'That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation under God have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.' If the party has been led away from these principles, it is the duty of those whose words may influence to lead it back to the magna charta of self-government.

"It is the misfortune of great parties, when long in power, that to them flock all those who desire to enrich themselves by legislation which this party can give them.

"To the Republican party there have flocked during the past few years many birds of ill omen, undesirable tenants, who are making the house so foul that they are driving out the rightful owners. These undesirable acquisitions the masses of the party would only be too glad to get rid of for the party's good. I make in my mind no difference between the integrity of the common people in one party or another. It is party leadership which is most always at fault when things go wrong.

"If they are of other types which I might mention, we have government for bondholders and plunder.

"In late years the influence of wealth in dictating legislative measures and Government policies is becoming more and more apparent. Mr. Cleveland disrupted his party in doing the biddings of a money syndicate which made enormous profits out of a scandalous bond deal. To-day all the trusts, all the monopolies have taken refuge under the wing of the Republican party"—

[Applause on the Democratic side.]

This, remember, is from the Republican governor—

"because they fear the Democratic party, which has kicked them out.

"In my own State railroads have been a faithful ally to the Republican party. They put up the money which helps elect their kind of people to the legislature, and in return expect favorable measures and exemption from paying their share of taxes.

"The monopolist, the franchise grabber, the lobbyist, the political apostles of boodle, are all extreme partisans. When they elect themselves to office by main force of money they ascribe it to divine intervention of Providence in behalf of the nation and its honor.

"Many of us lifelong Republicans who do not train with the money power are heartily sick of being obliged to condone and defend the trusts. A campaign of education has lately been started, which proposes to teach the people that trusts are benevolent institutions, and that under Providence will make us all happy. Patent insides and plate matter are now shipped to country newspapers, for printing which they are paid, showing how trusts cheapen things.

"The power of money in this country retains newspapers; it elects men to the Senate and to the House; it manipulates national and State conventions."

That is the power, Mr. Chairman, that is behind all through.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Who did you say that was?

Mr. BRUCKER. The Republican governor of the State of Michigan.

Mr. BISHOP. I should like to ask the gentleman who has just taken his seat a question.

Mr. BRUCKER. I did not hear what the gentleman said.

Mr. BISHOP. I would like to ask the gentleman if he stands sponsor for the Republicanism of the governor of Michigan?

Mr. BRUCKER. How is that?

Mr. BISHOP. I would like to ask the gentleman if he stands sponsor for the Republicanism of the governor of Michigan?

Mr. BRUCKER. The Republican party of Michigan is responsible, and they stand sponsor for their governor. I will ask the gentleman if he does not indorse the sentiments just read and uttered by his governor? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BISHOP. I do not——

Mr. BRUCKER. Do you repudiate them?

Mr. BISHOP (continuing). Nor does any Republican in Michigan.

Mr. BRUCKER. Do you repudiate them?

Mr. BISHOP. I repudiate his sentiments. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRUCKER. You go to your constituents and make the statement and say to them that you repudiate your own governor!

Mr. TODD. I want to ask the gentleman from Michigan a question.

Mr. BISHOP. Do you stand sponsor for every man in the Democratic party that goes to the newspapers in order to exploit himself?

Mr. BRUCKER. I would stand sponsor for my governor, elected on my ticket, or I would denounce him——

Mr. BISHOP. I denounce the sentiments of the article.

Mr. BRUCKER (continuing). I would accept one horn of the dilemma or the other.

Mr. BISHOP. Were you for Grover Cleveland for President, and do you stand with him?

Mr. BRUCKER. I was for Grover Cleveland in 1892, and I was for Grover Cleveland until I saw that Grover Cleveland [laughter] was dictated to by the same policy and the same men that are dictating the policies of the Republican party to-day. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BISHOP. And so I say that every Republican of Michigan is with its Republican governor until he ceases to be a Republican.

Mr. BRUCKER. I did not catch the gentleman's reply.

Mr. BISHOP. I say that the Republicans in the State of Michigan are for their governor until he ceases to be a Republican.

Mr. BRUCKER. I say to the gentleman that the Republicans of Michigan dare not repudiate Hazen S. Pingree at their next State convention. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. TODD. I wish to ask my colleague from Michigan a question. Why was it that the governor, Hazen S. Pingree, ran 26,541 votes ahead of President McKinley on the same ticket? Was it not because of the fact that the people upheld him in his opposition to trusts, the aggressions of the railroad power, and his desire to provide equitable and just taxation, the same for corporations as for individuals? It was at first stated by some lukewarm Republicans that it was possible that McKinley might pull him through; but the fact is, he pulled McKinley through and ran 26,541 votes ahead of him, notwithstanding the fact that the railroads in Michigan posted notices forbidding their employees to vote for him.

Mr. HITT. Can not we return to the consideration of the consular and diplomatic bill? [Laughter.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Consul-general at Havana, $6,000.

Mr. WILSON. I move to strike out the last word. I make that motion preliminary to the introduction of an amendment which I shall offer when I withdraw the amendment I have just made. I must pursue this course in accordance with the ruling of the Chair which has made inadmissible an amendment under the point of order. The amendment which I shall presently offer is this: Add at the end of that line the following——

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Which line?

Mr. WILSON. Line 12—"Consul-general at Havana, $6,000." My amendment is, add the following:

During the continuance of the public war which now exists between the Government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and at the termination thereof such salary to be reduced to $5,500.

I shall contend that this amendment is not amenable to a point of order upon any ground in Rule XXI, upon which all these points of order have been raised. There are two obstacles presented in Rule XXI. They are "expenditures not previously authorized by law" and "change of existing law." The gentleman from Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has admitted upon the floor that an amendment proposing a reduction in the appropriation is not objectionable to the first provision of the rule, but he has founded all of his objections upon the ground that it changes existing law.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the second part of this amendment which I shall offer simply provides a period when this reduction, which certainly is an admissible amendment, shall take effect. There is no doubt that this House can provide a time when reduction shall take effect as well as it can declare that it shall take effect at once. In making that declaration it can fix the time as dependent on the termination of certain fixed condition of affairs. It can not be held that it is "changing existing law" to declare a certain state of affairs to exist. For instance, if it should appear that yellow fever was prevalent in the Island of Cuba, it certainly would be competent for this House, without violating Rule XXI, to make reference to that in an appropriation bill and to fix the appropriation in reference to that condition. What reasonable legal objection can there be under this rule to recognizing the condition of war any more than could be raised against recognizing the condition of yellow fever or other epidemic?

Mr. Chairman, no objection can be made to the reasonableness of the provision, because certainly a consul who must be made an enforced witness of the atrocities and suffering, the very reading of which in our newspapers is sufficient to make the blood boil and the heart sick at the sufferings borne by the victims, should receive a larger compensation than when these conditions cease by the termination of the war. I say it will be a blot on the fair name of this House if it does not permit a vote upon the question as to the existence of a war there. Such application of Rule XXI would be comparable only to that law which was written in blood, or to that other law which was hung so high that the people could not read it.

Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 12, line 12, add the following:

"During the continuance of the public war which now exists between the Government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and at the termination thereof such salary be reduced to $5,500."

Mr. HITT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this is simply an attempt to get in indirectly what has been already attempted to get in directly.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT].

The Clerk read as follows:

Consuls-general at London, Paris, and Rio Janeiro, at $5,000 each, $15,000.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert in line 14, page 12, after the word "dollars," the following:

"*Provided*, That all fees received by consuls-general at London and Paris shall be turned into the Treasury of the United States."

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I am informed that the fees at London and Paris amount to a very considerable sum.

Mr. HITT. If the gentleman will allow me to interrupt him, I will reserve the point of order. I do not wish to shut him off, but I think, however, a word of explanation will satisfy him.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I have been informed that the fees, at Paris for instance, amount to the sum of $50,000, and it seems to me that in the present condition of the Treasury, in view of the fact that the expenses of the Government are very much in excess of the receipts, that here is an opportunity to save money, and that we ought to avail ourselves of it.

Mr. HITT. The gentleman is nearly correct, but too low in his figures. At London the official fees amount to $59,000; at Paris to $50,462; but it should be understood that every cent of those fees by law goes into the Treasury.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I was not so informed.

Mr. HITT. Then the gentleman has been misinformed. There are some unofficial fees for notarial services and legal services rendered by the consul to any person who calls upon him to draw an affidavit or take acknowledgment of a deed and similar acts. Those fees he keeps; but there is a schedule of the fees he may charge, which has been fixed by the Department, and they are such as prevail by law here in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I have been informed that these fees went to the consuls themselves.

Mr. HITT. These offices used to be enormously lucrative because of the unofficial fees not fixed by any rule or schedule; but the official fees never went anywhere but to the Treasury. Now unofficial fees have been greatly reduced.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. How much do the unofficial fees amount to now?

Mr. HITT. Five thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars at Paris, making the whole income of the office $10,686.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. In view of this explanation by the chairman of the committee, I will withdraw my amendment.

Mr. RIDGELY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. My object in making this motion is for the purpose of

getting some information. I am in receipt of a letter complaining that one of our consuls at Paris had received in his official capacity, at the death of an American citizen, a large sum of money from the police of Paris, which he receipted for, but which he refused to turn over to the rightful heirs of the deceased. The question I wish to ask is whether or not this state of affairs can be repeated under existing laws and this default go on? I am informed that the courts have already held that the bond given by this consul does not cover such a case and that there is no way of recovering either against the bondsmen, the officer, or the United States Government. I want to ask, if that is the case, if we can correct it in this bill?

Mr. HITT. The gentleman refers to a vice-consul who received the money of a deceased American and ran away with it, and I believe with the money of other people as well. The condition of our law, as reported by the Assistant Secretary of State, and, I believe, on consultation with the Attorney-General, is such at present that there is no remedy upon the bond. The bond is only for $2,000, and I believe the sum embezzled was more than that. The sureties are aliens, I believe, and outside of our jurisdiction.

There seems to be no recourse against the consul himself, whose place was taken by this vice or deputy consul; and I think the gentleman's remark is very pertinent as to the need of revision of our present law in order that there may be better protection for Americans abroad who go to a consulate to deposit money, in case of the death of a citizen of the United States. But it would not be in order to offer such amendment to our laws on this bill.

A MEMBER. Tell us who was the man.

Mr. HITT. It was a Mr. Shropshire, the vice-consul at Paris, about three years ago, I believe. Mr. Morss was the consul at that time, and was absent, I think, on account of sickness.

Mr. SHATTUC. Where does he reside?

Mr. HITT. Shropshire resides in Georgia.

Mr. RIDGELY. He is now at Atlanta, Ga.; but we have no law that will reach him or his bondsmen, or that will give any recourse against the United States.

Mr. HITT. This circumstance took place some two years ago, I believe.

Mr. RIDGELY. I wish to ask the gentleman in charge of this bill whether his committee will bring in and recommend any legislation that will cover cases of this kind?

Mr. HITT. The subject belongs more properly, I think, to another committee. We have been discussing the question with the chairman of the Judiciary Committee to ascertain what committee would have jurisdiction of such an amendment of the law. If action depends upon the committee of which I am a member, I assure the gentleman that no effort of mine will be spared to secure the correction which the Secretary of State says is needed in the existing law.

Mr. RIDGELY. I am glad to know that; and I call the attention of gentlemen of the House to the fact that this matter is certainly of sufficient importance to warrant legislation when the proper time and opportunity shall come.

The Clerk, resuming the reading of the bill, read as follows:

Paying for the keeping and feeding of prisoners in China, Korea, Japan, Siam, and Turkey, $9,000: *Provided*, That no more than 50 cents per day for the keeping and feeding of each prisoner while actually confined shall be allowed or paid for any such keeping and feeding. This is not to be understood as covering cost of medical attendance and medicines when required by such prisoners: *And provided further*, That no allowance shall be made for the keeping and feeding of any prisoner who is able to pay or does pay the above sum of 50 cents per day; and the consular officer shall certify to the fact of inability in every case.

Mr. SULZER. I move to amend by striking out the last word. I do this for the purpose of submitting a few words regarding the situation in Cuba and to show the country the position on this question of the party of great moral ideas before and after the election, with a commentary by the distinguished gentleman who presides over the destinies of this House and who apparently controls all legislation of the representatives of the people of the United States.

The Republican party in national convention assembled in 1896 said, regarding Cuba:

From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American people to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression; and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The Government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

That is the Republican national platform. On that platform Mr. McKinley stood before the people of this country. In his letter of acceptance he said that he believed in every word contained in that platform, and, if elected, he would do his best to carry out the promises and pledges therein contained. Let us see how he has done it. Let us see if he has kept the promise. I read from the President's message, submitted to the Fifty-fifth Congress on the first Monday in December, 1897, regarding the Cuban situation. After giving a brief history of the various insurrections, the various outrages, the various brutalities of the Spaniards in Cuba, he sums it all up by saying:

For these reasons I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise and therefore inadmissible.

What a complete change of front! What a betrayal of a sacred trust! What a difference between now and then!

That is what has made cowards of you all; that is the reason you have changed your tune; that is the reason you sing a different song now. And a little further on he says:

It is honestly due to Spain and to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations and to prove the asserted efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed.

"The new order of things to which Spain stands irrevocably committed" is the subjugation of Cuba by the ruthless extermination of the last Cuban patriot. That is the Republican party "before" election and the Republican party "after" election; and the comments I desire to read upon that record of infidelity, upon that record of betrayal of the people's confidence, are the comments of the Speaker of this House, delivered at Alfred, Me., not very long ago. In a speech on that occasion Mr. REED said:

Boasters are worth nothing. Deeds are facts, and are forever and ever. Talk dies on the empty air. Better a pound of performance than a shipload of language.

The Republican party gave the people of this country "a shipload of language" during the last national campaign; and now when it can carry out its promises it refuses to give the people "a pound of performance." We appeal from the outrageous parliamentary tactics perpetrated by the Republicans on the minority members of this House to the American people. We appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober. We point to the record and ask for judgment. [Applause on Democratic side.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Chairman, this concludes the reading and consideration of the bill by paragraphs for amendment and debate under the five-minute rule. I now ask the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DINSMORE] if we can not agree as to the reasonable limits of general debate upon the bill. There has been a great deal of incidental discussion, which was general debate, not relating at all to the bill, in connection with the various paragraphs, and I have not attempted to curtail this, but, on the contrary, believe that I have shown a liberal spirit, allowing it to run on without question.

Mr. DINSMORE. Mr. Chairman, it was agreed on yesterday between the gentleman from Illinois and myself, and acquiesced in generally, that the usual debate should be postponed until after the consideration of the bill by paragraphs. It was the desire of some gentlemen on this side who were then absent to be heard upon this bill, and the consideration of the bill was somewhat unexpected, as it was thought it would not be taken up until a later period. It was understood, however, that there should be a reasonable time for general debate after the five-minute consideration had been disposed of. I did not anticipate that there would be so much debate upon the reading of the bill by paragraphs and regret very much that so much time has been consumed in that manner. But I could hardly state at this time just how much additional time would be desired. There are a number of gentlemen on this side who desire to be heard—some of them members of the committee and some not. Some of the members of the committee are also embarrassed by having given promises for a portion of their time to other gentlemen who are not on the committee.

Mr. HITT. Could you get through to-day?

Mr. DINSMORE. I hardly think so. I think that would hardly be sufficient time.

Mr. HITT. Will the gentleman name a reasonable hour to-morrow when the matter can be considered?

Mr. DINSMORE. I would be glad to hear from my colleagues on the minority of the committee before expressing an opinion on that point.

Mr. HITT. How would 1 o'clock to-morrow answer the gentleman?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Oh, you might just as well take the vote now. That would not give sufficient time.

Mr. SULZER. Why not take all day to-morrow?

Mr. DINSMORE. We were assured on yesterday, when the agreement was made with reference to the proceedings in regard to this bill, that no member should lose his rights, and that was understood by the members of the committee to mean that the usual custom of giving an hour to each member would be reserved.

Mr. QUIGG. But the gentleman from Arkansas knows that that agreement has been steadily violated by his side of the Chamber.

Mr. DINSMORE. The gentleman is entirely mistaken. I do not think that the agreement was violated, because I do not believe that there has been any desire to delay operations. When

motions were made, they were made as a rule in good faith. Besides that, when this agreement was made, nothing whatever was said about the restrictions of debate under the five-minute rule and debate on the offering of amendments. I admit that amendments in some cases were pro forma and in many cases did not go to the merits of the particular section under consideration. That was general debate to a certain extent. I admit that.

Mr. HITT. But the gentleman will admit that we have shown an exceedingly liberal spirit during the consideration of the bill. We have not sought to cut off amendment or discussion on amendments, even those amendments which were not pertinent to the bill. I ask him, therefore, to agree to some reasonable time when this debate shall close. Let us agree, for instance, on 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. DINSMORE. I would suggest, if the gentleman will permit me, 4 o'clock to-morrow would be more acceptable to this side of the House, provided we begin the consideration of the bill immediately after the reading of the Journal to-morrow.

Mr. SWANSON. That is only two and a half hours on each side.

Mr. HITT. At 4 o'clock to-morrow, then, it is agreed, unless the debate is sooner closed, that we take a vote upon the bill?

Mr. QUIGG. Let us make it 3 o'clock. We have got to have a yea-and-nay vote, and perhaps more than one.

Mr. DINSMORE. I call attention of the gentleman from New York to the fact that that would not give sufficient time.

Mr. QUIGG. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] is undoubtedly going to propose some sort of motion of which he has already given indication from time to time, which indicates that more or less time will be consumed in roll calls; and if at 4 o'clock we shall not get through with the discussion, we will be required to consider this matter until 6, 7, or possibly later.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The only motion I know of, Mr. Chairman, which will come up and involve a roll call will be a motion to recommit with instructions.

Mr. HITT. Is that the only vote that will be presented for a yea-and-nay vote?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. That is all, as far as I am aware.

Mr. HITT. Then I will accept the time proposed by the gentleman from Arkansas, and say that the general debate shall close at 4 o'clock, and the vote be then taken.

Mr. DINSMORE. And in the meantime that nothing will be in order but the debate on this bill, which shall begin to-morrow immediately after the reading of the Journal?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Immediately after the reading of the Journal?

Mr. HITT. I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the time between now and 4 o'clock to-morrow shall be used in general debate on this bill, the debate to be then closed, and the time to be equally divided between the two sides.

Mr. QUIGG. And that then the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. That agreement does not cut off any right to move a reconsideration or recommitment of the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. None whatever.

Mr. SWANSON. One moment, Mr. Chairman. What is the proposition?

The CHAIRMAN. That general debate on the bill shall be closed at 4 o'clock to-morrow, at which time the committee shall rise and report the bill.

Mr. SWANSON. How is the time divided?

The CHAIRMAN. Equally between the two sides.

Mr. HITT. And it is understood, Mr. Chairman, that at 4 o'clock to-morrow there will be but one yea-and-nay vote, that on a motion to recommit.

Mr. DINSMORE. Mr. Chairman, I hope it will be understood that I may control the time on this side.

Mr. HITT. I suggest that the gentleman from Arkansas control the time on behalf of the minority, and I will control it on behalf of the majority.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] will control the time upon this side of the House, and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DINSMORE] will control it upon that side of the House. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HITT. I suggest to the gentleman from Arkansas one contingency which we perhaps ought to provide for. If the time be not occupied, we may take a vote before 4 o'clock.

Mr. DINSMORE. Oh, certainly; that is understood.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Chairman, it is understood to be a part of the agreement that if the debate shall be exhausted before the hour of 4 o'clock to-morrow arrives, then we can proceed to take a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois suggests that if the debate is exhausted before the time agreed upon, the committee will report the bill to the House at that time. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Chairman, we have concluded the consideration of the appropriation bill before us as a business measure. There has been so much said in anticipation of the topic which would be the theme of general debate, and which has very little relation to the bill, namely, our relations with Spain and the conflict with Cuba, that I will speak to the committee for a few moments on the subject.

Ever since the struggle broke out in Cuba three years ago, all the members of this House, in common with the whole country, have watched with the keenest interest and the warmest sympathy the efforts of the people of Cuba to rid themselves of the burdens weighing upon them and the oppressions under which they have suffered. After that war had gone on for a year, this House, impatient of the apathy of the Executive of the United States, expressed in resolutions its opinion of the need of some more emphatic and clear action by the Executive of the United States in reference to that struggle. As has often been done in the history of Congress, a resolution was adopted expressing the opinion of the House that steps should be taken, suggesting, first, the recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents, and second, that the good offices of our Government with that of Spain should be used to secure the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

We made no effort to encroach upon the proper Executive function by forcing action by joint resolution, which is positive law. We recognized the fact that our foreign affairs are in the charge of the executive department, but gave this solemn and formal expression of the inclination and sentiment of the country. It was unheeded. The war went on with increasing and enormous losses in property and destruction in every inhuman form which war entails. The present Executive came into power after the war had been carried on for over two years. He has had charge of our affairs for months. We knew before he was installed that his inclinations and sentiments were in accord with those that have so often found expression on this floor, favorable to the spread of freedom, favorable to the cause of any people struggling to better their condition, and to their encouragement, as far as we could consistently with our treaty obligations and the law of nations.

The President immediately demanded the release or speedy trial of the large number of Americans who were under arrest or in prison in Cuba, and speedily succeeded, by the energy of that demand, in obtaining the release of many of them. The man who was the master spirit of the harsh policy of Spain, Canovas, the leader of the conservatives, fell by the hand of an assassin. His successors were the same in policy, but very soon afterwards they were overthrown and a liberal ministry, with Sagasta at the head, came into power in Spain. The President continued to press for the speedy trial or release of Americans who were imprisoned in Cuba, and more than he asked was accorded. They were not tried, but all were liberated. I am advised that there is not now one American who is restrained of his liberty in Cuba.

The President went further. Protests had been made before by his predecessor against the methods of war in Cuba, but those protests had been utterly disregarded. The President who now occupies the Executive Mansion protested with such emphasis, such energy, against the barbarity and inhumanity of the war of extermination and the policy of concentration that the new ministry in Spain removed the ferocious Weyler, who had been put in charge of this dreadful form of warfare, disgraced him, reversed the whole system, abandoned the policy of concentration, and sent a General Blanco, whose reputation had been that of one who carried on war according to the rules that prevail in civilized countries.

The President went further, very far, in the intercourse of independent nations with each other; but we were deeply interested and had a right to make strong representations, and the Liberal Government of Spain, headed by Sagasta, was appealed to to put a stop to this destructive war and to make proposals of settlement which would be just to the Cubans.

The President said to the Sagasta ministry in power that we would only wait a reasonable time for them to do this. These representations would not, unless surrounded by circumstances that were extraordinary, have been received by an independent Government; but owing to the great and manifest interest we have in the struggle in Cuba they were heeded, accorded by the Government of Spain, which, acting upon the suggestion, issued a scheme of self-government for the people of Cuba, based manifestly upon the system of government that prevails and has prevailed for now thirty years in Canada. Any gentleman who will take the pains to compare the terms of the Spanish decree of November 25, granting self-government—or autonomy, as they seem fond of a word of Latin origin—to Cuba and the British North America act of 1867 will plainly see that the former is borrowed from and almost copies the latter. Whether it will be successful,

whether it is practical, whether it was sincere, many men doubted and still doubt.

All around the horizon, by the press and by the public voice, the doubt was expressed as to whether it was sincere, and if sincere, whether it was practicable or would be accepted. It has only been two weeks since the attempt to set it up in practice began. It has not so far been successful, but perhaps it would be a harsh judgment to say so soon that it is all a failure. It might seem that the wish was father to the thought. As to the sincerity of the Spanish Government, that has been made pretty clear by those who understand the Spanish far better than we do. They show you what the fact is. It has received the most implacable hatred of the Conservatives in Spain, with Weyler at their head, and in every way they have tried to overthrow the administration that is in existence there to-day for this very cause. They believe the Sagasta ministry is sincere, and hate it for that reason.

It is also shown in the protests that have come from the Spanish cities enjoying special privileges over the Cubans in trade, which indicates that they do not regard it as insincere. They are trying by that and every other means to destroy the present administration of the Spanish Government, the Sagasta liberal administration, which is endeavoring to put that autonomy in operation in Cuba. There is evidence from its enemies, who know well what is going on around them, that they are not dealing with what they believe to be insincere.

Mr. KELLEY. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. HITT. There will be plenty of time for debate.

Mr. KELLEY. Very well, if the gentleman does not desire to permit an interruption.

Mr. HITT. I would rather not. I will not take much of the time of the House, and I do not care to consume it in long colloquies.

The inhabitants of Cuba of Spanish birth or immediate Spanish connection, who are the commercial class, and who are comparatively small in the whole population, but who own the property and transact the business and have a disproportionately great power in society, in business, and in everything in Cuba, called the Conservatives, and constituting the force known as the volunteers, have bitterly resented the plan of the Spanish administration of according self-government to the Cubans. They have resented it with fury, with outburst, with riot and turbulence; they have threatened the very existence of the central government at Habana in the last few days. You can tell what they might do by knowing what they have done. These are the same class of men who on the 2d of June, 1869—the same party, the Conservatives, as they are called, the volunteers—attempted mob violence, surrounding by night the Governor-General's residence, threatening him and forcing his resignation. Yes, they forced him from the island.

I have spoken thus very briefly of the steps that have been taken in the few months that the present Executive has been in power, all one way, showing the spirit that animated him, how it falls in with all his public utterances in the past, and should make us believe that he will follow the same light in future. What has been done in these few months can be appreciated by comparing it with what was done or not done by our Government, under another President, in the years that preceded it. We know where he stands and which way he looks. The President has said to the House that he thought it unwise, unadvisable at this time, to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. Inasmuch as the House was baffled in its advice and suggestions to the President to recognize the insurgents long ago, inasmuch as the friends of Cuba and of liberty carry the memory of that in a kind of resentment, we have many of us associated with the mere word belligerency a sort of charm, and we can not part with it without regret.

The President has cited as his reasons for not desiring at this time to recognize the belligerent rights of Cuba those grounds in international law and those facts which are found in all the textbooks and which were briefly stated by General Grant in his well-known message thirty years ago. There is one line in General Grant's message which is found also in Wheaton and many other books, when he says:

> To recognize belligerency is always, unless justified by necessity, an unfriendly act to the parent state.

When we advised that act by resolutions of this House two years ago, the parent state was treating the Government of the United States with a haughty disregard that did not tend to undue complacency in the advice which we should give to the Spanish Government or nicety as to how we should deal with them; but that administration has been utterly overthrown, and the Liberal Government now in power has shown consideration for all that came in the way of suggestion or demand from the United States. That puts us in such a position that if we wantonly offer an unfriendly act the public opinion of the world might say that we were simply not acting in disinterested justice, but really picking a quarrel, animated by the invidious greed for territory which tyrannical governments so often act upon to get hold of a neighbor's possessions—that we had all along been aiming to acquire Cuba.

This, of course, is a prevalent opinion in the minds of Europeans, judging our people by themselves. We know it is not true; we know our motive is pure and disinterested; and the aim of our Government should be to prove to them that whatever steps we take is from the highest motives of disinterested justice; that there is no vulgar greed among us to rob our neighbors or seize their property. [Applause.]

The President, however, points with emphasis to a reason why he is averse to recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans, which indicates more strongly than anything drawn from international law his own leaning, spirit, and sentiment. He says—I do not quote his words—that while it would be a declaration of neutrality between the contending powers, it would in fact be unequal in effect and would weigh very heavily in favor of Spain and against the insurgents.

The practical result would be this: The cruisers of the two contending powers would be at once clothed with the right of search, the right to stop our ships anywhere and search them for all articles contraband of war. The long catalogue of articles contained in our treaty with Spain in 1795 are made contraband of war. At present there is no restraint whatever upon commerce in these munitions of war. We have the right to load a ship with guns, or with cannon and powder and shot, and send it anywhere in the world, and sell it if we can; but after you recognize the existence of war in Cuba, it makes all these things contraband of war. Now, herein lies the inequality. The Cubans have no cruisers, they have no ports, they have no marine.

The Spaniard has a great fleet. The 3-mile limit of Cuba now holds him; he can not touch an American ship 3 miles from the coast of Cuba. That is the limit of his jurisdiction, but upon a declaration of belligerency the 3-mile limit from the United States is the boundary of Spanish cruisers hunting for American ships to see whether they contain contraband of war. Outside of that 3-mile limit from the coast of the United States they will have a right to search our ships from top to bottom.

Now, we might as well state what is the acknowledged fact, that the supplies for the Cubans have come from the United States, both men and munitions of war. Devoted and noble spirits have gone there and died for the cause. Generous hearts here have contributed, and some of them, good men, have been almost willing to act in violation of the laws of their own country, or with the hope of escaping them, to aid the Cubans. These vessels have gone constantly to Cuba carrying supplies. As was stated recently by a gentleman conversant with the affairs there, there is scarcely a pound of powder or a gun used by the Cubans that did not come from the United States. The Spaniard can not touch an American vessel on the way there unless he catches it just as it lands, as was the case of the *Competitor*, and in that enormous extent of coast they escape the Spanish cruiser. But if a Spanish cruiser could lie in front of our ports, what chance would a vessel have, carrying supplies, to ever reach the place for which it was destined?

There is another side of the question, and it arises at once in your minds, why do the gentlemen in this city, agents for the Cubans, desire Cuban recognition? I could explain it myself, but I can explain it more clearly if I repeat the words that a distinguished Cuban used to me:

> We know how much we might lose in the matter of getting supplies if belligerency was recognized, but we also know that if the Spanish cruisers should stop the American vessels, the skippers are not very patient men, and it would not be very long before a shot would be fired, and when the fight has taken place and blood is running, public opinion of Spain and the United States would rush in, both countries would be plunged into war, and then our business is done, and you take care of it.

That is a sound, just argument for the Cuban, but it is not an argument that should convince an American. When we must have war, it should be declared directly. This House by the Constitution of the United States is clothed with the power and is the only power to declare war, but to do it indirectly, to arrange causes that will produce little explosions here and there and start a great conflagration is not the true policy of this nation or the course of wise and patriotic public men. I do not blame the Cubans for wanting us to do this any more than I blame the Confederates for hoping when the Mason-Slidell question came in 1862 that the United States would get into a war with Great Britain and the whole contract of the war for the Confederacy would be taken off their hands and fought out by the English.

Mr. Chairman, we have seen in the time that the President has been in charge what he has tried to do and how much he has accomplished. Can we not trust him? We know the spirit that animates the captain of the ship. Events that have recently transpired at Habana and are impending warn us how grave is his responsibility. The recent tumults in Habana, the Government tottering between an armed insurgent force in front and a tumultuous party behind and within. American property and American citizens there in great peril indicate how near we may be to a

critical hour. What will be done? The President, while he does not favor the recognition of belligerency as a specific cure or as advisable, has intimated where the line of duty will take him, acting not by halves, but facing the whole question.

I will read the words in which he guardedly suggests what could not with propriety be broadly stated as to future events in the intercourse of nations:

> If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, civilization, and humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part, and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world.

When you know the critical events that are passing—when you think of the vast responsibility that rests upon the Executive and which does not rest upon us while we are making speeches to get applause—when we remember the immediate and grave consequences to ensue, let us remember we can feel the strong assurance that we have a faithful, able captain at the helm; that the ship may be near the rapids, but his hand is firm and his eye is sure. We should all of us be ready to do our duty like patriotic Americans, standing firmly behind the President when he takes a step necessary for the vindication of the honor and protection of the interests of our country, a step made necessary by duty in view of the troubles, the confusions, the destructions, and the hopeless condition of things in the island so adjacent to our shores. [Applause.]

General Lee, an officer of experience and ability, is at Habana in constant communication with the President. Our great ships are not far away. They ought not to be far off at such a time. I believe, whatever event may arise, though we in this House may in passing sometimes have a sharp word about partisan matters, we shall, as we did when the President took ground in the Venezuelan question, all unite voices in the one acclaim of Americans to stand by the President, to stand by the Government, to present a united front for whatever events or complications may come.

It is not proper to anticipate or to pretend to have knowledge of particular events, of intentions in the future; but I am sure that all Americans who love their country can be relied upon to stand by their President when he may take the next step before him in pursuance of the same line which he has followed in the last eight months. [Loud applause.]

Mr. DINSMORE. Mr. Chairman, as compared with most of our citizens, I have entertained conservative views upon the question of American interference in the war now going on between Spain and the Island of Cuba. I yield to no man in admiration of any people willing to fight and, if need be, die for freedom, or in sympathy with their cause, and from the beginning my heart has ever beaten with warm sympathy for the patriots who are engaged in the holy cause of liberty in that island.

But, sir, I have never forgotten that I am an American and that the citizen's first duty is to his own country; that it is of the highest importance that the welfare and peace of the American citizen shall be protected; and I would reprobate any ill-advised, extreme, impulsive action, ill-timed at its taking, that would involve our country in war with any other country.

I have felt, sir, that we owed something to a nation with whom we are in relations of treaty; that some consideration was due to Spain, and more, far more, to the welfare of our own people. Therefore I have endeavored to repress that feeling which I think is in every American heart and prompts us to rise up and say that the strong arm of our country should be lifted in behalf of a people struggling for liberty and national life. When facing such a contest it is impossible for us to forget the time agone when our patriot fathers were engaged in a similar struggle, when they were battling for independence and sowing the seed that was to spring up and blossom into the brightest flower that ever bloomed in the garden of nations. Reflections upon that period of our own history bring to our hearts emotions of sympathy, and there is no true American—I care not what his party affiliations—who does not feel a lively sympathy for these patriots struggling for their own independence.

I have desired, Mr. Chairman, that we should proceed with caution, because any step will involve that which is to us of the greatest moment, the happiness of the American people. We can not afford to sacrifice their happiness in order to bring happiness to any other people, however unfortunate they may be. We have a treaty of friendship and commerce with the Government of Spain. Cuba is a part of her dominion, and though she has maintained a stubborn and up to this time successful resistance to this dominion, insomuch that she has a fashion of government and undoubted war exists, to take action officially declaring the Cuban Republic an independent state would, under the circumstances, be an affront that the Spanish Government could hardly fail to resent. It would necessarily result in war, however unequal the contest. Therefore I do not agree with those who would go so far. But to pass a resolution according to them belligerent rights could not be a just cause of national offense.

In the comity of nations it is a recognized privilege where a state of war exists and there is some form of government. Spain herself did not hesitate, but was prompt to exercise it when the Southern States took up arms and accepted war in their effort to resist coercion when they attempted to secede from the Union. I have, therefore, been willing at all times to join in recognizing the state of belligerency. It might be that, smarting under their failure to suppress the insurgents, the Spanish Government would resent such action and go to the extreme of hostilities against us. In that event the responsibility of war would rest with Spain. I am for peace. Americans should desire peace at all times and desire it above all things, but only where it can be maintained with honor. [Applause.]

In a simple republic it is absolutely necessary that the purposes of good government may be carried out. War inevitably intensifies administrative power in the hands of government if the war is of successful issue. If my own party were in power under that condition, I should have grave fears lest it might, under temptation, yield to abuses of power and wander away from the simple principles of its founders and its creed. Much more would I regret to see the Republican party placed in this position. I am opposed to the Republican party, heart and soul, in all its points of difference from the Democratic party; I am opposed to centralized power in the Government; I am opposed still to any infraction of the constitutional rights of the States. I still believe with Jefferson, not only in "the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our safety at home and peace abroad," but also in "the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and as the surest bulwarks against antirepublican tendencies."

I am opposed to paternalism of every form and deny the right of any American citizen or class of citizens to take exclusive benefits from the Government at the expense of other citizens who do not share the benefits. I am opposed to the fiscal policy of the Republican party, because it taxes the many for the benefit of the few. I am opposed to its financial policy, as practiced for the establishment of the gold standard and extension of the powers and privileges of the national banks—diametrically and irreconcilably opposed to it; and while it is pursued I shall not fail here and elsewhere to arraign it as designed and tending to lessen the price of property and enhance the value of money, promotive of poverty of the masses and of opulence of the classes already rich. I am opposed to every bounty and every discrimination and claim they are never justified by any apparent reason. I am opposed to all kinds of Federal interference in State affairs, except as authorized by the Constitution, strictly construed. Therefore I regard tenure of power by the Republican party at all times as subversive of popular rights and a national calamity. It is my firm belief that, if left in power after a successful war, it would strengthen and further establish all these evils which I regard as so inimical to public welfare.

We are confronted at present with economic problems that I desire to see settled by the calm, unhindered, patriotic reflection of the people who own and should control this Government. If unembarrassed by unusual excitement, I believe they will be determined correctly. The intervention of war might indefinitely postpone, possibly destroy, all hope of correct solution. In view of all this I have endeavored to suppress my natural desire to see our Government undertake to stop a war which is cruel, barbarous, and an offense to civilization. I hold the liberty and happiness of my own people as of the highest importance, and I have not wished to see them in any wise imperiled. But for this, for the fear alone that they might be jeopardized, I would have been ready at any time during the last two years to send our ships of war and drive the Spanish soldier from the Island of Cuba and have them protect the Cuban flag with their guns. [Applause.]

But it seems to me, sir, we should not remain longer inactive; that now we should pass the resolution already passed by the Senate, according to the Cubans the right of belligerency. [Applause.] This is not just provocation of a declaration of war. No nation can afford to go to war without just cause, much less Spain, under existing conditions. She could expect nothing but humiliation and disgrace. It is well known that her exchequer is well-nigh bankrupt; that she has neither money nor credit. She has exhausted herself in a futile effort to suppress the Cubans.

Think of it! Convoy after convoy has been sent; thousands upon thousands of armed soldiers have been poured out upon the island to make war against thirty-odd thousand insurgent soldiers, almost unarmed, unclad, and unfed. She is no nearer success than she was two years ago. Then what could she expect from a war with us? I think the time has come for action. We may no longer close our eyes to the scenes and deafen our ears to the sounds of sickening, harrowing human misery and death. [Applause.] These scenes, these sounds, are at our very shores. We have a certain responsibility, and in self-respect, in the name of civilization, for the sake of humanity, we should take some step toward ending them. It is said by some that accord of belligerency will not help their condition.

The honorable gentleman [Mr. HITT] from Illinois has argued

on this line. I believe it would. I believe that in less than six months the trouble would end and leave the Cubans victorious. Volunteers from other countries would flock to their assistance. We are pointed to the fact that our vessels would be subject to the right of search. Let it be so. We are able to see that that right is not abused; that our flag and citizens are respected. When Spain recognized the Confederate States as belligerents, they subjected their vessels to the right of search, yet there was no war between the United States and Spain. Spain has at this time troubles enough without grasping for new ones. Neither was there war with the other powers that declared the Confederates belligerents.

Belligerent rights of no benefit to the Cubans, and no justification of our declaring belligerency! Ah, Mr. Chairman, what has come over the spirit of the people of this Administration and of this Congress? Why, sir, we need not go beyond this Hall. Here, in the last Congress, a resolution of exactly similar import, except that it was not a joint resolution, was introduced, reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs; gentlemen on that side and on this side of the House spoke in support of it, and there was a cheering agreement on the part of Representatives in this House upon the position which I now assume. It received the almost, if not quite, unanimous support of Republicans here.

That news went to Cuba and inspired afresh the hearts of the patriots there, and they expected that the American Government would recognize their belligerent rights. We were told by different gentlemen here in the House on the Republican side that it was necessary and justifiable and would be beneficial to Cuba's cause, and the President of the United States was appealed to to carry into effect the wish of Congress. It was stated here by distinguished gentlemen that there was no doubt that the President of the United States, in recognition of his duty, would acquiesce in the demands of Congress, under the circumstances, and recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban patriots.

Let me read, Mr. Chairman. In response to a question, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs [Mr. HITT], who was also then the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, answering an interrogatory, said:

> I will endeavor to answer the question as clearly and practically as I can. The gentleman has struck the essential question—the one that transcends all the rest. That question of recognizing Cuban belligerency is the one on which the American people have been fixing their attention most earnestly. This House has been flooded with petitions and memorials by thousands from legislatures, chambers of commerce, societies, from churches, from associations of every kind, and from individual citizens by tens of thousands. Your committee room has been choked with them. There is no other subject for years on which there has been so vast and multitudinous an expression of the people's will as this question of recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans who are struggling for freedom. They go to the very heart of the question. The people know just what is most wanted and they ask us to do it.

Mr. OGDEN. May I ask my friend when was that said, and who said it?

Mr. DINSMORE. I have just stated that it was said by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs [Mr. HITT] in the last Congress.

Mr. OGDEN. That is the point I wanted to draw out.

Mr. DINSMORE. I thank my friend from Louisiana for giving more emphasis to it, but I thought I had stated that. Again, further on in the same debate, my distinguished friend [Mr. HITT], who is to-day so careful and jealous of impairing some material right of the Cubans by action recognizing their belligerency, used the following language:

> Such is the friend that the Spaniard was to us. We are under no obligations to favor Spain and oppression as against Cuba and freedom. The truth is that in such matters as these there are no friendships. Friendship is no sentiment, any more than would be aversions and hates, on which to base a national policy or a national movement. The prime consideration in a question like this is justice—fairness to all. Enlightened self-interest as to our own people and all that concerns them should guide us in the discharge of our duty. It is our duty now to say we believe that these people, struggling as did our fathers, should be recognized as men carrying on war, as belligerents. When this utterance has gone from the representatives of the people to the White House I have faith to believe that the Executive will heed the voice of this nation, expressed by such vast majorities in House and Senate and by every sign that indicates the wish of the American people.

But, sir, we did not then have the present President of the United States. There was a Democratic President in office, and when he did not see proper to conform to the suggestion of Congress upon this question he was hounded by every Republican newspaper in this land as failing to comply with the absolute demands of the people and of Congress. Where now is the clarion voice of my distinguished colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH], whose fervid, eloquent appeals stirred the souls of us all? What has become of my other colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. ADAMS], who fairly fattened the RECORD with reasons, in the last Congress, why we should recognize the belligerent rights of Cuba, why it was just and right; who filled the RECORD with arguments pertinent and strong? Will he tell us now that his argument was sophistry, his position unsound? I need not enumerate others. Mr. Chairman, if it was right and just then, in the name of humanity why not now? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

I will not consume the time to read from the RECORD, but we were repeatedly told the reason why it ought to be done then. Not only told, but after all this had transpired here, after Congress had taken this deliberate action, the people of the United States gathered themselves together in two great organizations known as the conventions of the two great parties struggling for political supremacy. The Republican party met at St. Louis. In that convention at St. Louis did the political party which nominated Mr. William McKinley as their candidate for President of the United States promise to the Cubans that they would exert their efforts by diplomatic intervention to induce the Spanish Government to put an end to the war? Did they promise there by mysterious diplomacy to try to secure to Cuba some form of autonomy as a province of Spain? No, no, Mr. Chairman; not they. They did not offer this hollow mockery then, when they were appealing to the American people for votes. Here is the language of their platform:

> From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success—

Ah, there is no stinted measure here. What do they wish for them and impliedly promise to them?—

> the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba—

That was the summer before last, at St. Louis—

> The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of American residents and citizens or to comply with treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices—

To what? Give them a form of autonomy as a province of the Government of Spain? Not at all, but—

> to restore peace and give independence to the island.

[Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, the Cuban patriots give the President of the United States and his party, after the promises they have made, but small thanks for their intervention in behalf of autonomy coupled with dependence. It is but an empty shell, a tinkling cymbal; and they have resented it like freemen and men, like our fathers would have resented it in 1776. Think you the glorious achievements of American arms in that Revolution would have been possible in behalf of any kind of dependency? Would the empyrean fires of freedom have burned and glowed? Would liberty bell have cracked its brazen throat? No, Mr. Chairman; freedom is the goal for which every noble people strive, and it is only in her name that they win glory and immortality. Liberty or death was our slogan, and the Cubans have adopted it for their own; and in the presence of the American people and the American Congress I applaud their manly, glorious resolution. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, Spain can not hope to conquer Cuba. It has been well known for months, yea for more than months, that she can not do so. The Republican party said to the country last year she had already failed and lost dominion of the country. But she still prosecutes this barbarous war. It is true that Weyler has been recalled and Blanco sent in his place; but Weyler's bloody track of destruction and death still stares us in the face, and long years will not suffice to obliterate it. I do not know whether it is claimed by gentlemen on that side that Mr. McKinley was instrumental in the recall of Weyler; I am sure that they will not claim that he had anything to do with the assassination of the prime minister that caused his recall. A change of administration has come about. The Liberals came into power. They saw that Cuba was fading away from them. They saw that every organized body in the United States almost had expressed its sympathy for the Cuban patriots and demanded intervention on the part of this Government.

They saw the great Republican party, in power by the election of November a year ago, had declared Spain had lost its hold upon Cuba and for Cuba's independence. Then it was, after a change of administration in Spain, that a different policy was pursued with reference to Cuba—one not asked by Cuba. It is true a few weak adherents were led away from the Cuban cause by it; and the tendency has been, if it had any effect, to weaken the cause that much. But it is my belief that while there is one Cuban patriot to lead a band of ragged heroes the Spanish flag will never again hold dominion over the island.

The question is, Mr. Chairman, whether a distinct responsibility rests upon us, a great nation, one where liberty has been planted and fostered and waxed strong, with an island just off our coast, near to our shores, where a war of brutality, reckless and wicked, murderous and destructive, has been carried on until the people have almost been decimated; a war which is an insult to civilization, which shocks every precept of humanity, every sense of decency and justice—is there a distinct responsibility upon us to use legitimate means to stop it? Is it not more than incumbent upon us to do something after so much has been promised? Shall we

continue, after we have promised to give them a loaf, to give them a stone—to offer a serpent where fish has been pledged? In the name of liberty and of humanity I protest against it. I want to see the United States Government take to-day an honorable, just, and proper position, one which does not give a good cause of offense against us, but one which, in my judgment, will contribute to the cause of humanity, of liberty, and the civilization of the world. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

On yesterday the gentleman from Maine, the distinguished leader of this House [Mr. DINGLEY], when gentlemen on this side had sought by the opportunities presented by this bill to bring this question before the people and to demand of Congress some action, said substantially that we were condescending to the low practices of partisans. Similar sentiments also came from another distinguished gentleman for whom I have high respect and admiration in everything but politics.

How, sir, are we to speak unless we avail ourselves of an opportunity like this. The gentleman from Iowa, General HENDERSON, a member of the Committee on Rules, when answering yesterday to a criticism on the conduct of that committee, said: "The majority is behind this committee." Oh, in a sense it is, because gentlemen over on that side who have invested that committee with the power must submit to it whether they like it or not; but if a majority on that side and upon our side are in favor of any measure and the Speaker and that committee are not in favor of it, I should like to know how that majority is going to find expression in this House unless by the exercise of the few privileges that are left to us to speak on appropriation bills, even though it is not exactly pertinent to the measure under consideration? We speak for the American people, and speak against the tyrannous rule of the House that suppresses the will of the people. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Some gentlemen over on the other side do not like it any better than we do. The mouthings and mutterings, the breathings of rebellion that never materalize, float across the main aisle and get to our ears. The difference between us is that we can not help ourselves, while you who do not like it any better than we do could help yourselves, but you dare not. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

But now, Mr. Chairman, with reference to the Republican party's Cuban policy, I have shown what it has said in its platform. I have shown what the Republican Committee on Foreign Affairs did in the House. I have shown what this House, supported and controlled by the Republican party, declared to be the duty of the United States upon this question.

Now, will you turn your back upon the record made in the past? Will you turn an absolutely deaf ear to the sound of your own voices that have hardly ceased to reverberate in this Hall demanding a different action? I say, sir, hoping that my language may not give offense, that the Republican party should be held responsible for inconsistent, if not insincere, action in regard to this question. But it is of a piece with your position upon other matters. Upon all questions which engage public attention to-day the Republican party has been well-nigh as inconsistent as on this—save one, and one only. True to your political obligations, you are unanimous in your support of trusts, syndicates, and organized capital. You are still true in your devotion to protecting the interests of the organized manufacturers of this country.

You come before us whenever it is necessary singing pæans of praise to that system which you say has "created for us a home market" and "enables my agricultural constituents to buy necessities cheaper than they could buy them abroad." And in the same breath, that "it gives greater profit to the manufacturers." If it did not put something into the pockets of the manufacturers they would hardly be here knocking at the doors of this Congress for the protection afforded by your tariff laws. And if it does, that profit can come from none but those who buy, the consumers of their products. And you declare it is in the interest of the laborers of the country and gives them higher wages. While the distinguished gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] stands here on the floor protesting against necessary appropriations that will widen the hiatus already existing between the revenue produced by his law and the necessary expenses of the Government; while he is protesting against paying a just and legitimate claim that this Government has owed for years, lest it increase and widen more the growing gap, up in his own New England there are strikes on hand among the laborers, caused by the reduction of their wages since the Dingley law has been in force. Yet by this law you were going to increase wages. I suppose you will not learn anything.

In 1890 when you passed the law which has the name of the present Republican President you went out before the people and were repudiated by them, but you came again into power and you forgot the lesson; like Pharaoh, after the visitation of the frogs, you returned to the persecution of the people, you passed another bill even more iniquitous in its provisions than the McKinley law had been.

You have been at least consistent upon this one question, but in addition to your fast and loose Cuban policy, what has been your position upon other questions? Why, it is hardly a week since you were tearing at each other's throats on the floor of the House, like bears unchained, about the civil service. Leaders of this House took a position denouncing the civil-service law. Why, if the statements of the newspapers were to be believed, they held caucuses on the subject, they came in organized and with a flourish of trumpets that made the Democrats believe that for once they were going to do something serious on that side of the House.

What was the result? You scratched each other's eyes, old and young, veterans and tyros; you held forth upon the enormities of the civil-service law and its injustice, its beauties, and its virtues, and then, after a long, protracted debate, you neglected to take the necessary step to get a separate vote upon it, and the thing was dead and ended in noise. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Did you forget it? Does anybody believe that the veteran Representative from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] would forget to take necessary parliamentary precaution, if he was vitally interested, in the ultimate attainment of his desire? Does anybody believe that the distinguished gentleman from Iowa now in the chair [Mr. HEPBURN] would neglect or overlook a parliamentary demand that was essential?

Why did you abandon it? Was it because you expected the Democrats would come to your assistance and turn down the majority on that side of the House, and help you take a position which would necessitate an embarrassing veto by the President—that President who has said there should be no backward step in this matter of civil-service reform? Was it because the silken lash of party discipline was cracked about your servile ears? Or was it that you had become satisfied with having vented your eloquence upon the country through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and the mail cars, to be distributed amongst the boys in the trenches, of that class of people that haunt our galleries here—the people who daily stand like grim, spectral spirits around the corridors and doors of this Capitol and besiege you in your private apartments with their importunity for office? Were any of these the reasons? Or did you come to the conclusion that my most affable and genial friend from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY] would not need any lubrication for the gimlet that was to bore the hole in which the Republican party of North Carolina should be buried? [Laughter.]

Was it a "grand-stand" performance that you were making before the country? O that a great party should parade after this fashion and then ask the American people to look up to it with that confidence which a party may claim that carries in its keeping with honest faith the rights and welfare of the people!

But how about the money question? Mr. McKinley was elected as a bimetallic President. The Republican party is committed to that doctrine in its platform. Not only so—I would not appear to be unkind, as my friend from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN] would say, by reproaching the Republican party with its own unhappiness—but that same President has stood upon the floor of this House and voted for, not international bimetallism, but the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at 16 to 1. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. TAWNEY. After that statement, will the gentleman make the further statement that the action to which he refers was taken when 371 grains of silver were worth 100 cents?

Mr. DINSMORE. Oh, no; my friend is entirely mistaken.

Mr. OGDEN. That was when they were coining silver—not when they closed the mints against it.

Mr. BLAND. The gentleman from Minnesota is mistaken in the statement he has just made.

Mr. TAWNEY. That is what the proposition was in the law.

Mr. BLAND. The gentleman is simply mistaken.

Mr. TAWNEY. And at that time the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BLAND] made the remark, "Now let any man who is in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 vote in favor of this proposition if he dares." The gentleman from Missouri called every man a traitor to free silver who would vote in favor of that proposition in favor of which Mr. McKinley voted.

Mr. BLAND. What proposition do you mean?

Mr. TAWNEY. The proposition for free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, when 371 grains of silver were worth 100 cents.

A MEMBER. When was that?

Mr. BLAND. I understood the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] to say I voted against that bill. I introduced the bill myself. It was passed on my motion, under a suspension of the rules, and Mr. McKinley voted for it—I mean the bill that restored the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains of standard silver to free coinage. Silver was then worth about 90 cents on the dollar. If that bill had passed, it would have been worth par at that time, and it would be worth par to-day. [Applause.]

Mr. DINSMORE. Now, Mr. Chairman, I must decline to yield

further. Not only Mr. McKinley, but other gentlemen who were at that time in full sympathy with him politically voted for that bill. When the Sherman bullion-purchasing law was passed the country was congratulated by Republicans that it was one step toward the free and unlimited coinage of silver. And yet these same Republicans united in their assistance of the gold-standard Democrats to repeal it. Silver had then gone down in its bullion price.

But, sir, Mr. McKinley was elected President of the United States as a bimetallist. The party was pledged to use its efforts to procure international bimetallism. And what did we find? After coming to Congress in pursuance of that pledge and asking for authority to appoint a commission to go abroad for the purpose of accomplishing that object, and having selected distinguished and able gentlemen and sent them off on that mission, while they were abroad and when they had obtained cooperation on the part of the Government of France and at least encouragement in England, at the closing hour of the first session of this Congress, the President sends a message to the House asking for authority to appoint another commission—a commission to reform the currency on the gold-standard basis. His Secretary of the Treasury had been fulminating his views upon the question of money, favoring a firmer establishment of the gold standard, and that great body of financiers out in Indianapolis, known everywhere as single gold standard men, had made its deliverance, and the President in his message, which I will not take time to read, referred to them, acting at their suggestion, apparently.

The President now sends this message to Congress. While one of his commissions is negotiating for bimetallism in Europe, he wishes to have another here whose work would make impossible of accomplishment the purpose of the other; and when that news reached Europe, where Mr. WOLCOTT and his colleagues were at work, they were smitten with the chill that froze the life out of their undertaking, and from that moment there was no hope for them. Is the President a bimetallist? He was elected as one; he has received the instruction of the people to be one. I speak respectfully of him, but in the exercise of my right and the performance of my duty, I declare that if he is not one he should resign.

If he is a bimetallist, on the other hand, he ought to require the resignation of Secretary Gage, who does not and can not reflect his sentiments. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Do not play fast and loose with these questions. What are you? Are you bimetallic or monometallic in your views? Are you civil-service reformers or civil-service destroyers? Are you anti-Cuba or pro-Cuba? Are you fish or flesh or pure air—I will not say wind—or what in heaven's name do you claim to be now? [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. You can name it and take it. [Laughter.]

Mr. DINSMORE. I will not further reproach you with your unfaithfulness, but appeal to you to amend your ways and at least on this matter take a courageous and commendable stand. I speak for suffering humanity. It appeals to us from the stricken Island of Cuba so strongly, so piteously, as to demand immediate action at our hands. [Applause on the Democratic side.] It seems to me that we should make good our promises and pledges, and offer at least the encouragement which would be conveyed by the passage of the belligerency resolution. And it is my belief that within six months after that is done every Spanish soldier will have departed from the island and Cuban liberty be established.

That it would stop this fierce typhoon of destruction, devastation, and unhappiness, of rapine, murder, and war, of sickness and death which now prevails in the island. Peace would smile and the bright star of liberty shine for them in the firmament of free States. It will be a sad, sad spectacle at best. The fiend of desolation has swept wide his blasting hand. Homes devastated, property destroyed, families reduced to a suffering few of widows and orphans whose husbands, sons, and brothers have perished at the cruel edge of the machete! Pity the cries of the widow and her starving brood! Can any scene appeal to the heart like that of the helpless, starving child begging bread of the mother unable to give it? The mother whose arms of support have been cut down by death, who has nothing left to her but the tender hands of helpless dependence!

Mr. Chairman, let us do this thing for suffering humanity, for our own honor, and in memory of our patriot fathers. How that decimated people will lift their hands to God in thankfulness for the help of a noble nation and for the priceless boon of peace and liberty. How will their prayers ascend for us, as those of our mothers did for those whose names have been immortalized in American song and story for more than a hundred years. Shall we do it? If not, the harrowing tragedy must proceed until the last patriot Cuban falls or "the last armed foe expires." Oh, that Spain herself would arise to the glorious grandeur of acknowledging the proprieties and morals of the situation and yield them their God-given right at once, and voluntarily. Then would the world be inspired with renewed hope for the civilization of a decaying, crumbling empire. [Applause.]

I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Chairman, I have listened carefully and attentively to the remarks of the honorable member of the Democratic party—Mr. DINSMORE, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs—in order to learn the exact position that that party might take on the question now being debated before this House. He appears to have divided his speech into four sections, the first of which related to the subject under discussion; then we had a section on the financial policy of the respective parties, followed by some casual remarks on the tariff bill of 1890 and the one lately passed, and finally some further remarks on civil-service reform, winding up with a most pathetic peroration in favor of the suffering people of Cuba which must appeal to us all. He also took into consideration the present Administration in regard to our relations with Spain and its treatment of the Island of Cuba, and I shall propose in the remarks I make to limit myself entirely to this part of the line of argument which the gentleman has submitted.

Two years ago, when the Democratic party was in power in this country, the war with Cuba was under full sway. American citizens were demanding of that Administration that their property in Cuba should be protected. American citizens lying in the dungeons of Habana were crying out from their prison walls to be set free under the protection of the American Government, or that they be brought to a fair and speedy trial, under the solemn obligations of the treaty of 1795, reenforced by the Cushing protocol. Our merchants, traders, and exporters were calling upon the Government of the United States to take some steps to preserve the commerce that was then being rapidly destroyed owing to the continuance of that war.

Thousands of petitions from individual citizens poured in upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs, demanding that the Government take some action. Resolutions of boards of trade and chambers of commerce poured in, until a box 4 feet long and 2 feet wide in the room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was filled with these petitions, which represent the most sacred rights of American citizens, appealing to Congress to do something in the premises.

Under that inspiration, and feeling that we represented the sentiments of the American people, the Republican House of Representatives and the Republican Committee on Foreign Affairs reported to this House a set of resolutions, which, after being amended in the Senate, were finally passed. They represented the sentiments of the American people, as voiced at that time, in regard to the affairs of Cuba. They were passed by both Houses of Congress and sent to the Executive as an indication of the will and sentiments of the people on that question. We looked in vain then for the warm support to those resolutions which the Democratic party seems now so eager to claim.

Many of their leaders rose in their places and opposed them with the strongest arguments at their command, and when they reached the Executive, who was supposed to carry out the wishes of the American people, they were absolutely and totally ignored by the Democratic President, and, so far as any use being made of them, they were cast into the wastebasket.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I propose to contrast with this the course of the present Administration, when, thanks to the awakened sensibilities of the American people to the mistake that they had made in the past, they restored the Republican party to power and put William McKinley in the Executive chair. Within sixty days of the time that the Republican President took his seat, the doors of the dungeons of Cuba were flung open and sixty American citizens, who had pleaded in vain for relief and protection from a Democratic Administration, walked forth free to wander where they would, in response to the demand of the Executive of the United States, elected by the Republican party.

This was followed by the sending of a minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, instructed by our Government to make demands in a friendly spirit—first, that our prisoners be set free; second, that this inhuman and cruel war must be conducted more in accordance with the rules of civilization; third, that the harsh treatment of the reconcentrados should be done away with, and that they should be treated like human beings; and, lastly—a very bold step for the Government to take—that a more liberal form of government should be allowed to the Island of Cuba.

Mr. Chairman, this was a strong position for our Government to take, for it was almost the saying to a friendly nation, and one almost equal in power with our own, that their former colonial government must be amended or this country would have to intervene.

Spain has responded to these friendly demands of this Government in every particular. Weyler was recalled to Spain and another general sent out with orders to conduct the war in a more humane spirit. The reconcentrados have been gradually returned

to their homes, and those not so returned are to be taken care of. I have already stated that not an American citizen, bearing either the birthright of our country or the official seal of one of our courts, lies in a Spanish prison in the Island of Cuba to-day. Every man that our Government ought to protect, whether at home or abroad, so far as Spain is concerned, is free to return to this country, or, if he remains in the Island of Cuba, he is protected, as he was not under Democratic Administration.

Furthermore, the Executive sent a message, and this Congress appropriated $50,000, which appropriation is not yet exhausted, so that not an American citizen suffers for want of food in the Island of Cuba to-day. And now the Executive of our country, with the goodness of heart that is characteristic of his disposition, has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States—for it would not be proper for the Government so to do—to come forth with the charity for which America has always been famous and to feed the reconcentrados out of the voluntary offerings of the American people.

I contrast this, during only nine months of Republican rule, with the inaction, not to say the sympathetic treatment of Spain, which characterized the Democratic Administration. Now the Democratic party, for the purposes of buncombe and for political reasons, not animated by the American spirit which characterized this side of the Chamber, fails to exhibit the patriotism which was exhibited by our side of the House when a Democratic Executive called upon us to support him in his foreign policy toward Venezuela and Great Britain. When he called upon us for support, we knew nothing of partisanship, forgetting everything except the fact that Grover Cleveland was the President of these United States.

Mr. Chairman, I look hopefully forward to the day when our foreign policy will be national and permanent in its character and not subject to party strife; also to have a diplomatic and consular service trained in their calling to furnish our Government with reliable and accurate information from the countries to which they are accredited and not colored to suit the policy of the dominant party for the time being. In this way alone can we preserve the good opinion of our sister nations and push forward our commercial relations.

Now, Mr. Chairman, our country has made another demand on Spain—that the embargo that was laid upon the exportation of tobacco, and which affected our manufacturers of that article to a very great extent, should be relieved. Spain has acquiesced. Every demand that this Administration has made upon Spain has been granted. A more liberal form of government is being put into operation. We can not, if we wish to maintain our standing among the nations of the earth that profess to conform to the principles of international law, at this time make any further demands upon Spain until she has had a chance to try autonomy; and that is why the Executive has told us frankly that if that fails he stands ready then to say again, in a friendly spirit, and if necessary by force, that the affairs of Cuba must be put into a better shape.

Now, Mr. Chairman, when speaking on this subject in the last Congress, when the resolutions were up, I took the ground which I am now prepared to maintain, that this is an executive function. If we look into the organization of our Government, we will find it is divided into three distinct departments. There is the executive, legislative, and judicial. The functions of each are distinctly laid down by the Constitution of our country, and under the interpretations of all constitutions everything that is not reserved is left to the people.

Constitutions never grant anything. They always restrain. Under the Constitution the right to make war is especially reserved to Congress. We can readily see the reason for that, because it necessitates appropriations. And after our country was separated from Great Britain, the people were especially tenacious of holding in their hands every power that looked to the appropriation of money or the imposition of taxes. For that reason the right to declare war was reserved to Congress; but all other foreign functions were placed in the hands of the Executive. The reception of foreign ambassadors, the sending of envoys extraordinary abroad, the granting of exequaturs to consuls, all functions relating to our foreign affairs were placed in the Executive.

The State Department, which advises the Executive, is in a much better position to know the full state of affairs than Congress can be. I wish to state right here that the subcommittee to which the belligerency resolutions as passed by the Senate were referred has called upon the Department of State for the latest official information in regard to the status of the Island of Cuba to-day. You must remember that it has been two years since we have had any official information from the Department of State. Men who are intrusted with the responsibility of making or declaring war must move only upon official information.

It is impossible for us to proceed upon newspaper reports. You can at any time, without going outside of the city of Washington, look at the daily papers, and you will find men who are known to us all personally sending reports here that differ as wide as wide can be. Some declare that you can ride on the railway over the province of Pinar del Rio with as much safety as you can through the Shenandoah Valley. Another reports that you can not proceed outside the gates of Habana without an armed escort. But gentlemen in responsible positions must rely on the official reports of our consuls and those in the service of our Government abroad. It is for these reasons that we are appropriating money in this bill—that we may have accurate information with which to control our actions.

Mr. SULZER. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. ADAMS. I will.

Mr. SULZER. Did not the gentleman vote in favor of granting Cubans belligerent rights in the Fifty-fourth Congress?

Mr. ADAMS. I did; and if the gentleman had paid any attention to my remarks—I have given the reasons that actuated us then. American citizens were demanding the protection of their property. That is now irrevocably destroyed. We were demanding that American citizens in Cuban prisons should be liberated; they are now, every one of them, free.

American merchants were demanding that our commerce should be preserved. It is now destroyed largely, and I fear it will be a long time before it can be revived. This has all been done, and now there is nothing left but sentiment; and while I will yield to no man in sympathy for the struggling Cubans and for the men who are endeavoring to establish the form of government under which, thank God, we live—when we come to consider this question of sentiment alone, you speak from the heart; when you come to enunciate the policies of a government, it must come from judgment and with due regard to international law, in which we as a civilized nation believe.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Without any heart!

Mr. SULZER. Do you think they are nearer their independence now than they were when you voted for belligerent rights?

Mr. ADAMS. I think there is a different state of things in the Island of Cuba now, and anyone who will read such reports as we have can not mistake the fact that it is possible that this question is nearing a solution in its own way. We know that Spain can not send another man to take the place of thousands that have fallen with disease. We know that there are riots now in the city of Habana, and we can see the handwriting on the wall.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. ADAMS. I will—one more question. Nobody was interrupted on the other side of the House, and I should prefer to occupy my full time, but I will yield to one question.

Mr SMITH of Kentucky. The question I desire to ask is this: I have been informed that the gentleman from Pennsylvania is chairman of the subcommittee which has under consideration the resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans.

Mr. ADAMS. That is correct.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. Do you not think the members of the House ought to have an opportunity to vote on one side or the other of that question?

Mr. ADAMS. I have just said that we have asked for official information. I have explained that you can not take up the daily papers published in Washington but that you can read reports upon both sides. You can read all kinds of stuff about the Island of Cuba. The responsibility of involving the country in a war can not proceed upon newspaper reports. We must have official information. We have called upon the State Department for that information, the same as we did two years ago. When we get that information, then we are in a position to act. I have in my possession a letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, in which he says that the information we have asked for is being prepared.

Now, having replied to the question, I will go back to where I was interrupted in my argument. I have shown how in eight months the Executive of our country has acted and done more than the Democratic Executive did in the whole of the two years during which the battle raged in the Island of Cuba. I have shown that every American citizen has been freed. I have shown that active steps have been taken to insure a better form of government in Cuba, as has been promised by Spain. So far as I am concerned, I am not prepared to say how much trust I put in the promises of the Sagasta Government, but I am prepared to say that Spain has granted every request that we made in a friendly spirit, and has complied with the demands made by our accredited representative at the court of Spain.

We can not as a civilized nation, professing to be bound by the acknowledged provisions of international law, afford to do that without giving Spain an honest and fair and reasonable opportunity to put that policy into force.

Mr. SULZER. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. ADAMS. No; I can not. I have yielded once or twice and I want to occupy my time.

Mr. SULZER. I simply wanted to correct a mistake of the gentleman.

Mr. ADAMS. The gentleman will have full time to correct all my mistakes, and if he will occupy the time between now and the time he speaks, perhaps he will find that they are not mistakes.

Surely, Mr. Chairman, we can trust the Executive who has guided us so far to guide us in the future. Surely we can trust a man who has the nerve to demand that Spain should open the prison doors, which the preceding Administration did not dare to do. We can trust that Executive to protect our country in every way and to see that no wrong is done to us. If that be the case, gentlemen on the other side can understand the sentiment that pervades this side of the House very largely—that it would not be wise to force this resolution upon the President.

We were much more courteous to the Democratic Executive than the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber propose to be to us. Those resolutions were concurrent resolutions and were only meant to indicate to the Executive what was the sentiment of the American people at that time. He could be guided by them or not. He chose to ignore them. The present resolutions proposed are joint resolutions, and would force the Executive to act one way or the other.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to say in conclusion that they are endeavoring to put the Republican party in a false position, and it will not hold. We stand here to-day as champions of a liberal form of government. We stand here to-day as champions of the right of every people to establish that form of government which they wish. I speak whereof I have knowledge, for when the Republic of Brazil was established, during a Republican Administration, when the conditions had arrived, at the proper time, I had the honor, as the accredited minister of our country, to be the first one to recognize the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

You need have no fear that when the proper time comes there will be any lack of nerve and force in the Republican Administration. You need have no fear that when the proper time comes the Republican Administration will stand where the American people would have it stand. You need have no fear that when that time comes Cuba will rise up and will bless the Republican party that has guided itself so that when the time came she could assert her independence and enter into the nations of the earth. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SULZER. Will the gentleman now answer me one question. I understood the gentleman to say that Spain had accepted and agreed to every proposition made by the Government of the United States. I ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that this Government offered its friendly services to Spain to bring about peace in Cuba and Spain rejected that offer and said it would have no intermeddling by the United States Government with its domestic affairs?

Mr. ADAMS. I will answer that question. That was in answer to President Cleveland. It has nothing to do with the policy that has worked so well with the Republican party.

Mr. SULZER. What was the policy of the President?

Mr. ADAMS. The answer to President Cleveland was because they knew he was not in sympathy with the struggle in Cuba, and they resented interference with the question from a man who did not sympathize with the struggle. But they received very differently the proposition coming from an Administration that holds out the hand of friendship.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DINSMORE. I now yield to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BERRY] so much time as he may desire.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, I had supposed, from the frequent declarations by both the political parties of this country of their feeling of kindness for the suffering Cubans, that there would be a time on this floor when we could, as the representatives of the people, express our voice here without this political bickering. So far as my own State is concerned—I will not say my own State, because I know my own district much better than I do the entire Commonwealth of Kentucky—the people of my district are almost unanimous for the recognition of either the belligerency or the independence of Cuba. This war is no new matter to the people of my State.

This is the seventh struggle since 1820 that the Island of Cuba has made to secure for herself that character of government which we enjoy in the United States. From 1868 until 1878—for ten long years—the same bloody character of war prevailed in that island that now prevails. And yet we stand upon this continent proclaiming that we are the arbiters in matters of this sort. We announce the Monroe doctrine that no other power shall interfere, and if, perchance, there should be found in the heart of any nation beyond the waters to-day a disposition to terminate this conflict, the United States Government would be the first power to intervene and say: "You have no right upon this continent. We will manage our own affairs."

The President himself said at the beginning of this session of Congress, on the 6th day of December last, that he believed the time was approaching when there should be some recognition of the struggling Cubans. What has occurred since? While we in this country were engaged in the festivities of the holidays, while we were enjoying all the blessings of a glorious civilization under the Stars and Stripes, General Blanco attempted from the mouth the Cauto River to drive his columns into the body of that province, but was met successfully by the Washington of that revolution, Gomez, and driven back ignominiously to the mouth of the river.

Yet the question is raised on this floor to-day whether war exists in Cuba. On the 24th of next February the war will have continued four years. Three hundred thousand men, women, and children have gone down in death, until the old lines of the graveyards on the Island of Cuba are no longer regarded and the dead carts pass about Matanzas and other cities of that island calling for the dead each morning, as if a plague had swept over the island, and those bodies are thrown into trenches without decent burial. Yet we are asked whether a state of war exists in Cuba!

Think of our thirteen little colonies, with only three and a half million people, who struggled against Great Britain, with her cruisers on the one side and the Indian tomahawk on the other. Recall their struggles during the long Revolutionary war, when but for the aid of France they would have gone down in defeat. Are we now to stand here and say to the nations of the world, "You shall not interfere with Cuba?" Seventy millions of people with wonderful unanimity are in favor of interference; yet the Congress of the United States has not the resolution to say that it thinks the time has arrived when we should do something.

Two years ago Mr. Cleveland in his message—probably penned by Mr. Olney, because it was in that soft, oleaginous style of which that distinguished gentleman was so thoroughly master—said:

> When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurgents has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hope for its reestablishment has degenerated into a strife which is nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject-matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be suspended by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.

Those were the words of President Cleveland two years ago; and they were reaffirmed in the message of President McKinley on the 6th of December last, only sixty days ago. Yet we are asked here to-day whether there really exists a condition in which we might recognize belligerency!

Talk about the right of search. What is the condition now? Almost every cruiser that the United States can command hovers along the Southern coast to see if, by any possibility, a few arms are going upon any vessel for the benefit of the Cubans. The United States to-day, instead of aiding Cuba, is aiding Spain to hold in subjection those oppressed people.

"Autonomy!" What sort of autonomy? Why, sir, when it was announced, the first information we had from Cuba was that men were going out with $100 bills and shaking them in people's faces and saying, "Boys, come in; don't fight any more; let us quit this foolishness."

But it is said that the Spanish officer who carried a proposition for autonomy to the Cubans was murdered. Why, sir, at that time the Cuban Government had declared, "We will not listen to autonomy;" and the man who went inside their lines was probably an Arnold, and deserved the fate he received.

Down in my country we remember that in 1851 when forty-five brave Kentuckians, inspired by the same feeling which I see manifested here to-day, dared to stand up in defense of struggling Cuba, they were set upon like dogs and shot down, young Crittenden amongst them. He was told to kneel with his back to the enemy; and he said, "No; we Americans kneel to none but God; and we always die with our faces to the foe."

I do not fear war. I think a little blood-letting would be an admirably good thing about this time for the people of the United States. I agree with my friend who spoke so eloquently about the Army here the other day, that if we had a little breeze with Spain or some other power, we would, in all probability, be benefited by it.

I want this Government to do as Great Britain and Germany have done, and to be equally active under similar circumstances. I was charmed as one of a part of the English-speaking people of the world to see how these Governments have acted, especially the Government of Great Britain, when confronted with extraordinary emergencies in Asia, where they have the power to enforce their views, and where it was declared that the ports should be free to all the world. Great Britain does not fight unless it is necessary. But when it is threatened, when it is necessary, when the occasion arises, when there is a threat made on her possessions or on her commerce, she has the money and means and power behind her, as well as the spirit necessary to sustain her demands in any part of the world; and she will open the ports of Asia, which have hampered so much the commerce of the world in times gone by.

It was once said by a distinguished Secretary of the Treasury,

speaking of one of our great public men in America, that "he smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth; he touched the dead corpse of Public Credit, and it sprung upon its feet." And, Mr. Chairman, he has come nearer describing "the public corpse," nearer than ever before, especially in the history of our tariff legislation.

I am not astonished, Mr. Chairman, that gentlemen do not want any more "business" to attend to under the condition existing. They have just as much as they can attend to, in reference to laborers thrown out of employment under the provisions of the Dingley bill and by its operations—as much as any men or set of men would want.

War! They talk of war with Spain. Are there not sometimes conditions which would make war more desirable than peace? The sympathy of the world goes out to suffering Cuba. They have gone to war in self-defense; they are fighting for life; they are fighting for liberty; they are fighting for all that is dear to humanity; and shall we stand idly by, in a time when a country with nearly half its population now in arms, where cruel, devastating war is going on, shall we not offer our aid and help to them in their emergency?

There is no man who has more respect for the opinion and views of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs than I have; yet in reference to matters of this kind there are differences of opinion which men must entertain. In the political organization of the country all should work together; but it is evident that we can not work together in the cause of struggling Cuba, for I think that he, with our distinguished Speaker and the President of the United States, perhaps none of them think it wise to take a forward step in this direction. It is possible they believe that the House, with the Democrats leading—for I think the Republicans are on the run—[laughter] that they believe they can see "the handwriting on the wall." But I can tell them that that handwriting indicates that in the very next elections they will find themselves in the minority in this country. [Applause on the Democratic side.] They are not anxious or ready to do anything when the Democrats are for it, but want to reserve all the "pie" for the Republican party.

But, Mr. Chairman, that is a narrow view to take of a case where thousands of people are going down to the grave in the most cruel war that has ever existed on this side of the ocean. Let us, therefore, not hesitate, but take a broad, liberal view of the conditions existing as Americans. And while it is evident that we shall have no opportunity offered us from the Committee on Foreign Affairs to say to these people what the American sentiment of the country would dictate to them, let us, at least, as far as we can on this floor, lay down a rule of action for ourselves, and show, if possible, to the Spanish Government how this island shall be governed, if governed at all, by them, or else let us say now, "As you have demonstrated your inability to govern it, this state of belligerency shall be accorded to them and they shall have an opportunity of becoming free and independent." [Applause.]

They say that they can search our vessels under such circumstances. I have been reading something on the question of international law recently, since this controversy arose. If a man wants to search a vessel, he sends an officer aboard and asks the captain if he is carrying contraband of war; and if so, is it for the Island of Cuba? If not, it is not possible to take possession of it. Let that fact be understood, and when a vessel bears the flag of the United States foreign nations, especially Spain, will be slow to undertake to make such a search.

It is asked what will become of our interests in the event of such a contingency of war with Spain. I tell you that you need not be alarmed about. We will be amply able to take care of it.

Mr. MAHANY. Will the gentleman state what is to become of our interests in the event of such an action as he suggests?

Mr. BERRY. I have just said that you need not feel uneasy about that. You need not be alarmed on that score. It will be taken care of. There has been good blood of your people spilled under Morro Castle in the past, and we have a right on the American Continent to say what shall constitute personal liberty on this continent, and I would have now, in this struggle for liberty on the part of the Cubans, and in the interest of liberty on this continent, the flag that floats over the Speaker's desk to wave over that same Morro Castle, and it will be an honor to all parties and in the interest of manhood, humanity, and in the interest of all the nations of the earth. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, the present Congress has been in session seven months, during which time the country has waited with patience and expectancy for the development of the Republican plan to reform the currency. The only utterance on this subject which may be considered in any way official is the bill of the Secretary of the Treasury introduced into this House by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALKER]. He proposes to retire the greenbacks by issuing interest-bearing bonds; to refund the entire indebtedness of the United States, except the bonds issued during the last Administration, the funded bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold; to give to the banks the sole right to issue paper money, and to authorize banks with 50 per cent of their capital stock paid in to issue circulation equal to 75 per cent of the capital, the 25 per cent unsecured by the deposit of bonds to be guaranteed by the Government. The plan is not original, but, read in connection with the testimony of the Secretary before the Committee on Banking and Currency, it possesses at least the merit of frankness.

Mr. Gage's proposition is the culmination of a scheme inaugurated by Mr. McCulloch, also a national banker, over twenty-five years ago. I think I am warranted in saying the bill of the Secretary is most remarkable. His first proposition, to retire the greenbacks, has been the pet scheme of the money power in the United States since 1873, but never before did they have the temerity to fully develop it. It is claimed that the presence of three hundred and forty-six millions of greenbacks in our currency is a constant menace to the business interest of the country, and the Secretary proposes to retire them in order to secure greater confidence; but the plan proposed by him gives to the national banks the sole right to issue paper money, every dollar of which is redeemable in gold. It is said that with the greenbacks in our currency the money gamblers and speculators can gather them up, present them to the Treasury, and demand gold; and by taking from the Treasury its gold supply deplete our gold reserve, create commercial alarm, and unsettle business interest.

If the Secretary is sincere, how will he explain this? The bank notes which he proposes to issue are all redeemable in gold, and the money speculator and gambler can gather up bank notes, present them to the Treasury, and take every dollar of gold from the Federal Treasury, just as they now do with greenbacks. The real purpose of the Secretary is not disclosed in his bill. You may find his object in recommending his plan to Congress on the fifth page of his printed testimony before the committee, in which he says:

> To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, remove as far as possible doubts and fears on that point, and thus strengthen the credit of the United States both at home and abroad.

That is the object of the bill. Many of the Secretary's party associates, just as anxious as he is to rivet for all time upon this country the gold standard, have not the frankness to confess it as he has done. It was not intended that this bill should become a law at this session, nor will it, in my judgment, be reported to the House.

It was introduced as a feeler, and unless too great a storm is raised at this time the bill will be seriously pressed at the next session of Congress. It is an open declaration of war by the advocates of the gold standard to the bimetallic interest of the country. The Republicans, as well as the Democrats, confess there is something radically wrong with the monetary system of this country, and that something must be speedily done to bring relief to our people. Last spring we were told that we would enrich the people by enacting a tariff bill—in my judgment the most infamous ever placed upon the statute book—that that measure would relieve all business depression, start the wheels of commerce, and establish the place of the Republican party in history as the patron saint of American prosperity.

These predictions have fallen to the ground, and now it is proposed to rectify the evils admitted to exist by the most nefarious and outrageous scheme ever seriously proposed to Congress. The fight has been from the beginning and is now not so much a war of opinions between the people of the United States as to what is the correct system of financiering, but it is a struggle upon the part of the national banking interest upon the one side and the great laboring people on the other. We witnessed first the destruction of millions of the people's money. Then came the demonetization of silver, and from that hour until now the fight has been waged between the people and the banks. Secretary Gage, himself a national banker, for the first time boldly proclaims their plan.

The destruction of the greenbacks and the substitution of interest-bearing bonds in their place is of itself sufficient to excite the greatest alarm; but this is a small part of what he proposes. He declares it is the policy of this Administration to destroy all the paper money of the United States, take from the Government its right to issue paper money, and give that right to the national banks. In addition to that, he proposes to refund the bonded debt of the United States into gold bonds at an interest rate of 2½ per cent, extend the time of payment, and make up the difference between the present rate of interest, 4 per cent, and the proposed rate, 2½ per cent, by issuing to the bondholders bonds for the difference. On page 11 of the Secretary's testimony he says:

> This extends the bonds a little—in one case three years, in another case one year—but it does not operate to fund the difference in interest between 2½ per cent and 4 per cent in the bonds running ten years. There is that difference in interest between 4 per cent and 2½ per cent which will be accounted for to the holders of bonds in the shape of bonds, and they will mature in ter years.

And again, on page 13, he says:

I can answer your question comprehensively by saying it will take about ninety millions more of bonds than are now outstanding to refund these bonds.

This proposition in plain English is this: The Secretary proposes to extend the period of payment to the bondholders, to reduce the interest from 4 to 2½ per cent, and add $90,000,000 of unearned interest to the principal debt. I confidently assert there is not an instance on record where the bonds of any State, county, or municipality in this Union were ever funded and the period of payment extended where the interest was not reduced in consideration of the extension of time. But this officer, the head of the Treasury Department of the country, calmly proposes not only to extend the time of payment, but also to increase the debt of the people of this country ninety millions, upon which they will also be required to pay interest.

Evidently, the Secretary has forgotten that during the last Administration the President of the United States, in a message to Congress, said that the bondholders with whom he was dickering would agree to take a less rate of interest, amounting in the aggregate to $16,000,000, if the Congress would make the bonds, principal and interest, payable in gold. This offer was refused. Now the Republican party proposes to make principal and interest payable in gold, as was then attempted, and, in addition thereto, increase the debts of the people ninety millions.

I have, Mr. Chairman, the greatest respect for the great office of Secretary of the Treasury, and would like to have respect for the present occupant of that position, and I have no doubt that the scheme proposed in this measure is considered high-class financiering by some, but in my humble judgment, it is but little short of highway robbery. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The proposition to make the bonds of the United States payable in gold, a suggestion that has been bitterly contested on every hustings in this country, as well as in Congress, since 1870, in the face of the action of the Fifty-fourth Congress, which rejected a similar proposition, is, to put it mildly, most astounding.

It is a prerogative of Government alone to make and declare a medium of exchange. No citizen can compel his neighbor to accept his property in satisfaction of a debt, nor can any community, county, or State. It is so entirely an act of sovereignty that this great prerogative was specifically and exclusively conferred upon Congress by the Constitution. The constitutional right of Congress to authorize any man or corporation to issue money has long been seriously questioned by many of the best thinkers of the country, and all have agreed until recent years that the enlargement of the powers now possessed by the banking interests would be dangerous in the extreme. I have no war to make upon banks.

Properly conducted, banks are good things; but I believe it to be fundamentally wrong to give to any citizen the right to make money and loan it to his neighbors and compel them to pay interest on the loan. This is the province of Government, should be jealously guarded, and never delegated to another. Whether rightly or wrongly, the masses of the people believe, and I believe, that there exists now, and has existed for many years past, a compact between the great holders of money to secure a firmer grip upon the laborers and toilers of the United States. If the right to issue the paper money of this country is given to the banks, they can at will paralyze every industry. They can contract or expand currency at will. They can farm out the products of labor, fix the price of thrift, measure the success of genius, and determine, as in a horoscope, the modicum of success that shall come to each citizen outside their charmed circle. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

A wise and beneficent system of laws equitably enacted and justly enforced guarantees to the frugal, industrious, and patient material prosperity. But what prosperity can come to the man, however hard he may labor, however industrious he may be, however frugal or abstemious, if the price of his toil is to be fixed by another whose interest it is to depress the price of labor and in idleness grow rich off the work of his fellow-man? It is said that the national banks can not and will not contract or expand the currency; that the amount of circulation being fixed by law, they will have no further control over the matter, once their circulation is issued. In answer to that I quote a few figures from the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency:

From the 31st of January, 1888, to the 30th of April, 1888, $15,005,597 of national-bank circulation was retired. This was in three months. In the succeeding three months, from April 30 to July 31, the national-bank circulation was decreased by retirement $15,115,185. During the twelve months beginning January 31, 1888, and ending January 31, 1889, the national-bank currency was decreased by retirement $54,083,691. From January 31, 1896, to January 31, 1897, the circulation of national banks was decreased by retirement $10,244,478. In order to show that the figures quoted by me are not an exception to the rule, I insert a table showing the issue, retirement, increase, and decrease, by quarters, of the national-bank circulation from January 14, 1875, to October 31, 1897:

Quarterly increase or decrease in national-bank circulation from January 14, 1875, to October 31, 1897.

Date.	Issued.	Retired.	Increased.	Decreased.
From January 14 to January 31, 1875	$537,580	$255,600	$281,980	
For quarter ended—				
April 30, 1875	4,409,220	3,336,804	1,072,416	
July 31, 1875	4,124,165	5,423,930		$1,229,761
October 31, 1875	1,915,710	5,553,971		3,638,261
January 31, 1876	2,504,600	3,852,731		1,348,131
April 30, 1876	877,580	5,425,539		4,547,959
July 31, 1876	1,107,110	9,663,984		8,556,874
October 31, 1876	2,604,390	8,564,727		5,960,333
January 31, 1877	3,188,630	4,759,015		1,570,386
April 30, 1877	4,363,010	5,005,596		642,586
July 31, 1877	3,000,230	4,984,399		1,984,169
October 31, 1877	5,754,160	3,516,321	2,237,839	
January 31, 1878	6,725,585	2,701,885	4,023,700	
April 30, 1878	3,036,760	1,906,720	1,130,039	
July 31, 1878	4,252,980	3,453,080	797,900	
October 31, 1878	2,276,360	2,924,430		648,070
January 31, 1879	3,097,060	747,327	2,349,733	
April 30, 1879	7,039,300	1,822,988	5,216,312	
July 31, 1879	3,674,830	2,715,524	959,306	
October 31, 1879	9,122,300	1,754,558	7,367,742	
January 31, 1880	7,239,805	674,129	6,615,676	
April 30, 1880	3,163,820	1,555,766	1,608,054	
July 31, 1880	1,748,660	2,427,398		678,738
October 31, 1880	1,199,930	1,535,760		335,830
January 31, 1881	2,294,780	1,301,534	873,246	
April 30, 1881	12,690,890	4,426,596	8,264,294	
July 31, 1881	9,539,410	4,734,578	4,834,832	
October 31, 1881	6,484,550	3,182,551	3,301,990	
January 31, 1882	5,625,200	3,354,153	2,271,047	
April 30, 1882	2,991,400	4,414,865		1,423,465
July 31, 1882	4,054,740	5,741,456		1,686,710
October 31, 1882	9,792,910	5,611,497	4,181,413	
January 31, 1883	4,588,850	4,927,020		338,170
April 30, 1883	3,638,650	6,510,245		2,871,595
July 31, 1883	3,527,100	6,868,245		3,341,145
October 31, 1883	2,755,600	6,369,273		3,613,673
January 31, 1884	2,748,270	5,172,714		2,424,444
April 30, 1884	2,052,294	8,430,804		6,378,510
July 31, 1884	2,778,900	7,883,997		5,105,037
October 31, 1884	2,792,170	6,833,874		4,041,704
January 31, 1885	1,295,520	7,812,055		6,576,535
April 30, 1885	2,125,260	8,135,112		6,009,852
July 31, 1885	2,160,110	5,731,673		3,571,563
October 31, 1885	5,591,760	6,758,154		1,166,394
January 31, 1886	7,751,794	5,581,261	2,170,533	
April 30, 1886	4,700,384	8,397,163		3,696,779
July 31, 1886	1,469,325	8,425,486		6,956,161
October 31, 1886	1,506,700	6,468,227		4,901,527
January 31, 1887	1,243,550	9,580,973		8,337,423
April 30, 1887	2,961,775	11,014,057		8,052,282
July 31, 1887	2,936,670	11,307,718		8,371,048
October 31, 1887	4,021,350	8,421,529		4,400,179
January 31, 1888	6,144,629	12,190,159		6,045,530
April 30, 1888	7,755,416	15,005,579		7,250,163
July 31, 1888	6,188,531	15,115,185		8,926,654
October 31, 1888	1,049,765	11,277,768		10,228,003
January 31, 1889	930,445	11,031,498		10,101,053
April 30, 1889	1,179,165	11,789,161		10,609,996
July 31, 1889	1,376,200	11,791,639		10,415,438
October 31, 1889	1,783,920	7,894,453		6,110,533
January 31, 1890	1,428,895	8,865,001		7,436,106
April 30, 1890	3,469,345	8,496,305		5,026,960
July 31, 1890	2,481,990	7,545,116		5,063,126
October 31, 1890	1,817,525	6,444,175		4,626,650
January 31, 1891	1,765,540	5,896,594		4,131,054
April 30, 1891	1,397,135	6,578,579		5,181,444
July 31, 1891	4,065,775	5,973,521		1,907,746
October 31, 1891	8,230,000	4,462,850	3,767,150	
January 31, 1892	5,241,445	4,220,507	1,020,938	
April 30, 1892	3,217,945	3,934,429		716,484
July 31, 1892	2,992,805	2,824,744	168,061	
October 31, 1892	2,271,669	2,439,286		167,617
January 31, 1893	4,384,625	2,426,418	1,958,207	
April 30, 1893	4,735,660	2,267,346	2,468,314	
July 31, 1893	8,523,700	1,612,297	6,911,403	
October 31, 1893	26,721,395	1,183,029	25,538,366	
January 31, 1894	1,603,245	3,032,641		1,429,396
April 30, 1894	3,650,970	3,606,743	44,227	
July 31, 1894	3,378,819	3,638,425		259,606
October 31, 1894	2,479,186	2,378,682	100,504	
January 31, 1895	1,381,517	3,384,417		2,000,900
April 30, 1895	8,316,721	3,898,443	4,418,278	
July 31, 1895	5,043,521	3,368,614	1,674,907	
October 31, 1895	4,941,965	2,417,945	2,524,020	
January 31, 1896	2,450,024	2,841,157		391,133
April 30, 1896	13,722,399	2,994,195	10,728,204	
July 31, 1896	4,690,537	2,778,853	1,911,684	
October 31, 1896	10,751,175	1,630,273	9,120,902	
January 31, 1897	2,550,545	2,440,327	110,218	
April 30, 1897	1,244,337	3,419,146		2,174,809
July 31, 1897	1,906,999	3,960,707		2,053,708
October 31, 1897	2,379,986	2,005,333		225,347
Total		487,710,533		236,956,764
Surrendered to this office and retired from January 14, 1875, to October 31, 1897		17,317,925		17,317,925
Grand total	382,779,213	505,028,458	132,025,444	254,274,689

What more argument is needed to show that it would be unwise, impolitic, and disastrous to trust the money of the people in the hands of such an institution? We may expect to find in national bankers the weaknesses common to mankind. When money is close, interest will be high. Bankers live on interest. Their institutions flourish on the breeding of money. Is it reasonable to suppose that, with the power in their hands to make interest high, they will patriotically refrain from enriching themselves? The great money trust of this country has but one aim in view, one goal to attain, and that is the control of the money of the people.

It is said that "honor fails were commerce long prevails," and while we are a great commercial people, devoted to the promotion of peace, seeking to accomplish our conquest by the arts of industry, ingenuity, and labor, I am almost inclined to believe that honor does fail where commerce long prevails, and I know it will fail if the greatest function of government is farmed out to a selfish corporation. Gentlemen may deny that there is an organized movement in this country to secure enlarged privileges for the national banks, but it exists none the less. There is not a member of this House whose mail is not flooded with pamphlets, books, and magazines urging upon him the adoption of some plan like the one suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A suggestion that the Democratic idea of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is the correct solution of our monetary difficulties is met by ridicule and denunciation. Why should the Government become an unsecured indorser to the extent of 25 per cent of the capital of national banks? Its obligation is as great to one citizen as to another. Are we to expect the people to believe in the honesty, patriotism, or integrity of a man or a party who proposes to give one class of citizens an incalculable advantage over the others? Once before in the history of this country a great battle was fought between the money power, cloaked behind a bank, and the people.

Fortunately for our institutions and for mankind, the unswerving patriotism, the love of republican institutions and the determination to preserve them, which animated the breast of the President, won the battle for the people. The same fight confronts us again. What is the attitude of the great Government officials now? Jackson crushed the bank that was seeking to throttle the rights of the people when he was President. Now we are told by the Secretary of the Treasury that his bill, which proposes to ride booted and spurred over the people of the country, meets the entire approval of the President. Congress alone should coin or make the money of the United States. The Government alone should issue it. No citizen should have aught to do with its manufacture or with its distribution except as the agent of the Government.

I want every citizen in this country to thoroughly understand that the plan proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury is the plan of the President of the United States and of the Republican party. The lines are clearly drawn. The St. Louis platform has been disregarded. The promises made by the Republican party in the last campaign have been knowingly broken, and its policy henceforth is to be to maintain the present gold standard, and, to accomplish that end, give to the banking interest all that they demand and thrust upon them rights never even hoped for. If the national banks are given the enlarged privileges provided for in this bill, it will not result in increasing the circulating medium of the country.

The history of these corporations prove that the tendency has always been to contract rather than enlarge the money supply. In the thirteen Southern States there is a banking capital of $70,481,700. This capital is distributed among 557 banks. Under the law as it now stands, these 557 banks, if the proper amount of bonds were deposited, could issue $63,433,530 of circulation; but as a matter of fact, they have issued only $19,397,465, showing that in the Southern States alone, where there is greater need of money than in any other portion of the Union, the national banks have not availed themselves of the privileges now given them by the law and are short on circulation permitted $44,036,065.

In these same States during the year 1897 only six banks were organized. These six banks have a capital of $1,445,000 and a circulation of only $137,025. During the year ending October 31, 1897, the national banks of the Southern States decreased their circulation by retirement $637,200, and during the same period the national banks of the Union decreased their circulation $16,933,922. None of this decrease of circulation was by failed banks or those going into liquidation, but was the voluntary act of solvent institutions still engaged in the banking business. All admit that we need an increase of money, and during the last year the need of it was especially felt in the Southern and Western States, where we find a voluntary decrease of bank circulation of nearly a million.

The unstable, shifting, and uncertain character of bank notes as money can best be illustrated by a few figures showing the amount of national-bank notes issued and the amount now outstanding. Since the organization of the national banking system there has been issued $2,064,079,225 of bank notes. Of that amount, $1,834,032,860 have been redeemed, canceled, or destroyed, so that of the vast sum of bank notes issued there is outstanding at this time only the comparatively insignificant sum of $230,046,365.

These figures, it seems to me, show conclusively that it would be unwise to intrust the banking corporations of the country with further control of the people's money. We should have a stable and certain as well as an elastic currency. No stability can be expected in our currency system if we intrust it in the hands of the people who expect to profit by the destruction of money. The plan of the Republican party would, in my judgment, be ruinous to the business interest of the country, and the agitation now going on for a change in our monetary system is the immediate result of years of contraction.

The farmers of the United States have learned that it is impossible to market their product at a profit, and from every section of the Union a demand that must be heeded is made for some change that will bring back a sufficient reward for labor to enable the workingmen and the farmers to earn a living by their toil. The plan of the Secretary is not the correct one. Conceding to him the highest motives, admitting that he is animated by the loftiest spirit of patriotism, I still assert that we will never bring relief to the people or permanently settle this great issue until the Government assumes the performance of its legitimate functions and alone makes and circulates the money of the country. What is the remedy?

The Democratic party believes that gold and silver were provided by the Constitution as the only primary money; that they should be coined upon terms of exact equality at the mints, and that the ratio of coinage should be the same as that fixed by law before the money trust secretly destroyed silver in 1873. In our last platform we declared for an immediate resumption of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without awaiting the concurrence or consent of any other nation. If this is done, in my judgment, the currency problem of this country will be solved.

I believe that banks should be denied the right to issue money; that the mints of the country should be immediately opened to the coinage of silver; and I am quite confident that if this were done we would see an era of prosperity in this country seldom equaled and never surpassed. The price of money, like the price of corn and wheat, is regulated by supply and demand. All things esteemed by man are measured in money; so when it is scarce a small amount will buy a large amount of property, but as the volume of money increases its purchasing power decreases. Much confusion arises in the minds of some people on this subject, because they measure the value of all articles in money and never measure the value of money in some article.

We say 50 cents will buy a bushel of wheat. This proves wheat is cheap. But if we say a bushel of wheat will only buy 50 cents in money, we will soon see money is very dear. If it were possible to ascertain the relative exchangeable value of each article measured in all other articles, then the general average of this exchange would be the just price of money. If the value of money is regulated by supply and demand, we can at once determine whether the purchasing power of money is great or small if we know the amount in circulation. Another confusing element in this question is the indiscriminate use of the word "money." We say there is so much money in this country, meaning thereby silver, gold, greenbacks, Treasury notes, and bank paper. Under the law as it is now interpreted we have but one money in the United States—gold. Every silver dollar is measured by gold and every paper dollar is redeemable in it. The value of every article bought and sold is measured in gold, although it may be bought with bank notes and sold for silver. So it happens, if a few millions of gold is shipped from New York to Europe, prices decline all over the country, even in those sections where not a dollar in gold circulates among the people.

Labor and the products of labor being measured in gold, the slightest depletion of our gold supply seriously affects every avenue of commerce; apparently without reason, business stagnates, prices fall, labor is unemployed, and the staple products of our country sell below the cost of production. The gold advocate is ever ready with an excuse or explanation—anything to divert the attention of the people from the real cause. We will never have permanent prosperity again until the volume of money is increased sufficiently to transact the business of the country. The gold man says, we do not need much money; that 95 per cent of the money transactions are made with checks and drafts.

What does this prove? Only that we lack money. If the supply of money were increased, more transactions would be for cash and fewer checks and drafts would be used. The prosperity of this country now depends upon the temper of Wall street. Let a panic occur on this thoroughfare in New York to-day, and

before to-morrow night banks, manufactories, and mercantile houses will fail from Maine to Georgia, fear seize the business world, and the wheels of commerce stop until the money cormorants squeeze more bonds from the Federal Government or recover their digestion.

The strongest advocate of gold monometallism does not place our gold supply above $650,000,000, which would be about $9.28 per capita for the people of the United States. It will not be denied that $9.28 per capita is insufficient, but, the gold man says, you have hundreds of millions of greenbacks, Treasury notes, and silver dollars. True, but all of these are redeemable in gold, and whoever owns the gold controls all the rest, because every dollar of gold taken out of this country lessens the Government's ability to redeem all money in gold and, to the extent of the gold exported, weakens our financial system. Then what should we do? Increase the base of our redemption money. We can not get gold; then let us have silver. Gold alone being money in the United States, if we give silver the same mintage rights and debt-paying power possessed by gold, it would by increasing the redemption money lessen the purchasing power of gold, or, to state it in another way, raise the price of property.

The ratio of increase in our money should exceed the ratio of increase in our population, because the ingenuity of man, facilities of transportation, and rapid exchange of products have given a marvelous impetus to commerce and largely increased the need and use of money. The yearly addition to the money gold supply of the world is only 4 per cent, according to the Director of the Mint. This fact ought to convince any fair man that it would be unsafe to rely upon gold alone as redemption money. Our money should consist of gold, silver, and paper of equal and interchangeable value.

I would not for an instant advocate a measure that would impair the value or efficiency of a dollar of our money, nor do I intend to give my aid or vote to a system which I believe unduly enhances the purchasing power of gold and grips with a firm hand the labor of mankind.

Another favorite argument of the money trust is that we settle our foreign balance with gold alone, and if we should adopt the free coinage of silver, gold would leave us and our foreign trade be ruined, because other countries will take nothing but gold in payment. This will not do. How did we pay from 1860 to 1870, when we had neither gold nor silver? Yet this period was one of the most prosperous eras of the Republic.

This Government is great enough to establish and maintain its own system of money, and foreigners, knowing our greatness, will accept any kind of money circulating freely among our own people. I will not say every advocate of gold monometallism is prompted by selfish motives, but I do insist that there is a conspiracy almost world-wide to fasten upon the commercial peoples of the world the gold standard. A few centuries ago the laborers of the world were enslaved by mighty barons, backed by armed retainers, but the sweets of liberty becoming known, these tyrants were hurled from power and their tenures destroyed forever; but now a horde of men, equally unscrupulous, seek to control the liberties of the people by methods more dangerous than armed retainers.

Whosoever fixes the price of labor controls mankind. These same men who now denounce silver and deify gold would clamor for the destruction of gold just as readily if it would serve their purpose. Soon after the discovery of gold in California and Australia the money trust of Europe took fright at the marvelous increase of the gold supply of the world and actually did demonetize gold in several European countries. Prof. Francis A. Walker says:

> In June, 1850, Holland demonetized the gold 10-florin piece and the guillaume. Portugal prohibited gold from having current value, with the exception of English sovereigns. Belgium demonetized its gold supply.

An agent of the English gold trust who visited America and Australia reported upon his return to England that in twelve months dustpans would be made of gold. It is the quality and not the quantity of money that interests the gold barons, and they now seek to make gold the financial ark of the covenant, because every corner of the world having been explored, it is known this metal will always be scarce. This country may teem with fruitfulness, the inventive genius of mankind improve, until Pittsburg and New Orleans touch elbows, San Francisco and New York become neighbors, but a vicious financial policy will empty the purse of Fortunatus in the coffers of the few, while millions of toilers eke out a precarious livelihood.

The cohorts of monopoly sing pæans of praise to the golden god, oblivious or indifferent to the great heart of the nation. The citizen who earns his bread by toil is the forgotten man, and laws are made by each succeeding Congress to further enrich the mighty money kings. One-half of the earth is engaged in agriculture. In this country more are employed in farming than any other occupation, yet not one law has been passed by Congress in ten years entirely for the benefit of the farmer. During that time hundreds have been enacted for the manufacturer, importer, banker, and speculator. Our farmers have been blighted as by a mildew. The products of their labor sells below the cost of production, and the profit rightfully belonging to them is garnered by the wheat and cotton gambler of Chicago and New York.

The prosperity of a nation is not in an overflowing public treasury or the increase of its millionaires, but in a just and equitable distribution of its wealth among the great producers of capital. Increase our money until trusts or combines can no longer control it; stop the constantly increasing purchasing power of gold; enact laws which mete out equal justice to each citizen, and content and confidence will return to our people. Laws can not make the slothful labor nor the wasteful frugal, but with the millstone of favoritism and privilege they can destroy the husbandry of business sagacity, blight energy, and ruin the fairest commercial venture. The gold standard benefits the rich and powerful at the expense of the many. I believe the free and unlimited coinage of silver will bring content where we now find despair; give labor a just reward; dot our country with happy homes; establish belief in our institutions, and forever take from the hands of unlawful combinations, trusts, and combines the reins of Government. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

During the delivery of his remarks the time of Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky expired.

Mr. BAILEY. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to conclude his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The time is under the control of the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. BAILEY. In view of the fact that it is only a few minutes to 5 o'clock, I presume——

Mr. HITT. Can my friend give the gentleman time?

Mr. BAILEY. I will not ask the gentleman——

Mr. HITT. If the gentleman is bound by his obligations to other gentlemen, I will yield time to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. I will not ask it.

Mr. HITT. I will yield to the gentleman from Kentucky. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. I suppose I could get through in ten minutes.

Mr. HITT. I will yield ten minutes, if necessary, from my time.

[Mr. DOCKERY addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. HITT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HEPBURN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 6449, and had come to no resolution thereon.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. R. 82. Joint resolution providing for the printing of the report of the governor of Alaska, 1897—to the Committee on Printing.

S. 2323. An act supplemental to the act of February 9, 1821, incorporating the Columbian College in the District of Columbia and the acts amendatory thereto—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2781. An act to amend section 4440 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the licensing of mates on river and ocean steamers—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 2739. An act directing the issue of a check in lieu of a lost check drawn by Bernard R. Green in favor of Frederick MacMonnies—to the Committee on Claims.

RETURN OF SENATE BILLS.

The Speaker also laid before the House the following requests of the Senate for the return of bills; which were severally read, considered, and agreed to:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 19, 1893.*

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 2858) authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 19, 1893.*

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 2334) to amend section 2294 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mr. HITT. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

And accordingly (at 5 o'clock p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the president of the Capital Traction Company, transmitting the annual report of that company for the year ending December 31, 1897—to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a tabular statement of disbursements made by the Indian Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and recommending the repeal of the law requiring such statements to be transmitted—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the receipts and expenditures on account of the appropriation for "Contingent expenses, War Department," during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. CURTIS of Iowa, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2524) for the preservation of game and for the prevention of its sale during certain closed seasons, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 199); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. MIERS of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2015) granting a pension to Elizabeth Lane, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 191); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1957) to increase the pension of William P. Cooper, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 192); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BREWSTER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 92) granting a pension to Auguste Whitmer, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 193); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 492) granting a pension to Ella D. Cross, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 194); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6542) for the relief of Eldred G. Davis, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 196); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DAYTON, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 268) to restore William F. Peck to the rolls of the Navy and to grant him an honorable discharge, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 198); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4301) granting a pension to Martin Devine—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4300) to increase the pension of John C. Waggoner—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Papers to accompany H. R. 6316, for the relief of James H. Turner—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Papers to accompany H. R. 6317, for the relief of Alexander McKee—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Papers to accompany H. R. 6593, for the relief of John Dickson—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 6898) to create the eastern judicial district of Kentucky—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLEMING: A bill (H. R. 6899) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, under certain conditions, to purchase the Kansas Pacific Division of the Union Pacific Railroad—to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

By Mr. BARLOW: A bill (H. R. 6900) to amend section 4833 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 6901) to prevent the abatement of certain actions—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts (by request): A bill (H. R. 6902) relating to widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 6903) to amend section 1176 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: A bill (H. R. 6904) authorizing the Secretary of War to procure medals for Pennsylvania soldiers who were the first to arrive on April 18, 1861, for the defense of the city of Washington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 6905) relating to arrears in pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OGDEN: A bill (H. R. 6906) to authorize the Shreveport Bridge and Terminal Company to construct and maintain a bridge across Red River, in the State of Louisiana, at or near Shreveport—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 6907) appropriating for salaries and expenses of a commission to negotiate a treaty of peace, amity, and commerce between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6908) to provide for an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba, and to appropriate the sum needful therefor—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 6946) to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Seminole Nation of Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A joint resolution (H. Res. 125) authorizing the erection of a memorial to Hon. Robert Morris in Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BELFORD: A resolution (House Res. No. 170) directing the Secretary of War to make a detailed examination of East River at Ravenswood, Long Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 6909) to correct the military record of Francis Wilhelm, of Dunbar, Fayette County, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6910) granting a pension to Annie O'Neil and Mary O'Neil, of Uniontown, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6911) granting pension to James Jackson Purman of $50 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 6912) granting a pension to Lemuel Kingsbury, of Denver, Colo., and late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENNETT: A bill (H. R. 6913) to increase the pension of Mrs. Charlotte B. Cozzens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 6914) to place the name of Joseph P. Manton on the rolls of the First Regiment of Rhode Island Militia Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 6915) to correct the military record of W. J. Whitson and Sidney Whitson, and grant to their dependent father, Isaac Whitson, a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6916) to grant a pension to Mary Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6917) for the relief of George Shults—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6918) for the relief of Richard M. Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6919) for the relief of Ruben S. Sea—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6920) to correct the military record of James M. Mace—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6921) for the relief of William B. Jenkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6922) for the relief of W. E. Peirce—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6923) to correct the military record of Madison Trent and others—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6924) for the relief of Alfred T. Moreland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COLSON: A bill (H. R. 6925) for the relief of Charles O. Abbott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 6926) granting an honorable discharge to Carl P. Larsen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 6927) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Benjamin F. Harrison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6928) granting a pension to Eva Seeley, of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 6929) removing charge of desertion from the military record of Henry Easterling—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A bill (H. R. 6930) for relief of and to correct record of Jacob Covert—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 6931) granting a pension to James B. Rawlins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOOKER: A bill (H. R. 6932) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LENTZ: A bill (H. R. 6933) to amend the military record of William G. Alspach—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 6934) for the relief of William Lloyd—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 6935) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel Cole—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6936) granting an honorable discharge to John Walsh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6937) to remove the charge of absent without leave, in desertion, from the record of Erwin M. Bergstresser—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ODELL: A bill (H. R. 6938) for the relief of Recknagel & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PEARCE of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6939) granting a pension to Mrs. Jane G. Kelly—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBBINS: A bill (H. R. 6940) granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Brand, of Kittanning, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6941) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John A. Conlin and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6942) for the relief of the heirs of Nicholas J. Bigley, deceased, late of Pittsburg, Pa., Sarah M. McMeal, Joseph H. Bigley, Catherine L. Grace, Mary E. Smith, George Carrol Bigley, Susannah L. McCormack, Agnes Loretta Suter, Nicholas J. Bigley, and James W. Bigley, as found due by the Court of Claims under the act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 6943) for the relief of J. M. Elston, of Madison County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STURTEVANT: A bill (H. R. 6944) to pension John F. Gates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TODD (by request): A bill (H. R. 6945) for the relief of Edmund Stanfield—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DANFORD: A bill (H. R. 6947) granting a pension to John W. Beardmere—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 6948) for the relief of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to James Jackson Purman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER (by request): Petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo, N. Y., asking for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection to 18 years in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo, N. Y., favoring the passage of a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo, N. Y., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of liquors in Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also (by request), petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo, N. Y., for the passage of a bill to forbid interstate transmission of lottery and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also (by request), petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo, N. Y., urging the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also (by request), petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of 48 citizens of St. Louis, Mo., and members of the North American Turner Bund, asking that no laws be passed for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BELKNAP: Papers to accompany House bill No. 5324, for the relief of William N. Pringle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRODERICK: Petition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in favor of the passage of the Broderick bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CLARDY: Papers to accompany House bill No. 6674, for the relief of Wormley E. Wrae—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 6843, for the relief of S. R. Crumbaugh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARKE of New Hampshire: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lisbon, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CONNOLLY: Petitions of George H. Louther and 52 others, Harry Strauss and 52 others, Steward Broadwell and 189 others, all citizens of the State of Illinois, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Decatur, Ill., to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: Petition of August Stocker and other citizens of Lafayette, Ind., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DANFORD: Sundry petitions of Jacob S. Bedell and 27 other citizens of Penacook, N. H.; John E. Howe and 30 others, of West Chester, Pa.; C. C. Miller and 35 others, of Massillon, Ohio; D. B. Taylor and 10 others, of Woonsocket, R. I.; Harry Eichler and 90 others, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Jacob Hardcastle and 100 others, of Wilmington, Del.; Jacob Hansberger and 100 others, of Reading, Pa.; E. E. Allison and 11 others, of East Liverpool, Ohio; George W. Spear, Charles Harris, and 132 others, of Krebs and Alderson, Ind. T.; Dr. H. L. Wenner, J. H. Zimmerman, and 127 others, of Tiffin, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DORR: Petitions of F. J. Wingfield and others, O. B. Goodwin and others, Lester Tenney and others, all citizens of the State of West Virginia, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DOVENER: Petition in support of bill for the removal of the charge of desertion against the military record of Benjamin T. Harrison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of ship carpenters and joiners of Boston, Mass., favoring a dry dock in the Charlestown Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of St. Vincentius Society of Boston, Mass., against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Arion Society, of New York City, against the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Boston Merchants' Association, favoring the redemption of greenbacks in gold—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Massachusetts Board of Trade, of Boston, Mass., favoring the Torrey bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., and the New England Shoe and Leather Association, of Boston, Mass., favoring reciprocity with Canada—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Evidence in the case of Henry Easterling for honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers bearing on the claim of Alexander Francesco—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOWLER of North Carolina: Petition of the heirs of Joel Parker, deceased, late of Sampson County, N. C., requesting reference of his claim to the Court of Claims, under act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: Petition of citizens of Biloxi, and supervisors of Jackson County, Miss., in relation to quarantine—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOOKER: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of citizens of New Brunswick, N. J., protesting against abolishing the civil-service system—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Memorial of Daniel Mapes, jr., and other citizens of New York City, requesting Congress to authorize the Secretary of War to contract with Charles Stoughton and his associates for the entire work of the Harlem Kills Canal, New York City—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of Julius Fecht and other citizens of Ottumwa, Iowa, against further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LENTZ: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of William G. Alspach—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: Petitions of S. F. Leonard and others, E. H. Hunt and others, and Carl Cropp and others, all citizens of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the free distribution of seeds by the Government—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Archie D. Sullivan and others, citizens of Chicago, Ill., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MILLER: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of William Lloyd—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: Petitions of George B. Moore and 104 other citizens of Huron; J. P. Uncapher and 114 others, of Marion; E. A. Mettower and 41 others, of West Lodi; A. W. McKay and 68 others, of Sycamore, all in the State of Ohio, favoring the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, protests of the Holy Trinity Society, of Bucyrus, Ohio, and Wendelin Society, of Fostoria, Ohio, against the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, protest of T. D. Adams and 38 other citizens of Fostoria, Ohio, against the passage of the bill prohibiting ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 5757, for the relief of John J. Boston—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OTJEN: Protest of the Deutsche Maenner-Verein of Milwaukee, Wis., against the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Port Huron, N. Y., Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, and Grange No. 348, Patrons of Husbandry, all of Wolcott, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. PERKINS: Ten petitions of citizens and organizations of Sioux City, Iowa, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petition of J. T. Main and 60 other citizens of Altona, Ill., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROBBINS: Petition of teachers of the Kittanning public schools, Kittanning, Pa., and the Presbyterian churches of Worthington and West Glade Run, Armstrong County, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect the State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STARK: Papers to accompany a bill granting a pension to Alden B. Thompson, of Farmvale, Nebr.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to regulate commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEELE: Letter of Hon. George W. Landon, of Kokomo, Ind., indorsing the Loud postal-reform bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STRODE of Nebraska: Petition of Lincoln (Nebr.) Association of Mail Clerks, favoring a reclassification of the railway postal clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: Resolution of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, in favor of the passage of a bill relative to insects and other pests—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TODD (by request): Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Edmund Stanfield, of Hillsdale, Mich.—to the Committee on Claims.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *January 20, 1898.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. MILLS, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting, in compliance with section 4951 of the Revised Statutes, the annual report to Congress of the number and description of copyright publications for which entries have been made during the year; which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

POISONING BY VENOM.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a communication from Wolcott Gibbs, president of the National Academy of Sciences, transmitting a contribution to the study of the effect of *Crotalus adamanteus* venom upon the blood of man and animals, by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and Dr. Alonzo H. Stewart; which was ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, returned to the Senate, in compliance with its request, the following bills:

A bill (S. 2858) authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 2934) to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6546) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. ALLEN presented the memorial of Christ Bellenhounsan, of Princeton, Nebr., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Bancroft, Nebr., praying for the passage of the so-called free-home bill, so as to include the Omaha Reservation in Nebraska; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a memorial of the Michigan Commercial Travelers' Association, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. NELSON presented a memorial of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., remonstrating against the passage of Senate bill No. 1063, for the further prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS presented the memorials of D. C. Abraham and 53 other citizens, of J. J. Barry and 19 other citizens, of A. C. Showers and 19 other citizens, and of A. D. Sandells and 19 other citizens, all in the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PRITCHARD presented a petition of 158 citizens of Salisbury, N. C., praying that an appropriation of $10,000 be made for

the purpose of constructing an approach road and carriage entry to the national cemetery near that place; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Gunn City, Mo., and a petition of the First Baptist Church, the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the Christian Church, the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the First Presbyterian Church, all of Clinton, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Baptist Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, of the First Presbyterian Church, of the Epworth League of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Christian Church, of the Epworth League of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church South, and of the First Baptist Church, the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Christian Church, and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the First Presbyterian Church, all of Clinton, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. FAULKNER. I present papers in the case of H. C. Berry, late gauger in the district of West Virginia, concerning the charges preferred against him by the Treasury Department.

I desire to refer the papers, as an illustration of the grounds upon which men are removed who are in the classified service, to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment for their examination.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, that reference will be made.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the memorial of Henry M. Day, of Lebanon, N. H., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Northwood, N. H., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lisbon, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, signed by the general officers, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. TILLMAN presented the memorials of John J. Klatte and 17 other citizens, of J. D. Copeland and 17 other citizens, of W. T. Dunlap and 13 other citizens, of E. B. Watts and 18 other citizens, and of W. C. Thompson and 18 other citizens, all in the State of South Carolina, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. SEWELL presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Plainfield, N. J., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union No. 1, of Rahway, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of Mrs. Clara G. Williamson, president, and 13 other members of the City Improvement Society of New Brunswick, N. J., praying that the present civil-service law be continued in force; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of the United Labor League of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation granting relief to American seamen and fishermen; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Scranton, Pa., praying for the establishment of a department of commerce and industries; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the public schools of Parkers Landing, Armstrong County, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the memorials of R. B. Belden and 41 other citizens of New York and Philadelphia; of F. A. Fisk and 19 other citizens; of T. H. Welsh and 19 other citizens; of the Doubleday Electric Company and 19 citizens; of G. W. Yeisley and 19 other citizens; of M. N. Levy and 17 other citizens; of G. M. Speck and 17 other citizens; of John A. Buty and 16 other citizens; of D. Earl and 16 other citizens; of B. L. Berkerntz and 18 other citizens; and of T. C. Brown and 18 other citizens, all in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Melrose, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut presented a petition of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of Southern New England, praying that an appropriation be made to make the Connecticut River navigable between Hartford, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass.; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ELKINS presented a petition of sundry citizens of West Virginia, praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to soldiers and widows of soldiers of Company C, One hundred and thirty-third West Virginia Infantry; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of West Virginia, praying for the enactment of legislation to more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. GEAR presented a petition of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Middletown, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of 75 citizens of Keokuk, Iowa, praying for the repeal of the present civil-service law; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Devils Lake, N. Dak., and a petition of 105 citizens of Bowesmont, N. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

FORT MEADE, S. DAK.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I present a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting correspondence relative to the improvement and maintenance of Fort Meade, S. Dak. I move that the communication and accompanying correspondence be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

SURVEY OF WATER ROUTE FROM PORT ARTHUR.

Mr. MILLS. I am instructed by the Committee on Commerce to report a joint resolution. Let it be read at length.

The joint resolution (S. R. 90) to provide for an examination and survey of a water route from the northern end of the Port Arthur Ship Canal, at or near Port Arthur, Tex., to deep water in the mouth of the Neches River, and from thence to deep water at the mouth of Sabine River, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is directed to have an examination made of the Port Arthur Ship Canal and report to Congress as soon as possible as to the propriety of its purchase by the United States and continuing the same to deep water at the mouth of the Neches River, and from thence either along the coast line in Sabine Lake or through the land to deep water at the mouth of Sabine River, and the estimated cost of the work to the Government, and the sum of $5,000, or so much thereof as is necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. MILLS. This is a matter of importance, and I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution may be taken up for consideration at the present time.

Mr. HOAR. Let the routine business go through.

Mr. MILLS. It is simply a joint resolution asking for information from the War Department.

Mr. HALE. Let us have the regular order, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Reports of committees are the regular order. Under that order the Senator from Texas has reported a joint resolution from the Committee on Commerce, and he asks unanimous consent that it be taken up for present consideration.

Mr. MILLS. It is reported unanimously by the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HALE. I think Senators can see how inconvenient it will be if, before the routine business, which everyone is interested in,

Senators come in and ask for the passage of bills. Why not wait until after we get through with the morning business?

Mr. MILLS. The Senator asks why. I will tell him. It is important that we should have this information from the War Department in time for the committee to act upon the subject when the river and harbor bill comes before it. Every moment is of importance.

Mr. HALE. Fifteen minutes can not make much difference.

Mr. MILLS. If I can not get the joint resolution considered now, some other Senator fifteen minutes from now may make the same objection. I ask the Senator from Maine to withdraw his objection. The joint resolution could have been passed by this time.

Mr. HALE. What I am seeking is that the regular order of business shall be disposed of. Everyone comes here and has petitions and memorials and reports and bills to present. The old rule of the Senate was that that order was never interrupted. Fifteen years ago I do not think it was ever asked that bills should be passed the moment that the Journal was read. Senators waited until we first had the routine business, in which everyone is interested, and then they asked for consideration. I think that is a much better way of doing business. I do not want to interpose and make myself disagreeable to the Senator from Texas, but I think he as an old Senator can see how difficult it will be to do business if we have these matters interjected every day.

After this statement I will withdraw my objection. If it is the feeling of the Senate that the regular order in the morning, which is established by the rules for everyone, is to be broken in this way, I can bear it as well as anybody else.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas asks unanimous consent to the present consideration of the joint resolution which has been read.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3056) authorizing the Shreveport and Red River Valley Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Loggy Bayou, in Louisiana, reported it with amendments.

Mr. ALLEN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2801) to provide for the revision and adjustment of the sales of the Otoe and Missouria Reservation lands, in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and to confirm the titles under said sales, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3033) for the construction of new vessels for the Revenue-Cutter Service, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FRYE. I have another bill which I wish to report, but I will withhold it until the morning business is through, because I wish then to ask unanimous consent for its present consideration. My colleague would take more liberties with me, I am afraid, than with the Senator from Texas. So I withhold the report for the present.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1527) for the establishment of a light-house and fog signal at or near Port Arguello, California, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PETTUS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1032) for the relief of William H. Hugo, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1754) to acquire by purchase or condemnation land and water rights at the Great Falls of the Potomac, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon; which, with the accompanying map, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHOUP, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1225) to indemnify the State of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1864 for militia called into the military service by the governor under the proclamation of the President of June 15, 1863, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1745) to indemnify the State of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1864 for militia called into the military service by the governor under the proclamation of the President of June 15, 1863, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1284) to indemnify the State of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1864 for militia called into the military service by the governor under the proclamation of the President of June 15, 1863, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. FAIRBANKS, from the Committee on Claims, submitted a report to accompany the bill (S. 1055) to provide for the payment of the claim of the Western Paving and Supply Company for paving the streets adjacent to the United States post-office and custom-house property and building at Indianapolis, Ind., heretofore reported from that committee.

QUARANTINE STATION AT SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution reported from the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine on the 17th instant, to report it without amendment and to ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine is hereby directed to investigate and report whether it is advisable that the quarantine station be removed from Ship Island to some other point in the Gulf of Mexico, and if so, what further legislation is necessary for the accomplishment of that purpose; and said committee may report by bill or otherwise.

That said committee shall have power to prosecute its inquiries through a subcommittee, which may sit during the sessions of the Senate at such times and places as may be thought necessary, with power to send for persons and papers, and to employ a stenographer, the expenses of said committee to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. In explanation of the resolution, I desire to state that a subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce will leave this city very soon for the purpose of concluding their investigation of the Mississippi River question, and three members of that subcommittee, who are likewise members of the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, will be detailed to go to Biloxi for the purpose of pursuing this investigation, taking with them the stenographer and Sergeant-at-Arms, who will accompany the Committee on Commerce upon its investigation. The expenses will be very slight, and it is a very important matter, and the resolution ought to be passed. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

LIGHT-SHIP NEAR CAPE ELIZABETH, ME.

Mr. FRYE. Now, Mr. President, I should like to make a report from the Committee on Commerce and ask for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. ALLEN. There is another order of business.

Mr. FRYE. I know there is another one, but that is liable to lead to debate—it almost always does—and I should like to get the bill through. I am called out of the Chamber.

I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2944) providing for the construction of a light-ship to be located near Cape Elizabeth, Me., to report it without amendment and submit a report thereon. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to construct a light-ship, with fog signal, to be located near Cape Elizabeth, Me., at a cost not to exceed $70,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. FRYE. Let the report made in the case be printed and go with the papers to the House.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, that will be the order.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES IN OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Mr. PETTIGREW, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Interior be, and are, hereby directed to inform the Senate as to what steps have been taken by them to ascertain the facts in relation to the killing of a woman in Oklahoma Territory by Seminole Indians, and the burning to death of two Seminole Indians by a mob in said Territory, and what steps have been taken to punish the alleged offenders.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 3290) for the relief of Mrs. Joseph Kittredge; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TURPIE introduced a bill (S. 3291) to increase the pension of James C. Carlton; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 3292) granting a pension to Frank Ferris; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 3293) granting a pension to Mrs. Eliza Ferguson, of Norfolk, in the State of Nebraska; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 3294) to correct the military record of A. W., alias Washington, Huntley; which was

read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3295) to correct the military record of Peleg T. Griffith; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 3296) for the relief of John Hennessey; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 3297) granting an increase of pension to Emily M. Price; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3298) granting a pension to Caroline C. Townsend; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3299) for the relief of Jabez Burchard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 3300) to regulate plumbing and gas fitting in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 3301) to amend an act entitled "An act for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and for the protection of the people from empiricism in relation thereto," approved June 6, 1892; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FORAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3302) for the relief of Robert W. Caldwell; and

A bill (S. 3303) for the relief of Albert Kellar (with accompanying papers).

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 3304) for establishing a fog-signal vessel at Blunts Reef, California; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CLARK introduced a bill (S. 3305) granting a pension to William Freeland; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 3306) for the relief of Edmund Stanfield; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 3307) to amend the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CAFFERY introduced a bill (S. 3308) to authorize the Shreveport Bridge and Terminal Company to construct and maintain a bridge across Red River at or near the city of Shreveport, La.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3309) granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Le Maistre;

A bill (S. 3310) granting an increase of pension to William Eastin, of Louisburg, Kans. (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3311) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hymer, of Lacygne, Kans. (with accompanying papers).

Mr. GRAY introduced a bill (S. 3312) granting a pension to William Murphy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced a bill (S. 3313) granting a pension to Louise O'Leary; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 91) authorizing the Public Printer to use certain Government telegraph poles; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AMENDMENTS TO DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. McBRIDE submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

OUACHITA RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. McENERY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 5516, giving additional time to construct a bridge across the Ouachita River opposite Monroe, La. The parties have been prevented from doing the work by the high water and the recent quarantine. It is very desirable that they be allowed to go on with it.

Mr. HOAR. Is the morning business over?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business is not over. The Chair has simply entertained the request of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. HOAR. Is it likely to take any debate?

Mr. FRYE. It is a brief bill.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to have it stand over until the routine morning business is concluded, and then I shall make no objection.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 6546) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on this day approved and signed the joint resolution (S. R. 81) authorizing the Director of the Geological Survey to prepare a map of Alaska.

PETER VON ESSEN BEQUEST.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 468) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept the bequest of the late Peter Von Essen for the use of the public white schools of that portion of said District formerly known as Georgetown.

The amendment of the House of Representatives was to amend the title so as to read: "An act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept the bequest of the late Peter Von Essen for the use of the public white schools of that portion of said District formerly known as Georgetown, and distribute same among the heirs of Peter Von Essen, deceased."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendment made in the House to the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. I trust the amendment will be concurred in.

The amendment was concurred in.

REGULATION OF CEMETERIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 467) for the regulation of cemeteries and the disposal of dead bodies in the District of Columbia.

The amendments of the House of Representatives were, on page 9, lines 4 and 5, to strike out "less than $25 nor;" and on page 9, line 6, to strike out "less than seven nor."

Mr. GALLINGER. I move concurrence in the amendments made by the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS. Is the morning business closed?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business is not closed.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Concurrent and other resolutions are in order.

BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

On motion of Mr. LODGE, it was

Ordered, That 3,000 copies of Senate Document No. 63, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, being a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture relative to sugar importation, production, and consumption in the United States, be printed for the use of the Senate.

MRS. M. E. ROBERTS.

Mr. ALLEN. I submit a resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate full, explicit, and exact copies of all charges made or filed against Mrs. M. E. Roberts, who was, on the 13th day of May, 1897, removed from her position as clerk in the Pension Bureau, whether said charges be in the form of statements, affidavits, depositions, letters, or in any other form, together with the exact dates of all said charges, statements, affidavits, depositions, letters, or documents, respectively, and the respective dates of their filing.

Mr. GALLINGER. Does the Senator from Nebraska ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir; it is simply a resolution calling for information.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is a resolution calling for very extraordinary information. I hold, rightfully or wrongfully, that the heads of Departments have absolute power to remove clerks, and if they have not that power they have been deprived in some way of a right that naturally and properly belongs to the heads of Departments. Further than that, we have a Civil Service Commission which assumes the right to review the acts of Cabinet officers to the extent of writing letters to them concerning the transfer and dismissal of clerks, and demanding that they shall do certain things. It strikes me that if Congress takes up a matter of this kind and calls upon Cabinet officers to communicate to the Senate why they have reduced or removed a clerk, we will be transcending any action that has ever been taken in matters of that kind.

Of course I shall be happy to hear the Senator from Nebraska in support of his resolution, but I shall feel bound, after he makes

his statement, to ask that the resolution may go over one day, so that I can look into this question and satisfy myself whether it is desirable or proper that the time of Congress should be occupied in settling disputes between Cabinet officers and clerks. It is a new departure, and I think it is business that the Senate of the United States ought not to engage in.

Mr. HOAR. Let the resolution go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the resolution will lie over.

Mr. ALLEN. I was in hopes that the Senator from Massachusetts would permit me to have read in support of the resolution a little communication I have here.

Mr. HOAR. Certainly, if the Senator wants to proceed. I supposed, as the Senator from New Hampshire intimated that he should compel the resolution to go over, that it would be more agreeable to the Senator from Nebraska to make his remarks when the resolution was to be voted upon. I will withdraw the objection.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not object to its going over.

Mr. HOAR. I withdraw the objection.

Mr. GALLINGER. I qualified my statement by saying that if the Senator from Nebraska wished to make any statement in answer to anything I said he ought to have that privilege.

Mr. ALLEN. I would simply like to have the Senator from New Hampshire devote about five minutes to listening to the petition of this lady——

Mr. GALLINGER. I shall be happy to do so.

Mr. ALLEN. And the correspondence between her and the Secretary of the Interior. I ask to make it a part of my remarks and that the Secretary read it. I am satisfied if the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from New Hampshire will listen carefully to the reading of the paper—it is short—they will consent to the passage of the resolution.

Mr. HOAR. I have withdrawn the objection as far as I am concerned.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask that the Secretary read what I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read at the request of the Senator from Nebraska.

The Secretary read as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 1, 1897.*

To the President:

I know how your hours are burdened with the consideration of weighty and momentous subjects that affect the welfare and happiness of the people of this great nation. Therefore I hesitate to call your attention to a matter that at first blush may appear to be but a personal grievance of a disappointed and unreasonable woman. However, after giving the subject much prayerful consideration——

Mr. SEWELL. I desire to know to whom the communication is addressed.

Mr. ALLEN. I will read it myself if the Senator from New Jersey objects.

Mr. SEWELL. I do not object. I want to know to whom it is addressed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is addressed to the President.

Mr. SEWELL. I object to a communication addressed to the President being read in the Senate without being referred to the Senate by him.

Mr. ALLEN. I could not hear the remark of the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SEWELL. I make the point that the time of the Senate should not be taken up by the reading of a communication to the President unless it comes from the Executive.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask the Secretary to send me the document.

Mr. STEWART. The Senator from Nebraska is having it read as a part of his remarks.

Mr. SEWELL. The Senator can do that if he wishes.

Mr. ALLEN. The Senator from New Jersey can make his objection to my reading it if he desires. I offer it as a part of my remarks. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 1, 1897.*

To the President:

I know how your hours are burdened with the consideration of weighty and momentous subjects that affect the welfare and happiness of the people of this great nation. Therefore I hesitate to call your attention to a matter that at first blush may appear to be but a personal grievance of a disappointed and unreasonable woman. However, after giving the subject much prayerful consideration, I am convinced that it is my duty to direct your attention to the peculiar circumstances attending my dismissal as clerk in the employ of the Pension Bureau, to the end that justice may be vindicated and the sincerity of your oft-repeated expressions of a love and devotion to fair play may be given another opportunity for exemplification.

I am the widow of a Union soldier. My husband, Edward Roberts, was a member of the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, a regiment distinguished for the severity of the hardships of its service as well as for the conspicuous bravery of the men who composed it. In the judgment of all who knew him, before and after his enlistment, my husband's death was traceable to disease contracted while in the service of his country. At his death, at the suggestion of friends, I came to Washington, accompanied by my son, then a child but a few months old. Through the cooperation of people who had been my neighbors at home in Kentucky, I secured employment in the Department of the Interior.

This was during the Administration of President Arthur; and up to May last, when I was summarily dismissed for "misconduct," I continued to be borne on the rolls of that Department. And up to this hour I have never been informed of the character of the charges upon which my dismissal for "misconduct" was based, although I have with decorum, yet, however, with persistency, asked that I be furnished with a copy of the accusations. These requests have invariably been met either with evasion or absolute refusal.

Report has reached me unofficially—the common talk of the Pension Bureau—that these charges in some way affect my moral character, and the belief is general among my former associates that I was dismissed because of some shocking moral delinquency. In a word, this action of the Commissioner of Pensions has effectually branded me in the community as a vile and depraved creature, unworthy to be the companion and associate of the self-respecting and the virtuous. The responsibility imposed upon those who occupy high public offices for circumspection when dealing with the reputations of their subordinates was never more forcibly exemplified than in my case. "The discourses of the vulgar are soon forgot; they expire on coming into the world; but the words of the great never fall in vain; and the public is always a faithful echo, either to the praises they bestow or to the censure they allow themselves to utter."

My dismissal was practically summary. I was given no opportunity to defend myself against the secret plottings of those who sought to destroy me through motives, as I believe, of envy and malice; and I was thus, in an instant and without the slightest warning, robbed of my good name, and have been compelled to suffer the reproaches and contumely of those who had heretofore looked upon me with respect. I stand, as no woman ought to stand, the mark for public insult, degraded in reputation and tortured in mind. As a result my health has been greatly and permanently impaired. But health is but a trifle in comparison to the covert blow (and all the more wicked and disastrous because it was covert) that was here aimed at my reputation. I am not conscious of ever having, at any period of my life, seriously deviated from the paths of womanly decorum and rectitude. I have always endeavored to so regulate my conduct as not to offend against the canons of decency and reputable conduct; but notwithstanding all this I have not escaped the shafts of calumny.

During the many years I was in the employ of the Pension Bureau it was my aim to perform my duties in a conscientious and intelligent manner, and in affirmation of this the record will show that I lived up to the standard I had set for myself when I entered the service of the Government. I was never false to a duty.

My dismissal, under the circumstances, is to me something incomprehensible. The refusal to furnish me with a copy of the charges, the evasions and tergiversations of those in authority who were used to bring about my dismissal, the studied concealment of the name of my accusers, the arrogant and overbearing manner with which I was treated by the Commissioner of Pensions when I appealed to him to give me an opportunity to defend myself, all go to make up a case of mingled cruelty and injustice that has no parallel in the history of the administration of the civil affairs of the Government.

I have nothing to conceal; I am not afraid of the truth, and I court a full and open investigation, and I am surprised that I am not met in this spirit by those whom fortune and the generosity of the American people have placed temporarily in positions of trust and exalted dignity and power. They sit upon the cushion of advantage, while I am but a humble creature, a woman in the evening life.

But, humble as I am, I have not forgotten that I am the widow of a man who sacrificed his life in defending the flag of his country, nor have I forgotten that, humble as I may be, I am still the mother of this dead hero's son, and, for the sake of the memory of the one and for the sacred heritage of the other, I ask that the truth be given an opportunity to defend itself against malice and envy.

The ear of power was readily loaned to become the receptacle for the nauseous and offensive outpourings of mendacity. Truth stands buffeted by arrogance in the chilly anteroom of the haughty. And this presents forcibly to the mind one of the anomalies of our poor, weak natures; some of us are prone to believe evil rather than good of our fellows. While we all publicly and at times effusively acknowledge that "truth is the highest thing that a man may keep," we nevertheless sometimes overlook its obligations in our dealings with one another.

This communication, if noticed at all, and if it follows the usual course, will be referred to the Secretary of the Interior and by him transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions. And thus I will have moved in a circle and again will be confronted by the same source from which I have received only brutal contempt—why, I know not. Is there any reason to believe that the Commissioner of Pensions will grant me a full and impartial hearing upon the absolute merits of the case any more readily now than he did when, without hearing me or giving me an opportunity to be heard, he caused me to be dismissed for "misconduct"?

What was then done in a covert manner will be by those who, in the first instance, shrouded the act in darkness, be still further shrouded in mystery and mystification. But I have faith in your high sense of honor, and I am confident that you will not permit craft to perpetuate a wrong; and I know you will not allow the widow of a Union soldier to be struck down without an opportunity given to defend herself. Your reputation is that of a man trained to the nicest sense of honor; of a man of the truest and noblest sort of pride, that of never doing or suffering a mean action. And it is for you to say whether such an act of such transcendent cruelty and injustice as here recounted is to stalk forth for public imitation.

I am, with the most profound respect, your obedient servant,

M. E. ROBERTS.

This communication is accompanied by the correspondence between the Pension Bureau, the Secretary of the Interior, and this lady. I may state that I do not know who this lady is, I have never seen her, and I know nothing about her.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

Mr. ALLEN. Let me read this.

Mr. GALLINGER. The correspondence?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir; the correspondence. It is as follows:

CORRESPONDENCE.

1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 11, 1897.

Mrs. MARTHA E. ROBERTS.

MADAM: On the recommendation of the Commissioner, your services as a clerk, class 1, in the Pension Office, are hereby dispensed with from and after May 13, 1897.

Respectfully,

C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

(Through the Commissioner of Pensions.)

2.

209 NEW JERSEY AVENUE,
Washington, D. C., May 17, 1897.

SIR: I dislike to trouble you, but I am in great distress, the result of an act which I believe, on investigation, will be found to be a cruel wrong. Some one has been imposed upon. Who I can not say. But there has been a blunder somewhere.

After years and years of faithful and conscientious service in the employ of the Government, I was, on Monday last, summarily dismissed from the Pension Office for "cause," the character of which I was unable to ascertain, though I learn from others that "misconduct" affecting my moral character is alleged. Oh, how cruel! And I, too, the widow of a man who served four years in the Union Army, and whose death was hastened by the privations and the sufferings sustained by him in defending the nation's honor and its flag. He was a private, it is true, but he did his duty—the most distinguished general did no more. And to think that this blow comes from those who stood before the country as the special friends of the soldier, his widow, and his orphans. Hence, I feel as though "I was wounded in the house of my friends." I stand ready to meet all charges.

A woman's reputation was at one time considered sacred among all honorable men—the dearest part of all men's honor. I am utterly crushed when I contemplate the cruelty of this blow. I ask for an opportunity to vindicate myself. I know you by reputation to be a gentleman incapable of doing an intentional wrong, therefore I entreat you to accord me a hearing. The love of "fair play" so peculiarly characteristic of our race should at least accord to a woman the same privilege to defend her good name as is afforded the meanest and most degraded of malefactors charged with some petty offense against society. Certainly a woman's reputation should not be destroyed without giving her an opportunity to present a word in defense of her good name. "Truth is always straightforward," and never at any time suffered by boldly standing forth in the sunlight of justice and fair play. And your reputation is that of a man who is a lover of both justice and fair play. And, believing you to be such a man, I appeal to your every instinct of honor and justice to give me a hearing, to the end that the truth may be vindicated. It is not what is said, but rather what is proved that carries weight; and I know that an impartial hearing will demonstrate that nothing whatsoever can be proved against my moral character. In conclusion, let me urge that "justice delayed is justice denied."

Very respectfully,
M. E. ROBERTS,
Late Clerk Class 1, Pension Bureau.

Hon. CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
Secretary of the Interior.

Here is the next in the order of correspondence:

3.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *Washington, May 21, 1897.*

DEAR MADAM: I am directed by the Secretary to acknowledge receipt of your communication under date of the 17th instant, and to inform you that he will accord you a hearing any day next week, except Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, between the hours of 11 and 2.

Very respectfully,
A. C. TONER,
Confidential Clerk.

Mrs. M. E. ROBERTS,
209 New Jersey Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Now, says Mrs. Roberts in her petition:

This "hearing" that was granted me by the Secretary of the Interior consisted solely and absolutely in asking the question, "Now, Mrs. Roberts, what have you got to say?"

This is a lesson in civil service, Mr. President—

No charges were read, nor was I advised in any way the character of the charges. So, when this question was asked me, I was amazed and bewildered. I suggested, however, that I could not say anything until advised of what I was accused; that still being in utter ignorance of what I was called upon to meet, I was powerless to say anything in exculpation of myself. And still I was refused the charges. This brought the so-called hearing to a close.

After leaving the Department at the termination of this "hearing," as it was called, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, in which I said that the result of that day's proceedings had made what had been a mystery still more mysterious, and I again appealed to him to inform me what the charges consisted of. But I was still refused the charges.

Subsequently I again wrote to the Secretary of the Interior, communicating to him some information that had reached me from an unofficial source that the accusations had emanated from some person in the Pension Bureau who was being used by a woman who had sworn to ruin me. To this I received the following response:

4.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *Washington, June 9, 1897.*

MADAM: In further reply to your favor of the 6th instant, I have made very careful investigation of the matters referred to by you, and fail to find that such charges as you say were made against you emanated in any degree from this Department or from any one employed in it. Having granted you a hearing, I was, of course, obliged to listen to whatever was said in your case, but I was entirely unprepared to find your friends making a defense in the line which was made.

Which I suppose was in the newspapers; I do not know—

I do not see that I can consider your case in that light. I can understand that the matter is very embarrassing for you, coming just after your being relieved from duty in the Pension Office, and I should be very glad if I could see my way to restore you to office, considering the circumstances and the statements made; but the place you had has been filled, and the Commissioner has no vacancy in which he can place you at present.

Evidently the Secretary of the Interior had found out that this lady had been wrongfully accused—

It is possible that a little later we may be able to find a place for you in some of the bureaus, in which case we will notify you at once.

Yours, truly,
C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

Mrs. M. E. ROBERTS,
209 New Jersey Avenue, Washington, D. C.

5.

209 NEW JERSEY AVENUE NW.,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1897.

SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 9th instant. I have read it and I have reread it a hundred times, but so far I have been unable to comprehend its purport. Perhaps the fault is mine. If this be so, then my inability to grasp what you mean is due to a mental imperfection of mine, and not because you deal in ambiguous and equivocal terms. I have submitted the letter to others, and they, too, fail to comprehend it. Probably they are as dull as I am.

This letter of yours makes what was already a mystery still more mysterious. I have asked to be furnished with the written charges that induced you to dismiss me for "misconduct." These requests have been met with refusals. It is true I was accorded what is called "a hearing." But how could I defend myself at this "hearing," or, for that matter, anywhere else, when I was, and still am, studiously kept in utter ignorance of the accusations upon which I have been convicted? The most degraded criminal is given, before conviction, an opportunity to defend himself—is furnished with a succinct and intelligible statement of all the charges against him, and he is permitted to stand face to face with his accusers. Was that privilege accorded me? No. You are familiar with the history of the people of our race; you know how they battled with oppression and tyranny for the right of impartial trial, for the maintenance of which oceans of blood have been spilled. There is nothing more abhorrent to the men of Anglo-Saxon lineage than "star-chamber" trials—trials where the accused is condemned unheard upon inuendo, and where suspicion is considered ample and full justification for those who sit in judgment upon the accused.

You are a man well advanced in years (and in the mercy of God I hope your days will be extended to the uttermost limit), but in all the years through which you have passed you have never witnessed a more wicked deed than my dismissal. I say this calmly, but in saying so I do not intend to reflect upon you; you have been deceived and imposed upon. Time will show that I am right in this; and when the cruelty and the injustice are made manifest, as they surely will be, no one will regret the wrong more than yourself.

You have behind you a long and highly honorable career as a successful merchant, and there is nothing in that career that warrants the belief that you would knowingly be a party to a wrong, even though the victim of that wrong be only a woman and that woman but an humble clerk in the employ of the Pension Bureau. Yet a wrong has been done; hence I insist that you have been imposed upon. Some one who has access to you, some malignant spider in human form, has woven a web of prejudice in your too-willing ear.

Therefore, if you will permit me, I believe we are both victims, you and I; you because your confidence has been trifled with by some master of duplicity to accomplish a wrong, and I because I have been sent into the world without an opportunity to defend myself, with the stamp of infamy upon my brow. An act of injustice, based wholly upon a lie, has two victims, the one against whom the falsehood is aimed, and the other, the coiner and utterer of the lie, and in the end the last is always more injured than the first; the conscience is seared with infamy. I shall bide my time, but I shall in every way that is honorable and legitimate, in every way that it is possible to awaken the moral conscience of man, endeavor to get at the bottom of this affair. I shall never cease until I have stripped from it the cloak of mystery and duplicity that at present hides its hideous carcass.

You say that the vacancy occasioned by my dismissal has been filled. By this you would seem to indicate that this is a sufficient reason why you can not reinstate me. If my dismissal was warranted in the first instance, my reinstatement under any circumstance would not be justified, vacancy or no vacancy. If I have been wronged (as I know I have and others only too well know), I should be vindicated without more ado; and the only way this can be done is to restore me to my former place in your Department.

In all this painful transaction I have been absolutely frank and in every way have sought to meet the issue with courage and truth. Is it too much to ask that those who occupy exalted places in the public service be equally candid and courageous?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. E. ROBERTS.

Hon. CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
Secretary of the Interior.

Then, Mr. President, here is a letter written from Atlantic City:

6.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., *August 4, 1897.*

SIR: My heart leaped with joy a few days since when I read the order of President McKinley that hereafter no dismissals are to be made from the classified service except upon charges duly filed with the head of a Department, the accused employee to be notified of the character of the charges in writing, and he or she, as the case may be, be given a full opportunity to make defense.

How unfortunate that this order was not in force when, in May last, I was summarily dismissed from the Pension Bureau for "misconduct." Up to this moment I am in utter ignorance of the charges upon which my dismissal was made, although I learned indirectly that an anonymous letter was in some way instrumental in bringing about my discharge. This order of the President gives me hope that justice will yet be done and that I will be eventually restored to the place from which I was thus most unjustly removed. For the sake of those in the Departments I am greatly rejoiced, for the President has, by this step, prevented a repetition of a similar wrong. As was said by a great New York paper, in speaking of this humane order of President McKinley, "This is a great day for morality, decency, progress, and justice in the history of the United States."

The newspapers credit you with having been largely instrumental in inducing the President to promulgate this order. Let me congratulate you.

My health, though very much impaired, the result of nervous prostration, incident to my cruel and unjust removal, is improving. I am here upon the advice of my Washington physician.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. E. ROBERTS.

Hon. C. N. BLISS,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Here is another letter——

Mr. HOAR. I understood the Senator from Nebraska was to take about five minutes when I waived my objection, and he has occupied about thirty minutes.

Mr. ALLEN. I shall be through in a moment or two, if the Senator will have patience.

Mr. HOAR. I wish to be patient.

Mr. ALLEN. I think the case is worth listening to.

7.

WASHINGTON, *November 8, 1897.*

SIR: I have remained silent for some time past in the hope that you would take favorable action in my case without any further urging on my part. I have always considered that you were a man of too much honor to permit a wrong to continue when you had the power to do justice. I have not lost faith in you, though it is true my patience is becoming weary of the long wait, and hope deferred maketh the heart sick. Ever since that fateful day in May last, when I was summarily dismissed from the Pension Bureau for

"misconduct," I have been an invalid. My nervous system received a shock from which I have never recovered. When I contemplate my present suffering and when I sum up all the agony and pain through which I have passed, I am surprised that I have lived through it all. It would have been better far—it would have been an act of mercy—had my tormenters and persecutors killed me outright than to have brought about my dismissal in the manner in in which it was done.

Under the circumstances, death would have been a merciful act. Ruined in health and robbed of my reputation, I stand before you to-day, the widow of a Union soldier, appealing to your sense of honor that you take an early step toward my vindication. And my vindication will also be the vindication of your Department.

Yours, truly,

M. E. ROBERTS.

Hon. C. N. BLISS.

I have one more letter here, Mr. President, which concludes this singular chapter in public life. It is as follows:

8.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 9, 1897.

MADAM: I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, requesting action on your application for reinstatement in the Pension Office. In reply thereto, I have to state that the matter is one coming under the direct control of the Commissioner of Pensions, and I have therefore referred your letter to him, asking him to give it his careful consideration.

Very respectfully,

C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

Mrs. M. E. ROBERTS,
209 New Jersey avenue, Washington, D. C.

The foregoing letter of the Secretary of the Interior of November 9 was so surprising, in view of the previous letters from that quarter, that I was forced to believe that a mistake had been made by some clerk. Hence it was that I returned the letter to the Secretary with the following indorsement:

"Respectfully returned to Mr. Bliss.

"From the fact that my letter has been referred to the Commissioner of Pensions, I am afraid that a mistake has been made by some one in your office, probably by one of your clerks, who has confounded me with some one else.

"I am the Mrs. Roberts who, in May last, without a hearing, and upon charges of which I am still ignorant, was summarily dismissed from the Pension Bureau for 'misconduct.' I appealed to you, because of your reputation as an honorable man and Christian gentleman, to undo the cruel and hasty work of your subordinate, the Commissioner of Pensions. The manner in which he acted in the first instance does not give much assurance that I will receive even scant courtesy from his hands. Therefore, and with your knowledge of these facts, I must insist that my letter was sent to your subordinate without your knowledge. I can not believe that, with the information before you, you could have directed this to be done. However, if Mr. Evans makes any reply at all, I trust that I will be furnished with a copy of his letter to you. Judging, however, from his past conduct, I do not believe he will make such a reply as can or will be shown to the world. Mr. Bliss, in this matter your are being trifled with by some one.

"I speak with some show of feeling, and I have a right to do so, because I have been treated throughout in this miserable affair in the most infamous and outrageous manner, unworthy of men who should from their positions be above the suspicion of quibbling and double dealing.

"Stricken in health and robbed of my reputation, I would rather be the poor stricken creature that I am than to have been a party in any way to the cruel wrong that has been done me. I still have my self-respect.

"M. E. ROBERTS.

"NOVEMBER 10, 1897."

Now, Mr. President, just a word. I said a moment ago that I have never seen this lady. I do not know who she is; I do not care who she is. If she is a citizen of the United States, a human being—I care not what her station in life may be, high or low, rich or poor—that government would be infamous that would not accord her justice when within its power; and that public officer who would take advantage of his position to secrete from her or from any other person a charge involving personal character, not honestly and conscientiously showing them the charge and affording them an opportunity to meet it, would be equally infamous.

I do not think the President of the United States has ever seen this petition; I am satisfied he has not. It has passed into the hands of some clerk and has been whistled down the wind around to the Secretary of the Interior, and through some clerk in his office to some clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Here stands this woman, Mr. President, branded by one of the great Departments of this Government, a secret charge filed against her, which she has petitioned and prayed may be shown her, asking only the opportunity to vindicate her character—nothing more. Have we reached that period when Congress will say she shall not have a copy of the charges preferred against her?

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, this is not a new thing to me. I read it all in print a good many weeks ago, and hence the novelty of it passed from my mind. Here is a woman who was dismissed, presumably for cause, nine months ago, from the Pension Bureau. First she appealed to the Secretary of the Interior, and entered into voluminous correspondence with that high official.

Then she made an appeal by letter to the President of the United States, and before she receives an answer she rushes into print to circulate her grievances in the District of Columbia, and possibly beyond the confines of this District. The presumption is that the President of the United States referred the communication to the Secretary of the Interior, and that officer in turn to the Commissioner of Pensions, and that it is now lodged in the hands of the proper official to give it consideration.

Why, Mr. President, during the last Administration there were thousands of men and women dismissed from office with or without cause; and if this woman has a right to come to Congress and demand that we shall give our time to consider her case, and to call for the correspondence in her case, every man and woman dismissed under the late Administration has an equal right to do so, and we would be giving the most of our time to investigating the controversies between Cabinet officers and their subordinates. I respectfully submit to the Senator from Nebraska that if the Senate engages in that kind of work, the Senate will have very little time to give to the Senator's other resolutions which he so frequently offers and to which we give consideration.

Men and women from my own State, Mr. President, have been dismissed from time to time, presumably for some good reason. No charges were filed against them; they were simply turned out of office, and that ended it. As I believe, the Cabinet officers had a right to turn them out of office if they thought their services could be dispensed with to the benefit of the public service, and I take it that it was upon that ground such dismissals were made.

I always like to do any courtesy to the Senator from Nebraska that I properly can do, but I submit that for the Senate to pass this resolution would be setting a precedent that we can not afford to set and that would be a veritable Pandora's box to the Senate. If we undertake to settle controversies between Cabinet officers and clerks in their several Departments it can readily be seen that we will do little else.

I intimated a moment ago that I would ask that the resolution go over, which I now do; and I will suggest to the Senator from Nebraska that on to-morrow, when the resolution comes up under the rules, I shall move to refer it to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, so that that committee may make some inquiry in regard to this matter.

Mr. SEWELL. I was about to suggest that reference and that we dispose of the subject now.

Mr. ALLEN. I hope the Senator from New Hampshire will not take snap judgment on me. I want to submit some remarks.

Mr. GALLINGER. I shall make that motion to-morrow, I say. I will only add that this woman, in my opinion, is her own worst enemy. She is manifestly a ready letter writer, and the language she uses in her last letter to the Secretary of the Interior is not to her credit. She is advertising to the world charges which she has no proof have ever been made against her. She says that she has heard from some source that charges were made against her moral character. That is what almost every woman suggests to me who is dismissed from the public service. She does not claim that she learned this officially, but only that somebody had suggested to her that her moral character was called in question. This woman, I think, has had notoriety enough, and it is proper that a committee in the privacy of the committee room shall consider this resolution and report to the Senate, but I do not think we should do it in the unusual way of calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to defend himself before the Senate in the matter of having discharged a clerk from his Department.

Let the resolution go over, Mr. President.

Mr. ALLEN. The Senator from New Hampshire is a most skillful advocate——

Mr. HOAR. I understood the Senator from New Hampshire to insist that the resolution should go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made to the further consideration of the resolution, and it goes over.

Mr. ALLEN. Do I understand the Senator from Massachusetts desires to cut me off from making any remarks on this subject?

Mr. HOAR. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] made the point of order.

Mr. ALLEN. Very well; if that is to be the law, I shall retaliate at the proper time.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will pardon me, though I had matter of my own that I wanted to have come up in the morning hour to-day, I waived the rule, which has been invoked by three or four Senators, on the assurance of the Senator from Nebraska that he would take but five minutes, and he has taken a half hour. He was informed when he began that the Senator from New Hampshire was going to make the point of order when the Senator from Nebraska got through, and now at the end of a half hour the Senator from New Hampshire has made the point of order.

Mr. ALLEN. I did not suppose the Senator from New Hampshire would undertake to smother an investigation of this kind. I did not take him to be that kind of a man.

Mr. HOAR. I do not think such threats are in good taste. I think everybody has treated the Senator from Nebraska with courtesy. I have no desire to cut him off; but I think this question ought to be debated when it is to be voted upon. The Senator from New Hampshire insists that it shall go over. I have not made the point. I merely called attention of the Chair to the fact that it had been made; and if the resolution is to go over, it seems to me that debate upon it should take place when it is to be voted on, and not days before. That is all. I beg the Senator to be assured that I have no desire to interfere with him or his desires; but certainly the 88 other Senators here have some rights.

Mr. ALLEN. The resolution goes over, as I understand, then,

under the objection, and comes up to-morrow morning as unfinished business?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution goes over until to-morrow.

CAPT. ISAAC D. TOLL AND HENRY WILSON.

Mr. BURROWS. Some time ago I submitted a motion to reconsider the votes by which the Senate passed the bill (S. 959) to increase the pension of Capt. Isaac D. Toll and the bill (S. 1453) granting an increase of pension to Henry Wilson. I desire to ask unanimous consent of the Senate that I may withdraw the motion as to both bills.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the withdrawal of the motion to reconsider the votes by which the bills referred to were passed? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

MUSCOGEE COAL AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Yesterday I submitted a motion that the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the bill (S. 2858) authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes, and entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. I now withdraw the motion.

Mr. GALLINGER. The bill has been returned from the House of Representatives.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. My understanding was that the bill had not been returned by the House of Representatives; but as the bill has been returned, I now ask leave to withdraw the motion to reconsider, so that the bill may be sent back to the other House.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That order will be made, in the absence of objection.

SUPPRESSION OF HOG CHOLERA.

Mr. GEAR. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed to the agricultural appropriation bill, which I ask to have read at length and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The proposed amendment was read, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, as follows:

That the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to aid in the suppression of hog cholera, the same to be expended under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no further concurrent or other resolutions, the Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from yesterday, which was submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

Mr. VEST. Is the morning business closed?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Morning business is still in order. There are two resolutions on the table coming over from yesterday, one submitted by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] and one by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

Mr. VEST. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the concurrent resolution reported by me on the 18th instant from the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BACON. I trust the Senator will allow us to finish the morning business.

Mr. VEST. If there is any morning business, I yield; but at the conclusion of the morning business I give notice that I shall make the motion.

Mr. HOAR. I understand there is no further objection to the resolution which I submitted yesterday, and I ask that it now be laid before the Senate.

Mr. BACON. I offer an amendment which I intend to propose to the bill (S. 2263) to provide for and to regulate the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as a Territory of the United States; which I ask may be read in full and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator allow the morning business to be completed?

Mr. BACON. This is morning business. I beg pardon if I am wrong. I understand it to be such.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment intended to be proposed by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Be it further enacted, That this act shall not be operative and of binding effect upon either the United States of America or the Republic of Hawaii until the same shall have been consented to and approved by the majority of the voters voting at an election to be held in the Hawaiian Islands, at which election all male natives of said islands of the age of 21 years, and all naturalized male persons in said island of the age of 21 years, shall be duly qualified voters. The said election shall be held at a time and in the manner and under regulations to be prescribed by the President of the United States.

Mr. BACON. In order to prevent misunderstanding, I will state that the amendment is intended to be proposed to the bill introduced by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as a Territory of the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POSTAL FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution offered yesterday by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], which will be read.

The resolution was read and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be instructed forthwith to inform the Senate what sum of money, to be immediately available, is necessary to preserve the efficiency and usefulness of the postal free-delivery system.

TRANSPORTATION METHODS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution offered yesterday by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN], which will be read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce be directed to investigate while pursuing its inquiry under the resolution of the Senate of January 11, 1898, the question whether railroad-ticket brokers have obtained and sold free passes issued by any railroad company; and further, whether any railroad companies have habitually violated section 22 of the interstate-commerce act, prohibiting free transportation except in certain specified cases; and also whether or not unlawful discriminations have been practiced by any railroad companies by receiving payment for transportation otherwise than in money; especially whether a system exists under which contracts are made with the proprietors or editors of newspapers and periodicals under which special tickets or passes are issued and paid for by advertising or other newspaper paragraphs, and whether similar special contracts are made with lawyers under which tickets or free passes are issued to them as retainers, which are not to be followed by any actual legal service; and that said committee be directed to consider whether or not penalties should be enacted by Congress to punish violations of said section 22 committed by railroad officials who give free transportation unlawfully, as well as all persons who receive such illegal free transportation, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I think when the resolution was presented yesterday the chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce offered some objections to it. I do not remember precisely what was said. I see he is not present.

Mr. ALLISON. He asked that it be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator from Connecticut will permit me, I was just about to state that I have had a conference with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM], chairman of the committee, and we have agreed upon the form in which the resolution shall pass.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Is this the form?

Mr. TILLMAN. I was about to propose the amendment when the Senator from Connecticut cut me off.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Certainly, if there has been an agreement on the subject, I do not wish to interfere.

Mr. TILLMAN. I move to strike out the word "directed" and insert "empowered." I have had assurances from the chairman of the committee that a majority of the committee will not undertake to suppress our arriving at the fullest and freest exposure of facts in connection with this matter if it is pressed by myself and those who agree with me as to the importance of it, and he agreed to offer no objection to the resolution if I would merely change it so as not to make it mandatory on the committee to investigate.

Mr. GEAR. I move to amend the resolution by inserting after the word "empowered" the words "in its discretion."

Mr. TILLMAN. I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Iowa to the fact that the word "empowered" of course leaves it within the discretion of the committee. His language is surplusage.

Mr. GEAR. With that explanation, I will withdraw the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Iowa is withdrawn. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from South Carolina, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 2 it is proposed to strike out the word "directed" and insert "empowered;" so as to read:

That the Committee on Interstate Commerce be empowered, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Mr. LODGE. If morning business is concluded, I desire to make a motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is concluded.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. VEST. I hope the motion will be voted down. I gave notice that I would move this morning to take up the concurrent resolution reported from the Committee on Finance. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of concurrent resolution No. 22, declaring that all bonds of the United States, issued or

authorized to be issued under certain acts of Congress, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government in silver dollars, etc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair suggests to the Senator from Missouri that the motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business has precedence under the rules.

Mr. VEST. Then I shall ask for the yeas and nays on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion made by the Senator from Massachusetts that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, on which the yeas and nays are demanded.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry. We could not hear the Senator from Missouri. Did he call attention to the notice he has heretofore given that he would call up the Matthews resolution this morning?

Mr. VEST. I did. I gave the notice twice, and this motion antagonizes that motion.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll; and Mr. ALDRICH answered to his name.

Mr. HOAR. As to what hour did the Senator from Missouri give the notice?

Mr. VEST. After the morning business.

Mr. HOAR. At 2 o'clock?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Debate is not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will proceed with the calling of the roll.

The Secretary resumed the calling of the roll.

Mr. BURROWS (when his name was called). I have a standing pair with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY], but I understand we would possibly vote alike upon this question, and I have agreed, if agreeable to him, to pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER] on any vote as to the concurrent resolution. He was called away for the day.

Mr. HANSBROUGH (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL], who is absent from the Chamber. I transfer my pair to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. KENNEY (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]. He not being present, I withhold my vote. Were he here, I should vote "nay."

Mr. BERRY (when Mr. PASCO'S name was called). The Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO] is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. WILSON]. If the Senator from Florida were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. PLATT of New York (when his name was called). I have a general pair with my colleague, the senior Senator from New York [Mr. MURPHY]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question, I withhold my vote.

Mr. ALLEN (when Mr. TURNER'S name was called). The junior Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER] stands paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN]. If the Senator from Washington were here, he would vote "nay."

Mr. BATE (when Mr. TURLEY'S name was called). My colleague [Mr. TURLEY], who is not here, is paired with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. DEBOE].

Mr. WARREN (when his name was called). I desire to ask whether a pair has been announced with the Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER]?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands a pair has been announced.

Mr. WARREN. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CULLOM (after having voted in the affirmative). When my name was called I voted. I thought at the time that the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] was present. I withdraw my vote, being paired with that Senator. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. BUTLER. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. WELLINGTON], who is not present. I transfer my pair to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. ELKINS (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MCLAURIN], and therefore withdraw my vote. I am told that if he were here he would vote "nay," and I should vote "yea."

Mr. CAFFERY (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired on this subject with the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER]. He is not present, and I therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. MANTLE. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. CARTER] is unavoidably absent to-day. He left a note stating that he desired to be paired in favor of the resolution and also in favor of its consideration.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. My colleague [Mr. HAWLEY], who is absent, requested me to obtain a pair for him. I understand he has been paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL].

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I will say to the Senator from Connecticut that I have transferred my pair with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY].

Mr. MCENERY (after having voted in the negative). I understand that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER], with whom I am paired, stated that he would vote "nay" if he were here. I will therefore allow my vote to stand.

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 39; as follows:

YEAS—27.

Aldrich,	Frye,	Lodge,	Pritchard,
Allison,	Gallinger,	McBride,	Proctor,
Baker,	Gear,	McMillan,	Sewell,
Clark,	Hale,	Mason,	Spooner,
Davis,	Hanna,	Morrill,	Thurston,
Fairbanks,	Hansbrough,	Nelson,	Wetmore.
Foraker,	Hoar,	Platt, Conn.	

NAYS—39.

Bacon,	Harris,	Mitchell,	Stewart,
Bate,	Heitfeld,	Money,	Teller,
Berry,	Jones, Ark.	Morgan,	Tillman,
Butler,	Kyle,	Perkins,	Turpie,
Cannon,	Lindsay,	Pettigrew,	Vest,
Chilton,	McEnery,	Pettus,	Walthall,
Clay,	Mallory,	Quay,	Warren,
Cockrell,	Mantle,	Rawlins,	White,
Faulkner,	Martin,	Roach,	Wolcott.
Gorman,	Mills,	Shoup,	

NOT VOTING—23.

Allen,	Daniel,	Kenney,	Smith,
Burrows,	Deboe,	McLaurin,	Turley,
Caffery,	Elkins,	Murphy,	Turner,
Carter,	Gray,	Pasco,	Wellington,
Chandler,	Hawley,	Penrose,	Wilson.
Cullom,	Jones, Nev.	Platt, N. Y.	

So the Senate refused to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. VEST. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of concurrent resolution No. 23, reported from the Committee on Finance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Missouri, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the concurrent resolution reported from the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BURROWS (when his name was called). I am paired on this vote with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I make the same announcement that I did before, that I am paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. WELLINGTON], but transfer my pair to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. CAFFERY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. HANSBROUGH (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] and its transfer to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY].

Mr. KENNEY (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]. I desire to transfer my pair to the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER], who, I am informed, if present, would vote "yea." I vote "yea."

Mr. WALTHALL (when Mr. PASCO'S name was called). The Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO] is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. WILSON]. The Senator from Florida would vote "yea," if present.

Mr. PLATT of New York (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. MURPHY]. I assume that if he were here he would vote "yea," and I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. ELKINS. I am paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MCLAURIN].

Mr. MCMILLAN (after having voted in the negative). I desire to inquire whether the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the Senator from Kentucky has not voted.

Mr. MCMILLAN. Then I withdraw my vote, being paired with that Senator.

Mr. DEBOE (after having voted in the negative). I am paired with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. TURLEY], and therefore withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 25; as follows:

YEAS—41.

Allen,	Harris,	Money,	Teller,
Bacon,	Heitfeld,	Morgan,	Tillman,
Bate,	Jones, Ark.	Perkins,	Turpie,
Berry,	Kenney,	Pettigrew,	Vest,
Butler,	Kyle,	Pettus,	Walthall,
Cannon,	McEnery,	Pritchard,	Warren,
Chilton,	Mallory,	Quay,	White,
Clark,	Mantle,	Rawlins,	Wolcott.
Clay,	Martin,	Roach,	
Cockrell,	Mills,	Shoup,	
Faulkner,	Mitchell,	Stewart,	

NAYS—25.

Aldrich,	Frye,	Hoar,	Sewell,
Allison,	Gallinger,	Lodge,	Spooner,
Baker,	Gear,	McBride,	Thurston,
Cullom,	Gray,	Morrill,	Wetmore.
Davis,	Hale,	Nelson,	
Fairbanks,	Hanna,	Platt, Conn.	
Foraker,	Hansbrough,	Proctor,	

NOT VOTING—23.

Burrows,	Elkins,	McMillan,	Smith,
Caffery,	Gorman,	Mason,	Turley,
Carter,	Hawley,	Murphy,	Turner,
Chandler,	Jones, Nev.	Pasco,	Wellington,
Daniel,	Lindsay,	Penrose,	Wilson.
Deboe,	McLaurin,	Platt, N. Y.	

So the motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Let the concurrent resolution be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Whereas by the act entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment, in coin or its equivalent, of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; and

Whereas all the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semiannually in such coin; and

Whereas all bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act enticled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January 14, 1875, are required to be of the description of bonds of the United States described in the said act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt;" and

Whereas at the date of the passage of said act of Congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of standard value of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, declared by the act approved January 18, 1837, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States,'" to be a legal tender of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

Mr. VEST. It is not my purpose, Mr. President, to discuss these resolutions at any considerable length. The questions involved in them have been before the American people for many years, and certainly every public man is acquainted with them and has formed and crystallized his opinion upon them.

The pending resolutions are identical with what is known as the Stanley Matthews resolution adopted by both Houses of Congress in 1878. As a matter of course, the first objection that will be made by the opponents of the resolutions will be that, being already upon the statute books of the United States, it is simply an unnecessary reiteration to repeat them.

Twenty years, the fifth of a century, have elapsed since the adoption of these resolutions. A new generation has come into existence and entered upon the active duties of life. Thousands of young men have not had their attention called to the resolutions, and they are seldom referred to in the debates that have been rife upon the money question in the last few years.

We are told that conditions have changed, and that whereas in January, 1878, but an inconsiderable number of standard silver dollars had been coined at the mints, an enormous amount of those dollars has since been coined and are now in circulation, either as silver dollars or silver certificates. So much the more reason is there for reiterating the declaration contained in the resolutions, if they were originally correct and proper. They affirm that it is not repudiation and not dishonor to pay the bonds of the United States, specified in the resolutions, in standard silver dollars of 412½ grains each. If there were but one thousand of those dollars, and that principle was correct and sound and did not involve repudiation or dishonor, the same declaration is true to-day, no matter what amount of those dollars may be now in existence.

But, more than that, Mr. President (and it would be disingenuous in me to evade this statement), the Administration has thrust this issue upon us, and we are compelled now to remain silent, and by our silence give assent to the declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury, indorsed by the President of the United States, or else to reaffirm the resolutions and openly and manfully take issue with those declarations, as was taken in 1878 by our predecessors in this Chamber.

Sir, with great respect to those who differ with me, I can not conceive how it is either logically or reasonably asserted that the President of the United States is not entirely responsible for the declaration of the Secretary of the Treasury recently made before a committee of the House and in the public press. If there be any doubt in regard to the position of the President upon this question, I ask the Secretary to read the marked sentences from his message of July 24, 1897.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

Nothing was settled more clearly at the late national election than the determination upon the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nations of the world.

The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur to its holders. It is the system which should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money just as good as it is now, with less expense to the Government and the people.

Mr. VEST. The clear and distinct meaning of that declaration can not be misunderstood by anyone. It is a plain and emphatic declaration when stripped of the unnecessary verbiage in which it is couched. It says to the people of the United States, emphatically and distinctly, although on the first reading it may sound indirect, that the policy of this Administration to-day is directly opposite to the vote given upon the Stanley Matthews resolution by the President of the United States when a member of the House of Representatives at the time when the vote upon that resolution was taken in that body. The Stanley Matthews resolution, of which this is an exact copy, was passed through the Senate of the United States by a vote of more than 2 to 1, and then went to the House of Representatives and was there passed by an enormous majority, the present President of the United States, then a member of the House, voting in its favor.

What can be the plain and distinct meaning of this declaration by the President in his message to Congress, an extract from which has been read? There can be not the slightest misconception in regard to the meaning of this instrument.

Mr. President, it is not my purpose to discuss elaborately all the issues involved in this question as it is presented now before the Senate. There are many phases of it, and it would consume far more time than I would choose to take at this particular juncture. It is enough for me to say that the resolutions, passed by large majorities in both Houses of Congress when offered by Stanley Matthews, afterwards a justice of the Supreme Court, are rendered necessary of emphatic declaration again by the issue now pressed upon us by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the plain and emphatic indorsement of the President of the United States.

I do not care to go into the history of the entire silver and gold debate in detail. The discussion has become almost threadbare throughout the country, and there are but a few distinctive and emphatic phases of it which are worthy of attention at this time.

Mr. President, whatever may be our opinions in regard to this question, the importance of it can not be minimized or overlooked. We have arrived now at a crucial point in the discussion. We have come where many men of prescience knew years ago that this question must come. There are but two paths before us, the one the single gold standard, which is sought to be pressed upon us by this Administration, because, as a matter of course, in all fairness and justice, the President of the United States is responsible for the course of his Secretary of the Treasury, and I undertake to say indorses it. We must take that recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury and remain upon the single gold standard, or we must make the last and overwhelming contest in favor of true bimetallism and the use of both gold and silver as ultimate money of redemption.

There are phases of this question the discussion of which would consume far more time than I would ask the Senate to give to it. I shall notice but one or two salient points and leave to my colleagues upon both sides of the Chamber and both sides of this question its full and elaborate discussion.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. May I make an inquiry of the Senator from Missouri?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. VEST. Certainly.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. It is almost 2 o'clock now. I desire to ask the Senator whether he desires to press this question to a vote to-day? I judge that it is a subject which will elicit

more or less debate. I do not suppose that Senators on either side are prepared to any great extent to go on with the debate to-day. I should like to inquire whether the Senator desires to press a vote to-day or not?

Mr. VEST. It was my purpose, Mr. President, if I could obtain the assent of a majority of the Senate, to proceed with the consideration of the question and to dispose of it. I assumed that that would be the course that would be pursued after the votes that have been taken this morning.

Mr. ALDRICH. Does the Senator mean that he expects to have a final vote upon the resolution to-day?

Mr. VEST. I expect to have a final vote whenever under the rules of the Senate it can be reached, when it is the will of the majority.

It is not my purpose, Mr. President, at this time to enter into an elaborate debate, and I am entirely willing now to yield the floor to anyone who desires to present the other side of the question. What I have said has simply been in a preliminary way, in order to bring the matter distinctly before the Senate and to have a final vote upon it. If any Senator desires to take the floor upon the opposite side of the question, I have not the slightest objection to yielding and letting him do so now. I have but very little to say in regard to this subject at the present time. I would prefer to hear from those who propose to attack the resolutions, and I will yield the floor to anyone upon the other side who desires to discuss them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it is the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 94) to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses.

Mr. VEST. I move that this order of business be laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution or the subject-matter which was before us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri ask unanimous consent?

Mr. VEST. I make the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion submitted by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. The motion is not debatable and I do not propose to debate it; but I should like to state that there are Senators who desire to be heard upon the resolution and to give reasons why, in their opinion, it ought not to be passed. I hardly supposed that it would be the desire or the intention of the Senator who called the resolution up to press it to a vote to-day. I know that the Senator from Missouri is always ready to debate this question. Some of us upon this side can not do it so well without some little time for preparation. I suggest to the Senator that perhaps he might let the resolution go over until another day; but if he makes the motion, of course we will proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion submitted by the Senator from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, if the Senator from Missouri has finished his speech in favor of the resolution, I would suggest that he now let it go over until to-morrow, in order that the gentlemen who are on the other side of the question may have an opportunity to look the matter over. In the meantime we can discuss some other question, I take it.

I assume that the practical result of the passage of the resolution will not be of such a character that there is any immediate necessity for its passage. It is not expected by the resolution to change the law or to change the policy of the Government under the law. It is simply a declaration of a particular kind, revivifying a resolution that was buried twenty years ago. I am sure there can be no such immediate haste in regard to the matter that gentlemen upon this side shall not have an opportunity to prepare themselves for a discussion of the resolution.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, I have not the slightest objection, so far as I am concerned, to the resolution going over, provided it can be taken up as unfinished business.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will suggest to the Senator from Missouri that by the vote just taken the resolution became the unfinished business, displacing the former unfinished business.

Mr. VEST. I understand that to be the effect of that vote. I have no disposition to press the debate, nor have I any disposition to continue my remarks at this time. I will yield to a motion for an executive session with the understanding, as a matter of course, that under the rules of the Senate the resolution will come up as the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent the unfinished business will be temporarily laid aside.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. ALDRICH. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After three hours and fifty-two minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, January 21, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 20, 1898.

UNITED STATES CONSULS.

Gabriel Bie Ravndal, of South Dakota, to be consul of the United States at Beirut, Syria, vice Thomas S. Doyle, resigned.

Robert S. S. Bergh, of North Dakota, to be consul of the United States at Gothenburg, Sweden, vice Otto H. Boyesen, resigned.

Robert Butler Mahone, of Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, vice Joseph G. Donnelly, resigned.

Charles Burr Towle, of New Hampshire, to be consul of the United States at Saltillo, Mexico, vice John Woessner, resigned.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Frank McCord, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the Eighteenth district of Ohio, to succeed Louis P. Ohliger, removed.

INDIAN AGENTS.

George H. Bingenheimer, of Mandan, N. Dak., to be agent for the Indians of the Standing Rock Agency in North Dakota, vice John W. Cramsie, removed.

James H. Stephens, of Springfield, S. Dak., to be agent for the Indians of the Crow Creek Agency in South Dakota, vice Frederick Treon, term expired.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 20, 1898.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Edgar O. Achorn, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Thacher T. Hallet, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Barnstable, in the State of Massachusetts.

POSTMASTERS.

J. T. Chenault, to be postmaster at Benton, in the county of Franklin and State of Illinois.

Smith D. Atkins, to be postmaster at Freeport, in the county of Stephenson and State of Illinois.

Willie E. Harp, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Butts and State of Georgia.

Louis A. Constantine, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois.

W. P. Dickie, to be postmaster at Bunker Hill, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois.

Henry C. Claypool, to be postmaster at Morris, in the county of Grundy and State of Illinois.

Charles K. Miller, to be postmaster at Athens, in the county of Henderson and State of Texas.

Harry B. Ward, to be postmaster at Duquoin, in the county of Perry and State of Illinois.

Thomas G. Lawler, to be postmaster at Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois.

John C. Graham, to be postmaster at Provo City, in the county of Utah and State of Utah.

James P. Driscoll, to be postmaster at Eureka, in the county of Juab and State of Utah.

Charles Andrews, to be postmaster at Nephi, in the county of Juab and State of Utah.

James P. Madsen, to be postmaster at Manti, in the county of Sanpete and State of Utah.

Wilbur W. Washburn, to be postmaster at Spring Valley, in the county of Fillmore and State of Minnesota.

Orson Smith, to be postmaster at Logan, in the county of Cache and State of Utah.

WITHDRAWALS.

Executive nominations withdrawn January 20, 1898.

P. A. Paymaster Edwin B. Webster, to be a paymaster in the Navy.

P. A. Paymaster George W. Simpson, to be a paymaster in the Navy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *January 20, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

HOMESTEAD AND RIGHT OF WAY LAWS IN ALASKA.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 5975. The bill was read in full yesterday, objection was made, and a request was made by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON] that the bill lie over a day. I will ask the gentleman from Kansas if it will be necessary to read the bill in full?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I think not.

Mr. LACEY. Then I ask that the bill be read by title, and then ask unanimous consent for its consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5975) extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the District of Alaska.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Before unanimous consent is given for the consideration of the bill, I would like to ask the gentleman how long it would take to consider it? If it takes any length of time, it may interfere very materially with the debate and with the time which has been allotted to various members.

Mr. LACEY. I should think it would not take more than fifteen or twenty minutes.

Mr. DINSMORE. But suppose it takes an hour on each side?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Yes; suppose it should take an hour on each side?

Mr. LACEY. Very well; I will agree, with the consent of the House, that it shall go over if it is not disposed of in thirty minutes, and come up for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Say twenty minutes.

Mr. LACEY. Very well.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill the title of which has been read, with the understanding that if in twenty minutes no disposition has been made of it the bill shall go over until to-morrow morning. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BAILEY. I would say to the gentleman from Iowa it is understood, of course, that this does not abridge the privilege of amendments.

Mr. LACEY. No, sir; that is the understanding.

The SPEAKER. It is simply before the House for consideration; that is all.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, the committee are desirous to have the bill perfected. Some suggestion has been made as to additional amendments, particularly amendments affecting the amount of land to be used for stations. The committee put the size of the stations in the bill as suggested, not absolutely feeling that the amount of land described in the bill is the amount that ought to be inserted, and we will have no objection whatever to amendments on that subject, or upon any other where it is deemed that the bill may be improved.

Mr. CLARDY. Will the gentleman permit me to ask what amount of land is allowed in this bill for stations?

Mr. LACEY. A one-quarter section at each station. That would give a quarter of a mile in every direction from the depot.

Mr. CLARDY. Will the gentleman please state why a quarter of a section is allowed?

Mr. LACEY. It will require a small town in each locality, and the town will be built entirely, of course, by the construction of the railway. If it is going through land that will be settled, land suitable for agriculture, a small tract would be all that would be needed, because the necessities of the country would cause the growth of the town, and under the town-site laws towns would be built up. But under the laws in Alaska there is no law now that authorizes the acquisition of titles except under the town-site law. There is no reason why the railway should build the road and private individuals should have town sites created by the road itself. Of course, a limitation to a smaller area can be easily avoided by the railroad company locating the stations at certain points, and then the individuals could proceed under the town-site law and organize the towns. The land is practically worthless.

Mr. CLARDY. That would give the railroad corporation the control of this land and the right to sell it?

Mr. LACEY. Certainly.

Mr. CLARDY. Then I for one am opposed to that.

Mr. LACEY. I will say that under the existing law in States and Territories the limit is placed at 20 acres.

Mr. CLARDY. I would limit it to 1 acre. I would change the law governing these Territories.

Mr. LACEY. Well, the railroad corporation must have switches and turntables, even in Alaska, where the land is not worth a cent an acre.

Mr. CLARDY. I do not care if it is not worth a cent an acre now, it will be worth more some time, and if it is not, I am opposed to giving corporations land that belongs to the people of this country.

Mr. HUNTER. Will the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] allow me to ask him one question?

Mr. LACEY. Certainly.

Mr. HUNTER. Would not that amount of land involve the railroad company and the individuals who build the towns in controversy about the location? Now, 160 acres is a half a mile square.

Mr. LACEY. Certainly it is.

Mr. HUNTER. That would practically deny occupation to any outsiders. They would have to build outside of those limits.

Mr. LACEY. It would be a very small town that was inside of a quarter of a mile from the depot.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment to the bill.

Mr. LACEY. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON] wants to offer an amendment as to the size of town sites, limiting it to what amount?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. To 20 acres.

Mr. LACEY. I yield for the purpose of allowing him to offer that amendment.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I move to amend by striking out, in line 15, page 2, "160 acres" and inserting "20 acres."

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, let that amendment be considered as pending with the committee amendments. Now, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JONES] desires to offer an amendment in regard to the question of water front, and I yield to him for the purpose of offering that amendment.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is it an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. JONES of Washington. It is an amendment to the second section of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The amendment will not be in order unless it is an amendment to the amendment presented by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON].

Mr. JONES of Washington. I understood the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] to yield for the purpose of these amendments being offered.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I want to include in my amendment just offered the further motion to strike out, in line 18, page 2, the words "three hundred," after the word "include," and that will make it all right.

Mr. LACEY. Very well.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. Speaker, I should like to inquire of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] if there is anything in the laws of Alaska to prevent a private individual filing his claim, if the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas prevails, and getting 140 acres?

Mr. LACEY. That could only be done through the town-site law. The town-site acts have been extended to the District of Alaska.

Mr. SWANSON. It seems to me that if a private individual should go there and file his claim and get 140 acres where they have the depots, it would be worse than it would if the railroad owned it, for the individual would not sell it, and it would thereby prevent the settlement upon that portion.

Mr. LACEY. Yes; but it would prevent the railroad from making anything out of it, and that seems to be the idea. I do not think that the building of the railroad could be embarrassed by that event, if private individuals attempted to put themselves in the way of contemplated construction.

Now, unless some gentleman wishes time, I will call for a vote on the amendment and on the passage of the bill. The bill was read yesterday and went over until this morning. It is in the RECORD.

Mr. BELL. I wish to offer some amendments. In the first place, I desire to offer an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. LACEY. What is the nature of it?

Mr. BELL. That there shall be no donation of land beyond the right of way provided for.

Mr. LACEY. That is, that the railroad shall not have any depot grounds.

Mr. BELL. Not unless it buys them.

Mr. LACEY. There is no way that a railroad company can buy depot grounds.

Mr. BELL. They can buy them the same as any individual.

Mr. LACEY. But nobody else can do so. In this respect the company would be in the same situation as an individual. So, under the gentleman's amendment, we should have a railroad without any depots.

Mr. BELL. We have had some experience in this matter

throughout the West, and 100 feet on either side of the railroad track is about all that is ever used in these new countries for a long while. In the second place, I want to object to the right of way being 100 feet on each side of the track. Instead of 100 feet, I wish to offer an amendment making it 50 feet. And on these amendments I want a little time.

Mr. LACEY. In reply to the suggestion of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL], I should like to say that in Alaska 200 feet is a very narrow right of way, where snow is so heavy and it becomes necessary to build fences to protect the track from snow. The right of way act of 1875, now applicable in the gentleman's own State, and which has been found inadequate in some of the mountain regions where there is a good deal of snow, gives a right of way of 200 feet; and there is no reason why an equal area should not be given in Alaska, where the necessity for it would be even greater than in the other States or Territories.

Mr. HOPKINS. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LACEY. Certainly.

Mr. HOPKINS. Unless there are exceptional conditions, it seems to me that a right of way of 100 feet will be enough. If, as the gentleman says, a wider right of way is required in the mountainous country, that is one thing; but does not this railroad run over level ground for a great many hundred miles?

Mr. LACEY. The whole situation is exceptional, and it would seem that in this case we should give more right of way instead of less than that heretofore granted in the Territories. The right of way act of 1875, which has now been in force for twenty-three years, gives a right of way of 200 feet, 100 feet on each side. This bill, the original proposition of which was a right of way of 500 feet, but which has been cut down by the committee to 200 feet—precisely the same as the right of way allowed by the act of 1875—does not propose anything excessive, especially as it applies to a country where the land is not surveyed and not likely to be surveyed for years and the adjoining property not likely to be occupied. In fact, it may be that some amendment ought to be inserted giving a wider range in certain places. In many locations a snow fence may have to be built 300 feet or even 400 feet from the track.

Mr. HOPKINS. What is the length of the right of way proposed to be given?

Mr. LACEY. We do not propose to give any right of way in any particular case, but simply to extend the general right of way act, now in operation, to all railroads in Alaska. There is no grant to any particular individual or company. This is open to the whole world. Anybody who wants to build a railroad can build it if this bill passes, just as can now be done in Colorado.

Mr. HOPKINS. Is it not a fact that under this bill a road might be 1,000 miles long?

Mr. LACEY. Certainly, and 200 feet wide.

Mr. HOPKINS. Now, my point is that for 800 miles of the 1,000 a right of way of 100 feet might be just as good as 200 feet.

Mr. LACEY. Certainly.

Mr. HOPKINS. And it seems to me that in granting away these privileges these conditions ought to be looked into.

Mr. LACEY. If 100 feet should be sufficient, the company would not be compelled to take the other 100 feet; we do not propose to force that upon them.

Mr. HOPKINS. Where there is a section of country requiring a right of way of 200 feet, I would be willing to grant it; but not for 800 miles where 100 feet would answer the purposes of the company just as well as 200 feet.

Mr. LACEY. There are undoubtedly places where 50 feet would be sufficient; and there are places where even 25 feet would be wide enough.

Mr. HOPKINS. No; I do not agree that in any case the right of way ought to be less than 50 feet. One hundred feet is the usual width; 200 feet is exceptional.

Mr. LACEY. This bill provides for a right of way not exceeding 200 feet, to be granted by the Secretary of the Interior upon proper surveys; so that there need not be any trouble about it. Land is abundant in that region; and we ought to give a railroad company at least enough land to build the railroad on if they are willing to build it.

Mr. BELL. Now will the gentleman allow me a little time on my amendment?

Mr. LEWIS of Washington rose.

Mr. LACEY. How much time does my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEWIS], desire?

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, there are several gentlemen on this side of the House who desire to occupy the time for a few minutes on this question. I think perhaps an hour's debate would be sufficient.

Mr. LACEY. But we have only twenty minutes altogether under the agreement; and about fifteen minutes of that time have already been consumed.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I think gentlemen ought to be given an opportunity to express themselves on a matter of so much importance as this. What time would the gentleman from Iowa suggest?

Mr. LACEY. I suggested, in the beginning, that I thought this could be disposed of within twenty or thirty minutes. Questions have been asked respecting the right of way and other matters in connection with it, and it seems to me that we ought to be able to get through with it now. If we can not dispose of it this morning, under the agreement that we have made with reference to the debate on the appropriation bill, of course it must go over, because we do not wish to encroach unduly upon the consideration of that bill.

Mr. KLEBERG. I would suggest to the gentleman from Iowa that he allow it to go over until to-morrow. There are some questions that ought to be considered in connection with it, and some of us desire to be heard.

Mr. LACEY. Very well, Mr. Speaker; if we can not dispose of the matter now, I will agree that it shall go over until to-morrow morning.

The SPEAKER. The suggestion is that it go over; and without objection, that order will be made.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House, Mr. HEPBURN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House bill No. 6449, the time from now until 4 o'clock this afternoon being, by consent, devoted to general debate upon the bill.

Mr. DINSMORE. Mr. Chairman, I yield thirty minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK].

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, surely the time for dilly-dallying and shilly-shallying on the Cuban question is past. There never was any sense in mincing words about it.

The hour for honest, courageous, unequivocal speech and action is at hand.

OUR DUTY.

This Republic ought to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban patriots. She should recognize the independence of Cuba.

If Spain does not bring the war to a speedy conclusion, the United States ought to expel her from the Western Hemisphere.

These things ought to be done in the cause of humanity. They ought to be done as the beginning of a sound and permanent business policy.

They ought to be done as evidence of our settled determination to be supreme in the affairs of our half of the world.

Man does not live for himself alone. Neither does a nation.

Certainly we owe something to those struggling bravely for freedom at our very doors. They lighted their torch of liberty at our fire. They are only following our example. In a very large measure we are responsible for their conduct.

We were the first rebels or revolutionists in this hemisphere; for let it never be forgotten that the only distinction between a rebel and a revolutionist is that the latter succeeds, while the former fails. It is not a difference of principle, but of results—that is all. [Applause.]

There can be no doubt as to what has been our traditional foreign policy. What our foreign policy is under the McKinley Administration, like the peace of God, passeth all understanding. [Laughter.] There ought to be no question as to our foreign policy in the future. Tersely and bluntly stated, it is this—and it ought to be enforced with iron hand—that we intend, at all hazards and at whatever cost, to thoroughly dominate the western world. [Applause.]

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The germ of the Monroe doctrine is found in Thomas Jefferson's letter to President Monroe, bearing date of October 24, 1823, in these words:

> The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of independence. That made us a nation; this sets our compass and points the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time opening on us. And never could we embark on it under circumstances more auspicious. Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe and peculiarly her own. She should therefore have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe. While the last is laboring to become the domicile of despotism, our endeavor should surely be to make our hemisphere that of freedom.

Monroe elaborated the idea as follows:

> With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened

and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments; and to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure and matured by the wisdom of our most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

That is the celebrated Monroe doctrine, as originated by Thomas Jefferson and formulated by James Monroe in his message of December, 1823. When he penned that fateful paragraph Monroe little dreamed that he was laying hold of earthly immortality, but such is the truth of history. We are very much disposed to underrate Monroe, but to our Spanish-American neighbors he is, next to Washington, the great American. We neglect him, but they delight to build monuments to his memory. [Applause.]

His utterance became part of our creed political. We have forced it into the code of international law. Other nations affect to sneer at it theoretically, but they never fail to give heed to it when we assert it in particular cases.

A note from William H. Seward to Louis Napoleon caused that ambitious jingo to withdraw his victorious legions from Mexico when he was in the plenitude of his imperial power and when his arms glittered from China to Peru. [Applause.]

That was the splendid, courageous, and magnanimous manner in which Republicans enforced the Monroe doctrine when their party was in its best estate, when Abraham Lincoln was at its head, and before sordid greed had come to completely dominate that great, historic organization.

How are the mighty fallen! Then the Republican party might have stood against the world. Now none so poor as to do it reverence.

EVILS OF M'HANNAISM.

In these days of McHannaism our foreign policy is so feeble, so cringing, so cowardly that even old and decrepit Spain insults our flag, maltreats our citizens, and searches our ships with perfect impunity; and President McKinley, instead of sending men-of-war to protect our honor, assert our supremacy, and teach the insolent and impotent "Dons" a lesson [applause] they would never forget, passes the hat around and invites the American people to contribute alms for the starving and dying Cubans. [Applause.]

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AS INTERPRETED BY A MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.

The Monroe doctrine has grown with our growth, strengthened with our strength, increased with our territory.

It ought to be enlarged, stretched, expanded, until it becomes an irresistible force in international politics.

In its infancy Mr. Monroe simply notified European nations that new schemes of colonization in this hemisphere would be regarded with an unfriendly eye by this Republic. That was a sufficient assertion of our position so long as we were a feeble folk; but now that we are the most puissant nation on the globe, we should restate our position and should at once signify to all European powers that they retain a foothold in the Western Hemisphere only by our sufferance, that they are mere tenants at will, and that when notified by us they must vacate the premises. [Applause.]

Congress should formulate the Monroe doctrine as we now understand it, and it should be in words about as follows: "The American Republic hereby takes all of North America, Central America, South America, and all the islands of the adjacent seas under the shadow of her protecting wing, guarantees to them any form of government they choose, and warns Europe, Asia, and Africa to keep their hands off the Western Hemisphere on the penalty of being thrashed within an inch of their lives." [Applause.]

That is the Monroe doctrine as interpreted by a Missouri Democrat. [Laughter.] We should extend a moral protectorate over them all. Not one of these Central or South American Republics can maintain its independence without our support. They caught the spirit of freedom from us. They copied their form of government from ours. Round about the young and feeble Republics already established in this hemisphere we should throw our friendship and influence, and we should encourage Cuba and all the rest of the West India Islands to unite themselves into a republic of their own. The habit of representative government is healthy and laudable. It should be fostered by us in every way possible. We should not only lend them our moral support, but should give them physical aid in cases of necessity.

It is high time that we served plain and emphatic notice on all kings, emperors, princes, and potentates that the navies of transatlantic powers shall not be used as collection bureaus for questionable debts, as was done a year or two ago at Corinto, and as was done a month or so ago at Haiti. [Applause.]

THE CUBAN CASE.

The Cuban situation is this: For three years the insurgents have fought with a courage and suffered with a fortitude which have challenged the admiration of all the world, save and except the McKinley Administration. [Applause.]

Three or four hundred thousand people—some of the papers say 600,000—men, women, and children, have died, as much martyrs in the cause of liberty as was Warren, Montgomery, or any other hero who died that we might be free, and yet the McKinley Administration lifts not its finger to stay the slaughter.

Three or four hundred thousand people—some of the papers say 600,000—men, women, and children, are known to be dying by the slow and cruel process of starvation, and the McKinley Administration can think of nothing more effective for their relief than to pose as the Big Beggarman.

The party of Sumner, Chase, and Seward, which proudly vaunted itself as the friend of man, has become the ally of pestilence, arson, famine, devastation, rape, and murder. [Applause.]

There is but one safe and honest rule of political conduct, and that is to religiously fulfill, when in power after the election, the promises made in order to win the election.

Now, remembering that neither the present Administration nor the majority in this House can be persuaded, provoked, or driven into helping our unfortunate Cuban neighbors, let us see what the St. Louis convention said on the subject. It is what Horace Greeley would have called "mighty rich reading." Here it is:

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American people to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

That is what you said in June, 1896, and you intended to be understood as promising to give peace and independence to Cuba. Now, having the power, you do nothing to redeem that promise. You said it because you knew the people demanded it. What occult, what malign, what paralyzing influence prevents you now from keeping faith with the people? [Applause.]

It is twenty-one months since you made the St. Louis pronunciamento. Every day the condition in Cuba has grown worse. You won a stupendous victory; you have a brutal majority here, and yet you are afraid to open your chops or to say your souls are your own. Next fall, when you appeal to the people for their suffrages, they will say to you, "Depart, ye workers of iniquity" [laughter], and will cast you into that outer darkness, where there will be weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth. [Applause.]

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN FOREIGN POLICIES CONTRASTED.

To every suggestion that we should reenter upon a vigorous foreign policy which will thoroughly protect American citizens and American interests on every part of the habitable globe we are met with the hysterical shriek that we are advocating war. It is not true, but suppose it were. There are some things worse than war, deplorable as war unquestionably is, and one of them is to play the cry-baby act until we are despised of all nations and kindreds and tongues.

Thomas Jefferson was not a bloodthirsty soldier or a vainglorious warrior. He was a man of peace, but he was also a self-respecting American, and when we were only a handful he dared to establish the embargo and to precipitate a war with the greatest power in the world, for the war of 1812, our second war for independence, was Jefferson's war—a Democratic war, fought by Democrats and won by Democrats, when the forefathers of the present Republican party were holding the Hartford secession convention. [Laughter and applause.]

William L. Marcy was not a soldier, but he was an American of the school of Jefferson, and when we were not half as strong as we are now, he was willing to go to war with the Austrian Empire, when at the zenith of her power, to protect the rights of the humblest of our naturalized citizens. [Applause.] War was prevented only by the Emperor yielding to our demands. But then it must be remembered that Marcy was a Democrat and consequently a patriot, proud of his country and ready to defend her rights to the uttermost.

A Democratic foreign policy made the sentence "I am an American" of more effect than the famous "Romanus sum"—made it a safe passport in every land and upon every sea.

Now, that we number 70,000,000 souls, a Republican Administration can not be taunted, kicked, or cuffed into resenting any insult or demanding reparation for any injury.

Such a contemptible and pusillanimous policy is enough to make

Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Dupont, Farragut, and Porter restless in their coffins.

Along in the late sixties Admiral Farragut was cruising in the Mediterranean and intimated to the Sultan that he would like to anchor his fleet in the Bosphorus. The Sultan conveyed the reply that that was a privilege accorded only to princes of the royal blood. Whereupon, Farragut, the grand American, sent the grand Turk this message:

I have 800 American princes of the blood royal aboard ship. They are entitled to the best of everything to be had. We are clearing our decks for action, and will call upon you in force.

[Applause and laughter.]

It is entirely superfluous to state that all restrictions were removed, all red tape cut, all the cobwebs of court etiquette swept away, and that Farragut went whither he pleased, anchored where he chose, and did as he wished. [Applause.]

We desire peace as much as do the Republicans, but it is the sort of peace which Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, the marvelous Jew, declared he secured for England at the Berlin International Congress—"Peace with honor." The coining of that one phrase would have immortalized him if he had done nothing else. "Peace with honor," is what Democrats want. "Peace with dishonor" seems to satisfy the aspirations of Republicans.

Just so that the President distributes "pie" in sufficient quantities they care nothing for the dying women and starving babies in "the gem of the Antilles." [Applause.]

So long as voters can be hoodwinked with sonorous promises they are willing that American lives shall be sacrificed and American property shall be destroyed ad libitum by the Spaniards, who hate and deride us. This is Republican statesmanship, Republican patriotism, and Republican humanity in an off year in our political system. [Applause.]

A MISSOURI DEMOCRAT'S SPEECH ON ST. JACKSON'S DAY.

On the 8th day of January—St. Jackson's day—and suppose Andrew Jackson were President now, what would he do? I do not know all that he would do, but I would risk my life on the proposition that he would give the Spanish butchers forty-eight hours to get out of Cuba, bag and baggage, and if they did not go at once, without standing on the order of their going, he would drive them into the sea or hang them as ruthlessly as he hanged Ambrister and Arbuthnot amid the wilds of Florida.

This month, at the Omaha celebration of Jackson's astounding victory at New Orleans, my friend Mr. J. A. Graham, managing editor of the St. Louis Republic, made a speech in which he gave utterance to these manly, robust, and patriotic sentiments, which contain more genuine American spirit and worldly American wisdom than all the Republican speeches that I have heard since I have been in Congress:

It can not have escaped the notice of clear-sighted patriots—

Says Mr. Graham—

that the monarchs of Europe are meditating an assault upon the American system. The Italian dispute of a few years ago drew out their feeling. The Cuban troubles have almost exposed their plans.

They fear the growing power of a free republic. The capacity of a free people to turn material resources into wealth, to invent, to labor with high intelligence as well as with patient industry, has excited their envy and dislike. Ahead of them they see a time when all their armies and navies will be but paper walls against the steady advance of a sovereign people. Meanwhile their craze for territorial aggrandizement turns their covetousness toward Central and South America. At the first favorable opportunity they will defy the Monroe doctrine.

If China is seized and divided, there will be one more, and a very strong, incentive to destroy the Monroe doctrine and control the future isthmian canal.

For a century the doctrine of the Democratic party has been that peace is a surer guardian of the safety of our institutions than standing armies and monster navies. That doctrine is still the truth of Democracy, of Christianity, and of God. But peace with honor, decency, and self-respect presupposes that we must be let alone. It is not Democratic doctrine that we should ever meekly endure insults; and most surely not Democratic doctrine that we should go down unarmed to defeat rather than prepare for war as the reply of freedom to the insolent threat of armored tyranny.

More than that. I begin to think that the time has come when the honor and the success of the American nation require a display of force commensurate with the range of our interests. We have been employed in the development of our domestic affairs. With our unparalleled home markets, our unparalleled standard of living, we have supplied a demand for almost the whole of our own products. The opinion of foreign peoples we have cared for very little. It is unfortunately true that the name of America is flouted in every foreign country. Falsehood and ignorance have been doing their work while we laughed at the lies. Now, however, our markets are congested. Our marvelous industry, and our yet more marvelous machinery of production and transportation, have surpassed our ability to consume, great as it is.

Perhaps the natural laws of trade will bring eventually the markets we need for the healthy expansion of our exports and the constant employment of our artisans. But against intrenched prejudice progress is slow. It is to be deeply regretted, but it is a fact that in most of the world the only conception of national greatness is connected with the demonstration of physical power. Without dwelling on this fact and its logic, without being even assured that I am not wrong, I will say this much: The assertion of naval strength, the proved certainty of our defenses against possible attack, the performance of a glorious deed by American ships against a foe deemed by the world powerful and brave, would constantly send thundering over the surface of the earth the grandeur of America in a language which would be as plain to the Hankow celestials as to the saunterers on the boulevards of Paris.

True, there is immeasurable potentiality in the citizens who can at a word change the pruning hook into a sword and the sword into the pruning hook. There is now no danger that we shall ever be conquered by a foreign foe. But our coast defenses are feeble; our Navy is ridiculously small in comparison with the extent of our approachable shores. Monarchs of other nations know this and believe that a sudden attack would lay us under tribute, annul the Monroe doctrine, hamper our trade, and open Spanish America to their invasion. They have great navies and armies unemployed. What stimulates them most, perhaps, is that they associate an attack on the United States with a cessation of international dangers from their own quarrels, with a muzzling of domestic discontents, and with that disgraceful failure of democratic institutions which they so feverishly desire to hold as an example before their subjects.

Still further. The Democratic party of the United States has a monetary system to advance for the welfare of all toiling producers. In 1896 the party espoused the cause of bimetallism and nominated a splendid young Nebraskan as its champion. The monarchies of Europe, allied always with plutocracy and privilege, repudiate bimetallism and reject with offensive scorn every overture we make for the restoration of silver money.

If victorious war is the only way by which we can teach them to respect our opinions and recognize the right of their own and our people to lift from the brow of labor the crown of thorns and lighten the galling burden of the cross of gold, then, speaking for at least one Jacksonian Democrat, I am willing to say, let them have it; let them learn the lesson, until their own shoulders run blood under the lash of aroused freedom and their knees bend under the pressure of a race that is as irresistible in conflict as it is beyond rivalry in the peaceful arts of industry.

I do not speak for territorial conquest, for entangling alliances, or for any departure from the traditions of true Jeffersonian Democracy; but I speak in that Jacksonian spirit which hung British spies when they made themselves overt enemies to this nation and met the flower of the British army beside the Mississippi on the day we celebrate. If we are to be defied, I would have the Democratic party, and no other, the first to ring back defiance, like the smitten shield of an invincible hero. If foreign insolence has taken a vow to spit upon the American flag, I would have the Democratic press, the Democratic party, sound the trumpet that calls the people, build the navy that will humble the insulter, if it takes a thousand battle ships and a billion of money. I would have the Jacksonian press and the Jacksonian party send to the uttermost parts of the earth the refrain of the Jacksonian poet:

"First on the land and first on the ocean,
Flag of the rainbow and banner of stars."

These words of Mr. Graham were fitly spoken, and are like apples of gold in pictures of silver. They are American sentiments, Democratic sentiments—Missouri sentiments. They contain the prophecy of that vigorous American foreign policy which will be inaugurated, enforced, and perpetuated, if needs be at the cannon's mouth, when true and genuine Democrats once more control the destinies of the Republic, as they will surely do from and after high noon on March 4, in the year of our Lord and Master 1901.

AN URGENT INVITATION TO REPUBLICANS.

My Republican friends, I urgently invite you to lay aside the weight that is holding you down, assert your rights, and come out on the side of eternal justice and human liberty, thereby demonstrating that you are worthy of the high vocation wherein you are called. We Democrats and Populists stand here ready and anxious to remove from America her great reproach. We on this side will contribute 155 votes to the good cause. If only 24 righteous men can be found in this Republican Sodom—if only 24 Republicans will break their heavy yoke, defy their merciless taskmasters, and join us in this noble work, before the sun sets this day we will send the glad tidings ringing round the world that "Cuba is free! Free, thank God, by the act of the American Congress!" [Applause.]

Mr. DINSMORE. Will the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] use part of his time now?

Mr. HITT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he desires to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OTJEN], who will address the House on a question that relates to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. OTJEN. Mr. Chairman, I will detain the House but a few moments to call attention a little more fully than has been done, while we are considering this bill in detail, to a matter that concerns the interest of a citizen of the State of Wisconsin—a citizen of my district.

Mr. Francis Hinton, who lived in the city of Milwaukee, who was a citizen of this country, died in October, 1895, in the city of Paris. Upon his person were found several thousand dollars in money and other personal property. It was taken in charge by the police of Paris, a detailed inventory made of the property, and the whole, including the money, turned over to the vice-consul of the United States at Paris. I am informed that he gave his official receipt therefor. He was acting consul at that time, the consul-general being absent on leave. Mr. Hinton has been dead for more than two years, yet his heirs have not succeeded in recovering one cent of this money or in receiving an accounting of it. Mr. John W. Hinton, one of the heirs of Francis Hinton, called the attention of the State Department to this matter, and from the correspondence which I have here it appears that we have not upon the statute books of this country any law that will punish a consul or assistant consul for taking the money of a deceased person and stealing it or embezzling it.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it is not the intention of Mr. Hinton, in calling the attention of Congress to this matter, to ask to have this money refunded. He does not expect the Government to refund this money, but he wants such action taken that the law

shall be so amended that such a thing can not occur again. People ordinarily suppose that when their funds are turned over to the United States officials abroad it is as safe as though the money were turned into the United States Treasury. So it should be. The present state of affairs should not exist, and the law should be amended. This man gave a bond, but the sureties on that bond are foreigners, and I understand the bond is practically worthless. This law should be so amended that consuls and vice-consuls can not embezzle the money of deceased persons when placed in their hands for safe-keeping. A sufficient bond should be given, and the sureties thereon should be responsible American citizens.

We have the assurance of the eminent gentleman who is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs that this matter will be taken up by that committee and such legislation recommended to Congress as will correct this obvious defect in our laws relating to our consular service.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask leave to print as a part of my remarks a short pamphlet containing a statement made of this matter by the heirs of Francis Hinton.

Mr. STEELE. I should like to ask the gentleman, before he takes his seat, whether that vice-consul is still in office?

Mr. OTJEN. He is not in office now.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that he be permitted to print a document in the RECORD as a part of his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The document referred to is as follows:

NORTHWESTERN TARIFF BUREAU OF JOHN W. HINTON,
Milwaukee, Wis., December 6, 1897.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: The following letters, respectfully submitted to you, reveal a state of things at once shameful and disgraceful in a national sense.

They will prove to you that an American citizen is without protection when in a foreign country, and that if his decease occurs there the means found upon his person, and which with scrupulous honesty of the foreign officials are delivered to the American consul or vice-consul, those means can be embezzled without responsibility, nor can the consul or vice-consul who embezzles the money be prosecuted, as under United States laws the embezzler has committed no offense, and, according to the decision of the United States Secretary of State, "there is no penal liability that can be enforced against him.

To steal or embezzle money from a deceased pauper or convict within the United States is a felony, and can be punished as such, for here there is a penal liability that can be enforced against the thief or embezzler.

While to steal or embezzle the funds found on a deceased American citizen by the United States consul or vice-consul in a foreign country is no felony or crime, because there is under United States laws "no penal liability that can be enforced against him."

To call the attention of Congress to this truly shocking and disgraceful condition of things to a great nation like ours is the purpose of this pamphlet, respectfully submitted for your serious consideration.

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NORTHWESTERN TARIFF BUREAU OF JOHN W. HINTON,
Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 1897.

HONORED SIR: I believe that I need no introduction to you, hence my only apology for intruding are the facts set forth in the accompanying papers, respectfully submitted.

Briefly summarized, they are:

My son, Francis Hinton, who I believe was known to you as an ardent Republican and American protectionist, had on his person at the time of his death in Paris, France, October 22, 1895, a large amount of money, all of which was promptly paid over by the Paris police to Clyde Shropshire, the then vice-consul at Paris, during the absence on leave of the consul-general, and by him receipted for, in his official capacity as representative of the United States in Paris.

Not one cent of money has been accounted for to myself or wife, who are the sole heirs of Francis Hinton, so adjudged to be by the probate court of Milwaukee County, Wis., nor can we get any accounting of the money so received by said acting consul of the United States.

Is not this a case for governmental interference? Is not this Clyde Shropshire a defaulter to the American Government? Has he not, in his official capacity, embezzled this money? Ought he not to be prosecuted as an embezzler by the United States Government for his conduct? Have not the heirs of Francis Hinton a just claim against the Government for the money so received and retained by its accredited and authorized agent? Is it possible that the heirs of an American citizen who dies in a foreign country, and whose effects and funds pass legally into the American consul, have no remedy and can not recover the money so justly their due—are they not entitled to the protection of the United States Government?

These suggestions, with the certified facts, etc., set forth in the accompanying papers are most respectfully and earnestly submitted to you, Mr. President, for consideration.

A few words from you to the Attorney-General of the United States, it is respectfully suggested, may procure for the heirs of Francis Hinton that justice they may be unable otherwise to obtain, and for that purpose alone is this letter written.

I am informed that the matter has been investigated by the State Department at Washington, and that a full report will be found on file in that Department. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to send more than the inclosed memorandum.

Permit me to add that on receiving news of my son's death $2,000 was at once cabled, through the American Express Company, to Paris to defray expenses, and that several hundred dollars of that money is still held by the said Shropshire, for which we can get no accounting.

I am, I believe, credibly informed that said Shropshire is in Rome, Ga.

The above is respectfully submitted to you, Mr. President, for your kind consideration.

Faithfully as ever your friend, and with deep respect,
JOHN W. HINTON.

Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
President United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, September 17, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, with inclosure, relative to your claim in connection with the death of your son in Paris, and to say that your communication and the accompanying papers have been brought to the attention of the Secretary of State for his consideration.

Very truly, yours,
JOHN ADDISON PORTER,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. JOHN W. HINTON,
Northwestern Tariff Bureau, Milwaukee, Wis.

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NORTHWESTERN TARIFF BUREAU OF JOHN W. HINTON,
Milwaukee, Wis., September 20, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 17th instant.

Will you please express to the President my grateful thanks for his kindness in giving such prompt attention to my request of the 15th instant.

Very respectfully,
JOHN W. HINTON.

Hon. JOHN ADDISON PORTER, *Washington, D. C.*

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NORTHWESTERN TARIFF BUREAU OF JOHN W. HINTON,
Milwaukee, Wis., September 24, 1897.

DEAR SIR: Respecting the papers pertaining to the death of my son in Paris, which President McKinley so kindly referred to you, permit me to inform you that since the receipt of the secretary to the President's letter another letter has been received from Clyde Shropshire, a copy of which will be forwarded to you if you so desire. We also have other letters, that if needed will be sent to you.

I am, very respectfully,
JOHN W. HINTON.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington, D. C.*

—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, D. C., September 25, 1897.*

SIR: Referring to your letters of the 21st and 24th instant, respectively, in regard to the case of Clyde Shropshire, I have to inform you that after a careful examination of the matter, with a view to his prosecution, the Department has reached the conclusion that under our laws there is no penal liability which can be enforced against him.

In regard to your civil remedy against Shropshire, you should consult your attorney.

Respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM R. DAY,
Assistant Secretary.

JOHN W. HINTON,
Western Tariff Bureau, Milwaukee, Wis.

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NORTHWESTERN TARIFF BUREAU OF JOHN W. HINTON,
Milwaukee, Wis., September 29, 1897.

SIR: I have received and carefully read your letter of September 25, responsive to mine of September 21 and 24, and beg leave to say that its brevity and curtness was startling.

The announcement by the United States Secretary of State that the heirs of an American citizen who died abroad, and from whose person the funds found there and which were paid over to the vice-consul representing the United States, and by him receipted for in his official capacity, and by him embezzled, that those heirs have no remedy from the United States Government, and that the embezzler of those funds can not be prosecuted as a criminal, that I say is startling.

I have, on more than one occasion, in my duties as a newspaper writer, asked the question:

"Has an American citizen less rights than a British subject?"

Hitherto, I am not aware of any reply being made, nor, so far as I remember, any direct answer being given to the question, certainly not in the affirmative, until the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant to myself.

Permit me to recapitulate the facts of the case, all of which in detail, I am credibly informed, have been on file in your office for a long time, receiving no attention whatever.

My son, who was American born, died in Paris, France, nearly two years since. On his person at the time of his death was a large amount of money—several thousand dollars.

The Parisian police were scrupulously honest in accounting for everything found on his person, and promptly handed everything, including the money, to the American vice-consul in Paris, and from him took a receipt, in his official capacity, for the same, the consul-general being absent on Government leave.

The money was embezzled by the vice-consul. Not one cent of it has ever been accounted for. And when the heirs at law seek redress from the Government, under whose authority the vice-consul acted in receiving that money, those heirs are told by the United States Secretary of State:

"The Department has reached the conclusion that under our laws there is no penal liability which can be enforced against him."

I believe that I am within the truth in asserting that the citizen or the subject of no other government, whether monarchical or despotic, but has better protection, has more rights, and those rights better guarded, than, under your ruling, has the helpless and neglected American citizen who unfortunately dies in a foreign country.

Our Government, according to your ruling, is entirely deficient of any coercive power to punish its agents for embezzling the funds of its citizens dying in foreign countries.

I no longer wonder that Washington foresaw the evil effects of this lack of "the means of coercion," as he expressed it to Chief Justice Jay, March 10, 1787:

"Among men of reflection few will be found, I believe, who are not beginning to think that our system is better in theory than in practice, and that, notwithstanding the boasted virtue of America, it is more than probable that we shall exhibit the last melancholy proof that mankind are incompetent to their own government without the means of coercion in the sovereign."

For nearly sixty years I have faithfully, and ever will, keep my oath of allegiance to this Government, yet I can not refrain from noticing how imbecile is that Government that permits its agents to rob me, and when redress is sought, and the restoration of the stolen money to its rightful owner is asked for, the Government confesses its inability to restore the stolen funds in its possession to its rightful owner.

Had a private citizen embezzled funds belonging to me, the prosecution of the criminal would be certain; but when an authorized and publicly accredited agent of the American Government, whom it has placed under bonds, embezzles funds from the dead, he is shielded from prosecution, the Government retains the stolen money in its possession by its agent, and when the

owner of that embezzled money applies to the Secretary of State he is curtly told:

"In regard to your civil remedy against Shropshire (vice-consul) you should consult your attorney."

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN W. HINTON.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.

—

NORTHWESTERN TARIFF BUREAU OF JOHN W. HINTON,
Milwaukee, Wis., November 5, 1897.

Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

HONORED SIR: With much reluctance I again intrude upon your time, but the importance and serious circumstances of the case, I respectfully submit, justify a second intrusion.

In response to your having so kindly and promptly called the attention of the Secretary of State to the matter referred to in my letter to you of September 15, 1897, I receive the following:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, September 25, 1897.*

SIR: Referring to your letters of the 21st and 24th instant, respectively, in regard to the case of Clyde Shropshire, I have to inform you that after a careful examination of the matter with a view to his prosecution, this Department has reached the conclusion that under our laws there is no penal liability which can be enforced against him.

In regard to your civil remedy against Shropshire, you should consult your attorney.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Assistant Secretary.

JOHN W. HINTON, Esq.,
Northwestern Tariff Bureau, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. President, you and I have been battling for many years for protection to American citizens, for the promotion of their welfare, and to secure to them their rights. My own efforts have been constant in that conflict, beginning in 1840—about three years before your birth.

But, I respectfully ask, of what avail are all our efforts if the heirs of an American citizen who dies in a foreign country have no redress when, from the person of the deceased citizen, the American vice-consul receives, in his official capacity and in such capacity receipts for, several thousand dollars, embezzles that money, and, when the Secretary of State is applied to for redress, that high official curtly informs those heirs of the deceased American citizen that the United States Government can do nothing—virtually asserting that to rob a deceased American citizen in a foreign country is no crime; "that under our laws there is no penal liability that can be enforced against him?"

Honored sir, if such be the law of the United States, I respectfully submit, would not a reference to this inefficiency be proper in your next message to Congress?

Would it not be advisable to suggest an act of Congress to be passed elevating the American citizen to the level of the British subject?

Are not the present conditions of the heirs of an American citizen who, unfortunately, dies abroad, humiliating in the extreme?

Pardon me the question, Mr. President: Have not those who detached their allegiance from England and attached it to the United States lost some of the rights they formerly possessed? For it would not be difficult to furnish evidence that, had such an occurrence as the one alluded to in this case occurred under British laws and to British heirs, ample redress would have been afforded to the defrauded heirs. In other words, Mr. President, a wrong done to a British subject similar to the one to which your attention has been called and which you so kindly and promptly referred to the Secretary of State, would have been redressed, nor would a British secretary of state have curtly referred the heirs to their attorney for redress.

The victory gained in the cause in which you and I, Mr. President, so long fought resulted in your election to the highest position in the world—a victory gained for protection placed you in the Presidential chair as a just reward to one of its most prominent and ablest defenders, while no one more sincerely rejoices in that result than myself.

In this matter I am actuated far more by a desire to do good toward my fellow-citizens by pointing out an existing evil, to, if possible, thereby call the attention of those who have the power to remedy it, than the mere recovery of the money of which I have been robbed by a United States official.

The conditions of the case as it now stands is a disgrace to a great Government like ours—an evidence of its imbecility, virtually conceding that an American citizen when in a foreign country is abandoned by the Government that ought to protect him, and should death there be his fate his heirs can be robbed with impunity, while the Government official who committed the robbery in his official capacity, while under bonds to his Government for the faithful performance of his duty, returns to the United States and roams the country a free man.

Renewing my apology for again intruding, I subscribe myself,

Faithfully and sincerely, and with great respect, your friend,

JOHN W. HINTON.

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Another letter from the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, November 17, 1897.*

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant to the President, in the case of Clyde Shropshire, late vice and deputy consul-general of the United States at Paris, France, has been referred by him to this Department.

In reply I beg to inform you that during the last Administration and again during the present one the United States statutes have been carefully examined in order to find some authority to prosecute and punish criminally the said Shropshire if proved guilty of the acts charged against him, and the conclusion reluctantly reached is that there is no law of this country by which punishment can be visited upon him.

Shropshire gave a bond as such vice-consul-general, a certified copy of which is inclosed herewith. It will appear to you upon inspecting the bond that the amount thereof is only $2,000 and the sureties both residents of Paris.

The enforcement of liability on the bond for liability to private parties does not properly belong to the Government, and for that reason you were referred in my last letter, of September 25 last, to your counsel. Yet the Government has been at all times, and still is, ready and willing to afford you all the assistance by way of information or otherwise which it properly can.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Assistant Secretary.

JOHN W. HINTON, Esq.,
Northwestern Tariff Bureau, Milwaukee, Wis.

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The following is an extract from the bond referred to:

"The condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bounden Clyde Shropshire, appointed vice and deputy consul-general of the United States at Paris, France, shall truly and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office according to law, and shall also truly and faithfully account for, pay over, and deliver up all moneys, goods, effects, books, records, papers, and other property which shall come into the hands of the said Clyde Shropshire or into the hands of any person for his use as vice and deputy consul-general under any law now or hereafter enacted, etc."

Why does not the Government sue the bondsmen, as the bond runs to the Government? Is it the policy of the Government to permit robbery of its citizens in foreign countries and make no effort to recover the stolen money? Of what benefit or wherein is any protection or safety for the citizens whose funds have been embezzled? The "money that came into the hands" of Clyde Shropshire remains there, and the Government tells the defrauded citizens, "in regard to your civil remedy against Shropshire you should consult your attorney." Thus the Government ignores the bond given to itself, recognizes no right of the citizen, makes no effort to punish its servant who has defrauded that citizen, or to recover the money that has been embezzled from him!

What a spectacle the United States Government presents to the civilized world, with its published cognovit of its inability to punish its officials for embezzling while they are under bonds not to embezzle the funds which come into their hands!

The whole system as exposed by results discloses a legal farce disgraceful to our Government. An exhibition of its impotency, exposing with cruel truth the utter helplessness of American citizens plundered by United States officials to recover the funds of which they have been robbed!

In my letter of November 5, 1897, to President McKinley, whose courtesy and kindness in so promptly referring the whole matter to the Secretary of State I again gratefully acknowledge, I stated:

"In this matter I am actuated far more by a desire to do good toward my fellow-citizens, by pointing out an existing evil, to, if possible, thereby call the attention of those who have the power to remedy it, than the mere recovery of the money of which I have been robbed by a United States official."

That the sentence quoted is strictly true and not written for effect, permit me to add that my means are abundant for my every want; that no danger of any future financial need prompts this appeal for the restoration of the embezzled funds, but that it is made particularly, if not specifically, from a sense of duty, and a desire to point out the need of remedial legislation by your honorable body, whereby the rights of American citizens and their heirs may be recognized and guarded in the future whose circumstances financially may not be as fortunate as my own.

With very great reluctance, and solely as a further proof of the rectitude of my intention and desire to promote the public good, and an absolute freedom from any mercenary motive in appealing to your honorable body, permit me to inform you that since the settlement of my son's estate my wife and myself have donated nearly $60,000 to one of the noblest and most worthy charities that exist.

I sincerely hope that by calling your attention to the facts disclosed by the letters, etc., presented, some means will be devised by which the protection of the United States Government will extend to its citizens beyond the confines of their native or adopted country, and their interests, and the interests of their heirs, in case of decease while abroad, may be guarded against the ravages of American ghouls from robbing their deceased fellow-citizens while under bonds to the United States Government, as consul or vice-consul, for a faithful performance of their duties as such officials, and with the further hope on my part that the rights of American citizens and of their heirs may be made as secure as are the rights of the subjects of monarchical or despotic governments.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. HINTON.

Mr. DINSMORE. I yield one hour to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I shall appreciate it very much if the Chair will tell me when fifteen minutes of my time have expired. I do not expect to use over ten minutes, but I want to be warned, because I have promised to yield the balance of my time to gentlemen who know better than I do the condition of things actually existing now in the Island of Cuba, one of them being a gentleman who has recently returned from a visit to that island, the other a gentleman who has given an unusual degree of attention and study to Cuban affairs.

Mr. Chairman, I feel a little embarrassed in discussing this question at this time. I heard a gentleman a moment ago say that he would "rather have a thousand dollars in his own pocket than to be talked about as the Republican party has been talked about here this morning and yesterday."

I feel embarrassed in addressing myself to this question, and my embarrassment grows out of the fact that I doubt, after all that has happened, if it is right, if it is not absolutely cruel, to add the reenforcement of my strong right arm and "eagle brain and massive eye" and tongue tipped with eloquence to all of the other forces which have been hurling denunciations at the Republican party.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, I can conceive of but one excuse for what we are doing over on this side of the Chamber in connection with this matter of belaboring the Republican party about its foreign policy. That is the excuse that the Irishman gave when he was trailing the dead dog. Being asked why he was doing it, the dog being dead, he replied, "Yes; but, faith, I am trying to teach him that there is punishment after death." [Laughter.] I feel a little bit of hesitation about going on any further in this matter of belaboring the dead Republican carcass.

Mr. NORTHWAY. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him right there?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Yes.

Mr. NORTHWAY. There are two ways of becoming illustrious. One is to be praised by good folks, and the other is to be slandered by bad folks. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Yes, but there are two ways of becoming the opposite of illustrious, whatever that may be. One

is to be praised by the advocates of Hannaism, and the other is to be condemned by free Democratic American citizens.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, there are just exactly three genuine, real diplomats in this House of Representatives. One of them, a gentleman who has shown his diplomacy upon a thousand fields, is my colleague, Mr. ALLEN of Mississippi. He belongs to the sophomore class of diplomats. The second one is myself, but I am but a freshman, having been lately put upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and not yet well entered into the sacred arena. The third is undoubtedly the gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of our Foreign Affairs Committee. I may be permitted to explain the respect and reverence I have for the gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, by citing that which is always noted as a fact, viz, the manner in which the freshman always venerates the post graduate. The gentleman from Illinois is a post graduate in the college of diplomacy. A diplomat comes to the Republican party when it sorely needs a diplomat.

When the sign was put out "Boy wanted," it never expressed an actual, real desire any more than when the sign was put out by the Republican party, not in letters, not in words, but in intention, "Diplomat needed here." In accordance with the law of demand and supply the want was filled. There was a vacuum to be filled. Nature abhors a vacuum, especially a diplomatic vacuum. Thus you were furnished a diplomat in the person of the distinguished chairman of the committee. [Laughter and applause.]

Now, I feel like giving a brief bit of history; and I want to mention a few of the rather inconsistent positions taken by the chairman of our committee. The first was that there was no "public war" in the Island of Cuba, because all international law writers agree that wherever a state of public war exists it is a matter of right on our part and of justice to belligerents to recognize the fact, and that *the recognition of the fact of the existence of public war is a recognition of belligerency.* There is no mystery about it.

In the next breath he praised the McKinley Administration because it had stopped the "cruel warfare" that had been waged by one Weyler, and that this war was being now waged by Spain in a civilized manner. It must be, then, that this is not a public war, but just a private affair, between Cubans and Spain, touching no one else, and with which the balance of the world has nothing to do! That is not exactly the definition of "private war" in the intendment of the books on international law, but it must be in the intendment of the gentleman!

Now, the next position taken by the gentleman from Illinois is that we can not now recognize that a state of public war exists in Cuba—in other words, recognize her belligerency—because rights of belligerency would not do the Cubans any good. Shades of history, of all people who have ever rebelled against their mother countries, what an important piece of information this is! What a great pity that George Washington, Nathanael Greene, and Thomas Jefferson, during the Revolution, when seeking recognition of belligerency at the hands of the powers of Europe, did not know that recognition of belligerency was of no advantage to America!

What a great pity that the great Virginian, Robert E. Lee, and the great Mississippian, Jefferson Davis, when seeking recognition of belligerency for the Confederacy, were not informed of this great fact and thus saved much trouble in seeking recognition of belligerency at the hands of other nations—seeking a thing hurtful to the Confederacy, helpful to the United States! What a pity Seward and Lincoln were not better informed! How much anxiety—useless and foolish—would have been saved them in trying to prevent a happening which was hurtful to their enemies! It has appeared to rebels everywhere that the recognition of belligerency would help them; and it so happens that all rebels that ever existed on this globe, alike those who remained rebels because they failed and those who became "revolutionists" by success, have been of the opinion that recognition of belligerency was a thing much to be desired, and when obtained a thing of very much advantage.

When the gentleman comes to his third position, he enters upon a very open field of diplomacy. He throws out one of those diplomatic "hints" practiced by Lord Beaconsfield, a hint thrown out into the atmosphere. He hints that the time may come—the time may be nearer than we think—when the McKinley Administration will brace itself up, not for the purpose of recognizing the belligerency, but for the purpose of recognizing and enforcing the independnce of Cuba! What a great thing a hint is when thrown out by a diplomat! Ordinarily you would believe it better that men should make plain, explicit statements, leaving as little as can be to the imagination. That is true of ordinary mortals. But when it comes to diplomats like my colleague from Mississippi [Mr. ALLEN], myself, and the gentleman from Illinois, we do things high-handedly by hints. If Cuba shall ever obtain freedom from the Republican Administration, I imagine that she will be "hinted" into it!

Now, a little bit of history, gentlemen, for the record. A little over two years ago, in the last Congress, you told the people, and howled until you were hoarse, about the cowardice of Mr. Cleveland's Administration in not recognizing Cuban belligerency. With our aid you passed through this House a concurrent resolution favoring belligerency. In the last campaign you made the air resonant with a repetition of your war cries and appeals in behalf of "humanity and bleeding Cuba." When your convention met, you promised that you would try to give "peace and independence" to Cuba.

Now, I tell you, you are faced with a situation out of which you can not wriggle when we go before the people. Look at it! The Senate sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of this House a recognition of belligerency. It is sleeping there because you want it to sleep. When this bill now pending came into this House, we offered certain amendments, some recognizing belligerency and some independence. To them points of order were made by the Republican chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee with the knowledge and approval of your Speaker and all your leaders. These amendments were perhaps obnoxious to the point of order. We will not rethrash that straw. But the point of order *need* not have been raised. It *would* not have been raised, if the Republican party had been willing to help Cuba. This evening we will move to recommit with instructions, against which motion the point of order can not justly lie. There is no doubt about that. Then we will have a yea-and-nay vote in this House, I trust, and put you upon record.

Then, if the point of order is made and it is held that it lies against the motion to recommit, we will appeal from the decision of the Speaker and get a yea-and-nay vote on that.

Then we have already sent to your Foreign Affairs Committee two bills recognizing the independence of Cuba. If you do not take up and pass them, if you do not bring them to the attention of this House, you can not go before the people afterwards and say, as so many of you have said, that while you have the warmest love for the struggling patriots and wish to see liberty enthroned in Cuba, you have defeated our efforts in that direction because—and only because—we have not tried to consummate our aim in the right way.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am no "jingo." I am the farthest from it. I am not arguing for Cuban annexation; this is not a question of annexation; it is a question at most of independence. It is totally unlike the Hawaiian question—the proposition to annex a country 2,000 miles from San Francisco and 4,000 miles from the mouth of the Nicaraguan Canal, for the purpose of enabling a sugar-planting plutocracy to rule through us ten or twenty times their number. Upon that question you would be deserting our traditional position as an American continental power, and trying to make of ourselves an intermeddling-maritime-world-power.

This is not a jingo question; it is a question of justice. All international law says that if there is a "state of public war" in the Island of Cuba to-day we have the right and we should, as a matter of justice to the Cubans, recognize the existence of the fact. The recognition of the existence of the fact is a recognition of belligerency. Nobody would have a right to complain, if in our discretion we exercised our right. It would be just *casus belli* to no power.

Mr. DALZELL. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Certainly.

Mr. DALZELL. There can be no recognition of belligerency unless there are belligerents.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. No, sir.

Mr. DALZELL. There are no belligerents known to international law unless they have some sort of a government.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Undoubtedly.

Mr. DALZELL. Is there any government of the insurgents in the Island of Cuba?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Oh, yes.

Mr. DALZELL. Have they an executive?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Yes; they have an executive.

Mr. DALZELL. What is his name?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. They have the same sort of a government that every Spanish-American Republic up to the time of its success had, and that many of them have now. But I am not talking about their *form* of government. Many of them have a mere succession of military dictatorships, which I suppose from our standpoint we do not call a very good government nor a very civil government.

Mr. DALZELL. Will the gentleman from Mississippi tell me the name of the executive of the government of the insurgents?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I got remaining of my fifteen minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has two minutes.

Mr. DALZELL. I am asking the gentleman the name of the executive of the insurgent government.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I will resort to a Yankee trick, because my memory is frequently at fault. Will

the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] give me the name of the present King of Roumania? [Laughter.]

Mr. DALZELL. I am not very familiar with royalty, and can not give the gentleman the name just now.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Well, I am not very familiar with Spanish names [laughter] and I can not give the name of the executive of the Cuban insurgents just now, but his name has been in every newspaper in the land and I have read it five or six times, as I naturally presume the gentleman from Pennsylvania also has.

Mr. KING. If the gentleman from Mississippi will permit me, I will answer the question of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL]. The executive of the Cuban insurgents is Bartolomé Massó.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. That is the name, but I doubt if I can even now repeat it after the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. DALZELL. Where is the capital of this insurgent government?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. At a place called Cubitas.

Mr. DALZELL. There is such a place, is there?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. There is.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I would like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] in how many different places the capital of the American Government was during the Revolutionary war?

Mr. GREENE. Who was the President of the United States during the days of the Revolution?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. There was no President of the United States during the Revolution.

Mr. DALZELL. We had no established government at that time.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Can I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] who was the president of the Cuban Republic a little over a year ago when the Republicans wanted to recognize the belligerents and when two-thirds perhaps of this side voted with them for a resolution to that effect? [Laughter.]

Mr. DALZELL. I can not say, but I presume the same gentleman that my friend from Utah [Mr. KING] says is the president now.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I have now consumed the time that I reserved for myself, and I wish to yield thirty minutes to the gentlemen from Utah [Mr. KING] and the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS].

[Mr. KING addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. HITT. Mr. Chairman, I yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I confess that I have heard but very little of this debate, for I have been absent attending the hearings of the Banking and Currency Committee, of which I have the honor to be a member; but since coming into the Chamber a few moments ago I think I have gathered enough of the discussion to be able to understand its general drift, and I desire to submit a few observations upon the subject, which I trust will be found to be somewhat relevant.

So far as I am personally concerned, sir, I am perfectly willing to trust the Chief Executive of this nation in this troublesome Cuban matter. In my humble opinion his whole management of the affair since he came into office has been characterized by the utmost good sense, sound judgment, and exalted patriotism. He has conducted everything so adroitly as to steer clear of those things which menaced our peace and at the same time to obtain for us from Spain everything that we had a right to expect from her.

Under his administration of the problem American rights have been preserved, the prison doors in Cuba have been thrown open to our countrymen who were improperly restrained of their liberty, reparation has been made for injuries inflicted, and, largely in response to the sentiments which he has voiced, a complete change in the policy of Spain in its efforts to subjugate Cuba has been inaugurated. The old Spanish administration has fallen. That military chieftain who was waging war in Cuba contrary to the known usages of war has been recalled. For the old ministry there has been substituted a more liberal ministry—that of Sagasta.

In place of Weyler they have sent a general who is waging war according to the dictates of humanity and the code of civilized nations. Spain, too, is offering autonomy. Now, Mr. Chairman, that autonomy may not be according to our democratic ideas; but it is a great deal for a government constituted like the one which proffers it. It strikes me that under these circumstances there can be no wiser course for this Chamber, irrespective of party, than to uphold the sagacious, able, and patriotic hands of the President of the United States. His past conduct warrants us in the belief that our future will be secure with him. It is quite evident from all we hear that he is keeping a careful eye upon the condition of affairs in Cuba, and that in this matter he is being ably seconded by the distinguished gentleman of opposite politics who is now our consul in that island. He has promised us to see that American interests are jealously guarded, and that if the necessity arises he will act promptly to protect them.

Mr. Chairman, I read in the Washington Post this morning an editorial which, for good sense and conservative judgment, will compare favorably with any editorial that I have seen on this subject. I hope every gentleman of this House read it and pondered over it. It expresses the importance and gravity of the situation which now confronts us in this Cuban question so much better than I can possibly express it myself that if I had the article here I would be tempted to send it to the Clerk's desk and have it read to the House. I commend it to the thoughtful perusal of gentlemen on the other side of this Chamber, and also to some on this side who seem disposed to rush with unbecoming haste toward that which may lead to great national embarrassment. If these gentlemen will read this editorial carefully and reflect over it, I trust that the hand of discretion will be laid on their fiery and impetuous natures and that the country may be saved from some menacing perils which their ill-advised conduct may possibly bring upon it.

It is all very proper, Mr. Chairman, for us to say that we sympathize with Cuba in this struggle for independence. It is all very commendable that as individuals we heartily desire to see the Cubans achieve their liberty. It may even be excusable for us to covet that island and desire that at some time it shall become a part of our own domain. But these are but one-sided, narrow, and superficial views of a great subject of national moment and importance. We must not forget that we are one of the family of nations; that there are certain rules of international law which are to be observed. We must not in our zeal to interfere in Cuban affairs set a precedent which may come home to plague us at some time in the future when we are least prepared to meet its force or avoid its effect.

There have been times in the past when, with very great propriety, we might have questioned the action of Spain—her conduct of the war against the insurgents. If so, I submit to this Chamber that the progress of events has removed very largely that ground of complaint. As I said a bit ago, the entire system of warfare there has been reversed. From being barbarous it has become civilized. I repeat it, the old administration in Spain that waged a different kind of warfare has been overthrown and a new and liberal administration has taken its place. A soldier is now in command of the Spanish forces on the Cuban Island who is doing all he can to pacify the insurgents and who is offering them a species of autonomy which, coming from Spain, is a marvel, though it may not be so liberal as to render it acceptable if tendered to people bred and constituted as our own.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely lament the distress and suffering in Cuba.

It is well enough for us to contribute to the relief of the sufferings of the insurgents. We can do this consistently with our international obligations. Indeed, it is the exercise of the most commendable philanthropy to do so. But it is quite a different thing for us to exercise the high prerogatives which we possess as representatives of the American people and undertake, in violation of our international relations, to invade by force the internal affairs of that island and to give such a just provocation to Spain as may lead to consequences which we may subsequently very profoundly regret.

Mr. Chairman, our efforts along the line of pacification conducted through our President have been wonderfully successful. By what logic do gentlemen who did not intervene months ago under the barbarous and cruel policy of Spain then being pursued propose now to intervene when the very things which we insisted she should adopt as part of her policy toward that island have been adopted by her, and when she has, at our suggestion, renounced the methods of repression which we denounced with such emphasis?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Does not the gentleman know that in the last Congress the majority of Democrats in this House did vote to intervene? I may say all the Democrats, for it was only the personal adherents of Mr. Cleveland on this side, who never were Democrats, that voted against that step.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I wish it were possible that gentlemen could take a broader view of this subject than merely to consider it as something upon which they may hope to obtain a partisan advantage. We may be standing nearer the mouth of the crater than we realize. In our anxiety to avert Cuban bloodshed, let us be exceedingly cautious that we do not precipitate the flow of American blood. The hot-heads here, Mr. Chairman, ought to be restrained and obstructed.

The demand of the hour is for sensible and conservative men on this floor—men who are not influenced by considerations of party expediency or partisan advantage, but who are capable of taking a broad and patriotic view of the embarrassing and important subject. It is the ultimate and impartial verdict of the

people as a whole that we should desire, and not the approval of a few incendiaries who would precipitate difficulties upon the country and involve us in complications which all would seriously regret.

Mr. KELLEY. Will the gentleman allow a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Well, I have only a few moments and desired to proceed without interruption, but I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KELLEY. I only wish to ask the gentleman if he means to say that recognition of the belligerency of the rights of the Cubans would mean or amount to the same thing as a declaration of war?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I mean to say that an armed intervention, or a forcible intervention of any kind, or a recognition of Cuba as an independent State would, in my opinion, not only be a gross impropriety at the present time, but it would not be warranted by the facts and circumstances which now exist. Even a recognition of belligerency might result in precipitating war.

Mr. KELLEY. Well, we do not agree on that point.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana (continuing). And however successful in their efforts the Cubans may have been in waging war, we are not, in my judgment, justified under the conditions existing in recognizing them as belligerents, and no other nation on the face of the earth contemplates doing so. It is altogether an unfortunate sympathy, however humane it may be, which disregards our traditions and our well-established policy of nonintervention in foreign affairs that has met the commendation of the people of this country from the inauguration of the Republic down to the present day.

It is the part of good sense, good judgment, and good statesmanship, Mr. Chairman, to stand out against that popular clamor and excitement which does not stop to count the cost of the action which it is seeking to incite, and which, in my humble opinion, does not represent the best American sentiment, and which, if it is left free to achieve its purpose, will not result in advancing the true interests of the Republic.

Mr. BOTKIN. I would like to ask the gentleman a question, with his consent.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I was going on to say, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. BOTKIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Indiana how he harmonizes his present position on the question of Cuban belligerency, or Cuban independence, with the Republican platform of 1896?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Oh, Mr. Chairman, there are two answers to the gentleman's question, either of which would be entirely satisfactory to a reasonable man. The first is that there is no man, no reasonable man, who reads the Republican platform to which the gentleman refers who can contend for a moment that it commits the Republican party to the policy that he insists upon.

Another answer is that I am going to act here on my individual judgment in matters of this character. I am going to act on circumstances as they develop themselves to me at the present time, and I am responsible to my conscience and to my constituents for the action which I shall take. [Applause.] I prefer to accept the wise and patriotic construction of the Republican platform which has been given to it by the President of the United States than the narrow construction which the gentleman would place upon it. I prefer to follow what seems to me to be a statesmanlike path on an occasion like this, rather than to undertake to follow the lead of men who advocate opinions which do not seem to have regard for present conditions or for the best welfare of my country. [Applause.]

Mr. BOTKIN. Does not the gentleman know that the people generally throughout the country and the masses of the Republican party have placed the same interpretation on the platform as that which I have suggested?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I do not know anything of the kind. I knew that the great fight in the last election was waged upon many questions, but that this one did not enter largely into the public estimation. It was dwarfed by others deemed to be more important. The Republicans of this country have placed no construction upon the Cuban plank of the party platform which would justify intemperate conduct upon our part as Representatives.

Mr. GROW. Times have changed, anyhow.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I say, Mr. Chairman, that we may be standing nearer the verge of the crater than some gentlemen may imagine. I grant you that Spain is torn with internecine war. I grant you that her councils are divided. I grant you that her finances are in a disordered state. I grant you that she has not waged, so far, a successful war against Cuba, but at the same time the old Castilian spirit is not dead in her veins, and though she may be impotent to successfully resent our conduct, though she may be incapable of overcoming us in hostilities, yet we may, by our hot-headed conduct in this matter, force her to go to war in response to her pride and her courage.

We may involve ourselves in difficulties of the most extraordinary character. Can we defend ourselves in the forum of conscience before the cool, sober sentiment of this country if we do this? Can we defend ourselves under the law of nations in the eyes of the world if we do it? Everything we have demanded of Spain in the way of stopping her barbarities has been acceded to. Every indication of our desire she has studiously complied with with a view of avoiding difficulty with us.

Shall we now, simply in pursuit of a sentiment, press her to that impassable point which will compel her to commence hostilities against us, and thus indirectly exercise the power to declare war which the Constitution imposes upon us, but which we have not the hardihood to exercise directly? Shall we provoke her into belligerency; shall we menace and shock the business interests of this country; shall we lay aside the matters of domestic legislation—those internal reforms so necessary for the benefit of the country and the prosperity of the people—to devise methods of prosecuting a great war?

How can we justify ourselves if we do anything of this kind? I do not doubt that if a conflict were precipitated—and we know how easy it is for inflammable utterances to provoke a conflict—I do not doubt that my country would bear itself triumphantly, but what I deprecate is the possibility, aye, the probability, if this thing is to be persisted in, of even a successful war. There are gentlemen on each side of this Chamber who know what this condition means, honorable men who participated in our great civil war, who bear their scars all in front, and who bring their maimed bodies here as an evidence of the horrors of the battlefield. Is it not enough that there is suffering and death in Cuba?

Are you going to add to it the possibility of the flowing of American blood andthe loss of precious American life in even a successful war with Spain? Had you not better hold off your impetuous hands until the logic of events gives to Cuba, through her own endeavors, that which you seek to accomplish by embroiling your country in international entanglements? Is this not the part of common sense, of statesmanship, and of wisdom?

Who is there here who wants now, by the agitation of a war feeling, or by precipitating a war even with so impotent a power as Spain is claimed to be, to shake the business interests of this country to the foundation, to arrest all of our recuperation and development, to take our attention from these great internal measures of legislation which are absolutely indispensable to the prosperity of the people? Are you going to devote your time to voting men and munitions of war? Are you going to lay the groundwork for future pension rolls?

Are you going to distract the attention and legislation of the country from the bankruptcy act, which is demanded from many sections of the Republic and which is deemed to be necessary for the relief of the debtor? Are you going to lay aside the question of restricting immigration, that we may stop the coming to our shores from abroad of that element which is dangerous to our national existence and which we can no longer assimilate in the body politic? Are you going to abandon the great question of banking and currency reform which is being earnestly pressed upon your attention from all sections of the land and by men of all political parties, and in the proper solution of which is involved the happiness and prosperity of this great Republic?

Are you going, instead of addressing yourselves to these measures of internal need, to involve yourselves, simply because you very properly and naturally sympathize with the struggle of the Cuban people for their independence, in a war with Spain at the very time when she is adopting the reforms which your President has demanded and before she has had a just opportunity to put them into practice and ascertain their effects? Why, you could with much more propriety, as I have before said, have intervened six months or a year ago; but that time has gone.

Even then I think it would have been improper; but now, when civilized methods of warfare are being employed, when Spain stands with autonomy in one hand and the olive branch in the other, seeking to conquer in the line of concession and conciliation; now, when international law will not permit you to do this thing without setting a precedent that you dare not set among the nations of the earth, you are asked through the medium of incendiary declarations, both in and out of Congress, to precipitate not simply a war scare, but possibly actual hostilities with a nation which, while we may be able to overthrow her, will nevertheless inflict upon us the loss of precious American blood and the expenditure of large sums of money, and thus add to the financial burdens of a people already sufficiently taxed to maintain their Government and liquidate their national indebtedness.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I will let the gentleman ask me a question if he will approach me in an amiable manner and not in that belligerent mood with which he asks information even at the hands of his friends. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Is it not laid down in international law that any rebel government which has possession of the territory or the greater part of the territory of a country is entitled to recognition as a belligerent?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. It is not. The doctrine which the gentleman declares is entirely too narrow.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. That is laid down in the books.

Mr. KNOWLES. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. When you talk about the recognition of the Cuban Government as an independent state, what is there in her condition warranting it? The fact is this: That you are conjuring with a paper government; and when you come to international law, and invade the just rights of a parent government, that law inquires where is the president, where is the seat of government, where is the legislative body, where is the judiciary, where is the process of courts, running throughout the length and breadth of the domain, the judgments which it has rendered, or shown itself able to enforce? I say that that government is a mere myth, a mere government on paper, conjured up to justify gentlemen's actions.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. KNOWLES. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, there are two of the gentlemen who want to ask me questions. This is precisely one too many of them.

How happy could I be with either,
Were t' other dear charmer away!

Mr. KNOWLES. Did you not on April 6, 1896, vote for a resolution recognizing the belligerency of Cuba?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I have no recollection whether I did or did not. [Laughter.] But without waiting to know whether I did or not, if I did, I made a mistake which I now stand ready to rectify [applause], for I do not belong to that narrow-minded class of men who will preserve their individual consistency without any regard to where it leads them. I want also to say that if there is any other gentleman who voted in the same manner as I did, and if subsequent examination of affairs has convinced him that a similar vote now would be wrong, I hope he will have the moral courage to act in the light of changed conditions and existing surroundings and vote his present sentiments fearlessly.

New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of truth.

Mr. KELLEY. By what authority does the gentleman claim that the government of Cuba is a myth?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Simply because when you come down to the bottom facts and investigate the thing you find that the government of Cuba is lacking in many of those elements which entitle it to recognition. Even at this date it is very difficult to ascertain exactly what its status really is.

Mr. KELLEY. But when a gentleman, a Representative, a member of this House, goes to that country and makes an investigation and comes back here and says upon his word of honor what the conditions there are, would not the gentleman take that as an authority?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, there are some men whose very proximity to a subject makes it impossible for them to gain an adequate conception of it. One who stands at the very doors and under the very windows of a great building is often less capable of forming a correct idea as to its character and altitude than one who inspects it from a distance.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Will the gentleman state what line in the Republican platform that he has spoken of as ancient is it which he considers now uncouth?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The gentleman makes that "ancient good uncouth" by putting an improper construction upon it. I say that the man who will properly read that plank of the Republican platform and take it in connection with the construction given to it by a wise and patriotic President will, in view of the condition of existing affairs, see nothing in it which will now justify armed or forcible intervention in Cuba.

Mr. KING. Will the gentleman kindly indicate whether or not there is any Spanish sovereignty upon five-eighths of the Cuban territory? Will the gentleman state one province where there is a court, where there is a collector of taxes, or where there is a magistrate to perform civil duty either in Santiago de Cuba or any of the provinces outside of the cities?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Spain, sir, is in possession of that portion of the island that is governed. Whatever of government there is there is under the auspices of Spain. This warfare upon the part of Cuba, however noble and patriotic it may be, however bold and intrepid it may be, is in point of fact a desultory warfare in its character. It is not carried on from the vantage ground of an established government, characterized by a chief magistracy, a legislative department, a recognized and operative judiciary, with powers running and judgments and decrees enforced.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Yes; I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. When Greece was struggling for her independence from Turkey, at the time when several European powers had recognized her belligerency, did she have any President or King or national legislature or judiciary—did she have anything except a military power for her people in arms?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I am not sufficiently conversant with the history of that struggle to answer the gentleman's question; but I believe international law will not now justify recognizing Cuba as an independent nation.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Will the gentleman from Indiana allow me one question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. If the gentleman approaches me in a kind and conciliatory manner, and in no belligerent spirit, I will. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Did not Sagasta, on May 9, 1896, in Madrid, say: "We have 200,000 troops in Cuba, and yet are not masters of the territory trodden by the soldiers. The picture can not be gloomier." Is not that enough to justify belligerency?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I do not know; suppose he did say so. I can imagine a condition of riot in a great city of this nation, in which the constituted authorities could say that they were not masters of the situation, and yet the rioters would not constitute a de facto municipal government. Mr. Chairman, the question whether the war in Cuba is successful or not has not been determined. The question is still in abeyance. Efforts are being made to stop the very bloodshed which you make the basis of your plea to have the United States intervene. And yet, I repeat, while these efforts are being made by Spain to adopt mild measures, you are asking this Government to step in and interfere.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have said far more than I intended to when I arose, but I have been drawn somewhat apart from the line of thought in my mind by these questions that gentlemen have asked me. I want, however, to put the thing in a nut shell at the close, even at the risk of being accused of too frequent repetition, and I want these gentlemen to reflect upon it. At our own solicitation, Spain has reversed her policy. She has stopped barbarous warfare, she has overturned the ministry that advocated it, and she has recalled the soldier who waged it. She has elevated to power a new ministry. She has put in command of her forces a man that wages war according to civilized methods.

She has conceded everything that this Government has asked of her in this line. She comes now holding out the olive branch of peace to the insurgents and asks them to accept it. She proffers them autonomy. It may not be such emancipation as we would prefer, but she is dealing with her own subjects, and it is certainly a great concession for her. You have no right to anticipate the failure of this new policy which has just been inaugurated, nor to pronounce it a failure until it has had a reasonable opportunity to be tried. To do this is to convict yourselves of insincerity and of bad faith; will be to offend one of the greatest nations on earth, a nation that has shown every disposition to consult your wishes and cultivate your favor. You will thus press her so far that at last you will inflame her, and you will then be powerless to stop the current that you have set in motion. You will do more to disarrange the business and impair the healthy development of your country than has been done by any act that has taken place upon the floor of this House since I have been a member of Congress. There is a wiser and safer course to be pursued. In the White House is a man who has seen service on the battlefield, who has served a long apprenticeship to legislation in this House, who has been the chief executive of one of the greatest States of this nation; a man who is something more than a mere politician, who possesses the attributes of a statesman, and who, ripe through long years of experience, is with a steady hand guiding the ship of state clear of breakers in this perplexed question.

He stands there representing the sovereignty, the dignity, and the honor of your country. He is ably seconded by our intelligent and level-headed consul at Habana. This Executive has pledged you his honor that if the time comes when it is expedient and right to intervene he will see to it that the ravages of war are stayed. Hands off, and leave him to select the proper time, to the end that our quarrel may be just.

I am making my plea both to my colleagues on this side of the Chamber and to my colleagues on the other side of the Chamber. This question is not a party one; it is of more consequence than a mere partisan question. All men, all parties, all sections of our common country are equally interested in its safe and righteous solution. There is every reason why we should be calm and restrain our haste. It is not improbable that if gentlemen will

have the good sense and forbearance to keep their hands off of Cuban affairs the time will come when Cuba alone will work out her own salvation and gain on easier terms to us the boon they want to confer on her regardless of the woes they may inflict upon their own country.

Mr. BERRY. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Yes, one more.

Mr. BERRY. What does the gentleman from Indiana propose to do with the 200,000 people on that island who General Lee, our consul, tells us are there starving to death?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I propose, as the President of the United States has already done, that we shall call upon the warm-hearted, generous, sympathetic American people to contribute out of their means for the purpose of alleviating this distress. I want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the man now in command of the Spanish army is not throwing any obstacles in the way of furnishing the people with supplies, but is willing to do all he can to aid in the distribution.

I want to say another thing before I close. You demand forcible intervention, at least recognition, because of the suffering and bloodshed of this Cuban conflict. Tell me something. Can you dissociate war with this condition? Where did you ever know a war to be waged in the world's history that has not been accompanied with all the evils about which you are now so sympathetic?

Is it not well enough for the Cubans to stop and calmly reflect when the olive branch is extended to them by Spain, to cease their hostilities at least long enough to hear what is being said to them in the way of pacification? Let us soberly ask ourselves whether or not the sentiment in this country which seeks to prolong these hostilities, which cares nothing for American interests and nothing for American lives in its anxiety to achieve its ends, had not better keep its mouth and its hand out of this controversy; whether it will not be better not only for Cuba but also for our own country, its progress and development, if we manifest a little common sense at this peculiarly troublesome juncture of our affairs.

Mr. KELLEY. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I can not occupy the floor interminably; I must decline to submit to further questioning and will resume my seat.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I should like to inquire of the gentleman from Indiana, whether it is not true that within the lines of Gomez peace and order have been preserved and the transaction of business and the pursuit of agriculture promoted, while murder and anarchy prevail within those portions dominated by Spain?

Mr. HITT. The time just occupied by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] must be taken from the other side. I did not yield to him.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask permission to incorporate in my remarks the article to which I referred as having appeared in this morning's Post.

Mr. KELLEY. I object.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Then I ask unanimous consent to have it read in the hearing of the House.

Mr. KELLEY. I withdraw my objection.

The article is as follows:

WHERE IS OUR PROVOCATION?

Mr. McKinley stands pledged to the country to take no step calculated to involve us in war, save under such provocation as will justify that step in the opinion of all patriotic and self-respecting men. It is a promise which crowns him and vindicates the wisdom of the American people who have chosen him as their Chief Magistrate.

The United States wants no war. Barring intolerable insult or encroachment, and apart from questions touching its dignity and honor, this nation has absolutely no disposition to depart from the practice of humanity and civilization and peace. Mr. McKinley has spoken for every element of enlightenment and responsibility in our population. He has spoken for the highest Christianity.

Now comes a thoughtless and hot-headed minority in Congress demanding of the President that he plunge us into war. The movement is given another name. It is clothed in the alluring garb of altruism and paraded as a noble effort of benevolence. But its meaning is war. Its only possible result is carnage, barbarism, disaster.

The advocates of this dread policy point to the ravages of war in Cuba—to the desolation, the famine, the blood and tears and misery now prevailing there—and clamor for action that will involve us in the same calamities. They claim that we must do this for the sake of charity. They outrage that high and holy sentiment by making it the pretext for a dispensation of barbarity and horror. Because men are dying and women and children starve and weep in Cuba we must invite death and wretchedness and ruin upon American homes and send our sons and brothers to the shambles. This, stripped of the flimsy gauze of oratory, is the hideous and ghastly paradox presented to us by the agitators.

What is the basis and what the inspiration of this mad endeavor? On the first day of the current month Spain inaugurated in Cuba the experiment of home rule. The policy had been urged upon the Madrid Government by our own. It was Spain's concession to the United States, and it bound us in common fairness and good faith to lend to the undertaking our cordial sympathy, our genuine cooperation. Spain gave even more than we had suggested. Whether she did this willingly or unwillingly, she did it. We have no right to impeach or to inquire into her motives.

In the constitution she now offers Cuba there is opportunity for a wise and satisfactory self-government by a people capable of employing their privileges intelligently. Some thirty-odd years ago we conferred the franchise upon a recently emancipated people—conferred it all too lavishly, as experience proved. Spain has avoided that improvident prodigality, but she has, none the less, been liberal. There is little if anything in the terms of the decree of Cuban autonomy to which a conservative and enlightened citizen of the island can take exception.

Spain has kept faith with us and with her subjects. Had England been as wise and generous in 1775, she would not have lost her colonies. But we are told now, less than three weeks after the inauguration of the scheme, that autonomy is a failure. We are told so by the insurgents, who represent an insignificant fraction of the population, by so-called sympathizers who want a prolongation of the war, by the irreconcilable Spaniards, who prefer annexation by the United States to the political supremacy of the Cubans, and by various others who have much to gain by agitation and nothing to lose by being wrong.

There has not been time enough to decide the merits of the most unimportant experiment, but in that time the self-appointed authorities have pronounced final judgment upon a great political reform—upon a plan of government involving the prosperity and happiness of a million souls. And this verdict men in Congress, charged with grave responsibility, intrusted with the destinies of a nation, accept without hesitation as a call to arms.

How sincerely they are acting may be inferred from the fact that one of them—one who has already declared his purpose of delivering a speech in favor of "recognition," or "intervention," or whatever else he may call it—has been heard to say in private conversation that for his part he does not regard the matter seriously or care about it in the very least. We may conclude from this that at least one war cry is inspired more by partisan ardor than by intelligent conviction. However that may be, the fact remains. All this clamor and protestation, no matter in what spirit manifested, leads on to war.

That is what it means—a call to arms. We must weigh it as such. We must examine well the path toward which it turns our steps. The President, his Cabinet, Congress, must consider their responsibilities. If we intervene in this miserable conflict now, we inflict upon a nation with which we are at peace, and which has just given us abundant proof of her esteem and confidence, a cruel and intolerable insult. We put upon her an indignity, a wanton affront which she can meet only with a tragedy. Shall we do it?

Shall we invoke a war out of which we may emerge with temporary success, perhaps, but inevitably with a burden of horror in the present and an appalling legacy of disastrous complication for the future? There is at stake no principle to the advocacy of which we are committed. If victims are starving in Cuba, shall we succor them by visiting the island with further desolation? If heroes there are struggling for personal liberty and the right of self-government, has not Spain offered them those blessings?

On what issue, honored in the sight of God or man, shall we bring death to our homes, injury to our commerce, paralysis to our civilization, and reproach to our unspotted flag? Mr. McKinley has declared that he will keep us in the paths of peace, save under provocation which every honorable and patriotic American citizen would wish him to resent. When and from what quarter and in what shape has that provocation been put upon us?

Mr. HITT. Mr. Chairman, there has been no provision, I discover, to allow time to "the third party" in this House. I yield to the request of a representative of that party, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON], that he may have fifteen minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I yield one minute, or two if desired, to my colleague from Kansas [Mr. BOTKIN].

Mr. BOTKIN. Mr. Chairman, I find that on the 6th of April, 1896, the following concurrent resolution was adopted in this House:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That, in the opinion of Congress, a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Resolved further, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

I find that this resolution was voted for by the distinguished gentleman from Indiana who has just taken his seat [Mr. JOHNSON], and also by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT].

A MEMBER (on the Republican side). We all voted for it.

Mr. BOTKIN. Yes, you all voted for it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I had forgotten that I voted for that resolution. My reasons for doing so have been incorporated in the remarks which I have just delivered.

Mr. BOTKIN. That was within two or three months—practically within two months—of the time when the Republican national convention adopted the following in its platform:

The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

My contention is that the people of this country are interpreting this platform in the light of that concurrent resolution adopted two months before, and not in the light of the position taken by gentlemen on this floor, and the country will hold that party responsible for a change of front on this question.

A MEMBER. And a change of heart.

Mr. BOTKIN. Yes, a change of heart.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, for the second time in this Congress I am under great obligations to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] for granting me time when I was unable to get it from the other side of the House; and I want to extend to him my sincere thanks for his courtesy.

Mr. Chairman, I am not lying awake at night over the condition of Cuba. I have been fortunately situated, not alone in this

Congress but during every term that I have served, in occupying a position somewhat between the two great political parties of the country. I have watched the political play of those two parties on this question, and I notice that when the Cleveland Democrats—I make this distinction in speaking of the Democratic party—when the Cleveland Democrats were in power and had the opportunity to recognize the belligerency of Cuba, they hesitated to do so.

Why? Simply because Mr. Cleveland and his Administration and his Cabinet were the agents, as I believe, to a certain extent of the bond-holding interests of the country, and the $400,000,000 of bonds that Spain has issued to carry on the Cuban war were the one great factor, or a great factor at least, in this contest about Cuba. It was my opinion then, and is now, that the Republican party will follow in the same line of action. In fact, they have inherited the policy that has come down to them from the Democrats when they were in power.

Mr. DINSMORE. Will the gentleman from Kansas allow me a suggestion?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINSMORE. The gentleman started out by expressing his obligations to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] for the privilege of speaking when he could not get an opportunity from this side. I merely want to remind my friend that I went to him voluntarily and proposed to try and arrange that he should have some time, but he said he hoped to get it from the other side.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Well, I will say that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], a member of the committee, offered me time yesterday, but I was not ready to occupy it and he gave it to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS]. To-day, when I wanted it, I was of course unable to get it from that side; and the gentleman from Illinois very kindly gave me time from the other side, for which I am, as I said, under great obligations to him.

I was about to say, Mr. Chairman, that in my opinion the bond-holding interest is to-day one of the great factors in this contest over Cuba. That bond-holding interest controls the action and policy of this Government as much as it did when Mr. Cleveland was in the White House; and no action will be taken on this subject until that bond-holding interest is guaranteed that whatever form of government may be set up in Cuba, the payment of those $400,000,000 of bonds will be secured.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] said at the extraordinary session, when this question was up, that in good time the Republican party would give the watchword, and the party would march in step and time to that keynote when it was given. Now, I want to make the prediction that that keynote will never be sounded, and the word will never be given until the bond-holding interest of the country and of the world gives its consent, and that consent will never be given until the payment of the bonds is guaranteed, because the revenues of Cuba are what the bond-holders must depend on for payment, if they look to Spain.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am more concerned about the condition and prosperity of our own people than I am about the people of Cuba, as much as I sympathize with them in their troubles. We ought to pass laws here which are for the good of our own countrymen. We have been endeavoring to pass a law restricting immigration. We go so far as to put in an educational qualification for foreign immigrants, and not to admit to our shore as a resident a person who can not read or write.

Now, if we should recognize the belligerency of Cuba, and should become involved in a war with Spain, we would not only have the expense and the horrors of a war, but at the same time we would admit to citizenship and to naturalization the inhabitants of Cuba, and thereby gain a large number of very undesirable citizens as a part of our population. As I said before, however, I am more concerned about the condition of my own country, and that condition should attract our attention.

You say that people are starving in Cuba; that they are suffering on account of privations and want and the condition of war that prevails. But if people are starving in Cuba, they are starving and suffering in this country also. Our own people demand legislation to relieve them from the conditions which surround them.

I know that when the Republican party came into power they proposed to cure all the evils under which we suffered; and the very first thing they did was to present a bill here and have it passed, one of the important results of which bill we were assured was to raise revenues "and to promote the industries of the country." Has it accomplished either? I contend that it has done neither the one nor the other. The revenues of the Government to-day are less, every month, than the expenditures. They are nearly $10,000,000 below the expenditures for the last month.

Every day of the year there is an average of a quarter of a million of dollars less going into the Treasury than is being paid out. As a "revenue getter" this bill is the most monumental failure which has been constructed in modern times. The amount of the indebtedness is steadily increasing, while the revenues are steadily diminishing.

Now, let us see for a moment about the effect of the bill in promoting the industries of the country. I quote from the Washington Evening Star of January 17 an article which I commend to the members of this body, and, in passing, I will say this is a Republican paper, always has been since I have known anything of it, and the most radical and ultra of its kind. Here is the article:

MILL HANDS STRIKE—OPERATIVES IN NEW ENGLAND COTTON FACTORIES RESIST REDUCTION—COMPLETE TIE-UP AT NEW BEDFORD—TROUBLE SPREADS TO BIDDEFORD AND LEWISTON (ME.) MILLS—FIFTEEN THOUSAND OUT.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., *January 17.*

A shut down the most complete in the history of the cotton mills of New Bedford began this morning. Not a spindle was turning nor a loom in motion in the factories of the cloth corporations an hour after the usual time of beginning work.

Between forty and fifty operatives went into Bristol mill and twenty-five or thirty into the Whitman, but aside from these no mill made any show of running, and these two soon shut down. Nine corporations operating eighteen mills, in which upward of 9,000 hands are employed, are involved in the strike. The cut down is uniform all over the city—10 per cent. The total pay roll of these corporations is estimated at $70,000 weekly.

THE STRIKE AT BIDDEFORD, ME.

BIDDEFORD, ME., *January 17.*

Every department of the Pepperell and Laconia mills, in this city, and all the departments of the York mills in Saco, with the exception of the carding and mule spinning rooms, shut down to-day as a result of the decision of the operatives to resist a 10 per cent reduction in wages, which was to go into effect to-day.

The Dressers' Union, who are the leaders in the strike movement, had a meeting at 6.30 o'clock for the purpose of keeping the members away from the mill gates, and although most of the other operatives went into their rooms as usual, they came out again almost immediately, the gates, which are usually locked after 7 o'clock, being opened to allow them to leave the mills. At 8 o'clock every department of the Pepperell and Laconia mills was shut down, and 3,500 operatives and 200,000 spindles were idle.

At the York mills, in Saco, the weavers followed the example of the operatives on the Biddeford side of the river and remained out, and were followed by the slashers and ring spinners. It was then expected that others would come out and that the York mills would also be compelled to close. The cut at these mills is said to average 12 per cent. There are 1,500 operatives and 51,204 spindles. The management of the mills refuse to say what their policy will be regarding the action of the operatives.

ANDROSCOGGIN MILL SHUT DOWN.

LEWISTON, ME., *January 17.*

The operatives of all the mills here except those of the Androscoggin went to work as usual to-day under a reduction in wages of from 10 to 11 per cent. At the Androscroggin mill only 7 out of 400 weavers went to work. The reduction went into effect at the mills of the Continent and Androscoggin, Hill, Barber, and Bates corporations and at the Lewiston bleachery and dye works. The total weekly pay roll of these companies has been $43,000, about 5,750 operatives are employed, and the number of spindles aggregates 279,000.

And this "Lewiston" that is referred to here is the home of the framer of this bill. Here is the condition of affairs in his own county, in his own district, and his own town, and this is the result of a bill which promotes the industries of the American people.

The article goes on and refers to other points, as follows:

STRIKE EXPECTED AT WOONSOCKET.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., *January 17.*

The 2,300 people employed in the Social, Globe, and Nourse mills of the Social Manufacturing Company and the Clinton mill, in this city, went to work at reductions of wages averaging, it is stated at the offices of the mills, about 10 per cent. The cut has been accepted without any concerted movement toward a strike, but there are murmurings and protests in a number of instances, and fears are felt that trouble may yet arise.

CUT ACCEPTED AT WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, MASS., *January 17, 1898.*

A reduction in wages of about 10 per cent went into effect to-day at the Linwood Cotton Mills and Whitinsville Cotton Mills in Northbridge, the Uxbridge Cotton Mills at North Uxbridge, and the Saundersville Cotton Mills at Saundersville, Grafton.

All are owned by Whitin Bros., of Whitinsville. About 62,000 spindles are running, and 1,000 hands employed. The Fisherville Manufacturing Company also cut wages about 10 per cent, where about 450 hands are at work.

The operatives at all of these mills have quietly submitted to the cut down, and went to work as usual to-day. The mills are among the best in the Blackstone Valley and make fine and fancy goods. The weavers have been making from $8 to $12 per week, with an average of $9. Under the new schedule the average will be about $8 per week.

Now, if this bill is to promote the industries of the country—if it was ever going to accomplish that end—it seems to me that it has had a sufficient time to develop efficacy in that direction. It ought to have done so certainly in the New England States, if nowhere else. That it has not done so is evident. Here is another little article to which I ask your attention:

25,000 IDLE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

PEORIA, ILL., *January 16, 1898.*

The convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union is getting down to business, now that the committees are completing their work. The total membership is reported at 56,396, of whom but 31,630 are employed. For beneficial purposes $280,515 had been expended, and there is $83,376 in the treasury. The establishment of a national home for indigent members is favored.

This shows that 50 per cent of the bricklayers of the country are out of work.

But that is not all. I hold in my hand a copy of a paper published in my own State, which quotes an article from the Springfield Republican which is worthy of consideration. I commend it to our friends who claimed so much prosperity for this new law:

A New Haven shopgirl describes "prosperity" in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican as follows: "Within three years my weekly wages in a dry-goods store have been cut from $8 to $3, and my case is one of many. The wages paid to female help in the stores of this city have fallen steadily since this year opened, until at last they are so small they will not buy sufficient food." This girl has also to support her mother, pay rent, feed and clothe two persons on $3 a week. She inquires: "If it is a fact that prosperity is returning, why are wages steadily reduced?" And finally she asks: "On this Thanksgiving eve I plead for a rescue from this misery. With all the money spent in this city isn't there profit enough to at least keep body and soul together?"

Now, while gentlemen are pleading so eloquently on this floor for the suffering citizens of Cuba, and telling us of the distress prevailing there, is there no word to be spoken in defense of our own citizens who are also suffering? I think there is ample opportunity to display American statesmanship in regard to the enactment of laws which will give our own people a better Government and better condition, instead of devoting so much time to the Island of Cuba.

I can readily understand why parties while out of power are aggressive and all of that, and would take advantage of such things and put into their platforms planks such as the Republicans have put into theirs, and on which they are standing to-day. The gentlemen who form the platform are always adroit enough to frame them so as to catch the "suckers" on election day. [Laughter.] But they always leave a hole big enough—in this case it did not require a very big one—for the Republican party to get out of the obligations it had promised to the people.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am one of those who believe that a party should adhere to its obligations and promises made to the people, and upon which it was elected. I do not think a party ought to go before the country on a platform calculated to deceive the people for the purpose of catching voters, and therefore I think the Republican party should be held to a strict account and responsibility, requiring it to fulfill all of the obligations made in the campaign through its platform.

Therefore, if an opportunity was offered, I for one would vote with the Republicans to help them fulfill their pledges in regard to Cuba. But they are not going to give us an opportunity. I pointed out in the extra session that one man directed the course of this House. We are no longer a legislative and representative body. No measure can pass this House without the consent of the Speaker. As I said before, he is the whole thing. He is Congress, and Representatives of great districts of the United States come here and find themselves powerless to make any motion or present or call up any bill looking to the interest and welfare of their section of the country without the consent of the Speaker.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I ask permission to have printed in the RECORD a clipping from the Washington Star, containing a statement of the condition of labor in these different States.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to print certain clippings in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DINSMORE] if he can not give the gentleman from Kansas five minutes more? I should be very grateful for that favor myself.

Mr. DINSMORE. I can not give it without depriving some gentleman to whom it is promised. I ask unanimous consent that the time be extended, however, in order that the gentleman from Kansas may have five minutes. I ask unanimous consent that the vote may be taken at five minutes after 4 instead of at 4 o'clock.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the chairman of the committee wants to get his bill through to-night, I will not further encroach upon the courtesy or good nature of the House.

Mr. DINSMORE. I will yield five minutes more to the gentleman from Kansas if he wishes to proceed.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I do not care to proceed now. I am obliged to the gentleman from Arkansas for his courtesy.

Mr. DINSMORE. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON].

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, the subject now under consideration is not new to the country or to the members of this House, very unfortunately to the people of Cuba, native and American, we have had this subject pressed upon us by red lines of blood, by loss of commerce, by wicked cruelty and devastation, till American patriotism rises and demands a recognition of Cuban rights.

For three long years. this time; and for ten years before the Cubans fought for freedom, and for three years now has this country gazed idly and stupidly on a scene of carnage, ruin, and death in our own immediate vicinity and presence, and denied a helping hand to these determined people. Why longer delay?

For many months this country has been ripe for action. Representatives in Congress, curbed by their patient wait for official information, have several times crystallized their judgment by unofficial and newspaper reports from the doomed and ravished districts, while the friends of Spain have each time doubted and discredited, till in the special session of Congress the Administration, longer unable to withstand the force of public opinion, revealed its secrets and confirmed the information long before secured.

In less than two days after the receipt of that official information, the Senate, with commendable patriotism, passed a joint resolution recognizing the Cubans as belligerents, and it has hung like Mohammed's coffin for months amid the entangling and mystifying rules of the House of Representatives. Not only was the action of the Senate in accord with party declarations in conventions, but it was in consonance with an enlightened sense of justice and humanity and perfectly consistent with the rules of international law.

With sentiment, justice, law, to guide us to action, should we yet longer delay? Should we not at once change the policy in Cuba from rude, barbaric, brute force and violence, without rules, to the rules of civilized warfare?

The Cubans are doing no more than we would do ourselves; no more than what our sires did do when they opposed the tyranny of England—threw off the yoke and made it possible in the Western World to have a continent of the free. They seek, as we did, to throw off the yoke of oppression and assume among the powers of the earth those rights to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them.

Does not the history of the ten years of disorders there before—does not this outbreak—establish that the spark of liberty there was not born to die?

Why, then, longer withhold our encouragement? The last Administration, too slow to act itself, "marshaled us the way that we were going," and outlined such a policy as we should pursue; but the Cleveland December message was seen to come and go; his Administration expired, and no time was fixed.

This Administration, declaring the facts which to my mind indicate a state of war in Cuba, on the 17th of last May sent to Congress a message to tell us that from 600 to 800 Americans were perishing on that fertile island that should flow with milk and honey; that Americans, driven from their homes in the country like sheep to the shambles, were immured in the cities without shelter, food, or raiment; Americans, who ought to have a guaranty of rights to breathe the air of that island, to live and move and have their being, are huddled together in pestilence-breeding towns and cities, and, escaping from the wrath of the sword and bullet, they are forced into the jaws of famine and disease.

For over two long years these scenes of carnage and destruction of life and property have been passing before us, two-thirds of the imports to this country from there gone and lost, three-fourths of our exports vanished, brutality, bloodshed, torture, and death "rushes red on our sight," no protection to Americans or their interests, no payment of losses from the bankrupt treasury of this effete and declining dynasty, and yet we are sometimes told that there is no God of Israel to guide us to the performance of our patriotic Christian duty. "O Judgment, thou hast fled to brutish beasts and men have lost their reason." No war in Cuba? Why, then, ask these extraordinary supplies? Why call upon this whole country for contributions for starving men? Representations of facts made, upon which it was urged that we vote this large sum of $50,000 in May to feed the hungry and clothe the naked and destitute Americans, only 90 miles across the water, so many of our people there without the guaranty of any protection to property, to honor, to life, and yet some say in their hearts there is no war.

By what standard are we to judge of war? By the number of soldiers engaged? If so, then 200,000 sent to Cuba or engaged there in three years should establish the fact. Is it to be determined by the fact of deaths, cruelties, starvation, and miseries? Under this standard the proof is made. Will you wait to say it till conflicting Governments are shown? Will you wait till loss of trade and danger to life and property and liberty of our own countrymen appear? If so, the time is ripe for action. Two hundred thousand humans already dead and in Cuban graves, 200,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba to quell a disturbance that antijingoes say exists only in the imagination of a few weak and designing individuals of the press and in the Congress of the United States.

After three long years we find the promise of Spain to put down the rebellion unfulfilled. All students of history have lived long enough and know her history well enough to measure the distance between her promises and performance, words and acts. We have seen the agent of her tyrannical rule march across the island, leaving behind him, like the fiery meteor of night, a great red trail of blood. We have seen him gloat in satisfaction over an

unvanquished foe. We have seen him return to safe retreats, immure the citizens, the objects of his vengeance, in towns and cities, and, fleeing from fire, sword, and ravishment, we have seen them driven to starvation and death.

Is not this the retribution presaged by the Spanish Minister De Lôme's letter to Secretary of State Olney, between the diplomatic lines of which is written the exasperation of Spain at the action of some of our citizens and the slowness of our Government to aid her in this unholy struggle against a people on whose necks she wishes still to hold the tyrannical yoke? Read that letter, and, with the well-known Spanish character, do we not incur greater risks and complications by delay than would have come by a prompt recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans? Every day is fraught with greater danger. The interest of our trade, the safety of our people, warrant it; humanity demands it, not to speak of the eternal principles of patriotism and human liberty, which enforce our duties upon us.

Is it consistent with our interests that a revolution within 90 miles of our shores should continue for three long, bloody years, and can we be compelled to submit in patience to the disturbance and disorders the natural outgrowth of such conditions? Have we not rights as sacred as those of Spain, which, after three years of vain trial to regain a lost star in her wasting diadem, still shows with dogged persistency her inability?

Though our Government has till now recognized the right of Spain to rule the island, we have never recognized her right, by ravishment and death, to dishonor and deplete its population, to drive our citizens from their daily walks of life to nakedness, starvation, and death.

A great duty devolves upon us, not only to the people so near us, but we owe a duty to ourselves, to our country, to our God. For these years patriotic hearts have fought for liberty, and tyranny 200,000 strong has sought to restrain and conquer, till to-day the eyes of nations are upon us, the eyes of trembling natives, 500,000 strong, with liberty kindled in their breasts, but hands not strong enough to strike—their eyes are upon us. All look this way to see if we will relapse into the pusillanimity of cowardice or assert our dignity and strength by a bold stroke of policy. Under the law of nations we only need the facts, first, of the existence of war; second, that our interests are affected.

Both are proven by the flood of light shed on these questions, by every source of legitimate news, and proven as conclusively as fact was ever proven in a court of law. Our efforts at mediation were met with a tone of complaint, that our Government had not done all it ought to smother the rebellion. The last Administration, full of tolerance, gave notice to the country and to Spain that a time would come when we would take action in Cuban affairs.

Sir, I would not stir the mind of any man to mutiny and rage, but if we fail to do our duty to suffering humanity, fighting for freedom, starving for freedom, murdered for freedom, sacrificing themselves in one of the most heroic battles ever fought by man for liberty, facing and meeting their fate, and shot like dogs for freedom—if, sir, under these conditions this free and liberty-loving people, through their Representatives assembled in this Capitol, does not stretch out its arm across the Gulf to rescue these patriots from the iron hand of that tottering monarchy, then I say, tear down your Capitol and let the plowshare run through the soil on which it rests, rather than let it stand as an emblem of a patriotic and enlightened people. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The scheme of autonomy, conceived as it was in insincerity, unsanctioned by the organic law of Spain, with no safeguards of security for Cuba, will fail. The Cubans at the end of the ten years' war reluctantly entered into a treaty with Spain, nearly every provision of which was violated by the mother country, and the few that were observed were kept only upon the demand of the Government of the United States.

The loss of Cuba to Spain will be her gain. With the spirit of revolution permeating its people, Cuba will never be more profitable to Spain than were the American colonies in revolt to the British Crown. With all hope of profit swept away, nothing remains for Spain but the wasting of millions to preserve an empty honor, based upon an antiquated fiction of state pride, the breach of which would be far more profitable than the observance to this ancient, crumbling monarchy. Nor ought her pride be thus wounded, judging from the history of the past, by the loss of this fertile but incorrigible island.

In 1800 Spain possessed two-thirds of the present area of the United States, all of Mexico and Central America, and all of South America except Brazil and the Guianas; in all, 7,000,000 square miles. To-day all has passed from her possession save and alone Cuba, that will, and Puerto Rico. All the rest mark the decadence of her waning soldiery and waning powers.

This hemisphere, Mr. Chairman, is dedicated to freedom, and since Dom Pedro was driven from his throne, without bloodshed, by a loving people, who loved not Dom Pedro less but liberty more, it can be said of America that no monarch save he that grants the greatest liberty to the people can hold a place in this continent, and none can sit here on a throne. England would not treat her colonies as Cuba has been treated; no other country would, and this country at this day can not encourage a custom of State pride, honorable though it may be claimed to be, for it is built upon false principles. It never stood upon a solid foundation and never had a place in the progressive philosophy of this locomotive age and country. Glancing across the countries of North and South America, nations of free people greet our eyes, but none shine out with the splendor, the magnificence of that of our country.

We, then, must take the lead; we must acknowledge the belligerency of Cuba, and if necessary go yet even further than that.

Patriotic citizens in name must rise to the dignity of patriotic citizens in fact.

If members on that side ask why action is desired now, the answer is found in your platform and in ours, in the appeals to this country for universal charity to feed the hungry of Cuba. It is found in the 200,000 graves filled with Cubans there as the results of cruel and unholy war. Members of this Congress, "you are not wood, you are not stone, but men; and, being men," listen to the calls of your constituents, listen to the demands of humanity!

We are a just and a proud nation. Let us be yet prouder still. Let us not only do our duty to Americans, but to all humanity, and save the immortal glory of the American name. [Applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. DINSMORE. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, probably it is advisable to state in precise terms the nature of the controversy before the House. What is it that the Cubans ask? Do they ask us to intervene? They have never asked it. Do they ask us to make war on Spain? They have never thought of such a thing. What do they ask? They ask us to recognize the insurgent forces as a belligerent power; that is all. And what benefits would the Cubans derive from such a course on our part? A day or two ago I read in the RECORD an eloquent answer to this question.

It was part of a speech delivered in this House by the present chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs [Mr. HITT]. I commend that speech to every Republican in this House, including the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as one which every American citizen can afford to stand upon. Substantially he told his colleagues and the country that it would place the Spaniards and the Cubans upon an equality on sea and land, giving to the parties access to American ports and American markets on terms of equality; and that this done, the brave Cubans would speedily achieve liberty and independence.

Early in the history of the Cuban revolution there arose between Congress and the executive department of the Government a sharp conflict of opinion as to the duty of this Government in the premises. This conflict of opinion still exists. Over two years ago Congress, by almost a unanimous vote, passed a resolution favoring the recognition of the insurgent forces as a belligerent power. The Executive then insisted and now insists upon treating the revolutionary forces as mere rioters, without standing or achievements sufficient to justify their recognition as belligerents. The retirement of Mr. Cleveland and the installation of a new President brought no change in the Government's Cuban policy, so the question now before this House is the identical question acted upon in so decisive a manner by Congress two years ago.

Those who regard it as the duty of the United States to extend recognition to the Cuban patriots insist that a condition of public war exists on the island; that for over three years the Cuban forces have successfully kept the field against superior numbers; that the revolutionary army has gained constantly in numbers, discipline, and equipments, and to-day stands as an impassable wall of fire against the aggression of the Spanish legions.

The President and his supporters, while not denying that the Spaniards have failed to make any headway, while admitting that the insurgents, by force of arms, have for three years held possession of a large portion of the island, contend that this is not enough. They insist that the establishment of a permanent form of government and the organization of the civil state in all its details is necessary to justify the recognition of the Cuban revolutionary government as a belligerent power. No such principle is laid down by the great writers; not a line or a syllable in any work on international law supports this monstrous proposition. In the near future I shall seek an opportunity to discuss this branch of the question and present to the House a compilation of the authorities bearing upon it.

But let us concede, for the purposes of this discussion, that the law has been correctly stated by gentlemen who insist that before the Cuban authorities can be recognized as a belligerent power they must have a thoroughly organized government, located at a permanent capital, with competent tribunals for the administration of justice and the preservation of order. Even judged by

this standard, the Cuban Government can challenge comparison of the conditions existing under the flag of the republic with those prevailing in the region dominated by the Spaniards.

Within the insurgent lines noncombatants and women and children are in no danger of harm. The husbandman tills his fields; the shepherd attends his flocks; the shopkeeper sells his wares; the peaceful folk are unvexed by robbers and secure from false imprisonment or assassination. In regions under Spanish subjection murder, robbery, rapine are systematically practiced by the officers and soldiery of the Spanish Government. Within the insurgent lines are due respect for the rights of noncombatants and regard for the sacred persons of women and children. Under the Spanish flag butchered peasantry, defiled womanhood, the consignment of thousands to death from starvation, the desolation of the desert, and the gloom of the grave tell a story of brutality unparalleled in the annals of Christian nations.

Under such circumstances how puerile, how shameless is the pretense that this brave people have not long ago achieved a standing entitling them to recognition as belligerents. The members of this House know that such a contention is a travesty upon reason. By an overwhelming majority it has so declared, and if, somehow, the shambles that bind it could be cut it would so declare again. But, Mr. Speaker, of what value are our opinions, when, in disregard of the expressed will of the American people, in the teeth of Congressional action demanding the recognition of belligerency, two Presidents have enforced a policy constituting this Government an active partner of Spain in the prosecution of the war? During all the years of Cuba's desperate struggle for liberty the Spaniards have been allowed to purchase in our markets arms, munitions of war, provisions, clothing—everything essential to the vigorous prosecution of the war—while every power at the command of the Government of the United States has been used to prevent the Cuban patriots from exercising the same privilege. Our coasts, from New York to New Orleans, have been patrolled by war ships, at an expense of millions, to prevent vessels laden with supplies for the Cuban army from leaving our ports. Thus have we performed for the Spaniards services they could not have performed for themselves, for it is notorious that Spain's navy is impotent—that once a filibuster gets clear of American cruisers it cheerily pursues its way and arrives safely at its destination.

Mr. Speaker, what the Cubans pray for, what the Americans demand, is that this partnership between the Spanish butchers and the American Republic shall terminate. Hands off and a fair fight is all that is asked, and to refuse this presents to the world a spectacle disgraceful to the Republic. The ships of the Spaniards welcomed to our ports and going hence laden with implements of destruction, forged by Americans, to be used by the butchers charged with the extermination of a race, while American men-of-war continually search the seas, ready to pounce upon the frail craft that carry scant succor to the bravest of the brave—the unclad heroes who, under Cuba's colors, have dedicated their lives irrevocably to the cause of liberty! Freedom's emblem—the Stars and Stripes—signaling friendly salutation to the flag of the Spanish assassins, while the ban of outlawry is laid upon the banner for which Maceo died and under which Gomez is fighting for the liberation of his country! [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HITT. I yield to the gentleman from Maine such time as he desires.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Chairman, during the progress of this debate liberty has been taken by gentlemen on the other side to diverge from the subject or subjects kindred to the appropriation bill under consideration, and several gentlemen have taken occasion especially to comment on the depressed condition of the cotton manufacturing industry in New England during the past thirty days. One gentleman has gone so far as to state that the cotton industry of this country was prosperous under former tariffs, and now, under the new tariff, wage reductions are in order, conveying the impression that this result is due to our new tariff.

It is important, Mr. Chairman, in examining a subject of this character, to understand exactly the industrial conditions. In the past six months nearly every industry in this country, with the exception of the cotton industry, has undeniably improved in condition.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. And it has improved in condition in the South.

Mr. DINGLEY. In the South, the gentleman tells us, the cotton industry has improved in the last six months; and I am glad that he admits that that is the fact, for I doubt not it is true that the cotton industry in the South is flourishing, while the same industry is not flourishing at this moment in New England. Every industry except one has improved in all parts of the country. First, in the volume of business done; secondly, in the opportunities opened for labor, and thirdly, even to some extent in the increase of wages, although an increase of wages comes as the result of increased opportunities for labor.

Mr. HUNTER. I desire to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. DINGLEY. I prefer not to be interrupted just now. After I conclude, I will yield to questions.

Of course, after such a revulsion of business as we have had during the past three years, recuperation must be slow, inevitably; but that the process of recuperation has begun is evident in nearly every direction but one. Alongside the announcement of a reduction of wages in the cotton industry, in Rhode Island for example, comes information of an increase of wages in the worsted industry of the same State.

While in every direction except the cotton industry the evidences of improvement are unquestionable, yet our friends upon the other side overlook the thousand proofs of recuperation and seize upon the reverses that are taking place in the cotton industry to illustrate the point of view from which they survey the industrial situation of the country.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. In view of the fact that there is protection on every other industry which has permitted this——

Mr. DINGLEY. I prefer not to be interrupted at the present time.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I shall not insist if the gentleman objects.

Mr. DINGLEY. I hope the gentleman will do me the courtesy to endeavor to preserve silence.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I do not blame the gentleman.

Mr. DINGLEY. There is another illustration of the candor of the gentleman. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, it is evident that some exceptional circumstances have arisen which have caused the reverses in the cotton industry—conditions which exist in no other industry. Let us for a moment endeavor to examine and ascertain what these exceptional conditions are.

First, I want to call the attention of gentlemen to the fact that there has been a sudden and unexampled decline in the price of cotton of nearly 33⅓ per cent within a few months, arising entirely from the fact that the planters of the South have persisted in growing perhaps one or two millions of bales more cotton than the world wants for its consumption during the year. Bear in mind that 70 per cent of the cotton production of the world is in the United States.

The production of the United States fixes the price of cotton for the world, and when the planters of the South grow one or two millions more bales of cotton than the world wants, with the pressure for sales that follows, the price falls. The mistake is in not having a more diversified agriculture in the South, so that the production of cotton beyond the world's wants shall not take place and the price of what is grown may be remunerative. Whenever there is put upon the market any article so largely in excess of the world's needs, the price must fall under the economic law, which is above statute law and can not be set aside.

Now, what was the condition of the cotton manufacturing industry at the time that great fall in cotton took place? A decline took place in a brief period from about 8 cents to below 6 cents. As a large proportion of the mills in New England produce goods from six to eight months ahead and hold them in stock, they were caught when cotton fell with goods to that extent made from 8-cent cotton. The buyers, finding cotton had declined to 6 cents, naturally went into the market and demanded cotton goods at the price at which cotton goods could be made with 6-cent cotton. Immediately sales stopped in New England, and Southern mills took the market until Northern mills were compelled to yield. The result was that all the cotton mills in the country that had goods piled up found themselves with immense losses. That was the situation of nearly every mill in New England. They were caught with eight months' stock of goods on hand made out of 8-cent cotton, and the buyer demanding goods made of 6-cent cotton.

This involves the loss of millions inevitably. But that of itself would have been temporary and would have been soon overcome by the mills pocketing the loss, if that had been all there was in the case. What else came in? It so happens that during the past ten years the cotton industry, which had been concentrated so largely in New England until within ten years, has been growing rapidly in the South—properly so, and to the gratification of every right-minded citizen. The growth of the cotton industry in the South has been unexampled. Before it was hardly recognized it was found that the addition to the cotton spindles of this country—largely in the South—had exceeded the demands of the country for cotton goods. That, however, of itself would have been soon adjusted if the basis of competition between the South and New England had been uniform. And here is where the trouble in New England has arisen.

It so happens that wages in Southern mills—of labor which had not before enjoyed an opportunity of entering manufacturing industries—are lower than they are in New England. I have here the report of the committee of the Arkwright Club—the cotton manufacturers' association of New England—that investigated this question of comparative wages, and it will be seen that the

wages of the South for the time being are from 20 to 30 per cent less than the wages in New England. And the labor employed in cotton mills of the South is white labor of excellent material. Northern capital went down South rapidly and took advantage of this cheaper labor.

In due time, by ordinary economical processes in the development of the South, the introduction of new machinery and new methods of industry will bring the wages of labor in the South up to the wages in New England. But they have not done it as yet, although wages are slowly rising there.

That is not all. In New England every State has labor laws, and these labor laws restrict the hours of daily labor for women and children to ten hours per day, in some States to fifty-eight hours per week, and the restriction of the hours of labor of women and children in factories determines the number of hours that the factory can run. In New England in no State can any factory, in consequence of these labor laws, run over ten hours a day except for a few days under exceptional circumstances. But in no one of these Southern States, under Democratic control, is there a labor law that undertakes to limit the hours of daily labor, with a possible exception of one or two States, and the result is——

Mr. FLEMING. Will the gentleman allow me? The State of Georgia has a labor law that limits labor to eleven hours a day.

Mr. WILSON. And I want to say to the gentleman from Maine that the State of South Carolina has a law that limits the hours of labor to eleven hours a day.

Mr. DINGLEY. Very well. We will assume that it is eleven hours in all the Southern States, although I believe the hours are twelve in most Southern States. You see at once that cotton mills in States that have cotton factories with lower wages of labor temporarily—for these wages are going to rise at the South,—with 10 to 20 per cent longer hours have a temporary advantage over similar mills in the States of New England, where wages are from 20 to 30 per cent higher and where the days of labor are restricted to ten hours instead of eleven or twelve.

It was inevitable when this fall of cotton came that brought such a loss upon the mills that had stocks on hand, with these conditions of laoor at the South—temporary, as I believe, for, rest assured, gentlemen, the States of New England will not repeal their labor laws and extend the time of labor in cotton mills to eleven hours, but the Southern States will come up to the standard of New England—that while this temporary advantage of the South continues the cotton industry of the North will be greatly hampered.

There is no mystery about this matter. A protective tariff can not reach and equalize competition between different parts of the same country; it does not profess to do it; it simply reaches and equalizes competition from other countries. There is no competition from other countries in the common cotton goods made in this country, as protective duties prevent it except on the basis of our wages. The competition which New England and the North meets in such goods comes solely from the South at present, and arises from the exceptional conditions of which I have spoken. But these conditions will not continue. All parts of a common country will eventually be reached by the same economic laws; wages will be elevated at the South permanently by and by, and not depressed permanently at the North.

I think it is a serious mistake for Representatives of the South, who desire to improve their economic conditions, to forget that there can be no progress except as it is based on an improvement in the standard of living and an improvement in the earnings of the masses.

It is true that this cotton industry—concentrated as it has been in New England—is to-day suffering a severe blow. This blow for the time being involves, unfortunately, and it is claimed necessarily, a temporary return to the wages of 1893–1895, for the reduction that is now being made throughout New England is simply a reduction to the basis of 1893–1895—the increase having been made in 1895, when it was supposed that business was about to improve; but it did not.

Now, it is said that the tariff has something to do with this. The tariff, so far as it is based on the protective idea, deals simply, as I have said, with competition from abroad. We do not have competition from abroad on these coarse goods with respect to which the difficulty has arisen. The competition is only from the South; and it is serious at the present time because of the fact that the standard of wages at the South is lower than that of New England and the hours of daily labor are longer. And it ill becomes those whose legislation allows eleven or twelve hours per day in the mills of the Southern States to rise here and reprove the conditions in New England, where no factory can run longer than ten hours per day.

You men of the South ought, for your own interests, to bring down your hours of daily labor to the standard which exists in New England, and not put upon us conditions which in the minds of many seem to afford no escape except by coming down to your standard. The remedy is to lift your standard, not to depress ours. While temporarily these conditions have, as is claimed, forced upon New England mills a reduction of wages, yet I hope that these conditions are temporary, and that in good time wages at the South will be lifted and the hours of daily labor shortened, and thereby a full remedy be provided.

I wish to call attention, Mr. Chairman, to another fact. The cotton schedule of the existing tariff as to all common cotton goods—the class of goods now in dispute—is precisely the same as the cotton schedule of the tariff of 1894; one is identical with the other, and both are thoroughly protective. Hence there have been no changed conditions created by tariff legislation. There have been no changed conditions created as to our ability to export goods. We are exporting an increasing quantity of goods instead of a decreasing quantity; the coarsest goods to be sure, yet no difficulty has arisen in that respect.

The difficulty comes from internal competition which can not be reached by tariffs, but ought to be reached by lifting the wages of competing Southern mills and shortening the hours of labor there to the standard of the North, as will be done ultimately. Progress in that direction can not be set back; for the laws which bind the people of this country, all the tendencies of our institutions, tend to the gradual increase of the earnings of the masses, upon which prosperity depends. I rejoice in the success of Southern cotton mills, but I want their success to be based on wages as good as those paid in the North and on legislative action that provides for no longer hours of daily labor. Whatever advantages, if any, they have from natural conditions are legitimate and proper.

I think that very likely this crisis would have been postponed for a year, perhaps two years, perhaps longer, if it had not been for this sudden and unexampled fall in the price of cotton, arising from the production of a crop far beyond the demands of the world. Difficulties like this will occasionally come; they can not be provided against by legislation or by any Executive action, or by any working of the law of supply and demand. But in due time this difficulty will be corrected. The lesson of the past year, showing the results of raising more cotton than the world wants, will not be lost next year; consequently the price will inevitably rise. But such an unexampled fall in cotton in so short a time has never been encountered by this industry before. There have been falls as great as this, but they have been spread over a more extended period.

Mr. Chairman, it was not my purpose to discuss this question, especially on this bill; but the use that is attempted to be made of an exceptional condition as to one industry has compelled a statement of facts that are open to every investigator. When gentlemen on the other side undertake to say that the condition as to this particular industry (all other industries having improved) shows that the protective system is a failure, they simply draw a conclusion without any warrant of facts. The protective system is a success so far as it is intended to apply—namely, to competition with foreign countries. It never was designed to reach, and never can possibly reach, competition between different parts of the same country. And there must in due time be by State laws an equalizing of the hours of daily labor in our factory system.

When the mills in certain portions of this country manufacturing cotton goods, textiles, or other articles can run longer hours under the legislation of particular States than the mills in other portions of the country, then there arises at once a competition that has a tendency to drag down rather than to lift up; and if, in the long run, there is no equalizing of these conditions of labor by State legislation, assuredly the labor organizations of this country will insist on such an amendment to the Constitution as will enable Congress to equalize the hours of labor in the factories throughout this country. [Applause.]

My friend from New Jersey [Mr. STEWART] says that in his State the hours of labor are fixed for women and children at not more than fifty-five hours per week, and that this legal regulation determines the time during which the factories can run.

Mr. WILSON. Will the gentleman from Maine allow me to ask a question?

Mr. DINGLEY. Does it relate to the point that I am now discussing?

Mr. WILSON. Directly on that point.

Mr. DINGLEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WILSON. Does not the length of the hours of labor bear upon the amount of the product rather than upon the cost of the product?

Mr. DINGLEY. The gentleman knows in an industry like the cotton industry, where the work is done by machinery, the production is practically determined by the time that the machinery is run. The production is increased within the limits of the extension of the hours of labor, provided they do not go beyond the point of endurance. In other words, the character and speed of machinery practically determine the product.

Mr. WILSON. The amount of the product of a factory is determined by the hours of labor in the factory, and the cost of the

product is the same as if the hours were distributed over the various days that the factory is in operation.

Mr. DINGLEY. I will not undertake to discuss that question with the gentleman. I have here the report of the committee of the Arkwright Club, which goes fully into these questions, and which I ask the permission of the House to insert in my remarks. The report deals with the entire subject, and shows the difference in the labor cost of production in cotton mills of the South and of New England. It deals with the question of daily and weekly wages, and shows the average labor cost per pound of production. That will touch the point to which the gentleman is referring, as I understand him.

Mr. GAINES. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him at this point?

Mr. DINGLEY. Certainly.

Mr. GAINES. You have not made any allusion to the fact that the cotton is grown in the neighborhood of the mills. You do not take into consideration the fact that the mills are established practically in the cotton fields of the South, where the cost of transportation is entirely eliminated.

Mr. DINGLEY. That was supposed years ago to give important advantages to this industry in the Southern States. But experience has demonstrated the fact that it does not give any special advantage. That point is considered in this report, which I will print with my remarks.

Mr. GAINES. How is it, then, that so many of the Eastern mills are going there and locating?

Mr. DINGLEY (continuing). In other words, whatever is gained in the saving of transportation on the raw material is lost in the transportation of the manufactured goods, and so practically these amounts equalize each other.

Mr. BAILEY. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him for a moment?

Mr. DINGLEY. Certainly.

Mr. BAILEY. Is it not a fact that so many more yards of cotton goods are consumed in the milder climate of the Southern States, at the point of production, that the saving in transportation of the raw material is an essential item, as compared with the products of the mills in the extreme eastern part of the country?

Mr. DINGLEY. But the gentleman is aware, certainly, of the the fact that nearly all of the goods manufactured, either in the South or the East, are sent to the great centers of trade for distribution.

Mr. BAILEY. But these goods must be consumed amongst the masses of the people; and in the Southern States—in the milder climate there—the larger proportion is consumed by the people who live in those States, at the point of production.

Mr. DINGLEY. A very large proportion of the cotton goods manufactured in the South, just as in the New England States, is transported first to New York and from there distributed according to the demands of trade.

Mr. BAILEY. That depends on what the gentleman calls "a large proportion." It is true that some of the goods manufactured in Southern mills find their way to New York, and it is true in some cases that freight may be paid both ways. But as a general rule it does not apply to goods manufactured in the Southern cotton mills.

Mr. DINGLEY. Well, the committee on the part of the Arkwright Club tell us that in their opinion cheaper labor and long hours and what they call freedom from legislative interference are the principal advantages of the South. They state that the other advantages the gentleman claims are unimportant and of doubtful value.

Mr. BAILEY. Let me say to the gentleman from Maine that the practice of the cotton trade of the South is that where the goods are ordered, for instance, from a New York house, they are shipped to the retail merchant directly from the place of production.

Mr. DINGLEY. In some cases, but, I think, not generally.

Mr. BAILEY. Almost entirely.

Mr. DINGLEY. I will leave that to gentlemen who are conversant with the business, and as the entire matter is embodied in this report of the Arkwright Club, of Boston, I ask leave to incorporate it here as a part of my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maine asks leave to print the paper, to which he has referred in connection with his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The paper is as follows:

[Boston Journal, January 2, 1898.]

THE CRISIS HERE—THE ARKWRIGHT CLUB, OF BOSTON, REPORTS ON SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS—CHEAPER LABOR AND LONGER HOURS THE SOLE CAUSE OF THE DIFFERENCE IN THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

The discussion in cotton manufacturing circles to-day centers on a recent meeting of the Arkwright Club, of Boston, at Young's Hotel and the reading of a report on Southern cotton mills before that body.

The club ascribes the entire cause for the present crisis in the North to the Southern cotton mills.

The committee discussing Southern mills says: And now what are their advantages? The southerner claims that there are several. First, that cotton is conveniently near, and that freight on it can be saved; second, that water power is abundant if you care to utilize it, and that coal is cheap if you prefer to run by steam; third, that labor is abundant and cheap, and not inclined to organize against the employers; fourth, that the enactment of restrictive labor laws is not likely to trouble manufacturers for many years.

In our opinion the cheap labor, long hours, and freedom from legislative interference are the chief advantages, and the others are unimportant and of doubtful value.

The cost of erection and maintenance of dams, the necessity of locating mills to be run by water power in low places where the light is shut out, and the additional cost of building foundations, which sometimes have to be started 20 or 25 feet below the surface of the ground, all contribute to make the investment so large that the interest on it goes far toward offsetting the cost of steam power.

The cost of coal varies in different localities from $1.65 per ton for Tennessee bituminous, at which one manufacturer expects to contract for his coal for the coming year, to $3.40 for Pocahontas coal at another point. In some mills wood is used for fuel, costing from $1.10 to $1.40 per cord, and 2 cords of wood are generally considered equal in value to 1 ton of coal.

The saving of freight on cotton amounts to but little and is offset by freight on the goods which have to be shipped North.

The advantages, however, which pertain to labor are very great. The long hours run and the low prices paid, we believe, make the cost of labor in the South about 40 per cent less than in the North. The working day in North Carolina is twelve hours, 24 per cent longer than in Massachusetts, and the price paid per day for common labor in the mills is from 50 to 75 cents.

The committee find that the lessened cost of construction of mills in the South is equaled by the increased cost of machinery, and that practically the sole cause of the growing supremacy of the South is the hours of labor and the wages.

The committee says: "We obtained prices for labor in several mills, and feel that we are making a conservative statement in saying that there is a difference between the prices paid there and in Massachusetts of at least 40 per cent. For instance, the prices paid speeder tenders varied from $3.90 to $4.80 per week of sixty-six hours. Our prices are from $7 to $9.50 for fifty-eight hours.

In submitting this statement we think a better basis for comparison can be given by taking a given number of spindles and showing the cost of running them in both places. The cost of running 112 slubber spindles, 408 intermediate and 408 fine, in one mill we visited, was $36.70 for sixty-six hours. One hand runs 2 slubbers of 56 spindles each, at 75 cents per day; three hands run 4 intermediate frames of 102 spindles each, at 80 cents per day each, and two hands run 3 fine frames of 136 spindles each, at 65 cents per day each.

In one of the newest and best-arranged Northern mills the same number of spindles of each kind is run the same length of time for $35.84, a price 34 per cent more than in the Southern mill. In another Northern mill, not so well arranged and older, the same work costs $43.29, which is 62 per cent more than in the Southern mill.

In the ring spinning department but little difference is made between the prices paid for running warp and filling, 8½ cents per side being paid for 96 spindles of warp and 9 cents for filling. Our schedule price per hour is 28.4 per cent higher on warp and 56.2 per cent on filling. Spooling, 50 cents per day; warping, 50 cents per day for tending 2 warpers.

For weaving the prices paid were 17½ cents for 55 yards, 64 by 64, 38½ inches, and 20 cents for 55 yards, 68 by 72, 39 inches, in one mill; 17½ cents for 62 yards, 39 inches, 64 by 60, made of 34 warp and 41 filling, in another mill. In still another mill 25 cents for 60 yards, 39 inches, 68 by 72, 4.75 goods. The prices paid in Massachusetts for weaving these goods are from 40 to 60 per cent higher.

In regard to the amount of cloth produced per spindle and per loom, we find the first-class, well-managed Southern mill compares favorably with similar mills here. One mill running day and night produced 1.20 pounds per spindle in every fifty-eight hours' run. The goods produced were 38½ inches, 64 by 64, and 39 inches, 68 by 72.

The total cost of labor in several well-run mills was found to be under 4 cents per pound. We do not know of any mill in Massachusetts making similar goods in which the cost is less than 6 cents, or 50 per cent more than this.

Since this report was written, a statement has been furnished us of prices paid for ring spinning in three mills which we did not visit. They are lower than those given above, being 7, 7½, and 8 cents per side per day on frames of 256 spindles, 128 per side. It is also stated that one of the largest manufacturers in the South asserts that the average earnings of his weavers were less than $4 per week.

We do not think that the astounding difference in the labor conditions at the South and at the North in cotton mills has ever been more emphatically and more lucidly set forth than in this statement. It will be seen at once by every manufacturer that this item, and this item alone, is sufficient to account fully for all the difference between the prosperity of Southern manufacturing and the adversity of Northern mills; between the activity in the construction of new mills at the South and the stagnation of a similar industry in this part of the country.

Mr. DINGLEY. I do not wish to be understood, or misunderstood, as criticising in any manner the remarkable success which the cotton industry has had in the Southern States. I glory in it, and I shall glory all the more when I find that the Southern States, taking advantage of our protective system, shall develop their industries in a thousand other directions, and thus increase the demand for its labor and raise wages as ours have been raised in New England. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The present low wages at the South and long hours of labor are temporary conditions that, in my judgment, within some time, how long I can not say, the inevitable law of economic progress will overcome; and wages at the South, gradually rising, will rise still more, and will rise throughout the country. Therefore, I deprecate any conditions in any part of our country that tend to compel competition in such manner as to force us down to your basis of wages rather than bring you up to our basis, because I believe that your highest prosperity depends on the highest possible wages for the masses of your own people, for it must be remembered that even with a reduction of 10 per cent the wages paid in Southern cotton mills are still lower than those paid in New England, and higher than those paid in Europe.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a pertinent question?

Mr. DINGLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. KITCHIN. I understand the gentleman to say that these cotton manufactures in which the troubles are now occurring have no foreign competition, but that the competition is from the South, and that only such coarse goods——

Mr. DINGLEY. I say generally that there are no common cotton goods imported. The cotton goods that are imported are all fine goods.

Mr. KITCHIN. And most of the goods made in the South are common cotton goods. Now, does the protective tariff increase the price of labor in such factories?

Mr. DINGLEY. In the factories of the South? Eventually it must.

Mr. KITCHIN. I mean now.

Mr. DINGLEY. In fact, I may say to the gentleman, already your wages have increased some, and increased because you have introduced these manufacturing industries under the policy of protection, and they will go on increasing in the future.

Mr. KITCHIN. But there is no foreign competition with those goods.

Mr. DINGLEY. Supposing there is not, in the common goods——

Mr. KITCHIN. How, then, does the tariff affect labor in those factories which have no competition with foreign factories?

Mr. DINGLEY. Because the basis of competition in this country under protection is inevitably the basis of our standard of wages and not the standard of wages abroad. That is the object of the protective system. The object is to prevent the decline of wages here by the bringing in of foreign goods that come in competition with our own and which, under free trade, would be sold at a price which compels the reduction of wages. That is just what is taking place in a lesser degree now in New England with the competition of the South.

Mr. KITCHIN. I understood the gentleman to say that the fall of wages in New England factories had been caused by competition from the South; that it was not affected by foreign competition.

Mr. DINGLEY. That is so.

Mr. KITCHIN. And did not the gentleman, in the former part of his speech, say that the protective-tariff system applied to those articles which had foreign competition and did not apply to the conditions which you were then discussing?

Mr. DINGLEY. I said that a protective system would only protect as against foreign competition, and when the competition was between different parts of the same country, the protective system, being a duty on imports, could not apply; but there are other methods of advancing the protection of labor beside that of protective duties. One is, by labor laws, reducing the hours of labor. That is one direction in which a labor-protective system may act. When there is one portion of our country that is producing cotton goods, running its machinery eleven or twelve hours per day, and especially when it is doing this for less wages than another part of the country, which can run its machinery only ten hours a day, the effect of such competition is either to destroy the industry in the communities having the ten-hour day or to compel a reduction of wages; and we do not want anything of that kind. We want to avoid it.

Mr. KITCHIN. But that is not a protective-tariff system that does that.

Mr. DINGLEY. I can not yield for any more interruptions.

Mr. KITCHIN. I hope the gentleman will not get impatient.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I should like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. DINGLEY. I will hear the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I understand that the Committee on Labor are to-day having a hearing on a bill proposing to reduce the hours of labor in the United States to eight hours.

Mr. DINGLEY. You mean labor in Government employ?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. All labor.

Mr. DINGLEY. Oh, no; that would be unconstitutional. That is why I suggested that we may have to come, by and by, to an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress the power to fix the hours of labor in the factories in this country, as far as women and children are concerned.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. So as to protect you from the South!

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman see to it that such a measure is brought in?

Mr. DINGLEY. Will the gentleman favor it?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I will, indeed. Will you vote for it?

Mr. DINGLEY. I am confident that the Southern States themselves, although completely under Democratic control, will ultimately enact such legislation and reduce the hours of labor, for it is an evil to have factories running eleven or twelve hours per day in one part of the country and ten hours per day in another part of the country, bringing the two into competition and compelling the latter to either close or go back to longer hours.

But if, in progress of time, that is not done, then I am sure the labor organizations of this country will insist that no State in this country shall, by refusal to enact proper legislation, continue a condition of labor in this country that will tend to increase the hours of labor. [Applause on the Republican side].

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Maine yield to the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. DINGLEY. I will.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I understood the gentleman from Maine to say a moment ago that the tendency of a protective tariff was to a reduction of the hours of labor.

Mr. SHATTUC. I insist, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman from Maine should be allowed to proceed without interruption. Gentlemen on the other side have been speaking for a long time, and now we desire time on this side.

Mr. DINGLEY. One at a time. Here I see four gentlemen desiring to interrupt me. I am listening to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I understood the gentleman to say that the tendency of a protective tariff was in the direction of shortening the hours of labor.

Mr. DINGLEY. I said that its tendency was to increase the wages of labor. That is my statement.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I understood you to say that it shortens the hours of labor.

Mr. DINGLEY. I said nothing of that kind, because it does not address itself to that matter.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Why, then, if I did not understand the gentleman, my question is not pertinent.

Mr. BAILEY. Inasmuch, Mr. Chairman, as the time fixed for this vote approaches, and inasmuch as we are now having a debate upon the tariff question, I ask the gentleman from Maine if it would be agreeable to that side of the House to let the committee rise and go into the House and have the time extended.

Mr. HITT. I shall have to object to that.

Mr. DINGLEY. I am speaking in the time of this side of the House and in direct reply to assaults made by the other side in their time.

Mr. BAILEY. But the other side would be pleased to have an opportunity to answer. I do not wish to further consume your time.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have you anything further that you desire to say?

Mr. BAILEY. Not if the gentleman is not willing to extend the time.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I would ask the gentleman from Maine if it would not be a more simple way out of the difficulty for the New England States, that can not compete with the Southern mills, to cease trying to compete with the mills we have?

Mr. DINGLEY. In other words, you ask if it would not be a more simple solution for New England to close its mills and abandon an industry which has existed there for seventy-five years, rather than to hope that you will eventually pay New England wages.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Nothing in the world can enable you to compete with the mills of the South but a protective tariff for New England, and that you can not get.

Mr. RIDGELY. I should like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. DINGLEY. I will yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. RIDGELY. I will make it short. Taking it for granted that the tariff bill will advance the wages here, where labor is not overcrowded, will overproduction advance the price of goods in the open market?

Mr. DINGLEY. Well, I will reply by another question. Does the gentleman desire to extend our trade to foreign countries at the price of reducing the wages of own people? [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. RIDGELY. No, sir, I do not; but your position puts you in that hole. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. DINGLEY. I will simply say that our theory is that when we develop an industry in this country by means of protection, we tend to increase wages. Take the tin-plate industry that we established by the tariff of 1890. When it was established, we were buying all our tin plate abroad. We put a protective duty upon it, which could be reduced as time went on, and what has been the result? We are making nearly all the tin plate consumed in this country, and the price, taking into consideration quality, is lower than before this protective duty was imposed. [Applause on the Republican side.] And, more than that, I am informed that within a few weeks a large quantity of tin plate has been shipped to London for the purpose of making cans and sold in England because the quality of our tin is superior to that produced in Wales. [Renewed applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. RIDGELY. Then is that a fact that in raising the price of labor you cheapen the goods?

Mr. DINGLEY. It has always been the effect of a protective

duty. Gradually, as you establish the industry, you cheapen the goods by stimulating the inventive genius of our people.

Mr. Chairman, when you establish any industry resulting in the employment of more labor and when you increase the production of articles already made here and reduce the importation of articles that we may make without natural disadvantage, you increase the opportunities for labor, and if you increase the opportunities for labor, wages rise inevitably. Where there are two jobs seeking one man, wages rise; and where there are two men seeking one job, wages fall. That is the law.

That is the way protective duties develop our industries and tend to increase the demand for labor and consequently increase wages; and it is then, as I have said, that the masses of our people have the highest measure of prosperity.

Now, Mr. Chairman, a single word further. I beg pardon for my divergence from the subject before the House, but this reply has been called out by my friend from Kansas and my friend from Kentucky, and I thought it was as germane to the bill as much that has been said on the other side of the House.

Now, a single word further. The gentleman from Kansas still keeps up the chatter that the existing tariff will not produce revenue enough. I have heard that for some time, and I want to say to my friend from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON] and other gentlemen who have been keeping up this chatter that you had better be pretty prompt, because your time for such talk will soon be gone. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Will the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means please fix the exact time?

Mr. DINGLEY. I will say that the time will come earlier than the period I fixed as a prophecy on the floor of this House six weeks ago.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. As the gentleman is in the prophecy business, will he not please fix the date? [Laughter on the Democratic side.] Tell us when this good time, so long delayed, will come.

Mr. DINGLEY. I wish to say to the gentleman from Kansas that while he was making this chatter, only yesterday, the receipts from customs alone by the Treasury of the United States were a little over $860,000. I want to say further that the receipts of this month will be as large as the average monthly expenses for six months, from the 1st day of January to the 1st day of July.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman permit me?

Mr. DINGLEY. No; I know what the gentleman is going to say. He is going to call attention to the fact that the expenses in January are largely in excess of the receipts. I think I will take the time myself.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maine declines to yield.

Mr. DINGLEY. Now, the gentleman from Kansas ought to know, and I think he does know, that January and July are the two great months for large expenditures under this Government, and rarely, if ever, do the receipts for those months meet the expenditures. The half-yearly payment of interest becomes due in January and July, with other large expenditures. But the gentleman will remember that the average monthly expenditures from the 1st of January to the 1st of July next will be not exceeding $29,000,000 or $30,000,000 per month.

This month they will run up to $34,000,000, perhaps, because it is the interest-paying month; but the average of the six months will not exceed $29,000,000 or $30,000,000. Now, the receipts for this month will come very near, if not fully, meeting this average monthly expenditure for the six months. Again, the receipts for customs were increased at least two and one-half million dollars from last month, and they will be three millions larger than in the month of January of last year, under the Wilson tariff law, which the gentleman from Kansas favored.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield for just one question?

Mr. DINGLEY. Yes, I will.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I was going to say that the report from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury shows that yesterday the excess of the expenditures over the receipts was $190,745.09.

Mr. DINGLEY. How much interest was paid yesterday? Will the gentleman read that item?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I do not know. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I will answer the gentleman from Maine, if he will permit me. [Cries of "No!" "No!" "No!" on the Republican side.]

Mr. DINGLEY. Now, Mr. Chairman, I did not think it important to make any reply to what the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON] said on this point, and what several other gentlemen have said, because the progress of events will make a reply which will silence the gentleman in a very short time. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Now, if the gentleman from Maine will permit me, I have the item here and I can tell him.

Mr. DINGLEY. Well, what is it?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. The amount paid for interest yesterday was $100,000, a mere bagatelle.

Mr. DINGLEY. The average expenses per day in this country are now about $1,100,000; the receipts yesterday were over $1,300,000; so that really there was a surplus yesterday over the average daily expenses. But there was a large payment on account of pensions stretching forward through the month, and also a payment of interest, so that the receipts on that particular day do not equal the expenses. It is that very thing which illustrates the course of the gentlemen here; if they can only find one small thing that seems to sustain their contention, they forget the whole volume of facts that show otherwise. They see the speck on the barn door, but they never can see the barn door. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. DINSMORE. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON].

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I am not surprised that the gentleman from Maine, having got hold of a hot wire, should have made the labored explanation as to why the bill that was intended to promote industry has not promoted industry. I have only three minutes and I have not time to answer all his argument. He dwelt long upon the argument that the reduction of wages in Maine was due to the fact that wages were cheaper down in the Southern States.

Now, the gentleman ought to know, and undoubtedly does know, that cheap labor is the dearest thing in the world. James G. Blaine, of sacred Republican memory, proved that fact some years ago in his report upon the manufactories of Europe, where he says that goods produced by cheap labor are produced at great cost. The true explanation why the New England cotton manufacturers can not manufacture as cheap as those in the South is this: In New England there is a large population which has become more extensive, and the landlord can and does extract from the laborer a larger proportion of his wages in payment for rent, and the New England manufacturers are unable to pay the wages to compete with the Southern States, where land is more plentiful and rents are lower.

Now, in Denver, Colo.—in a State where they pay the highest wages of any State in the Union—the Overland Cotton Mill to-day is sending its goods to Massachusetts and competing with the goods of all parts of the United States. So the only way in which the gentleman from Maine can fortify his position is by the suggestion that we must have a protective tariff in favor of New England against the Southern States. That will carry the protective-tariff policy out to its legitimate conclusion, each State protecting itself against the others, each county protecting itself against other counties, and finally, following out the gentleman's line of policy, we shall have each township, I presume, protecting itself against the competition of other townships. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I hope the gentleman will give me two minutes more.

Mr. DINSMORE. I can not possibly do so.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I have a little extract I should like to read.

Several MEMBERS. Put it in the RECORD.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I ask leave to put this extract in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

[The extract referred to will be found in a previous part of the remarks of Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas.]

Mr. DINSMORE. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. WHEELER].

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I have been amazed and mortified at the expressions made in the highest legislative body of the greatest Government on earth. Expressions which can only be construed as a demand that this powerful Republic should so direct its policy and so legislate as to avoid the possibility of war with Spain. The spirit generated by such a policy and by talks and speeches of that character dragged down the great Empires of Assyria and Rome and Greece and Carthage from the highest to the lowest grade of nations. This was the kind of talk of the Tories in the Hartford convention, and which for nearly a century has been denounced as treason.

I do not question for a moment the patriotic impulses of the distinguished gentlemen who oppose granting belligerent rights to Cuba, but I allude to these historic facts to warn my friends of the criticisms to which in the future they are in danger of being subjected.

I would like to reply to the tariff speech of Mr. DINGLEY, but where the honor and glory of my country is on the one side and dollars and cents on the other, my voice and efforts will be exercised in defense of and in uplifting American honor, glory, and chivalry.

I am astounded that representatives of the bravest men on earth

should stand upon this floor and declare that our action must be governed by a fear of war with Spain.

Such speeches and such a spirit always have invited rather than prevented war, and the inculcation of such a spirit among our people in case of war would largely tend to bringing upon us an ignoble defeat.

Up to 1865 the dominant spirit which controlled in this country was one of honor, chivalry, glory, and patriotism. To-day the dominant spirit is pride in gold, wealth, and palaces, and in effecting marriage alliances with dukes, princes, and counts, and the exercise of the entire power of the legislative branch of the Government is now in the interest of money changers and millionaires and against the interest of the mass of the people.

The spirit of chivalry and true nobility taught by American mothers has made our country the pride and fear of the world.

God forbid that this should be supplanted by the pride of money and wealth—the worship of Mammon!

God forbid that the growing generation should prefer to be money changers rather than brave soldiers, fighting, and if need be dying, in the front rank of battle.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. DINSMORE. I yield the remainder of my time to the honorable gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEWIS].

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the courtesy of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DINSMORE]. My only regret is that he has not more time to give me. The two or three minutes now allowed before the time fixed for the termination of this debate would not be sufficient to enable me to discharge the duty which my friend from Arkansas has assigned me in addressing myself to a particular phase of the Cuban question which he desired me especially to discuss. I thank, too, the honorable chairman, the gentleman from Illinois, who also extended to me some time. But I will not impose myself in any degree upon the patience and courtesy of the House.

Mr. HITT. I move that the committee now rise and report the bill to the House with a favorable recommendation.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HEPBURN reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6449) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and had directed him to report the same back with a recommendation that it pass.

The SPEAKER. The question is upon the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

Mr. HITT moved the previous question on the engrossment, third reading, and passage of the bill.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. BAILEY. I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry. I believe that either at this point or after the engrossment of the bill it is in order to move to recommit the bill with instructions.

The SPEAKER. The time when such motion can be made is after the bill has been engrossed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. BAILEY. I move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instructions to report it back with the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

That a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending parties, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

[Applause.]

Mr. HITT. I make a point of order against this proposed instruction, which is in the nature of an amendment, that it is not germane to the bill, and that it is also obnoxious under the rule as new legislation.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. BAILEY. Before the Chair sustains that point, I desire to say that my understanding with gentlemen on the other side was that if we did not press this amendment during the session of the committee yesterday we were to have a vote upon this motion to recommit with instructions.

Several MEMBERS. Oh, no!

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, there was no understanding of the kind. The matter of amendments was presented and pressed persistently by many gentlemen, and there was a statement by gentlemen on that side that they proposed to make a motion to recommit with instructions; but the nature of the instructions to accompany the motion was not stated; and a gentleman who makes a motion proposing instructions which are subject to a point of order must take the consequences. I move the previous question.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from Illinois, I am perfectly satisfied, would not misstate the matter. My conversation, however, was not had with him, but was with other gentlemen on that side. And, if I may be permitted to refer to the matter more fully, I would say that there were gentlemen over there who desired to attend the funeral of a distinguished ex-member of the House, but they did not wish to leave the House if we proposed, on this side, to press the amendment which is the subject of this motion to recommit.

I agreed with those gentlemen that they might absent themselves, with the assurance that we would not demand a division on the amendment during that time, provided they would give us a vote on the motion to recommit the bill with instructions.

Mr. HITT. I understood nothing of the kind. On the contrary, no such understanding was had in the presence of the House or with me. We did have an understanding as to the conduct of the general debate upon the bill, which was departed from by gentlemen on the other side of the House, who occupied, as will be remembered, more than a day in amendments of this character, and in debating amendments similar to this before the general debate properly began.

Mr. BAILEY. That was an arrangement to which the gentleman from Illinois readily assented.

Mr. HITT. The "gentleman from Illinois" did not assent to any motion to recommit.

Mr. BAILEY. I will not be put in the attitude of insisting on an agreement that was not made. But I stand here and declare that I made that statement to the Speaker of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to be distinctly understood as stating that the gentleman from Texas is entirely mistaken when he makes the statement that any agreement was had with him on this subject. The gentleman from Texas notified the Chair that they would make, on his side, no further opposition to the consideration of the bill until the time came when they would offer a motion to recommit. The gentleman has offered the motion to recommit, and the Chair has ruled it out of order. That is all there is of it.

Mr. BAILEY. And I make the statement that I went to the Speaker and stated in conversation with him and two or three other members of the Committee on Foreign Relations who were present, "We have agreed that we will not press this amendment again, so that your friends may be absent, if they desire to attend the funeral of the Commissioner of Patents, provided we can get a vote on the direct motion to recommit with instructions." The Chair assented to that arrangement, as I understood, and I returned to this side of the House and told our friends that we had agreed upon that programme.

Mr. HITT. I would state, Mr. Speaker, that I have never known until this moment, when they were read, what the instructions to be proposed by the gentleman were. Neither the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] nor the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] communicated them to me, and in offering them they took the chance of their being shown to be in opposition to the rules of the House.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from Illinois will understand that when I went to inquire about the subject I distinctly stated that a motion to recommit with instructions would be offered. I did not say that to the gentleman from Illinois, because I did not have the conversation with him, but those gentlemen with whom I had the conversation will remember that fact.

Mr. HITT. Nor was there such conversation in the open House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair simply states that no agreement was made between the Chair and the gentleman from Texas upon that point, and if it needs corroboration, other gentlemen who were present will corroborate it.

Mr. BAILEY. It needs corroboration.

The SPEAKER. The Chair makes this statement: The point is overruled. The question now is——

Mr. BAILEY. And against that statement I make my statement: That we did make an agreement, and that the gentlemen on that side, in pursuance of the agreement, did absent themselves. I appeal from the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. HITT. I move to lay that appeal on the table.

Mr. BAILEY. And upon that question I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas appeals, the question being, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House? And the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] moves to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, this precise question has been ruled on during the course of this debate at least half a dozen times.

Mr. BAILEY. It will be ruled on once more.

Mr. DALZELL. When I get through the gentleman may have the floor.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

Mr. DALZELL. I make the point of order that the appeal is dilatory.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I understand that the motion to lay the appeal on the table cuts off all debate——

The SPEAKER. All this debate has been proceeding by the sufferance of the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Well, then, let us have the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Any gentleman has the right to demand the regular order.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I demand it, unless both sides can be heard.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Mr. Speaker—— [Cries of "Regular order!"]

Mr. DALZELL. I make the point of order that the appeal is dilatory.

The SPEAKER. There is no difficulty about this matter at all. The Chair is perfectly willing to rest it upon the statement which has been made.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. I heard the statement between the gentleman from Texas and the Chair, and the Chair is right. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is right. The Chair will rest it upon the statement which he has made to the House. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. BAILEY. And I will rest it on my statement.

The SPEAKER. That is right. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT], that the appeal be laid upon the table, and on that the gentleman from Texas asks for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, will you please state the question to the House?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has already stated it. It is on a motion to lay the appeal upon the table.

Mr. FLEMING. Will the Chair please state to the House what the precise ruling of the Chair was?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has ruled that the motion to commit with instructions is not in order, upon the ground that a motion to commit, which would not be admissible as an amendment, is not admissible as instructions.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 160, nays 114, answered "present" 4, not voting 78; as follows:

YEAS—160.

Acheson,	Davison, Ky.	Johnson, Ind.	Russell,
Adams,	Dayton,	Johnson, N. Dak.	Sauerhering,
Alexander,	Dingley,	Joy,	Shannon,
Arnold,	Dorr,	Kirkpatrick,	Shattuc,
Baker, Md.	Eddy,	Knox,	Sherman,
Barham,	Ellis,	Lacey,	Showalter,
Barney,	Evans,	Landis,	Smith, Ill.
Barrows,	Faris,	Lawrence,	Smith, S. W.
Bartholdt,	Fenton,	Linney,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Beach,	Fischer,	Littauer,	Snover,
Belford,	Fletcher,	Loud,	Southard,
Belknap,	Foote,	Loudenslager,	Southwick,
Bennett,	Foss,	Lovering,	Spalding,
Bishop,	Fowler, N. J.	Low,	Sperry,
Booze,	Gardner,	Lybrand,	Sprague,
Boutell, Ill.	Gibson,	McCall,	Steele,
Brewster,	Gillet, N. Y.	McIntire,	Stevens, Minn.
Broderick,	Graff,	Mahany,	Stewart, N. J.
Brosius,	Griffin,	Mahon,	Stewart, Wis.
Brown,	Grout,	Marsh,	Stone, C. W.
Brownlow,	Grow,	Mercer,	Strode, Nebr.
Burleigh,	Hager,	Mesick,	Sturtevant,
Burton,	Hamilton,	Miller,	Sulloway,
Butler,	Harmer,	Minor,	Tawney,
Cannon,	Hawley,	Mitchell,	Tayler, Ohio
Capron,	Heatwole,	Morris,	Tongue,
Chickering,	Hemenway,	Northway,	Updegraff,
Clark, Iowa	Henry, Conn.	Odell,	Van Voorhis,
Clarke, N. H.	Henry, Ind.	Olmsted,	Wadsworth,
Cochrane, N. Y.	Hepburn,	Otjen,	Walker, Mass.
Connell,	Hicks,	Overstreet,	Walker, Va.
Connolly,	Hill,	Packer, Pa.	Wanger,
Cousins,	Hitt,	Parker, N. J.	Ward,
Crump,	Hooker,	Payne,	Warner,
Crumpacker,	Hopkins,	Pearson,	Weaver,
Curtis, Iowa	Howe,	Perkins,	Weymouth,
Curtis, Kans.	Howell,	Ray,	White, Ill.
Dalzell,	Hull,	Reeves,	White, N. C.
Danford,	Hurley,	Robbins,	Yost,
Davenport,	Jenkins,	Royse,	Young, Pa.

NAYS—114.

Adamson,	Brenner, Ohio	Cox,	Fowler, N. C.
Allen,	Brousseard,	Cranford,	Fox,
Bailey,	Brucker,	Davey,	Greene,
Baird,	Brundidge,	Davis,	Griffith,
Baker, Ill.	Burke,	De Armond,	Griggs,
Ball,	Campbell,	De Graffenreid,	Hartman,
Bankhead,	Castle,	De Vries,	Hay,
Bartlett,	Clardy,	Dinsmore,	Henry, Miss.
Benton,	Clark, Mo.	Dockery,	Henry, Tex.
Bland,	Clayton,	Driggs,	Hinrichsen,
Bodine,	Cochran, Mo.	Epes,	Howard, Ala.
Botkin,	Cooper, Tex.	Fitzpatrick,	Howard, Ga.
Brantley,	Cowherd,	Fleming,	Hunter,
Jones, Va.	Maguire,	Ridgely,	Sullivan,
Jones, Wash.	Marshall,	Rixey,	Sutherland,
Kelley,	Maxwell,	Robertson, La.	Talbert,
Kitchin,	Meekison,	Robinson, Ind.	Terry,
Kleberg,	Meyer, La.	Sayers,	Todd,
Knowles,	Miers, Ind.	Settle,	Underwood,
Lamb,	Moon,	Shuford,	Vandiver,
Latimer,	Norton, Ohio	Simpson,	Valsiage,
Lewis, Wash.	Norton, S. C.	Sims,	Vincent,
Little,	Ogden,	Slayden,	Wheeler, Ala.
Lloyd,	Osborne,	Smith, Ky.	Wheeler, Ky.
Love,	Otey,	Stallings,	Williams, Miss.
McCulloch,	Peters,	Stark,	Wilson,
McDowell,	Plowman,	Stephens, Tex.	Zenor.
McRae,	Rhea,	Strait,	
Maddox,	Richardson,	Strowd, N. C.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—4.

Berry,	Fitzgerald,	Gaines,	McClellan.

NOT VOTING—78.

Babcock,	Corliss,	Lester,	Prince,
Barber,	Cummings,	Lewis, Ga.	Pugh,
Barlow,	Davidson, Wis.	Livingston,	Quigg,
Barrett,	Dolliver,	Lorimer,	Robb,
Belden,	Dovener,	McAleer,	Shafroth,
Bell,	Elliott,	McCleary,	Shelden,
Benner, Pa.	Ermentrout,	McCormick,	Simpkins,
Bingham,	Gillett, Mass.	McDonald,	Skinner,
Boutelle, Me.	Grosvenor,	McEwan,	Sparkman,
Bradley,	Gunn,	McMillin,	Stokes,
Brewer,	Handy,	Mann,	Stone, W. A.
Bromwell,	Henderson,	Martin,	Sulzer,
Brumm,	Hilborn,	Mills,	Swanson,
Bull,	Jett,	Moody,	Tate,
Carmack,	Kerr,	Mudd,	Taylor, Ala.
Catchings,	Ketcham,	Newlands,	Wilber,
Codding,	King,	Pearce, Mo.	Williams, Pa.
Colson,	Kulp,	Pierce, Tenn.	Young, Va.
Cooney,	Lanham,	Pitney,	
Cooper, Wis.	Lentz,	Powers,	

So the appeal was laid on the table.

The following pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. CORLISS with Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama.

Mr. LORIMER with Mr. BENNER of Pennsylvania.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts with Mr. CUMMINGS.

Mr. MOODY with Mr. ROBB.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts with Mr. FITZGERALD.

Mr. POWERS with Mr. GAINES.

Mr. MANN with Mr. JETT.

Mr. QUIGG with Mr. BERRY.

Mr. SHELDEN with Mr. LENTZ.

Mr. BARRETT with Mr. SPARKMAN.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE with Mr. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. MCEWAN with Mr. BRADLEY.

Mr. CODDING with Mr. STOKES.

Mr. BELDEN with Mr. ADAMSON.

For this day:

Mr. BINGHAM with Mr. LANHAM.

Mr. GROSVENOR with Mr. SWANSON.

Mr. DAVIDSON of Wisconsin with Mr. CARMACK.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin with Mr. YOUNG of Virginia.

Mr. KULP with Mr. ERMENTROUT.

Mr. PEARCE of Missouri with Mr. ELLIOTT.

Mr. PITNEY with Mr. SULZER.

Mr. HILBORN with Mr. LESTER.

Mr. PUGH with Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

Mr. MILLS with Mr. TATE.

Mr. BROMWELL with Mr. PIERCE of Tennessee.

Mr. KETCHAM with Mr. MCMILLIN.

Mr. PRINCE with Mr. LIVINGSTON.

Mr. BABCOCK with Mr. HANDY.

Mr. HENDERSON with Mr. CATCHINGS.

Mr. MCCLEARY with Mr. COONEY.

Mr. MCCLELLAN. Mr. Speaker, I am paired with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE, and withdraw my vote, and ask to be marked "present."

Mr. KITCHIN. The gentleman from Illinois, Mr. JETT, is absent. If present, he would vote "nay." I am authorized to say that for him.

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Speaker, I voted "no" inadvertently. I am paired with the gentleman from Vermont, Mr. POWERS, and withdraw my vote.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. BAILEY. Division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 158, noes 94.

So the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. HITT, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

Mr. RIDGELY. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as a number of us were not permitted time, I ask that the privilege be granted for five days to print in the RECORD remarks upon the bill just passed.

Mr. HITT. The consular and diplomatic bill?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent for general leave to print remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

Mr. MAHANY. I object, Mr. Speaker. I understand the request was made for general leave for five days.

The SPEAKER. The difficulty is that this is a general permission.

Mr. DALZELL. Is it for the gentleman himself?

Mr. HITT. If he would confine his remarks to the consular and diplomatic bill——

Mr. MAHANY. Is it for himself?

Mr. DALZELL. For the House.

Mr. MAHANY. Then I object.

Mr. RIDGELY. Then I ask it for myself.

Mr. MAHANY. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to print remarks upon the consular and diplomatic bill.

Mr. RIDGELY. Upon the Cuban question.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 2728. An act granting a pension to William D. Lamb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2346. An act granting an increase of pension to Christiana C. Queen, widow of Walter W. Queen, rear-admiral United States Navy—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 317. An act granting a pension to William J. Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2753. An act for the relief of Louis A. Yorke—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. HAGER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolution and bill of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

R. Res. 121. Joint resolution to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

H. R. 5493. An act to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. HITT. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

And accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting the annual report of the number and description of copyrighted publications for which entries have been made during the year—to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of survey of Merrimac River, Massachusetts—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a list of leases granted by the Secretary of War during the calendar year 1897—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, a preliminary report of examination on the improvement of the Ohio River from Marietta, Ohio, to Pittsburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. FISCHER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6085) amending section 2139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 201); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BISHOP, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to which was referred the concurrent resolution of the House (House Con. Res. No. 11) in reference to certain proposed improvements of the St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 209); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HOOKER, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. Res. 119) for the improvement of Humboldt Harbor, California, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 206); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same Committee, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. Res. 120) providing for estimates of cost of certain improvements of the mouth of Double Bayou and Galveston Bay, Texas, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 208); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the joint resolution of the Senate (S. R. 16) providing for estimate of cost of certain improvements at Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 213); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. Res. 101) directing the Secretary of War to prepare and submit plans and estimates for dredging Patchogue River, Long Island, and the approach thereto, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 207); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JENKINS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2283) in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 203); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HOOKER, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to which was referred the resolution of the House (House Res. No. 170) with a view to widening and deepening the channel of the East River, Ravenswood, Long Island, N. Y., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 205); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4581) to make available $30,000 for operating a dredge boat at Sabine Pass, Tex., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 212); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. HENRY of Mississippi, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3525) reported in lieu thereof a resolution (House Res. No. 171) for the relief of Mississippi Manufacturing Company, of Wesson, Miss., accompanied by a report (No. 200); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. YOST, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1613) for the relief of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, Cal., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 202); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. STURTEVANT, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1546) granting a pension to Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 210); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DRIGGS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 239) granting an increase of pension to Rosa Karger, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 211); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

ADVERSE REPORT.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 797) to increase the pension of Cornelia L. Brownell, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 204); which said bill and report were laid on the table.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 2113) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Ord Mason—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6948) for the relief of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company—Committee on Naval Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DORR: A bill (H. R. 6949) fixing the time of holding the circuit and district courts in the district of West Virginia—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 6950) to limit the amount of mineral lands included in the same application for patent, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LITTAUER: A bill (H. R. 6951) to provide for a license for the sale of convict-made goods, and for labeling and marking same—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DORR: A bill (H. R. 6952) granting relief to West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri State troops—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 6953) for the relief of certain soldiers, seamen, and marines—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa (by request): A bill (H. R. 6954) to regulate plumbing and gas fitting in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KNOWLES: A bill (H. R. 6955) appropriating money to pay a deficiency due the State of South Dakota under the enabling act, which the Land Department failed to collect, as provided by law, on the sales of public lands—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GROUT: A joint resolution (H. Res. 126) making an appropriation for the improvement of the Anacostia River and the reclamation of its flats—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A joint resolution (H. Res. 127) granting permission to officers of the Army and Navy of the United States to wear the badge adopted by the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: A resolution (House Res. No. 171) for the relief of Mississippi Manufacturing Company, of Wesson, Miss.—to the Committee of the Whole House.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKER of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 6956) for the relief of Thomas J. Benson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BEACH: A bill (H. R. 6957) to relieve William C. Jones from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELDEN: A bill (H. R. 6958) to authorize the President to place Samuel E. St. Onge Chapleau on the retired list of the Army with the rank of captain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON: A bill (H. R. 6959) to amend the muster rolls of Company B, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, so as to place thereon the name of William C. Armstrong—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 6960) granting a pension to Annie E. Joseph—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 6961) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6962) granting a pension to John W. Alyea—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVEY: A bill (H. R. 6963) for the relief of the State National Bank of New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 6964) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6965) granting an increase of pension to Isaac M. Lock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6966) for the relief of Randolph Custer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6967) for the relief of Lewis Beckman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6968) for the relief of John C. Felton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DORR: A bill (H. R. 6969) for the relief of St. John's Catholic Church, at Summersville, Nicholas County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 6970) to increase the pension of Nathan Brumfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FISCHER: A bill (H. R. 6971) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Eugene Ellard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 6972) to remove charge of desertion from the military record of James Stone—to the Committee on Military Affairs,

Also, a bill (H. R. 6973) for the relief of William Roberson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6974) for the relief of Elizabeth Bevins—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GROUT: A bill (H. R. 6975) granting a pension to Lydia Maria Davis, of Proctorsville, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUNTER: A bill (H. R. 6976) to correct the record of Nelson J. Portlaw—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6977) for the relief of the trustees of the Christian Church, of Fredericksburg, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KNOWLES: A bill (H. R. 6978) granting an increase of pension to Simon Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6979) for the relief of James H. Watts, late first lieutenant Company D, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6980) granting an increase of pension to Frederick C. Willor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 6981) for the relief of William Mantlo, of New Kent County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6982) for the relief of Mrs. Ellen H. Smith, of King William County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LESTER: A bill (H. R. 6983) granting a pension to Olivia T. Way—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 6984) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Fred A. Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6985) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Sanford K. Knox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCORMICK: A bill (H. R. 6986) for the relief of Elbridge Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 6987) for the relief of William H. Jordan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 6988) for the relief of Emory T. Hipple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6989) granting an increase of pension to William C. Mills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 6990) for the relief of Thomas F. Ryan—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 6991) increasing the pension of David W. Rumph—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 6992) for relief of Paris Simms and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6993) for the relief of John H. Redman, a citizen of King George County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6994) for the relief of the trustees Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 6995) increasing the pension of Elijah Baxter, late of Company H, One hundred first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Company M, One hundred and fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 6996) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas W. New—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6997) granting a pension to E. E. Harvey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6998) for the relief of Henry K. Hurlbut—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6999) granting a pension to Lewis Zimmeht—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7000) granting a pension to Enoch Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 7001) to increase the pension of George W. Norton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7002) granting a pension to Mary E. Hunter, alias Mary E. McCrory, an army nurse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7003) to increase pension of Ambrose M. Conner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 7004) to correct the military record of John E. McCollough, of Florence, Washington County, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7005) to correct the military record of

Kyrhian Morrissey, of Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7006) to correct the military record of John Stevenson, of Bentleysville, Washington County, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FARIS: A bill (H. R. 7007) to increase the pension of Samuel B. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 7008) granting pension to R. G. English—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 7009) for the relief of the estate of Benjamin D. Carpenter, deceased, late of Brightwood, D. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 7010) for the relief of Mary H. Harbour—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BELDEN: A bill (H. R. 7011) for the relief of Richard Good—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 7012) to provide for pay and certificates of honorable service to the officers and men of Foster's Cavalry Battalion Missouri Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7013) to correct the date of muster of Company F, Pacific Battalion Missouri Home Guards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Petition of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the passage of Senate bill No. 1575 and House bill No. 30, relating to railroad ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BABCOCK: Resolutions of Joe Hooker Post, No. 9, of Baraboo, Wis., in relation to the recognition of Cuba as an independent republic—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BRODERICK: Resolutions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Kansas, in favor of the establishment of a national military park at Vicksburg, Miss.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRUCKER: Petitions of Longshoremen's Union No. 11, of Marquette; Cigar Packers' Union No. 284, of Detroit; Grocers' Clerks' Union of Grand Rapids; International Association of Machinists, of Detroit, and Local Union No. 24, of East Jordan, State of Michigan, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of St. Joseph Society of East Saginaw, Mich., protesting against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BULL: Affidavit of Patrick O'Brien, to accompany House bill No. 3049—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Papers to accompany House bill No. 6482, to grant a pension to Herbert W. Leach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASTLE: Petition of A. D. Lyon and 166 citizens of Redlands, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DAYTON: Petition of Isaac H. Rice, private, Company F, Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Infantry Volunteers, to accompany his bill for increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, affidavit of I. M. Lock, to accompany House bill granting him a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Fairmont, W. Va., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Lewis Beckman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: Resolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of passage of House bill No. 30, known as the anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DINGLEY: Petition of Alonzo Frost and 63 citizens of New Sharon, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DOCKERY: Sundry petitions of the Baptist Young People's Union, Epworth League of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church South, Epworth League of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church, First Baptist Church, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Christian Church, Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church South, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, First Presbyterian Church, and the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of the Christian Church, all of Clinton, Mo., asking for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petitions of the First Baptist Church, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Christian Church, Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church South, First Presbyterian Church, and Cumberland Presbyterian Church, all of Clinton, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Petition of William Heaton, of Allerton, Ill., suggesting a system of banking and currency based on deposits and bank notes, secured by gold and silver, without Government security—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. EVANS: Petition of certain citizens of Kentucky, asking for an increase of pension for Nathan Brumfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Papers to accompany House bill to grant an honorable discharge to Alfred Little, of Kentucky—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSS: Resolution of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the passage of the anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the Illinois Commercial Men's Association, protesting against the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GREENE: Resolution of the Building and Trades Council of St. Louis, Mo., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GROUT: Memorials of the Christian Endeavor Society of Barnet, Vt., protesting against the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, memorial of the Merchants' Association of New York, concerning expenditures in the Post-Office Department—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the Vermont State Sanitary Association, favoring the passage of a bill to establish a bureau of public health in the Treasury Department—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, testimony in the matter of granting a pension to Lydia Maria Davis, of Proctorsville, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAGER: Petition of the Intermediate Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Missouri Valley, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HARMER: Petition of employees of the Internal Revenue Office, Treasury Department, in favor of the new Congressional Library reading room being open evenings, and that the necessary appropriation be made for the additional attendants needed—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Chicago, Ill., favoring the passage of a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HEATWOLE: Petition of the Stoneware Potters' Union of Red Wing, Minn., favoring the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, protests of the German Catholic Central Societies of Belleplaine, Chaska, Red Wing, Waconia, Cologne, Henderson, Shanbassen, Jordan, Shakopee, Faribault, and Glencoe, in the State of Minnesota, in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HICKS: Sundry petitions of the Southern Tobacco Manufacturers' Association, of Danville, Va., and Durham, N. C.; United Indurated Fiber Company, of Lockport, N. Y.; wholesale druggists of the States of California and New York; J. N. Wyllis, of Danville, Va.; Brown Bros. & Co., Winston, N. C.; Renauld & Neiderstadt, of New York City; F. R. Penn & Co. and A. H. Motley, of Reidsville, N. C.; Stickney & Poor Spice Company, Wright & Moody, and 9 other wholesale grocers of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of a trade-mark law and having same registered in the Patent Office and a remedy for the violation of said law—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, protest of the Johnstown Turnverein Society and 104 citizens of Johnstown, Pa., against the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HILL: Petition of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of New England, for an appropriation, as recommended by the United States survey, for making the Connecticut River navigable

for commerce from Hartford to Holyoke, Mass.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HOOKER: Petitions of the Friendship Baptist Church and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of said church, of Nile, N. Y., praying for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cuba, N. Y., Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Nile, N. Y., and 62 citizens of Little Geneva, N. Y., for the passage of a bill to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also (by request), protest of the St. Joseph Society of Dunkirk, N. Y., against the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HUNTER: Paper to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Nelson J. Partlow, late of Company K, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: Resolutions of the St. Leo Society of Chippewa Falls, Wis., in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LACEY: Resolutions of the executive committee of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Commission, for an Indian exhibit at the exposition—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LESTER: Petition of W. W. Warner and 134 citizens of Savannah, Ga., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Petition of Cyrus Durey and 846 others, citizens of Fulton County, N. Y., in favor of a license for the sale of convict-made goods and labeling and marking the same—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCORMICK: Papers to accompany a bill for the relief of Elbridge Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERCER: Petition of the State Teachers' Association of Lincoln, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MILLER: Petition of William H. Jordan, to accompany House bill for his relief—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLMSTED: Petition of the Ministerial Association of Steelton, Pa., in favor of a bill to limit absolute divorce to cases of adultery in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERKINS: Resolutions of the executive committee of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, to be held at Omaha, Nebr., asking for an appropriation for the exhibit of representatives of all the tribes of American Indians at the exhibition—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RIXEY: Petition of J. R. Smoot, T. T. Slaughter, and F. S. Hall, trustees, for the relief of Calvary Episcopal Church, Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBBINS: Petitions of public-school teachers of Parker and Leechburg, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Petition of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of Southern New England, for an appropriation, as recommended by the United States survey, for making the Connecticut River navigable for commerce from Hartford to Holyoke, Mass.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions of the Connecticut Oyster Growers' Association, for the improvement of New Haven Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: Petitions of B. M. Jacobs and 52 others, J. M. Castarade and 48 others, T. B. Chatman and 52 others, all of Arizona Territory, protesting against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the board of supervisors of Yuma County, Ariz., to accompany House bill No. 4362, providing for election of officers in Arizona by the people—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. SNOVER: Petition of Cigar Packers' Union No. 284, of Detroit; Longshoremen's Union No. 11, of Marquette; Grocers' Clerks' Union of Grand Rapids; International Association of Machinists of Detroit, and Local Union No. 24, of East Jordan, in the State of Michigan, protesting against the passage of House bill No. 30 and Senate bill No. 1575, relating to ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STARK: Papers to accompany a bill to provide for the construction of public buildings in the Fourth Congressional district of Nebraska—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEELE: Sundry petitions of Abe Minskey and 52 others, F. Otten and 19 others, F. S. Howard and 19 others, C. L. Ayres and 19 others, J. T. Bullen and 19 others, H. Bell and 19 others, H. W. Ruton and 19 others, D. T. Thomas and 19 others, H. E. Dooner and 19 others, M. Warner and 17 others, J. W. Steele and 19 others, D. M. Stansbury and 49 others, all citizens of the State of Indiana, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STRODE of Nebraska: Petition of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Lincoln (Nebr.) Medical Society, remonstrating against the passage of the antivivisection bill—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STROWD of North Carolina: Petition of the heirs of T. M. Hathcock, deceased, late of Wake County, N. C., requesting reference of his claim to the Court of Claims under act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Greenville, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WANGER: Resolution of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the passage of Senate bill No. 1575 and House bill No. 30, relating to railroad ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHITE of North Carolina: Petition of the heirs of James Deans, deceased, late of Wayne County, N. C., praying that his war claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON: Petition of J. W. Bennett and 74 citizens of Whitney and Spartanburg, S. C., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: Resolution of the National Board of Trade, in favor of the Torrey bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Florists' Club of Philadelphia, Pa., opposing the free distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of the Master Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the passage of Senate bill No. 624, to establish the department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, protest of the German Beneficial Society of St. Ludwig's Parish, Philadelphia, Pa., against the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, *January 21, 1898.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

Mr. JOHN L. MCLAURIN, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. GALLINGER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

POSTAL FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 20th instant, certain information as to the amount, to be immediately available, necessary to preserve the efficiency and usefulness of the postal free-delivery system, and also a memorandum showing the offices at which additional carriers have been appointed during the current year for the purpose of maintaining the service and preventing overtime; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year ended October 31, 1897; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of 353 members of the Congregational and Universalist churches of Stoughton, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and also the interstate transportation of such shows; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church of Tecumseh, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented the memorial of Fred J. Schoettger, of Enterprise, Nebr., and the memorial of J. F. Eitzman, of Byron, Nebr., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association, of Lincoln, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the memorials of J. G. Bowers and 19 other citizens, of R. S. Young and 19 other citizens, of R. O'Neil and 19 other citizens, of J. Hildebrand and 19 other citizens, of E. T. Wilson and 19 other citizens, and of D. W. Rowland and 18 other citizens, all in the State of Nebraska, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill or any similar measure; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. BATE presented a petition of the Merchants' Exchange of Memphis, Tenn., praying for the establishment of a department of commerce and industries; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SPOONER presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sparta, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol and all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. SHOUP presented a petition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, praying for the enactment of legislation to substitute voluntary arbitration for railway strikes; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. GALLINGER presented petitions of the Woman's Christian temperance unions of Lempster, Goffstown, Dover, and Hudson, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws, by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. LINDSAY presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Kentucky, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. WELLINGTON presented a petition of 26 citizens of Baltimore County, Md., praying for the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. THURSTON presented a petition of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association of Lincoln, Nebr., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fairfield, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fairfield, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate and mail circulation of extended descriptions by the newspapers of prize fights; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fairfield, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to substitute voluntary arbitration for railway strikes; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fairfield, Nebr., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fairfield, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol and all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fairfield, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate gambling by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fairfield, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the reproduction of prize fights by the kinetoscope or other kindred devices; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fairfield, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the petition of R. R. Jacobs and 159 other citizens of Lebanon, N. H., and a petition of R. H. Vose and 53 other citizens of Manchester, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Henniker, East Rochester, Dover, Goffstown, and Lempster, and a petition of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 43, Independent Order of Good Templars, of East Rochester, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HALE presented a petition of the Thirtieth Annual Encampment, Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing details to be made from the United States Army for instruction work in public schools; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TURPIE presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Indiana, remonstrating against the enactment of a general bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Woman's Universalist Missionary Society of Chelsea, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Boston (Mass.) Merchants' Association, praying for the enactment into law of the bill proposed by the monetary commission appointed by the business men's convention at Indianapolis, Ind.; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McLAURIN presented the petition of R. B. Watson and sundry other citizens of Saluda, S. C., praying that an appropriation be made for the erection of a monument to William B. Travis, James Bonham, James Bowie, and Pierce M. Butler, heroes of the Mexican war; which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also presented a petition of the board of health of Charleston, S. C., praying Congress to authorize the President of the United States to send a commission of experts to Habana to study the cause and prevention of yellow fever; which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., remonstrating against the enactment of any legislation which will interfere with the operation of the present law regulating the civil-service system; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a sufficient force of trained artillerymen for the proper manning of our new seacoast defenses; which was referred to the Committee on Coast Defenses.

He also presented the memorial of G. H. Wilson and sundry other citizens of South Carolina, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill or any similar measure; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Swanville, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Swanville, Me., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Swanville, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Swanville, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all

Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. COCKRELL presented the memorial of Helen T. Clarke, of New York City, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. CULLOM presented the memorials of Dr. J. G. Carter, president of the Illinois State Medical Society, Waukegon; of Dr. E. F. Ingals, of Chicago; of Dr. S. M. Wylie, of Paxton; of Dr. D. S. Clark and Dr. L. A. Clark, of Rockford; of Dr. H. W. Chapman, of Whitehall; of Dr. J. M. Wilcox, of Clinton, and of the Macoupin County Medical Society, of Carlinville, all in the State of Illinois, remonstrating against the passage of Senate bill No. 1063, for the further prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church of Table Grove, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building; interstate gambling by telegraph or telephone, and for the enforcement of the anti-cigarette law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the memorial of Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, Ill., and a memorial of sundry citizens of Ellsworth, Ill., remonstrating against the enactment of a general bankruptcy law; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Hotel Men's Association of southern California, praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 5, of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. GEAR presented resolutions adopted by the Keokuk Business Men's Association, of Keokuk, Iowa, favoring the principles set forth in the report of the monetary commission, and approving the bill prepared by the commission for the reformation of the currency and banking laws; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the directors of the bank of West Union, Iowa, praying for the passage of the postal savings-bank bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of the Maritime Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Economic Circle of Johnstown, Pa., praying that the scope of the coming census of the United States be enlarged; which was referred to the Committee on the Census.

He also presented a memorial of the Grocers and Importers' Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the proposed curtailment of the letter-delivery service in Philadelphia; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Parkers Landing, Pa., and a petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation providing increased efficiency for the United States navy-yard at League Island, Pa.; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. QUAY. Mr. President, while upon my feet I will make a brief and probably unnecessary personal explanation. I notice the statement in the morning newspapers that I voted yesterday to consider the resolution of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] because the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] had asked me to do so. The statement is not true. I do not remember that the Senator from Missouri ever spoke to me on the subject. I voted that the resolution of the Senator from Colorado should be considered simply because I thought the resolution ought to be considered. I thought for the benefit of the country and the Republican party the discussion should be had on that question now.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1134) to restore medical freedom to the people of the District of Columbia, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3238) granting a pension to Clarissa Collins Moore, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, to whom was referred an amendment intended to be proposed to the Agricultural appropriation bill, submitted by himself on the 17th instant, relating to investigations of the method of building and operating irrigation canals, etc., reported it without amendment, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred an amendment submitted by himself on the 17th instant intended to be proposed to the Agricultural appropriation bill concerning Division of Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands of the Department of Agriculture, reported it with an amendment, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. MCENERY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3011) to authorize the use of depositions before naval courts in certain cases, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PETTIGREW, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3171) to refer certain claims for Indian depredations to the Court of Claims, reported it with an amendment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 3314) fixing the age of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 3315) for the relief of Thomas F. O'Reilly; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 3316) granting a pension to James B. Rawlins; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. CULLOM. I desire to call the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Pensions to the bill which I have just introduced, so that he may give it thorough attention, if he will. I desire to say that the bill proposes to grant a pension to the son of Gen. John A. Rawlins, about whom the country knows. The young man in whose behalf the bill is introduced is in such a condition as not to be able to care for himself, and while the bill is a little extraordinary in character, I trust that the Committee on Pensions will give it their prompt attention and determine what can be done about it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LINDSAY introduced a bill (S. 3317) for the relief of Robert D. Keffer; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 3318) granting a pension to Hiram J. Reamer; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 3319) to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill (S. 3320) for the relief of John D. Stocker, surveyor of customs in and for the port of Atlanta, Ga.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3321) granting an increase of pension to Bedney F. McDonald, late quartermaster-sergeant of the First Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Mexican war; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 3322) authorizing the President to appoint Ira Harris a lieutenant-commander and to place him on the retired list of the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill (S. 3323) to place Henry Biederbick, Julius R. Frederick, Francis Long, and Maurice Connell on the retired list of enlisted men of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3324) for the relief of Rear-Admiral Charles C. Carpenter; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3325) granting a pension to Maria S. Whitney; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 3326) granting a pension to Cincinnatus Jeans; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany that bill I present a petition of citizens of Missouri, the affidavits of Dr. S. O. Davis and L. G.

Savage, and the report of the Quartermaster-General. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CAFFERY (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3327) for the relief of John E. B. Giquel, of New Orleans, La.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3328) for the relief of Joseph D. Mittelbronn, of New Orleans, La.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3329) for the relief of Alonzo L. Boyer, of Avoyelles Parish, La.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 3330) granting an increase of pension to H. B. Armstrong; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FAULKNER introduced a bill (S. 3331) for the relief of Hannah Watson, administratrix of James Watson, deceased, late of Jefferson County, W. Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 3332) to amend an act to permit the use of the right of way through public lands for tramroads, canals, and reservoirs, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3333) to provide rules and regulations governing the importation of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, and fruits into the United States, and rules and regulations for the inspection of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, grown within the United States, which become subjects of interstate commerce or exportation; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 3334) providing for the adjudication of certain claims by the Court of Claims; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3335) to correct the military record of Joseph A. Coble; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McLAURIN introduced a bill (S. 3336) for the relief of Joseph B. Seabrook, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Finance:

A bill (S. 3337) to authorize national banking associations to loan money on real-estate security; and

A bill (S. 3338) to repeal the 10 per cent tax on the circulation of State banks and banking institutions.

Mr. McLAURIN introduced a bill (S. 3339) to increase the pension of Martha S. Harllee, widow of W. W. Harllee, a soldier in the Mexican war; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 3340) conferring jurisdiction upon the circuit and district courts for the district of South Dakota in certain cases, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill (S. 3341) for the relief of the settlers upon certain lands in the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. LODGE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 92) for the relief of Wilkinson Call, late United States Senator from the State of Florida; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. LODGE. The joint resolution relates to documents. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The motion was agreed to.

REPRINT OF IMMIGRATION BILL.

Mr. LODGE. I ask unanimous consent that there may be a new print made of the immigration bill as it passed the Senate. The print is entirely exhausted and there is great demand for it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts to reprint the immigration bill? The Chair hears no objection, and that will be the order.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. HOAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To meet the deficiency for the current year in the postal free-delivery system, to be immediately available, $163,000.

Mr. WARREN submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the Agricultural appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHOUP submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Army appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McENERY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CULLOM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

AGREEMENTS WITH CREEK AND SEMINOLE NATIONS.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Arkansas, it was

Ordered, That the agreement between the United States Commissioners to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes and the commissioners on the part of the Muscogee or Creek Nation, and the agreement between the United States Commissioners to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes and the commissioners on the part of the Seminole Nation, be printed as a document for the use of the Senate.

MRS. M. E. ROBERTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN], coming over from yesterday.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate full, explicit, and exact copies of all charges made or filed against Mrs. M. E. Roberts, who was, on the 13th day of May, 1897, removed from her position as clerk in the Pension Bureau, whether said charges be in the form of statements, affidavits, depositions, letters, or in any other form, together with the exact dates of all said charges, statements, affidavits, depositions, letters, or documents, respectively, and the respective dates of their filing.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. ALLEN. Before a vote is taken on the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire, I think it is due that I should make a statement in addition to that which I made yesterday. Since that time I have made some inquiry, the best I could, as to who this lady is. I find that in 1882, I think it was, if I can have the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire——

Mr. GALLINGER. I will be delighted to listen to the Senator if the Senate Chamber will be in order and the Senator speak a trifle louder.

Mr. ALLEN. I was proceeding to state that last evening and this morning I have made some inquiry as to the antecedents of this lady, as far as was within my power. I find that she lived from girlhood until her mature womanhood at Covington, Ky., and was an acquaintance and friend of the family of ex-Senator and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle; that for many years after her widowhood she was a member of the family of Senator James B. Beck, of the State of Kentucky, from whom she got her appointment in 1882 or 1883, her appointment coming from the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], who was at that time Secretary of the Interior, and I think the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] interceded in her behalf and secured the appointment for her through the suggestion of the then Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Beck. That is as far as I know anything about her. That information I have gathered in the last few hours, and not from her, but from her acquaintances.

I have learned something also, in a general way, of the manner in which she was treated when she applied for a specific statement of the charges made against her. It is needless for me to say that if the statement made to me is correct, no self-respecting gentleman would treat her or any other woman or any other human being in the way in which she was treated.

Now, I am not concerned very much as to how this Republican Administration runs. If it can injure itself, I am willing that it should do so. I am willing that the Republican party should injure itself at every step of its progress, for the sooner it goes out of power, in my judgment, the better off the country will be. Therefore I am willing to hasten its exit at any time, under any circumstances, that I possibly can.

Mr. President, I can not see how a gentleman like the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] can even be an apparent apologist for treatment such as this lady received at the hands of the Commissioner of Pensions and the Secretary of the Interior. A domestic animal ought not to be treated so. It is not very lordly, and it is not very gentlemanly, and it is not a mark of very high breeding for one man occupying an exalted position to be brutal in his treatment to a person occupying a subordinate place under him. If it is, then I do not know what pertains to the character of a gentleman. If the Commissioner of Pensions

wanted the position this lady had occupied for seventeen years for some hanger-on of his party, if he wanted to violate the present civil-service law, as he evidently did, why did he aim a covert dagger at the heart of this woman by impugning her character? Why did he not come out boldly and say to her, "You are a Democrat, or come from a Democratic family. The Republican party is now in power, and we want your position. That is what I meant when I called for your resignation. I want your position to give to some Republican, and if you do not surrender your commission as clerk here. I will remove you for incompetency or upon some other subterfuge; but I will not be so unkind and so inhuman as to place a charge upon the record against your character and then bar the door to your inspection."

Mr. VEST. Is there a charge against her on record, and what is it?

Mr. ALLEN. The Senator from Missouri asks me if there is a charge on record against this lady. I say there is, according to the statement of the Commissioner of Pensions and the Secretary of the Interior to her. The Senator from Missouri also asks me the significant question and the question I have been asking, What is that charge? Neither the Secretary of the Interior nor the Commissioner of Pensions will say what the charge is. There is a charge impugning something against the character of the woman in the recesses of the Pension Office, which is locked against her inspection. He will not even tell her what it is. He will not show her the charge. Taking advantage of his high position, he studiously secretes the charge from this woman; and I am led to believe that this is simply one of hundreds of cases. He must be a coward and a poltroon indeed who will make a covert insinuation against the character of any person and then not have the manhood to state what that charge may be and afford an opportunity to meet and repel it.

The Senator from New Hampshire says that we ought not to concern ourselves in looking into these matters of differences between the head of a Department and a clerk. I suppose that in the estimation of the Senator from New Hampshire a clerk is about like a dog, to be kicked out upon some flimsy dodge without an opportunity to defend himself.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator means seriously to impute any such purpose to me, the Senator is not only using unparliamentary language, but unjustifiable language in the Senate Chamber. He has no authority or right to make any such accusation or insinuation.

Mr. ALLEN. Let me read the language of the Senator from New Hampshire yesterday, and the Senate will see whether I have not a right to draw this deduction. I read from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday the remarks of the Senator from New Hampshire:

> It is a resolution calling for very extraordinary information—

Says the Senator—

> I hold, rightfully or wrongfully, that the heads of Departments have absolute power to remove clerks, and if they have not that power they have been deprived in some way of a right that naturally and properly belongs to the heads of Departments. Further than that, we have a Civil Service Commission which assumes the right to review the acts of Cabinet officers to the extent of writing letters to them concerning the transfer and dismissal of clerks, and demanding that they shall do certain things.
>
> It strikes me—

He says further—

> that if Congress takes up a matter of this kind and calls upon Cabinet officers to communicate to the Senate why they have reduced or removed a clerk, we will be transcending any action that has ever been taken in matters of of that kind.

Now, Mr. President, what does that signify if it does not signify exactly what I have stated? There the Senator from New Hampshire wants to convey the idea that it is beneath the dignity of the Senate of the United States to inquire into the merits of the charge made against this woman and her removal; that we should intrust that matter entirely to the heads of Departments; and although the removal may be made in violation of the statute, in violation of justice and decency, the Senate should remain silent when its attention is called to it.

I am not prepared to believe (although I can believe many things that a few years ago seemed impossible) that the Senate of the United States is willing that this stain and stigma should be placed upon the character of this woman without an opportunity to vindicate herself, and if there is any head of a Department or any superintendent of a bureau who has so far forgotten his high position and the duty he owes to his kind that he will make a charge and receive a charge of this kind and not afford the accused persons an opportunity to defend themselves, then I think it is due that the Senate of the United States should vindicate the rights of such a person.

Now, Mr. President, I think that is all I desire to say.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I regret exceedingly that after the opening sentences of the speech just made by the Senator from Nebraska, which were truly Chesterfieldian in character, he should have made an insinuation against me that is not warranted by anything I said in the debate yesterday or by anything that I have ever said or done at home or in Washington touching the rights of any woman when she comes before any proper tribunal asking redress.

Mr. President, I knew nothing about Mrs. Roberts on yesterday when the debate occurred. I think I know a little something about Mrs. Roberts to-day; and I want to say to the Senate that this is not the forum in which to try this question. I have made a motion to send the case to the appropriate committee. That committee in the privacy of the committee room can call for these papers and examine them, can summon Mrs. Roberts if they think proper, can summon the Secretary of the Interior if they see fit, and can report to the Senate whether or not this resolution should be adopted. It is the orderly way in which to transact such business, if indeed a matter of this kind should be brought into the Senate at all.

Mrs. Roberts, as I said yesterday, is a ready letter writer, or she has an amanuensis who is accomplished in that direction. In her last letter to the Secretary of the Interior, which the Senator from Nebraska read yesterday, is this language:

> I speak with some show of feeling, and I have a right to do so, because I have been treated throughout in this miserable affair in the most infamous and outrageous manner, unworthy of men who should from their positions be above the suspicion of quibbling and double dealing.

Mr. President, that is remarkable language to be addressed to men like Cornelius N. Bliss or Henry Clay Evans—men who are known in Washington, who are known in the States from which they come as gentlemen always, and as being above suspicion in any act that would do injustice to a citizen of this Republic, and especially a woman.

The Senator from Nebraska says that I believe it is right to treat a woman like a dog, that a Cabinet officer can heap injustice and outrage upon a woman and I will protect him in so doing. The President of the United States removes men from office. Nobody ever suggested that he looked upon them as dogs because he removed them from office. I hold that a Cabinet officer has precisely the same right to remove from office any clerk, whether he be a Democrat or a Republican; and I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that from my personal knowledge the Commissioner of Pensions has removed and reduced Democrats as well as Republicans, and my own State has not been exempt in that regard.

I submit to the Senate that this is not a question that ought to be treated in the way the Senator from Nebraska treats it—that we ought not to impugn the motives of Cabinet officers or of the Commissioner of Pensions, and we ought not to make accusations against public officials, such as this woman has made, which are unworthy the utterance of any man or woman.

Mr. President, I have no desire to prolong this discussion. I said on yesterday, what is an absolute fact, that there are hundreds and thousands of cases of clerks in this country who have just as good a right to come before the Senate and demand that we shall serve an order upon the head of any Department in the Government that correspondence shall be sent here regarding the dismissal of those clerks, and thus constitute ourselves a police court or some other kind of a court to try the controversies between Cabinet officers and their subordinates. It is not the function of the Senate to do this. This case, unfortunately, has been brought in here; and I trust that the action taken to-day will be in the nature of a notice that such controversies ought to be settled outside of the Senate Chamber.

But, Mr. President, if we are to take cognizance of it at all let us send it to a committee. That committee is composed of men, I take it, who do not look upon women as dogs. Even if the Senator from Nebraska thinks that I would treat a woman in that way, I am sure he will not make that accusation against any member of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. They will give this matter careful consideration away from the public gaze. The charges that may be preferred in support of the dismissal of this woman will be heard privately by that committee; they will not be given to the newspapers; they will not be given to the public. Her honor and her rights will be respected and subserved in that way, and she will have reason, I feel sure, if my motion prevails, to thank me that I did not allow the Senator from Nebraska to obtrude the question upon the public, by compelling us to act upon a matter that ought not to be considered in the Senate Chamber.

Now, Mr. President, this is all I care to say. As I said a moment ago, I have no disposition to prolong the discussion. If the Senate thinks it is proper and judicious to undertake to settle this dispute between this clerk and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions, I think I am justified in saying to the Senate that this will not be the last case of the kind that we will be called upon to consider, because there are clerks in my State who will come to me and ask that I shall introduce a similar resolution calling for the reasons for their dismissal; and there are clerks from every State in the American Union who, noting this as a precedent, will ask their Senators to champion and vindicate

them in some matter in controversy between them and the head of some Department.

Mr. ALLEN rose.

Mr. GALLINGER. I regret that the Senator from Nebraska does not see the propriety of allowing the resolution, without further controversy, to go to the committee. I have only to add that whether the Senator sees it in that light or not, I trust that the Senate, in its orderly procedure and for the good of the public service, will see that my motion prevails, as I have no doubt will be the case.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, just a word. There is a hint all the way through the remarks of the Senator from New Hampshire that there is something vitally wrong in the moral character of this lady. That hint is locked up, or has been locked up, in the Pension Bureau. It is that hint reduced to writing or in the form of a charge that this lady has been seeking for many months since her discharge on the 13th of last May. If the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Pensions had seen fit to present that charge in a proper form to this lady and had afforded her an opportunity to meet it and controvert it, there would have been no occasion for the Senate to take any action.

But I submit that the eulogistic words of the Senator from New Hampshire of the gallantry of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions are not warranted in the light of the facts developed by the record. I presume the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions are ordinary men. They are probably well qualified to discharge their respective duties. I do not suppose, however, there is anything angelic or particularly sacred in their nature different from that of any other man.

I agree with the Senator from New Hampshire upon the one proposition, that his party having come into power they are entitled to all the positions in the gift of the Government. I agree with him that if there is a gigantic humbug and swindle in this country it is civil service as administered. It is made simply for the purpose of keeping the worthy out of position and keeping the unworthy in position. Mr. Cleveland near the close of his Administration put about 30,000 additional offices in the United States in the classified service, and when the Republican party came back into power last year, with the vast army of self-sacrificing patriots that was following it wanting positions, they found themselves with too many applicants and too small a number of offices. Then they began casting about how to get possession of those offices, and men were placed in positions who would carry out the evident policy of the party—that is, to evade the conditions of the civil-service law. Now, was it necessary in evading the terms of the civil-service law that a gallant and distinguished head of a Department should make a covert insinuation and thrust against the character of a woman of mature years—in fact, a woman who is an invalid?

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator permit me?

Mr. ALLEN. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. What authority has the Senator for saying that the Secretary of the Interior made any covert thrust against this woman?

Mr. ALLEN. I mean to say that in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, and in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, too, for that matter, a covert insinuation was made by both those officers against the character of this woman.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the Senator must realize that it may be an act of great gallantry to keep those charges in those offices rather than to give them to the public.

Mr. ALLEN. That may be true; I am not contending upon that proposition; but I say it is absolutely cowardly to withhold the charge from the woman and not give her an opportunity to defend her character. Does the Senator from New Hampshire justify that course?

Mr. GALLINGER. I do most assuredly. If I happened to occupy the position of a Cabinet officer—which I never expect to do—I certainly should not feel bound to tell every clerk under me who was dismissed precisely why I dismissed him or her.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, there is not an individual in this country who is so humble and so insignificant that, if a charge were made against his character to me and I had the power to inquire into it and to retain him in a position or discharge him in consequence, I would not call him to my office and tell him the charge and give him an opportunity to meet and refute it.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will agree to send the resolution to the committee of which the distinguished Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD] is chairman and of which my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is a member, this matter will be investigated.

Mr. ALLEN. I am not contending that this woman should retain her position in office. I have no sympathy with her in that respect. They are the victorious side in the fight last year; at least they have possession of the Government. To them belongs everything that goes with that victory. I have no sympathy with any person who holds an appointive position who, when the Administration changes, wants to hang on like a barnacle to the bottom of a ship. I think about the first thing self-respecting persons ought to do after an Administration changes is to hand in their resignations, take their hats, and leave for their homes.

All that I am contending for, and all that I do contend for at this moment, is that no human being, however humble he or she may be, should be the recipient of a charge involving his or her character, and then not be given a full and fair opportunity to meet and refute that charge. If I am to be catechised by the Senator from New Hampshire because I characterize the treatment of this lady in strong language, I am perfectly willing to receive that catechisation.

If I can have any assurance from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment that this question will be taken up and sifted to the bottom and this woman given a full and fair opportunity by herself and by her witnesses to disprove the charge against her, then I shall have no objection to the resolution going to that committee. I see the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], a member of the committee, and I should like to hear from him if the committee is willing to make this investigation.

Mr. LODGE. The committee will certainly consider any resolution that is sent to it. The chairman of the committee is not present, but I know I can answer that for him.

Mr. PRITCHARD entered the Chamber.

Mr. ALLEN. I see the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD], the chairman of the committee, is now here.

Mr. LODGE. I am sure the chairman of the committee will say, as I have said, that any resolution referred to us will receive full attention and investigation.

Mr. PRITCHARD. Most certainly it will.

Mr. ALLEN. That is a little general. I should like to hear from the Senator from North Carolina. I am directing my remarks to that Senator. I should like to ask the Senator from North Carolina, if the resolution goes to the committee of which he is chairman, whether the lady whose character is involved will be given a full and fair opportunity by herself and her witnesses to meet and refute whatever charge may have been made against her.

Mr. PRITCHARD. I desire to say, in response to the inquiry of the Senator from Nebraska, that we will consider all matters which come before our committee and give them a thorough and fair consideration.

Mr. ALLEN. Then, Mr. President, under that statement, I am willing the resolution shall go to the committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], that the resolution submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] be referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6449) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (S. 467) for the regulation of cemeteries and the disposal of dead bodies in the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 468) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept the bequest of the late Peter Von Essen for the use of the public white schools of that portion of said District formerly known as Georgetown, and distribute the same among the heirs of Peter Von Essen, deceased;

A bill (H. R. 5493) to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes; and

A joint resolution (S. R. 121) to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

MARSHAL OF EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. LODGE. I desire, if morning business is concluded, to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I wish the Senator would withhold that motion for a moment to enable me to offer a resolution.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be directed to inform the Senate at what time Hon. Henry M. Cooper entered upon the discharge of the duties of marshal of the eastern district of Arkansas; how many deputies and other employees he found were employed in the office at that time, and how

many have been discharged, when and upon what grounds; whether vacancies made by the discharge or resignation of old employees have been filled under the civil-service rules and regulations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none, and the resolution is before the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. I should like to have the resolution again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be again read.

The Secretary read the resolution.

Mr. HOAR. Perhaps I may show lamentable ignorance in putting the question which I am about to put to the Senator, but when a United States marshal takes office is the term of service of the previously existing deputy marshals terminated by discharging them, or do they go out of power with their chief, like the ordinary deputy sheriffs?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. My understanding is that under the civil-service rules these officers can only be discharged for cause.

Mr. HOAR. Deputy marshals?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. That is my understanding. I am not sure about it, and I want information from the Attorney-General's Office on the subject.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator would not desire the Senate to put a question to the Attorney-General which involved a clear misunderstanding of the law on the part of the Senate. If I heard the resolution read correctly, it was to inquire how many deputy marshals——

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. And other employees.

Mr. HOAR. Were in the marshal's office when he entered upon his duties, and some circumstances in regard to their discharge. Certainly the old rule in regard to United States marshals, as in regard to ordinary sheriffs, is that when the term of office of the sheriff or marshal expires, his deputy, who is a mere personal subordinate, also ceases to be an officer. I think the resolution had better go over, and let the Senator look at it and see whether he has phrased it as he desires. There may be something in the civil-service rules to change the rule I have stated, but if so, I do not know of it.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I do not pretend to understand who are technically deputy marshals and who are not. For that reason in drafting the resolution I have used the phrase "deputies and other employees" of the office; so that if, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, the terms of the deputy marshals expire with the term of the marshal, it would be easy for him to say so, and so of the other employees. Then we can understand what are the facts in connection with any discharges which have taken place in the office.

Mr. HOAR. Let the resolution go over so that the Senator can further examine it, and in the meantime he can ascertain whether the terms of deputy marshals expire with the term of the marshal, and so with regard to the other employees of the office.

Mr. LODGE. I desire to say in regard to this inquiry that I understand the civil-service rules were extended to deputy marshals by the late Administration, but that no eligible lists have been prepared, and therefore they have never been classified and still stand under the old law. However, I see no objection to the resolution.

Mr. HOAR. I can not understand how any civil-service rules could apply to deputy marshals unless in accordance with the statutes. Ordinarily the marshal appoints his deputies; they are solely under his control, and they go out of office with him. Unless there is some legislation to make the office of deputy United States marshal continue after the marshal's term of service is gone, this resolution is incorrect in its language. Such a civil-service rule could not be made unless in accordance with law. It seems to be a matter of the change of the law in reference to the tenure of office.

Mr. LODGE. I was merely stating what had been done. I do not know whether it is legal or not.

Mr. HOAR. Let the resolution go over.

Mr. FAULKNER. The Senator from Massachusetts will remember that there are virtually two classes of deputy marshals by law. There are what are called office deputies and there are field deputies. The classified service has been extended, as I understand, to what are known as office deputies, who are appointed by the Attorney-General on the recommendation of the marshal. The field deputies are appointed immediately by the marshal himself, and are responsible to him alone.

Mr. BERRY. They are appointed by the court on the recommendation of the marshal.

Mr. FAULKNER. I mean they are appointed by the court on the recommendation of the marshal. The classified service has never been extended to field deputy marshals.

Mr. HOAR. Let the resolution go over. That will be the best way.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will lie over.

PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Mr. VEST. Before the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] renews his motion to go into executive session, I want to make a statement, and ask the attention of the Senate to it.

The concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] and reported by me from the Committee on Finance, known as the Stanley Matthews resolution, will come up at 2 o'clock as the unfinished business. Several Senators who are opposed to the resolution have approached us on this side this morning and stated that their personal convenience required that the matter should not be taken up for debate to-day, especially in view of the fact that we propose to adjourn over until Monday. They have suggested the arrangement that the resolution go over until Tuesday next, at the conclusion of the morning business; in the meantime any Senator who desires to speak upon the resolution on Monday, or to-morrow, if the Senate shall then be in session, may call it up and deliver his speech. On Tuesday the resolution is to be taken up and debate proceed on it until Wednesday at 4 o'clock, when the resolution and all proposed amendments shall be voted upon. To this proposition we have no objection.

Mr. STEWART. I have no objection to the arrangement provided I can have an opportunity to address the Senate on the resolution before Tuesday. I should like to-morrow morning, after the morning hour, in case we sit to-morrow, to occupy a short time. I do not wish to make any lengthy speech.

Mr. ALLISON. We ought to sit to-morrow.

Mr. STEWART. If we have a session to-morrow, I should like then, immediately after the routine business, to make some remarks upon the resolution, if that will be agreeable.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not object to the general suggestion made by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST], but it is possible that amendments may be offered to the concurrent resolution at a later period which might require some explanation. Therefore I hope he will so modify his suggestion as that we shall have a final vote on the resolution and all amendments thereto on Wednesday before adjournment. I think we can trust to the good sense of all of us not to sit very late, and it may be convenient to have a brief debate at a later hour than 4 o'clock.

Mr. VEST. There is no objection to that.

Mr. ALLISON. I think we can have an arrangement that we shall complete this business on Wednesday.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is unanimous consent given, as requested by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST], with the modification made by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON]?

Mr. SPOONER. Let that arrangement be stated.

Mr. TURPIE. I desire to propose a modification of the unanimous-consent agreement by making the time for taking the vote Thursday instead of Wednesday.

Mr. VEST. Thursday before adjournment?

Mr. TURPIE. Yes, sir; instead of Wednesday.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE] suggests that the arrangement be made for Thursday next instead of Wednesday, and that the vote be taken on the resolution and all amendments pending before adjournment on that day.

Mr. ALLISON. All amendments to be offered. There are no amendments now pending.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. All amendments then pending, the Chair should have said.

Mr. ALLISON. Yes; all amendments then pending.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to that request?

Mr. VEST. I make no objection, although I think if we should fix Wednesday, sufficient time would be afforded; but my friend from Indiana thinks the vote should be taken on Thursday, and I shall make no objection to that.

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to inquire, is it the understanding of the Senator that the resolution may be called up at any time between now and Thursday?

Mr. VEST. At any time between now and Thursday by any Senator who desires to address the Senate upon the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution is now the unfinished business.

Mr. VEST. It remains the unfinished business. That is to be understood.

Mr. ALLISON. It is the unfinished business. While on this subject respecting the order of business, I hope it will be understood that we shall have a session to-morrow.

Mr. STEWART. I give notice that I shall address the Senate on the resolution immediately after the conclusion of the morning business to-morrow, or on Monday if we do not have a session to-morrow.

Mr. ALLISON. That will be a sufficient reason for meeting to-morrow.

Mr. TURPIE. I give notice that on Monday next, immediately after the close of the morning business, I shall address the Senate on the resolution.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PERKINS. I was instructed by the Committee on Appropriations to call up to-day the bill (H. R. 4303) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes; but the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] is not prepared to proceed with the consideration of the bill to-day, and I therefore give notice that on Monday morning, immediately after the routine morning business, I shall call up the bill.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 6449) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After three hours and forty-eight minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. OVERSTREET, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 357) for the relief of William S. Grant.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6251) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes, numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15; that it had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill numbered 1, 4, 7, 8, and 10; that it had agreed to the amendment numbered 9 with an amendment; that it asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. CANNON, Mr. NORTHWAY, and Mr. SAYERS managers at the conference on the part of the House.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6251) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. HALE, it was

Resolved, That the Senate insist upon its amendments numbered 1, 4, 7, 8, and 10, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, and disagree to the amendment of the House to the amendment numbered 9, and agree to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate; and Mr. HALE, Mr. ALLISON, and Mr. COCKRELL were appointed.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, January 22, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 21, 1898.

POSTMASTERS.

Theodore W. Leydecker, to be postmaster at Alameda, in the county of Alameda and State of California, in the place of Thomas C. Stoddard, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

Edward Oakford, to be postmaster at Tulare, in the county of Tulare and State of California, in the place of Andrew Borders, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

B. F. Brimberry, to be postmaster at Albany, in the county of Dougherty and State of Georgia, in the place of Youel G. Rust, whose commission expired January 12, 1898.

Andrew S. Goodell, to be postmaster at Rock Falls, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois, in the place of Joseph Wright, whose commission expires February 1, 1898.

James A. White, to be postmaster at Murphysboro, in the county of Jackson and State of Illinois, in the place of Robert Forester, removed.

Nathan Shepherd, to be postmaster at Geneva, in the county of Adams and State of Indiana, in the place of Martin M. Herr, removed.

Minard Lozier, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Linn and State of Iowa, in the place of Arnold Smouse, whose commission expired January 12, 1898.

Willard F. Pike, to be postmaster at Calais, in the county of Washington and State of Maine, in the place of Herbert M. Bates, removed.

Henry A. Chase, to be postmaster at Holyoke, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Michael J. Griffin, whose commission expired January 17, 1898.

Alice S. McLean, to be postmaster at Greenwood, in the county of Leflore and State of Mississippi, in the place of Mary A. Vardaman, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

William M. Treloar, to be postmaster at Mexico, in the county of Audrain and State of Missouri, in the place of Luke W. Morris, removed.

Thomas B. A. Watson, to be postmaster at Hartington, in the county of Cedar and State of Nebraska, in the place of A. M. Gooding, removed.

Alexander I. Harrison, to be postmaster at Delamar, in the county of Lincoln and State of Nevada, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President from and after April 1, 1897.

Charles H. Richman, to be postmaster at Woodstown, in the county of Salem and State of New Jersey, in the place of William B. French, whose commission expires February 26, 1898.

Charles S. Robinson, to be postmaster at Princeton, in the county of Mercer and State of New Jersey, in the place of George O. Vanderbilt, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

James J. Rusling, to be postmaster at Hackettstown, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey, in the place of James Fisher, whose commission expires January 29, 1898.

James A. Carruth, to be postmaster at East Las Vegas, in the county of San Miguel and Territory of New Mexico, in the place of George T. Gould, removed.

E. H. Salazar, to be postmaster at Las Vegas, in the county of San Miguel and Territory of New Mexico, in the place of Charles W. Allen, whose commission expires February 28, 1898.

William A. Boyd, to be postmaster at Mamaroneck, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, in the place of J. A. McDonald, whose commission expired January 12, 1898.

Michael Gleason, to be postmaster at Carthage, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York, in the place of John Whaling, whose commission expires January 23, 1898.

Stott Mills, to be postmaster at Warwick, in the county of Orange and State of New York, in the place of George F. Ketchum, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

David Sands Smith, to be postmaster at Worcester, in the county of Otsego and State of New York, in the place of Melville Griggs, whose commission expires February 7, 1898.

David F. Conrad, to be postmaster at Lexington, in the county of Davidson and State of North Carolina, in the place of Theodore E. McCrary, resigned.

John H. McBrayer, to be postmaster at Shelby, in the county of Cleveland and State of North Carolina, in the place of Thomas K. Barnett, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

Fred S. Goddard, to be postmaster at Ellendale, in the county of Dickey and State of North Dakota, in the place of Duane E. Geer, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Mr. Goddard is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Through error Mr. Goddard was nominated to the Senate and confirmed as Frank S. Goddard.

William H. Baum, to be postmaster at Batavia, in the county of Clermont and State of Ohio, in the place of Allen T. Cowen, whose commission expired January 9, 1898.

Daniel Myers, to be postmaster at Chicago, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, in the place of John Nesbitt, removed.

Charles W. Searls, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Lake and State of Ohio, in the place of Otis W. Kneale, whose commission expires February 16, 1898.

George A. Shaw, to be postmaster at Barberton, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, in the place of John McNamara, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

George F. Horton, to be postmaster at Oregon City, in the county of Clackamas and State of Oregon, in the place of Stephen R. Green, removed.

Ellwood Griest, to be postmaster at Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of John E. Malone, whose commission expired January 12, 1898.

George W. Schoch, to be postmaster at Mifflinburg, in the county of Union and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of James Kleckner, whose commission expired January 4, 1898.

James A. Hughes, to be postmaster at Huntington, in the county of Cabell and State of West Virginia, in the place of James H. Marcum, whose commission expired January 18, 1898.

R. Ad. Hall, to be postmaster at Weston, in the county of Lewis and State of West Virginia, in the place of James H. Edwards, removed.

M. E. Williams, to be postmaster at Foxlake, in the county of Dodge and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Joseph A. North, removed.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, January 21, 1898.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Joseph McKenna, of California, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

CONSULS.

Charles Burr Towle, of New Hampshire, to be consul of the United States at Saltillo, Mexico.

Robert S. S. Bergh, of North Dakota, to be consul of the United States at Gothenburg, Sweden.

Marcus R. Sulzer, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Liege, Belgium.

Benjamin Nusbaum, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Munich, Bavaria.

APPOINTMENT IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Edwin W. Davis, of Ohio, to be a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

INDIAN AGENT.

John S. Mayhugh, of Elko, Nev., to be agent for the Indians of the Western Shoshone Agency in Nevada.

POSTMASTERS.

Lewis W. Brannon, to be postmaster at Princeton, in the county of Mercer and State of Missouri.

Tyre Glenn, to be postmaster at Greensboro, in the county of Guilford and State of North Carolina.

William H. Chadbourn, to be postmaster at Wilmington, in the county of New Hanover and State of North Carolina.

Samuel J. George, to be postmaster at Humansville, in the county of Polk and State of Missouri.

Malissa Conway, to be postmaster at Vandalia, in the county of Audrain and State of Missouri.

William T. Clements, to be postmaster at Platte City, in the county of Platte and State of Missouri.

George A. Purdy, to be postmaster at Pierce City, in the county of Lawrence and State of Missouri.

Charles D. Morris, to be postmaster at Trenton, in the county of Grundy and State of Missouri.

Joseph H. Handel, to be postmaster at King City, in the county of Gentry and State of Missouri.

Thomas J. Ulen, to be postmaster at Dexter, in the county of Stoddard and State of Missouri.

Frank I. Swett, to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of Laclede and State of Missouri.

Lewellen P. Robinson, to be postmaster at Breckenridge, in the county of Caldwell and State of Missouri.

Willaim E. Ward, to be postmaster at Ridgeville, in the county of Randolph and State of Indiana.

Bernard Zick, sr., to be postmaster at Pleasant Hill, in the county of Cass and State of Missouri.

Robert P. Underwood, to be postmaster at Greenfield in the county of Dade and State of Missouri.

Augustus Gibson, to be postmaster at McLeansboro, in the county of Hamilton and State of Illinois.

John W. Garwood, to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of Jefferson and State of Florida.

Samuel H. Elkins, to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Boone and State of Missouri.

Jerome B. Stewart, to be postmaster at Wilmington, in the county of Will and State of Illinois.

John F. Rector, to be postmaster at Cairo, in the county of Alexander and State of Illinois.

D. E. Keen, to be postmaster at Mount Carmel, in the county of Wabash and State of Illinois.

James E. Caskey, to be postmaster at Greensburg, in the county of Decatur and State of Indiana.

George F. Brown, to be postmaster at Nappanee, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana.

William A. Stienbarger, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois.

Eldon Lowe, to be postmaster at Fort Scott, in the county of Bourbon and State of Kansas.

Thomas E. Newton, to be postmaster at Shelbyville, in the county of Shelby and State of Indiana.

James W. Hess, to be postmaster at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana.

Lemuel G. Dafoe, to be postmaster at Alpena, in the county of Alpena and State of Michigan.

Merton Z. Woodward, to be postmaster at Shelburne Falls, in the county of Franklin and State of Massachusetts.

Serbertrum E. Bliss, to be postmaster at South Hadley Falls, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts.

Arkinson B. Pond, to be postmaster at New London, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio.

Irving H. Griswald, to be postmaster at Elyria, in the county of Lorain and State of Ohio.

Henry E. Edwards, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Michigan.

Milton A. McCord, to be postmaster at Newton, in the county of Jasper and State of Iowa.

Frank S. Appelman, to be postmaster at Emmetsburg, in the county of Palo Alto and State of Iowa.

Henry D. Weaver, to be postmaster at Leetonia, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *January 21, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 3279. An act to authorize C. R. Dobbins to accept a gold medal awarded to him by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in recognition of his humane and gallant services to the shipwrecked crew of the British schooner *Ashton*, of Weymouth, Nova Scotia;

S. Res. 6. Joint resolution providing for the adjustment of certain claims of the United States against the State of Tennessee and certain claims of the State of Tennessee against the United States;

S. R. 90. Joint resolution to provide for an examination and survey of a water route from the northern end of the Port Arthur Ship Canal at or near Port Arthur, Tex., to deep water in the mouth of the Neches River, and from thence to deep water at the mouth of Sabine River;

S. 2944. An act providing for the construction of a light-ship to be located near Cape Elizabeth, Me.;

S. 2858. An act authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes;

S. 1453. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Wilson; and

S. 959. An act to increase the pension of Capt. Isaac D. Toll.

The message also announced that the Senate had concurred in the amendments of the House of Representatives to bills of the following titles:

S. 467. An act for the regulation of cemeteries and the disposal of dead bodies in the District of Columbia; and

S. 468. An act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept the bequest of the late Peter Von Essen for the use of the public white schools of that portion of said District formerly known as Georgetown.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills and joint resolutions were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 3279. An act to authorize C. R. Dobbins to accept a gold watch awarded to him by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in recognition of his humane and gallant services to the shipwrecked crew of the British schooner *Ashton*, of Weymouth, Nova Scotia—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. R. 6. Joint resolution providing for the adjustment of certain claims of the United States against the State of Tennessee, and certain claims of the State of Tennessee against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

S. R. 90. Joint resolution to provide for an examination and survey of a water route from the northern end of the Port Arthur Ship Canal, at or near Port Arthur, Tex., to deep water in the mouth of the Neches River, and from thence to deep water at the mouth of Sabine River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

S. 2944. An act providing for the construction of a light-ship to be located near Cape Elizabeth, Me.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2858. An act authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 959. An act to increase the pension of Capt. Isaac D. Toll—to the Committee on Pensions.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 467. An act for the regulation of cemeteries and the disposal of dead bodies in the District of Columbia;

S. 468. An act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept the bequest of the late Peter Von Essen for the use of the public white schools of that portion of said District formerly known as Georgetown, and distribute same among the heirs of Peter Von Essen, deceased; and

S. 357. An act for the relief of William S. Grant.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4760) authorizing the construction of two bridges across the Choctawhatchee River, a navigable stream, in Dale County, Ala.

The bill was read. It provides that the court of county commissioners of Dale County, in the State of Alabama, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate two bridges across the Choctawhatchee River, a navigable stream, in the county of Dale, State of Alabama, one of said bridges to be located near the town of Newton, at or near the place where the bridge formerly stood on the Newton and Ozark wagon road, and the other one of said bridges to be located at or near where the bridge called the Hollis Bridge formerly stood.

The amendments recommended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the discharge of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from the consideration of House bill (H. R. 6251) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, known as the urgent deficiency bill, and that the same be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole under the five-minute rule.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to consider in the House as in Committee of the Whole the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the gentleman from Illinois how much time he thinks this matter will occupy?

Mr. CANNON. There is only one Senate amendment that will probably give rise to any discussion, and I hope to complete it inside of an hour.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that this is a matter of the highest privilege, and for the gentleman to bring it up to-day and take the Private Calendar from us will be a hardship upon those who have private bills upon that Calendar.

Mr. CANNON. I think it will take but very little time, and I have already waited two days.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I feel confident that this matter will take all day if we enter upon a discussion of it.

Mr. CANNON. Well, Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the consideration of the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me?

Mr. CANNON. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I want to make a respectful appeal to the gentleman to allow us to have the Private Calendar considered to-day. The gentleman's measure is a measure of the highest privilege, and he can call it up at any hour.

Mr. CANNON. I will say to the gentleman that in view of that fact I asked unanimous consent, and from the gentleman's side of the House came the objection. It will take less time to consider it in the House than in the Committee of the Whole; but the objection comes from the gentleman's side of the House, and as we are to proceed under the rules, there is nothing left to me but to move that the House go into Committee of the Whole. This is a matter of universal public interest.

Mr. BAILEY. May I ask the gentleman from Illinois a question?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. BAILEY. I desire to know if it is proposed to move to nonconcur in all of the Senate amendments?

Mr. CANNON. I shall move to concur in most of them, about which I think there is no difference of opinion. So far as I am advised, there is only one matter where there is a difference of opinion on the Senate amendments, and that is touching the payment of freight on bullion.

Mr. BAILEY. Will the gentleman from Illinois agree that if this matter is not disposed of within thirty minutes——

Mr. CANNON. I can not make that agreement, but if it is considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole, if undue discussion seems to be desired by individuals, against the wish of the majority, it is then within our power to move the previous question.

Mr. BAILEY. Oh, I understand that, but will the gentleman agree that if it is not concluded inside of an hour, he will give way?

Mr. CANNON. I think we ought to pass it inside of an hour, but I will not agree to that. However, I will ask unanimous consent again before I make my motion that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole under the five-minute rule.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask my colleague on the committee if an agreement of this sort could not be reached: That if the House will consent to nonconcur in that amendment, will you consent that it may be brought back and discussed separately?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, I have no doubt that if the House will consent to follow the recommendation of the committee and nonconcur in the Senate amendment, the Senate will stand by its amendment and that the matter will be presented singly and alone to the House. Of course, speaking for myself, if I should be on the conference committee, we would not agree that the House should recede and concur until the House had had a chance to pass upon it.

Mr. McRAE. I think there will be no objection to disposing of the other amendments at once, if it be understood that this particular amendment shall be brought up to be separately discussed and acted on by the House.

Mr. CANNON. I think that practically that would be the best way.

The SPEAKER. As the Chair understands, objection is made. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the further consideration of Senate amendments to House bill No. 6251, known as the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I ask whether the effect of this motion, if adopted, will not be to postpone the consideration of matters on the Private Calendar—the Methodist Book Agents bill, for instance—until these Senate amendments are disposed of, though it should take all day?

The SPEAKER. If the House should go into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, it could not transact business on the Private Calendar.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Then the issue is really whether we shall take up the Private Calendar or these Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not say that. The issue is what the House understands.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Well, I make that statement myself.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois.

The motion was agreed to; there being—ayes 127, noes 25.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. PAYNE in the chair) for the purpose of considering the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6251) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Amendment numbered 1 was read, and, on motion of Mr. CANNON, nonconcurred in.

Mr. BELL. Allow me to make a suggestion. The only question here is on amendment No. 5, on which, as I understand, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will make a motion to nonconcur. What is the necessity of taking up all the other amendments separately?

Mr. CANNON. We can soon reach amendment numbered 5 in regular order.

Mr. BELL. On that amendment I propose to make a motion to concur. I suggest that the gentleman from Illinois make some motion to dispose of these other amendments without the necessity of reading and separately acting on each.

Mr. CANNON. The amendments are very short, and we shall soon reach the fifth amendment.

Mr. BELL. I think there will be no objection to the action proposed on the other amendments.

Amendments numbered 2 and 3 were read and, on motion of Mr. CANNON, concurred in.

Amendment numbered 4 was read and, on motion of Mr. CANNON, nonconcurred in.

Mr. CANNON. I now ask unanimous consent that amendment numbered 5 be passed over temporarily, and that amendments 7,

8, and 10 be nonconcurred in, and amendments 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 be concurred in.

Mr. FOOTE. Why can we not have these amendments read, so that we may know what we are concurring or nonconcurring in?

Mr. CANNON. My only object was to save time.

Mr. FOOTE. These are very important matters, and we should like to know what we are acting upon.

Mr. CANNON. I supposed that the gentleman had a printed copy before him, as most of us have—a printed copy of the amendments.

Amendment numbered 5 was read, as follows:

On page 5 of the printed bill strike out the following:

"That hereafter, in addition to the charges now imposed upon deposits of gold bullion at any of the assay offices or mints, the cost of transporting such bullion to the mints where the same is to be coined shall be collected from the depositor of the same.

Mr. CANNON. I ask that this amendment be passed over until the others are acted on.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

Amendment numbered 6 was read.

Mr. CANNON. I move concurrence in that amendment by instruction of the committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Amendments numbered 7 and 8 were read, and, on motion of Mr. CANNON, were nonconcurred in.

Amendment numbered 9 was read, as follows:

For the Marion Branch, namely: For electric-light plant (provided such amount of the appropriation for repairs for the Marion Branch for the year ending June 30, 1898, as may be spared is made available), $3,500; for barn, $1,130; and for lodge and gateway, $34; in all, $4,664.

Mr. CANNON. The committee instructs me to recommend concurrence in that amendment.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I ask, with the consent of my colleague, to offer the following amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Illinois. I move to concur in the amendment of the Senate with the amendment I send to the desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Arkansas.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the House agree to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, with the following amendment:

Insert after the matter proposed by said Senate amendment the following:

"NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

"For the repair and improvement of the national cemetery at the city of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, and for rebuilding and furnishing the lodge and other buildings in said cemetery, and restoring and repairing the monuments of the dead therein, $15,000."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, in respect to the proposition of the gentleman from Arkansas I wish to say that I have had a conversation with him about the amendment, and have looked into the necessity for its adoption at this time, and I am advised by the War Department that for the care and preservation of the national cemeteries the usual appropriation is $100,000, and that there is unexpended, in round numbers, some $20,000 of that sum at the present time. They seem to have had a cyclone, a most damaging storm, at Fort Smith, Ark., and the cemetery there and buildings connected with it have been seriously damaged. The Secretary of War informs us that it will take about $15,000 to repair that cemetery, and asks that that sum be appropriated by way of a deficiency.

Now, this amendment of the gentleman is not strictly germane to this amendment of the Senate or to any other provision in the bill, but under the circumstances, and in view of the facts which have been reported to the committee, I am not disposed to make the point of order, and after consultation with members of my committee and also members of the Committee on Military Affairs, I shall not offer an objection to the amendment in the shape of a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. LITTLE] to concur in the Senate amendment with the amendment just read.

The motion was agreed to.

Amendment numbered 10 was read.

Mr. CANNON. The committee recommend nonconcurrence in this amendment.

The recommendation of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. The committee recommend concurrence in amendments numbered 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

The several amendments were read and concurred in.

Mr. CANNON. Now, Mr. Chairman, we will recur to amendment numbered 5, which I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 4, strike out lines 7 to 11, as follows:

That hereafter, in addition to the charges now imposed upon deposits of gold bullion at any of the assay offices or mints, the cost of transporting such bullion to the mints where the same is to be coined shall be collected from the depositor of the same.

Mr. CANNON. The committee recommend nonconcurrence in that amendment, and I make that motion.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to concur in the amendment of the Senate.

Now, I would like your attention for a few moments, and I want you to understand the amendment which is pending. It is an amendment put on the bill that was not in order and that went through the House without being understood. It went to the Senate and, as I understand, did not have a single friend in that body on the Committee on Appropriations. It did not find a single friend at any point in its consideration in the Senate; and from what I understand, they not only believe it to be unwise, but believe that the amendment reached the domain of folly.

I want the House to understand what we are doing in the consideration of this matter. This amendment provides that gold bullion that is deposited at Philadelphia, for instance, if some Director of the Mint thinks it ought to be minted at San Francisco, he can put on the man that deposits the bullion the price of transporting it from Philadelphia to San Francisco. Under this amendment if a man deposits gold bullion at the mint at San Francisco and the Director of the Mint, through some whim, thinks that the bullion ought to be coined at New Orleans, the man who deposits it can be compelled to transport it at his own expense to New Orleans.

Mr. NORTHWAY. Is not the gentleman perhaps making a misstatement inadvertently? The House fixed it so that the owner of the bullion was compelled to pay the freight from the assay office to the mint, and the Senate cut that out.

Mr. BELL. Yes; but here is the point. The Senate struck out all the amendment. I have not overstated this a particle. I want to read it:

That hereafter, in addition to the charges now imposed upon deposits of gold bullion at any of the assay offices or mints, the cost of transporting such bullion to the mints where the same is to be coined shall be collected from the depositor of the same.

The Senate struck out this provision, but the committee is trying to reinstate it.

Mr. CANNON. If my friend will allow me, I propose to offer an amendment to his amendment. The gentleman moves to concur in the Senate amendment, which is to strike out all of it.

Mr. BELL. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. Now, I propose, as soon as I get the floor, to amend the gentleman's amendment by striking out the words "or mints" in lines 20 and 21. I make this statement so that the gentleman may discuss that as well as the other.

Mr. BELL. Well, I admit that as a great improvement, and if the House strikes out the words "or mints," our State would be benefited by it, because we have a mint at the city of Denver; but I want to say to you, my friends, that this is a broader subject——

Mr. HOPKINS. If the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] is adopted, then you will be satisfied?

Mr. BELL. No. I would be satisfied as a selfish citizen of Colorado, because it would benefit us much more than to require the Government to pay this; because if the Government had to pay it, it would pass by the Denver mint and go on to Philadelphia or somewhere else; but as a representative of a governmental question, as the object underlying the enactment of the original law—to gather gold from every conceivable portion of the country and put it into our mints—as a great public question, I believe that every assay office in the United States ought to buy this gold just as it has heretofore. Now, that may be an injury to Denver; that would be an injury to our mint; but it is to the interest of the Government that we should look in this proceeding.

Now, at the time of the enactment of this law, as I understand, in 1879, when we were going to resume specie payments, the policy was adopted of establishing these assay offices for the purpose of gathering gold with which to resume specie payments, and in case we failed to get gold enough to consummate the redemption of the greenbacks, then we were permitted to issue bonds and sell them for the purpose of buying gold. The act stood with two horns, one to sell bonds to get gold for the purpose of redeeming the greenbacks, and the other to establish assay offices in the mining camps, the Government buying the gold there and holding it in bars or coining it, whichever it saw fit, for the purpose of redeeming the greenbacks. Those greenbacks are not yet redeemed. The law for selling bonds still exists. So I ask you, What reason have you for repealing the act for the gathering of gold and getting it into your possession for the purpose of redeeming those greenbacks?

Now, as I said before, if you make the individual pay the transportation, and if he has the right to choose his mint, the city of Denver and the State of Colorado will be benefited; but my opinion is that such a policy will be to the detriment of the Government.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If the gentleman will allow me, I want to suggest this amendment:

Provided, That all gold bullion shall be coined at the nearest mint to the assay office where deposited, when practicable.

That covers your question.

Mr. BELL. They will always call it impracticable.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I will change the word, then, to "possible."

Mr. BELL. They will always say it is impossible.

Mr. LINNEY. Leave out the words "when practicable."

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, that is about all I desire to say upon this question. Here is a policy which was adopted contemporaneously with our policy for the resumption of specie payments—a policy for gathering gold for that purpose. One provision was to sell bonds to get the gold; the other was to establish assay offices where the gold is produced, the Government paying the mint price at the assay office and coining the gold wherever it saw fit. Those provisions have stood from that day until this. A few days ago, without warning to anybody especially interested, the Director of the Mint suggested that in his opinion the depositors of the bullion ought to pay the expenses of transportation to the mint.

Mr. HOPKINS. How is the law regarding the deposits of silver bullion?

Mr. BELL. It was the same while we had the free and unlimited coinage of silver—while the mints were open to every individual.

Mr. HOPKINS. How was it from 1878 to 1893?

Mr. BELL. I do not know; but I understand that this only applies to free and unlimited coinage.

Mr. McCLEARY. Do you believe it to be good policy for the Government not only to perform the service of coining the gold for a man, but also for the Government to pay the freight on the man's property up to the point where that service is to be rendered?

Mr. BELL. That is the course that was adopted in 1879, because it was thought cheaper than to sell bonds to get the gold to redeem these greenbacks.

Mr. McCLEARY. That was to meet a contingency.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Does not the emergency still exist?

Mr. HOPKINS. No; it has passed.

Mr. BELL. The emergency still exists. There are now $340,000,000 of these greenbacks, and for their redemption the law provides for the sale of bonds and for raising the gold to redeem the greenbacks. That was one of the provisions. The other provision was to use these assay offices to gather gold to avoid selling bonds; and it seems to me that any man who understandingly votes to repeal this provision——

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I hope we will have order. It is impossible to hear what the gentleman is saying.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order, and all gentlemen will be seated and cease conversation.

Mr. BELL. Any man who will understandingly vote to repeal this provision indirectly votes for the issuing of bonds for the purpose of gathering gold.

Mr. HOPKINS. I know; but how can a gentleman representing the kind of politics he does favor compelling the Government to pay an individual for transporting, say, from Colorado to Philadelphia, and then coin that gold into money for nothing?

Mr. BELL. I would not.

Mr. HOPKINS. Is it not better to make the individual pay the transportation?

Mr. BELL. No, sir. The policy of the Government is to have the first opportunity of obtaining the gold. It offered the inducement by establishing its own assay offices where the gold was produced. It believed that it would be less expensive for this Government to pay the transportation than to furnish minting facilities there or to issue the bonds to get this gold.

Mr. BLAND. Will the gentleman allow me to state what was the policy? The policy of the Government was to facilitate the gathering of gold into the Federal Treasury, and when the depositor sent the bullion to the assay office the depositor took a certificate for it, and that certificate was money issued by the Government, and the bullion became the property of the Government. That certificate went into use as money and the owner of the bullion no longer had any control over the gold. He could not pay for the transportation of it, because it was not his property. The moment that it was put into the Government depository and the certificate was issued the bullion became the property of the Government.

Mr. HOPKINS. Under those conditions the individual sold his bullion.

Mr. BLAND. You do away with the right of the owner to deposit his bullion and take his money and put it into circulation, the gold to become the property of the Government. The Government does not pay for the transportation of the depositor at all, it pays for the transportation of its own property, and not the property of an individual. You are trying here to abolish the law rather than to limit it so as to compel the depositor of this bullion to transport it to the mint after it becomes the property of the Government, which practically keeps the money out of circulation.

Mr. BELL. I would say to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS], we have a mint fully equipped at New Orleans, we have a mint fully equipped in San Francisco, we have an appropriation made for a mint now being built at the city of Denver; but the Director of the Mint, under the law, has the right to have the bullion coined wherever he sees fit. Now, he refuses absolutely to coin at the city of New Orleans. Why? Because he says that they do not need money in New Orleans; that the money is needed in Philadelphia; therefore, that it is as cheap to transport the bullion before it is coined to the city of Philadelphia as it is to transport the money to Philadelphia or New York after it is coined, which is the place where the money is to be used.

In other words, this provision simply makes the coining of the bullion produced subject to the caprice of the Director of the Mint. He has the power to make the producer of the bullion distribute the money of this country for all the people to such points as the convenience of the people demand. He was examined before the Committee on Appropriations. I was absent at the time, as I was unable to attend the committee. At the suggestion of the committee he drew this provision. Now, his idea is not to coin a dollar, and everybody who knows him knows that it is his idea—except in Philadelphia—and I suppose he is honest in his policy. His idea is that there should not be a dollar coined for this Government except at such a money center as requires the coin. His further idea is, that the man who produces the gold ought not only to be deprived of a mint where gold is produced, but that you should put on him the burden of transporting that gold to the mint of the Government. Why? Because, he says, that is where the money is to be used; and he is going to make him pay the transportation, not to a mint of the Government for the purpose of being coined, but he believes one great central mint at Philadelphia can do all the work cheaper than the mints coining at San Francisco, Denver, or New Orleans.

Mr. HOPKINS. Those are the views of the present Director of the Mint?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir. He does not believe in minting everywhere, and he refuses to coin at New Orleans. He was asked why they did not coin at New Orleans, and he said because they did not need the money there; and he will insist under this amendment that when you put a pound of gold in New Orleans that you shall not have the right to coin it, but you shall have the additional burden of transporting it from there to Philadelphia.

Now, that is the thing in a nut shell. That is one man's idea.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I want to inform the gentleman from Colorado that the policy of the Government in paying the expense of transportation of gold to the government mint was inaugurated in England under Queen Anne, and was adopted by this Government as we adopted many other customs of England.

Mr. BELL. Well, it may be the policy of every government on earth; I do not know about that; but I want to say to our friends now that the moment you say to the men at Denver that produce over a million dollars of gold monthly that they shall bear the burden of transporting that gold to Philadelphia, that moment you offer a premium to every foreign power to take that gold from you.

Mr. HOPKINS. How do you make that out?

Mr. BELL. Why, Congress considered this the very way in which to keep the gold here in the first place. They said that this was the proper method to get the gold into its possession.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; but is it not cheaper to transport gold from Colorado to Pennsylvania that it is to Liverpool?

Mr. BELL. No; I do not know that it is. Our merchants in Denver tell me that as to many articles they can transport them from Liverpool to Denver cheaper than they can from New York or Philadelphia.

Mr. HOPKINS. Do they tell you that they can transport gold from Denver to Liverpool cheaper than they can to Pennsylvania?

Mr. BELL. No; they have not told me that, but there are many articles that they can transport cheaper, and I do not know why they can not transport gold as cheaply.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. If the gentleman from Colorado will allow me, I would like to say to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS] that his question asked the gentleman from Colorado was apparently not understood by him. The reason the Government has adopted the policy of paying the cost of transportation on bullion is this: If the miner sold his gold to a private person the Government, being in need of it, would have to borrow it and pay interest on it. In order to avoid that, they offered to pay the transportation charges and thus secure the gold at a much less cost than it would have been to borrow it and pay the interest charges.

Mr. BELL. That is my statement. It is for the purpose of

concentrating and gathering the gold at these places. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. Forty minutes.

Mr. BELL. I reserve the balance of my time, and I yield fifteen minutes to my colleague [Mr. SHAFROTH].

Mr. CANNON. Before the gentleman proceeds, I want to say to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL] that I propose to move to amend the gentleman's motion, which is, that the House agree to amendment numbered 5—that is the gentleman's amendment—as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment, insert the following:
"That hereafter, in addition to the charges now imposed upon the deposit of gold bullion at any assay office, the cost of transporting such bullion to the mint shall be collected from the depositor of the same to any of the mints."

I propose to offer that amendment, and I want to give the gentleman notice now so that we may discuss the whole matter while we are discussing it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me?

Mr. CANNON. This is not my time. This is the time of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL].

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Colorado yield the floor?

Mr. BELL. No, Mr. Chairman; I want to hear the amendment read.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the House agree to amendment numbered 5 with the following amendment:
"In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following:
"That hereafter, in addition to the charges now imposed upon deposits of gold bullion at any of the assay offices, the cost of transporting such bullion to the mints shall be collected from the depositor of the same."

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, now let us look at this as it is. Suppose, under that amendment, a man takes his gold to Carson City and offers it there at the Government assay office.

Mr. CANNON. If the gold is carried there he could get the mint price.

Mr. BELL. He might at that place; but suppose he takes it to any of the assay offices of the United States where they have no mint. When he takes it to the assay office the Director of the Mint may say that instead of transporting that to Denver or San Francisco he shall pay the transportation of it to Philadelphia. Now, why not make the amendment to the nearest mint?

Mr. CANNON. He can choose which mint he will deposit it in.

Mr. BELL. No; not under your bill or amendment.

Mr. CANNON. I think so.

Mr. BELL. Let us look at it as it is.

Mr. CANNON. I will say to my friend this: What I am trying to accomplish by this amendment, and what I think it does accomplish, is that if any holder of gold bullion wants to get the mint price for it, he must take it to the mint.

Mr. BELL. Then you wipe out the assay offices?

Mr. CANNON. If he wants, however, to deposit it at the assay office in Montana or Colorado or anywhere else, my amendment would not give him the mint price for it there, because it would cost the Government the expressage to take it to the mint at Denver, or the mint at Carson, or the mint at San Francisco or New Orleans. Now, it is equitable that the depositor of bullion a thousand miles away from the mint should pay the express charges before he gets the mint price.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. And the Government would not get the gold?

Mr. CANNON. Yes, it would, according to my contention.

Mr. BELL. That provision has one weakness in it, and that weakness is this: If you take it to an assay office, you do not permit the bullion producer to send it to the nearest mint.

Mr. DINGLEY. Certainly it does.

Mr. BELL. Then, why not provide for it in the bill? Mr. Chairman, I yield fifteen minutes to my colleague [Mr. SHAFROTH].

Mr. CANNON. I will say this, if the gentleman will allow me, let us understand this matter.

Mr. BELL. My time is running out, and I can not have any more interruptions.

Mr. CANNON. I will yield five minutes of my time to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH].

Mr. SHAFROTH. All right.

Mr. CANNON. I want to do what is right about this, and I will withdraw the amendment I have just offered and offer this one to meet the gentleman's objection. I propose that the House agree to amendment numbered 5 with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment, insert the following:
"That hereafter, in addition to the charges now imposed upon deposits of gold bullion at any of the assay offices, the cost of transporting such bullion to the nearest mint, authorized by appropriations by Congress for operation as a coinage mint, shall be collected from the depositor of the same."

Mr. BELL. That is an improvement.

[MR. SHAFROTH addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. BELL. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Chairman, it would be very difficult in the time allotted to enter upon a thorough discussion of this question in all of its relations, but it does seem to me that it is a matter about which we should talk and upon which we should think dispassionately, without any regard to the party to which we belong. It ought to come to this House with a great deal of force, that a committee of the Senate, having investigated this subject, without a single friend of the measure, proposed, reported it adversely, and the Senate, as I am informed, was solidly against it, that it is not a partisan question.

If we will all stop and consider that gold, while in a sense a commodity, is not strictly so under the laws of this and other countries, we will at once see the difference between the holder of gold bullion paying the charges on that article to market and the man who has wheat and corn paying the freight on it to market. The argument has been made, and on its face is plausible, that the holder of gold bullion has no more right to deposit in an assay office and have the Government pay the charges to the mint than the owner of corn and wheat would have to deposit those products at some elevator near by his home and have the Government pay the charges on them to the market. Now, I say that argument on the face of it seems plausible, but when you come to consider that corn and wheat are purely and strictly commodities, and that by operation of law another function has been given to gold, the argument must fall.

We are at the present time, as we all know, practically upon a gold standard. In other words, the Government of the United States has determined that gold shall be the commodity upon which this Government will stamp its money, and that it shall be the standard money of the country. That being true, this question is more far-reaching than at first glance many would suppose. When we come to consider that gold being the standard, and as such must measure the values of all commodities of the country, and that the values of all commodities are determined by the volume of money in circulation, then we can see that this proposition becomes far more wide reaching than at a glance one would suppose.

As has been truly said, the object of the Government in framing its mint laws was to secure to the Government the largest possible volume of gold. To do that, it provided that at any established assay office the holder of bullion could deposit the same and receive a certificate of deposit at the regular mint price of the gold. Evidently that had two effects. In the first place, the certificate of deposit could go into circulation in that locality as part of the medium of exchange of the country. In the second place, gold mining is encouraged, because the holder of gold can take it to his home assay office and receive the full mint price.

Now, if we attempt to repeal that law, if we attempt to modify it so as to make the holder of the bullion pay the cost of transportation to the mint of the United States, we lay that much of a burden, whatever it may be, whether it be slight or whether it be great, upon the producer of gold bullion, and to that extent we cripple the production of gold in the United States. For instance, say there is a gold mine in California that is barely paying, that there is a gold mine in Colorado barely paying for the working, the moment you put that much burden on the holder of the bullion, the man who takes the bullion out of the mine, of paying the transportation on it to the mint, you lessen his profits and must in a measure decrease the production of gold.

So, while this clause in the bill which compels the producer of gold bullion to pay the freight charges to the mint seems to be a small matter, it is, in fact, but an entering wedge which has for its object, whether foreseen by the framers of the bill or not, a tendency to lessen the output of gold. In other words, it is another step, though short it may be, in decreasing the supply of money and raising its purchasing power. It is the little things, sometimes overlooked in legislation, that ought to be strictly guarded. It was the little thing in the bill of 1873 that struck down silver and brought bankruptcy and ruin in its trail. This proposition is but another token of the plans and purposes of the gold power to raise their product, money, in price and cheapen the products of labor.

Sir, this subject opens the whole field of finance, and I therefore avail myself of the occasion to discuss the subject in a general way.

The problem of money has in all ages, among civilized people, been the one all-absorbing and all-important of economic questions. Questions of internal and tariff taxes, the management of corporations, etc., have at times seemed to predominate and for a time had the attention of the people, but when the smoke of these skirmishes had cleared away the money question has reappeared in all its importance, fraught as it is with the weal or woe of the great masses of producers and consumers; and, sir, vital as this question is to the interests of the people, lying at the very base of their prosperity, and as much and as long as it has been discussed, it seems to be as little understood, and I might say the least understood, perhaps, of all great economic questions. The men who claim to be the financiers, in their effort to elucidate

the subject, only make it more complicated and much harder to be understood.

Indeed, it is amusing to the student of political economy, who has endeavored to study this particular branch of the subject, to see the utter stupidity and gross ignorance of the men who are assuming to instruct the people on the subject of money. This grows out of the fact that we are accustomed to look to the millionaires and large banking houses for our information on money matters. In short, the people have been taught that none but men who possess large quantities of money are capable of discussing the subject, and if one without money dares to discuss it, it is asked, "What does he know about money, when he is not worth a dollar? Let the men who have accumulated money enlighten us on the subject." The same reasoning would have said of Galileo, "What can he know of astronomy, when he never owned a star?"

The truth is these self-appointed instructors of the people seem to know less about money than almost anybody else in the country. Because a man can drive a sharp bargain and cheat his neighbor or the community does not constitute such an one a "financier;" but in modern times if a man by chance strikes a rich mine and becomes the possessor of large quantities of gold, his opinions on the money question are sought after by the press and the public and go as wise sayings of a great financier; or if a rich relative of some ignoramus dies and leaves a large estate to him, he at once blooms into a financier and is sought after for his opinions on money and political economy and his idiotic sayings are published as authority on the money question, when, in fact, he could not give an intelligent definition of money if his life depended upon it.

No wonder there is ignorance on this subject!

Take the writings sent out by the "Sound Money League," and it is evident that the writers do not know the difference or distinguish between money and commodities, but blend the two as one and the same thing, and yet they assume to teach the masses on a subject of which they themselves are in woeful ignorance.

There can be but one result; when "the blind lead the blind," it is inevitable, "both shall fall into the ditch."

Among the gold-standard people there are two classes, one whose interest it is to keep the people in the dark and another class with honest purposes, but deceived by the former, and I might add a third, who advocate it for office only and have no especial opinion in the matter. The former class can not be reached by argument, neither can the latter, but it is to the middle class that I would appeal.

The people are misled by such expressions as these: "Intrinsic value," "Inherent value," "The money of the world," etc. They argue that money to be good must possess "intrinsic or inherent value," and that such value makes it the money of the world.

In order to a correct understanding of any proposition, it is important that we understand the terms therein employed, and so in the discussion of this question we can never understand the science of money while we use the words "value," "price," and "worth" as synonyms. These terms when applied to the science of money have entirely different meanings. "Worth" is an intrinsic quality, "value" is the relation which one commodity sustains to another, and "price" is the expression of that value in the units of money.

Let it therefore be understood, first, that there is no such thing as intrinsic value either in gold, silver, or any other object, either on the earth or beneath it. Neither is there such a thing as inherent value; nor is there any such thing as "the money of the world"—never was and never can be until all the nations of the earth are under one government. Such phrases as these have their origin in and emanate from the distorted imaginations of the advocates of the single gold standard.

In order to a correct understanding of the science of money it is highly important that we know what "value" is; second, what money is; and be able to distinguish between money and commodities, and that we know the functions of money. Without such an understanding it is as impossible to comprehend the relations of money to the business and prosperity of the country as it would be to learn to read without knowing the letters. It shall be my aim and purpose in this discussion to make, if possible, myself plain and clear touching these questions, so that those who do me the honor to hear or read what I have to say will have no trouble in comprehending at least what I believe as touching this subject.

I desire first to call your attention to the subject of value.

Those who believe in the single standard of gold and who erroneously believe that value resides in gold are continually asking if we believe the Government can create value, and, assuming that it can not, again ask how we can make a piece of silver worth but 50 cents in gold worth 100 cents. I am frank to say that if I believed value to be an inherent quality in the metal I would find this question difficult of an answer, for I do not believe that this Government can create value; neither do I believe that all the governments of the world can do it.

They can not, because value is not a thing, nor yet the attribute of things, and does not reside in any thing or things. It is amusing to see certain newspapers and politicians handling the word "value" as a boy would his toys, and to hear them talk of "intrinsic value," "inherent value," "commercial value," etc., while it is true that from the days of Aristotle down to Mill it has been the constant effort of the best political economists of the world to define it, and during all this time their investigations have led them to look upon and treat value as I have defined it and will discuss it in these remarks.

I have said that value is not an inherent quality of matter; that it does not reside in matter and is not the attribute of matter, but that it is a relation. In other words, value is the relation between various commodities interchangeable among the people, including all services.

Alexander Delmar, in his work on The Science of Money, on page 14, says:

> In other words, value, though difficult to define, is not immeasurable. In this respect it resembles time, space, gravity, and the other primordial conditions or relations of matter.

And on page 15 he says:

> Value is not matter, but is a condition or relation of matter.

To make it still more simple, value is the relation, we will say, between two commodities; and if, then, you take into consideration all the exchangeable commodities of the world and all the services of the world, value would be the relation that one of those commodities sustains to the other and to all other commodities and services. These relations may change by the law of supply and demand—that is, a failure in wheat may change its relation to all other commodities, and so with any other commodity—but that relation, whatever it may be, is still value.

I will call your attention to some other authorities on political and monetary science to prove that value is but a relation, and that there is no such thing as "intrinsic value."

First, I will quote from Theory of Political Economy, by W. S. Jevons, pages 81, 82, and 83, as follows:

> Value is a relative term. The value of a thing means the quantity of some other thing, or of things in general, which it exchanges for. Now, if there is any fact certain about value, it is that it means not an object at all, but a quality, attribute, or rather a circumstance of an object. Value implies, in fact, a relation; but if so, it can not possibly be some other thing. A student of economy has no hope of ever being clear and correct in his ideas of the science if he thinks of value as at all a thing or object, or even as anything which lies in a thing or object. Persons are thus led to speak of such a nonentity as intrinsic value. There are, doubtless, qualities inherent in such a substance as gold or iron which influence its value; but the word value, so far as it can be correctly used, merely expresses the circumstance of its exchanging in a certain ratio for some other substance.
>
> If a ton of pig iron exchanges in a market for an ounce of standard gold, neither the iron is value nor the gold, nor is there value in the iron nor in the gold. The notion of value is concerned only in the fact or circumstance of one exchanging for the other. Thus it is scientifically incorrect to say that the value of the ton of iron is the ounce of gold; we thus convert value into a concrete thing; and it is, of course, equally incorrect to say that the value of the ounce of gold is the ton of iron. The more correct and safe expression is that the value of the ton of iron is equal to the value of the ounce of gold, or that their values are as 1 to 1.
>
> Value in exchange expresses nothing but a ratio, and the term should not be used in any other sense. To speak simply of the value of an ounce of gold is as absurd as to speak of the ratio of the number 17. What is the ratio of the number 17? The question admits no answer, for there must be another number named in order to make the ratio; and the ratio will differ according to the number suggested. What is the value of iron compared with that of gold? is an intelligible question. The answer consists in stating the ratio of the quantities exchanged.

Mr. Francis A. Walker, in his work entitled Money, at page 208, says:

> Value is a relation.

In Elements of Political Economy, by James Mill, on page 131, that author says:

> By value of money is here to be understood the proportion in which it exchanges for other commodities, or the quantity of it which exchanges for a certain quantity of other things.

In his work on Political Economy, Francis A. Walker, at page 5, defines value thus:

> Value is the power which an article confers upon its possessor, irrespective of legal authority or personal sentiments, of commanding, in exchange for itself, the labor, or the products of the labor, of others. Briefly and somewhat elliptically speaking, value is power in exchange.
>
> We say, irrespective of legal authority, the Emperor of Germany can by a word call two millions of men from their homes and send them to distant fields, even to foreign lands, to work, to watch, to march, to fight, and to die. Yet these services are not economic, because they are not voluntary, being rendered in submission to legal authority, supported by overwhelming force. On the other hand, the services of a soldier in the British army are economic, as they are rendered under the terms of voluntary enlistment, the result of a fair and open bargain between the crown and the subject.

Mr. Jevons, in his essay, Value of Gold, says:

> Value, like utility, is no intrinsic quality of a thing; it is an extrinsic accident or relation.

Mr. Bailey, in his work entitled Nature of Value, pages 34 and 35, says:

> I can not too strongly recommend the student of political economy never to let the word value pass before him without putting the question, "Value in what?" or "In relation to what?" The value of a commodity must be its

value in something, and whenever the term is used with any definite meaning that something may be assigned. If it can not be assigned, the reader may rest assured that the author, whoever he may be, is writing without any definite ideas.

Mr. John Stuart Mill (Political Economy, book 3, chapter 1), defines value thus:

The word "value," when used without adjunct, always means in political economy value in exchange.

Francis A. Walker, in Money and Its Relation to Trade and Industry, page 32, says:

Value is not a property of anything. It arises wholly out of the relations which exist between things.

MacLeod, in his Theory and Practice of Banking, page 48, in speaking of the word "value," says:

This unhappy phrase meets us at every turn in economics, and yet the slightest reflection will show that to define value to be something external and then to be constantly speaking of intrinsic value are utterly self-contradictory and inconsistent ideas. Thus, over and over again, it is repeated in economical treatises that money has intrinsic value, but that a bill of exchange or bank note is only the representative of value. Money, no doubt, is the produce of labor, but as Adam Smith observed, "If it would exchange for nothing, it would have no value;" so, M. Say says, that the value of gold and silver consists only in what they will buy. How, then, can its value be intrinsic? How can anything have intrinsic value unless it has the things it will exchange for inside itself? "Money has intrinsic value!" Has a piece of money got the merchandise and all the other things it will purchase inside itself? Money will exchange for anything—corn, houses, horses, carriages, books, etc., and each of these is the value of the money with respect to that commodity; but which of these is its intrinsic value? The incongruity of these ideas is so glaring that it is only necessary to call attention to it for it to be perceived at once.

Jevons, in his Essay on the Value of Gold, says:

There is no such thing as intrinsic value.

The same definition is carried out in Mill's Principles of Political Economy, book 3, chapter 6. I might multiply quotations in proof of this position beyond the time allotted here, but I take it that enough has been given to convince anyone who cares to learn that value is, as I have claimed, simply a relation between commodities and services, and can only be expressed in the units of money, and such expression we call price.

We speak of the distances between the stars. What is that distance but the relation that one planet sustains to the other? This relation may, and does, change. Sometimes they may be nearer together and sometimes further apart, but the space between them is forever distance, or relation.

If I inquire of you what is distance, there could be but one answer to the question. It is the relation which one object sustains to all other objects. No man or government can create distance any more than he or it can create value, because both are but relation or conceptions of the mind. If I were to talk to you to-day about intrinsic distance, or inherent distance, or speculative distance, I would appear ridiculous, because there is no such thing, for it, being a relation, can be neither intrinsic nor inherent, and yet I would be no more foolish than the self-appointed modern instructors in finance are when they talk to us of intrinsic value, because both are but relations, and can therefore be neither inherently in matter nor an attribute thereof.

Let us take a simple example. The distance from New York to San Francisco, we will say, is 3,000 miles. Is that distance inherent in New York or is it an intrinsic quality of San Francisco, or is it an attribute of both? No sane man, in my judgment, would claim either, because it is apparent to all that the distance from one city to the other is simply the relation between them.

I have said the distance is 3.000 miles from one of these cities to the other—that is, it is the relation that one city sustains to the other; but how do we know that distance to be 3,000 miles? The answer is, because we measured it. The very fact that we have measured that distance implies a rule or fixed standard of measure, and that standard we made by law. We fixed an arbitrary standard by law to measure the relation between these two points, and all points, and we found after applying this measure that the relation which New York sustains to San Francisco, or the distance between them, when expressed, was 3,000 miles.

Now, let us suppose that some individual or corporation had the power to lengthen the surveyor's chain so as to make it twice as long as it now is and still call it 4 rods, and we would with that chain measure the distance from New York to San Francisco, it would be found that while the relation or distance between the two cities was just the same as before, it would take only half as many chains to measure it, thus making the distance, when expressed in miles, 1,500 instead of 3,000 miles. This change would grow out of the fact, not that the relation between the two cities had changed, but because of the change in the length of the standard of measure.

Now reverse it. Suppose the chain is shortened so as to be only half as long as it now is and we still call it 4 rods; now if we measure the distance with this chain, we will find that that distance when expressed is 6,000 miles, because it takes twice as many chains to measure the relation. This no one will deny.

Now, as I have tried to show, value is the commercial relation between commodities. We want to know what that relation is, and we can only know by measuring it; and we can not measure it without a standard or rule of measure, and that rule of measure is money.

The law of supply and demand causes one commodity to rise or fall in price, and thus the relations between the various commodities change, but that relation is always measured by money, not by one dollar, but by the sum total of all money in circulation, and that relation is expressed in the units of money, or dollars and cents. The expression of that relation in dollars is called price. Now, if the sum total of money is the measure of value—and on this point all political economists are agreed—then it follows as an inevitable consequence that to contract or enlarge the volume will affect all values when expressed in dollars, the same as changing the length of the surveyor's chain would affect the distance when expressed in miles, but in an inverse order.

For instance, if you contract the volume of money, it increases the measuring capacity of money, or increases its purchasing power, and so when we measure the relation of commodities with it, that relation, or value, when expressed in the units of money or dollars, is less. In other words, it does not take so many dollars to measure it, because of the increased measuring power of the dollar, and we have falling prices. While one commodity, because of scarcity, may command as many dollars as usual, we have a fall in the level of prices. Now, suppose we increase the volume of money. That shortens or lessens the capacity of the dollar as a measure, or lessens its purchasing power, and so when we come to measure values with it, that measure, when expressed in the units of money, is greater, or it will take more dollars to measure values, and we have a general rise in prices, followed by an era of prosperity in all commercial lines and other industries.

This would not be beneficial to money loaners and gold gamblers. They have money to sell for labor and its products, and to increase the volume of money would cheapen the thing which they have to sell—money; but it would be a blessing to all who buy money with their labor and products, because they would get more dollars for them and thus be more able to meet their liabilities.

These are not new doctrines, but are as old as civil government, and have been taught by all political economists in all ages of the world.

It is for the reasons I have given that such a vigorous fight is waged by the London Jews and their allies in this country in the interest of scarce money, in the demonetization of silver, and their effort to retire the greenback. They are enhancing the measuring power of their dollar and thereby enabling them to command more of the proceeds of labor with it. What is the duty of Congress? To pass laws in the interests of the money lenders and gold gamblers or in the interests of the whole people?

To ask this question is to answer it.

What we want to do is not to decrease the volume of money but increase it. How? The quickest way is by keeping the greenback currency in circulation and restoring silver to its time-honored place in our currency, where our fathers put it and designed that it should stay.

Since the Republican party demonetized silver in 1873, it is a fact patent and known of all men that the level of prices of all farm products has steadily fallen. This effect was produced by reason of the almost simultaneous striking down of silver by the leading nations of the world, thereby producing a shortage in the world's supply of money. The increase of the money volume of the world has not kept pace with the increase of population and the ever-increasing volume of business.

This state of things has had the effect of increasing the demand for money, and the increasing demand has increased the price of the dollar, or, in other words, lengthened it as a measure of value, resulting, as it always has, in a fall in prices, stagnation in business, general depression, and hard times.

This condition, as a result of striking down silver, was foreseen by many of our wisest statesmen in all parties, and they sounded a note of warning and predicted just what has come to pass.

They saw that the single gold standard meant a contraction of the world's supply of money and that such contraction could only result in increasing the purchasing power of money and a consequent falling in prices of all the products of labor.

They knew, as all political economists know and have known, that a fall in prices would increase the burden of all the debtors of the world and take away their means of buying the necessaries of life, which would result in the paralysis of all business and the ultimate absorption of the wealth of the world by the manipulators of gold. The Hon. James G. Blaine, one of the greatest statesmen who has graced the Republican party since Abraham Lincoln, in speaking of the effects of a single gold standard on the business of the world, in a speech delivered by him in the United States Senate February 7, 1878, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, volume 7, page 821, said:

On the much-vexed and long-mooted question of a bimetallic or monometallic standard my own views are sufficiently indicated in the remarks I have

made. I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in the end throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If, as the most reliable statistics affirm, there are nearly seven thousand millions of coin or bullion in the world, not very unequally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results which will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands.

Alexander Hamilton, in his able and invaluable report in 1791-92 on the establishment of the mint, declared that "to annul the use of either gold or silver as money is to abridge the quantity of circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full circulation with the evils of a scanty circulation." I take no risk in saying that the benefits of a full circulation and the evils of a scanty circulation are both immeasurably greater to-day than they were when Hamilton uttered these weighty words, always provided, that the circulation is one of actual money and not of depreciated promises to pay. In the report from which I have already quoted, Mr. Hamilton argues at length in favor of a double standard and all the subsequent experience of well-nigh ninety years has brought out no clearer statement of the whole case nor developed a more complete comprehension of this subtle and difficult subject. "On the whole," says Mr. Hamilton, "it seems most advisable not to attach the unit exclusively to either of the metals, because this can not be done effectually without destroying the office and character of one of them as money and reducing it to the situation of mere merchandise."

I would invite especial attention to that part of Mr. Blaine's remarks in which he says:

The destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property.

This is precisely what I contend. The gold standard means the contraction of the currency, and a contraction of the currency means falling prices in all the products of labor, while investments which yield a fixed return in money would command as many dollars as before, and by reason of the enhanced purchasing power of these dollars the investment, yielding such fixed income, would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over all other forms of property.

It is for this reason, sir, that all the money lenders of this and the Old World, all the stock gamblers, all the men who have fixed incomes, are seeking to "fasten more firmly upon this country the single gold standard."

In the Senate of the United States, February 15, 1878 (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Forty-fifth Congress, volume 7, page 1052), Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, in discussing the single gold standard, says:

If we are to have a monometallic standard, I believe silver to be immeasurably preferable to gold. It is less subject to fluctuation; its production is more steady; its cost more uniform.

No enduring fabric of national prosperity can be builded on gold. Gold is the money of monarchs; kings covet it; the exchanges of nations are effected by it. Its tendency is to accumulate in vast masses in the commercial centers and to move from kingdom to kingdom in such volumes as to unsettle values and disturb the finances of the world. It is the instrument of gamblers and speculators and the idol of the miser and the thief. Being the object of so much adoration, it becomes haughty and sensitive and shrinks at the approach of danger, and whenever it is most needed it always disappears. At the slightest alarm it begins to look for a refuge. It flies from the nation at war to the nation at peace. War makes it a fugitive. No people in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold. It is the most cowardly and treacherous of all metals. It makes no treaty that it does not break.

It has no friend whom it does not sooner or later betray. Armies and navies are not maintained by gold. In times of panic and calamity, shipwreck and disaster, it becomes the chief agent and minister of ruin. No nation ever fought a great war by the aid of gold. On the contrary, in the crises of greatest peril it becomes an enemy more potent than the foe in the field; but when the battle is won and peace has been secured, gold reappears and claims the fruits of victory. In our own civil war it is doubtful if the gold of New York and London did not work us greater injury than the powder and lead and iron of the rebels. It was the most invincible enemy of the public credit. Gold paid no soldier or sailor. It refused the national obligations. It was worth most when our fortunes were lowest. Every defeat gave it increased value. It was in open alliance with our enemies the world over, and all its energies were evoked for our destruction. But as usual, when danger has been averted and the victory secured, gold swaggers to the front and asserts the supremacy. But silver is the money of the people. It is the money of wages and retail. Its tendency is toward diffusion and dissemination. It enters into the minute concerns of traffic and is exchanged day by day for daily bread.

It penetrates the remotest channels of commerce, and its abundance, bulk, and small subdivision prevent its deportation in sufficient amounts to disturb or unsettle values. If it retires at the approach of danger, or from the presence of an inferior currency, it still remains at home ready to respond to the first summons for its return. During a late visit to a remote portion of Arkansas I was surprised by the great amount of old silver in circulation, including Mexican and pillar dollars and American halves and quarters coined half a century ago. Seeking an explanation, I was told by the merchants that upon the withdrawal and retirement of the fractional paper currency these old coins immediately appeared in sufficient quantities to supply all needs of trade, conclusively showing that when silver vanished at the beginning of the legal-tender-paper period it had been hoarded among the people and had promptly returned to circulation when its presence was required. I have no doubt that two hundred and fifty millions of silver would be thus readily absorbed among the people of the United States, forming a vast, permanent, stable accumulation which would be an enduring basis of prosperity, less liable than any other currency to the mutations and vicissitudes of financial panics and disasters.

Hon. John G. Carlisle seems to have been mysteriously converted to the single gold standard and the appreciation of the gold dollar while a member of Grover Cleveland's Cabinet, and lent his great influence in the last campaign to the election of President McKinley and the inauguration of a policy in the interest of gold gamblers, which in all the years of his long political career he had denounced. In speaking of the gold standard and its consequences upon the people, in the House of Representatives, Forty-fifth Congress, volume 7, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 43 of Appendix, he said:

According to my view of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age.

The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences, and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads, and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money of the world. With an ample currency, an industrious and frugal people will speedily rebuild their works of internal improvement and repair losses of property, but no amount of industry or economy on the part of the people can create money. When the Government creates it or authorizes it, the citizen may acquire it, but he can do nothing more.

I need scarcely add that the above sentiments were freely expressed by all the leading statesmen of the country outside of those who were under the influence of Eastern capital. These men saw then and contended for the very things for which I am contending now, that, money being the measure of value, prices would go up and down just as we increase or diminish the volume of money, and I might say here and now that this has been the experience of the world in every age and in every country since the dawn of civilization. It is a fact well known to every historian that nations have grown and prospered while keeping in circulation a large volume of money, and it is equally well known that no nation has ever contracted its volume of money but that stagnation in business and falling prices have followed, and that these financial distresses have been in the ratio of the contraction. It is not only the experience of the world that such is true, but it has been taught, I believe, by almost every political economist from Aristotle to the present hour.

Mr. John Locke, in his Considerations, says:

Money, while the same quantity is passing up and down the kingdom in trade, is really a standing measure of the falling and rising values of other things in reference to one another, and the alteration in price is truly in them only. But if you increase or lessen the quantity of money current in traffic in any place, then the alteration of value is in the money.

David Hume says:

It is not difficult to perceive that it is the total quantity of money in circulation in any country which determines what portion of that quantity shall exchange for a certain portion of the goods or commodities of that country. It is the proportion between the circulating money and the commodities in the market which determines the price.

David Ricardo, in his Political Economy, at page 326, says:

That commodities would rise or fall in price in proportion to the increase or diminution of money I assume as a fact which is incontrovertible. Mr. Bosanquet, in his admission of the effects on price from the discovery of a mine, shows that he has no such doubts on this subject as the governor of the bank, who, when asked by the committee, "Do you conceive that a very considerable reduction of the amount of the circulating medium would not tend in any degree to increase its relative value compared with commodities, and that a considerable increase of it would have no tendency whatever to augment the price of commodities in exchange for such circulating medium?" answered, "It is a subject on which such a variety of opinions are entertained that I do not feel myself competent to give a decided answer."

Mr. James Walker, in his Political Economy, says:

That in whatever degree the quantity is increased or diminished, other things remaining the same, in that same proportion the value of the whole and of every part is reciprocally diminished or increased.

John Stuart Mill, in his Political Economy, page 299, says:

That an increase of the quantity of money raises prices and a diminution lowers them is the most elementary proposition in the theory of currency, and without it we should have no key to any of the others.

Mr. Torrens, in his Essay on the Production of Wealth, at page 336, says:

We have seen that a fall in the value of the circulating medium alters the distribution of wealth in favor of the productive classes. A rise in its value has a contrary effect, enriching the class whose revenues are expended unproductively, at the loss of those by the agency of whose labor and capital the wealth of the community is created. A greater portion of the farmer's produce would be required to pay his rent (or his debt), and a less portion would remain to be reinvested in cultivation and improvement. The salaries of public functionaries, the wages of all the civil and military servants of the state, though nominally the same, would in reality be increased. The mortgagee, the annuitant, and the fund holder, all those who, without actively engaging in the work of production, living upon the interest of money, would have their revenues increased at the expense of these funds which pay the profits of stock and the wages of labor. In all the transactions of trade the creditor would be benefited at the cost of the debtor.

Mr. Francis A. Walker, in his Political Economy, at page 136, says:

But while the money supply varies thus incessantly, it is none the less a real thing, so that at any given time an increase in the demand for money will enhance the value of money—that is, will lower prices—and a decrease in the demand will reduce the value of money—that is, will raise prices.

We have spoken of reducing the value of money as equivalent to raising prices, and of enhancing the value of money as equivalent to lowering prices. This is manifest enough to anyone who thinks of the matter; but the student of political economy needs to become so familiar with this equivalency that he will not have to think consciously about it, but the one mode of expression will always and instantly suggest its equivalent. To enhance the value of money is, of course, to give a larger purchasing power to each integral part of the circulating money—that is, to each piece or coin and to any given number of pieces or coins. But if money purchases more of other things, other things, conversely, purchase less of money—that is, bear lower prices. On the other hand, to say that the value of money is lowered is to say that money purchases less of other things; but if money purchases less of other things, other things, conversely, purchase more of money—that is, bear higher prices.

Fichte says:

The amount of money current in the States represents everything that is purchasable on the surface of the State. If the quantity of purchasable articles increases, while the quantity of money remains the same, the value of the money increases in the same ratio; if the quantity of money increases, while the quantity of purchasable articles remains the same, the value of money decreases in the same ratio.

Mr. Torrens, in his Political Economy, says:

Gold is a commodity governed, as all other commodities are governed, by the law of supply and demand. If the value of all other commodities in relation to gold rises and falls as their quantities diminish or increase, the value of gold in relation to commodities must rise and fall as its quantity is diminished or increased.

And Mr. Cernuschi, one of the greatest financiers of the age, says:

The purchasing power of money is in direct proportion to the volume of money existing.

Mr. Francis A. Walker, in his work on Money, at pages 59 and 60, quotes from John Stuart Mill as follows:

It is to be remarked that this ratio would be precisely that in which the quantity of money had been increased. If the whole money in circulation was doubled, prices would be doubled. If it was only increased one-fourth, prices would rise one-fourth. The very same effect would be produced on prices if we supposed the goods diminished instead of the money increased; and the contrary effect if the goods were increased or the money diminished. So that the value of money, other things being the same, varies inversely as its quantity, every increase of quantity lowering the value (or purchasing power), and every diminution raising it in a ratio exactly equivalent.

Mr. Walker adopts these views with the mere exception that the purchasing power of money as such depends not entirely upon the amount in circulation, but upon that and the rapidity with which it circulates, or what some authors term the velocity of exchanges, and upon this, so far as I have been able to investigate, all standard authors are agreed.

It is needless to multiply authority on the foregoing proposition, that is, that the purchasing power of money rises with a decrease in its volume and falls with an increase. This is true for the very obvious reason that the price of money is governed by the quantity of it, the same as a commodity. Men who must have money with which to feed and clothe their families must buy it with the product of their labor; if a farmer, he must buy it with the proceeds of his farm, the laborer with his muscle, and the professional man with his knowledge.

If money, therefore, is scarce, the farmer must sell more of his wheat, his beef or pork, with which to buy a dollar; the laborer more of his muscle, the professional man more of his time and energy, and these classes are in consequence injured, while the man who has the money to sell is benefited thereby. This is as true and certain as, if a few men owned all the wheat, or controlled it, that they would be benefited by a raise in the price of wheat, and all those who had wheat to buy would thereby be injured. But I may be asked, "What benefit would accrue to the people by an increase in the volume of money and a consequent rise in prices?" "Would not the seller at high prices be compelled to purchase at high prices, and hence be no better off than before?"

To the questions I would answer, if this country and its people were out of debt, the gain by a cheaper currency would not be so great, but would still be beneficial, because of the increased business which would result from such a condition, for it is known that in all countries an inflation of the currency has resulted in great business improvement, both public and private, and hence we would have the difference between stagnation and activity. But it is not true that we are out of debt. We are one of the great debtor nations of the world. Our National Government, States, counties, and municipalities are bonded, and our people have their homes and farms under mortgage to the amount of billions. For this reason, therefore, a cheaper currency and an increase in prices would be of incalculable value to all our people, except, perhaps, to the money lender and the coupon clipper.

But we need not rely for the proof of the above statements upon political economists or historians. Let us take what is within the knowledge of the older men upon this floor. There was a time when we had a large volume of money in circulation among the people. I refer to the years 1864 to 1867. I know it is claimed by the advocates of the gold standard that we have more money in circulation now than we had then, and tables are given in the Statistical Abstracts of the United States and in the reports of the Treasury Department, making comparative statements of the money in circulation per capita for each year from 1860 down to the present time, which tables show that our per capita circulation is larger now than it was in 1865; but the only trouble with these tables is, they are absolutely false, as I shall proceed to prove.

On May 20, 1878, Hon. Morton C. Hunter, Republican Representative from Indiana, delivered a speech in Congress, to be found in CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Forty-fifth Congress, Appendix to Part V, commencing on page 112, in which he gives the following table:

Statement of United States currency outstanding at the close of the fiscal years 1865 to 1877, inclusive.

Year.	Old demand notes.	One and two year notes of 1863.	Compound-interest notes.
1865	$472,603.00	$42,338,710.00	$193,756,080.00
1866	272,162.00	3,454,230.00	159,012,140.00
1867	208,432.00	1,123,630.00	122,304,480.00
1868	141,723.00	555,492.00	28,161,810.00
1869	123,730.25	347,772.00	2,871,410.00
1870	106,256.00	248,272.00	2,152,910.00
1871	96,505.50	198,572.00	788,500.00
1872	88,209.25	167,522.00	593,520.00
1873	19,967.50	142,105.00	479,400.00
1874	76,732.50	127,625.00	415,210.00
1875	70,107.50	113,375.00	367,390.00
1876	66,917.50	104,705.00	328,760.00
1877	63,962.50	95,725.00	289,630.00
Total	1,867,404.50	49,017,735.00	511,598,240.00

Year.	Fractional currency.	Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865.	Legal-tender notes.
1865	$25,500,828.00	$671,610,400.00	$432,687,966.00
1866	27,070,876.96	806,251,550.00	400,619,296.00
1867	28,307,523.52	488,647,425.00	371,785,597.00
1868	32,626,951.75	37,717,650.00	356,000,000.00
1869	32,114,637.36	1,100,500.00	356,000,000.00
1870	39,878,634.48	631,300.00	356,000,000.00
1871	40,582,874.56	452,800.00	356,000,000.00
1872	40,855,835.27	332,150.00	357,500,000.00
1873	44,799,305.44	274,100.00	356,000,000.00
1874	45,881,206.67	228,450.00	382,000,000.00
1875	42,129,424.19	196,800.00	375,771,580.00
1876	34,446,595.39	183,800.00	369,772,284.00
1877	20,403,137.34	164,550.00	350,704,332.00
Total	454,598,090.69	2,007,857,475.00	4,829,900,995.00

Year.	National-bank notes.	Subsidiary silver.	Total of all issues each year.
1865	$146,406,720.00	.....	$1,512,773,307.76
1866	281,865,268.00	.....	1,078,545,432.96
1867	290,047,929.00	.....	1,311,515,016.52
1868	300,872,734.00	.....	756,076,360.75
1869	299,929,623.00	.....	602,553,681.61
1870	299,766,984.00	.....	698,784,406.48
1871	318,241,241.00	.....	716,360,493.06
1872	337,664,795.00	.....	737,202,118.52
1873	347,267,061.00	.....	749,041,993.94
1874	351,981,032.00	.....	780,710,345.17
1875	354,408,008.00	.....	773,058,684.69
1876	332,998,336.00	$10,926,938.00	748,828,335.89
1877	317,048,872.00	33,185,273.00	731,002,481.84
Total	3,987,518,603.00	44,112,211.00	11,886,470,664.19

NOTE.—The one and two year notes of 1863, the compound-interest notes, and the seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865, being interest-bearing, never enter into the circulation to any considerable extent. The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report for 1865, page 9, estimated that only $30,000,000 of the $205,549,040 one and two year notes and compound-interest notes outstanding October 31, 1865, were then in circulation.

J. T. POWER, *Chief of Division.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Warrant Division, May 10, 1878.

The note at the bottom was the opinion of Mr. Porter, the chief of the division, and merely an estimate of the amount of Government paper that was not in circulation; but it was all outstanding and among the people, and, applying the same rule that is now applied by the Treasury Department in making its estimate of the amount of money in circulation among the people per capita, was all in circulation. The Treasury Department estimates that we have at this time twenty-two dollars and a fraction in circulation per capita, and to do it they estimate all the money outside of the Government Treasury as being in circulation. If they would make an estimate of the bank reserves and of the money hoarded and deduct that from the circulation at this time, as they sought to do in making their calculation of the money in circulation in 1865, we would have less than $12 in actual circulation per capita at this time.

I only refer you to these things at this time to show you the unfairness that is being practiced upon the people to deceive them as to the effect of a large supply of money. It will be seen from

the above table that there was outstanding among the people of Government paper currency June 30, 1865, the sum of $1,512,773,307.76.

It will be seen further, by reference to the Treasurer's report for 1865–66, on page 5, that we had in circulation on the 1st day of October, 1865, national-bank notes to the amount of $171,321,903, and on the same page that we had in circulation State-bank notes to the amount of $78,867,575.

Now, it will also be borne in mind, and is so conceded by nearly all reports, that there was about $25,000,000 of specie in circulation on the Pacific Slope, which makes a grand total of $1,641,556,065.76. The population of the United States is estimated at about 33,000,000 in 1865. Now, divide the sum of $1,641,556,065.76 by 33,000,000, and you will find the amount of money in circulation per capita June 30, 1865, to be the sum of $49.74+.

It will be further borne in mind that prior to that time and since the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, the seceded States were making and using their own money; so that to arrive at a proper estimate of the amount of money in circulation among the people of the North it would be proper to deduct 11,000,000, being the population of the seceding States, from the 33,000,000, the total population, which would leave as the actual number of people using the sum of money which I have described but 22,000,000. Now, if we divide the sum of $1,641,556,065.76, the amount of money outstanding, by 22,000,000, we find that we had outstanding in the Northern States just previous to and at the close of the war the sum of $74.61+ per capita.

Now, suppose, for the sake of argument, that we drop out of our calculation all of the one and two year notes of 1863, all of the compound-interest notes, and all of the 7.30 notes, aggregating the sum of $817,705,190, there would still be left, as admitted by all, in actual circulation, according to the note of Mr. Porter to which I have referred, $823,850,875.76, which would give a per capita circulation to the whole population, including the Southern States, of $24.96+, a much greater sum than is in circulation to-day; and when we deduct, which is proper to be done, the 11,000,000 in the seceded States who were not using our currency, it would give us, on the claims of those who desire to make us believe that scarce money works no injury, a sum per capita of $37.44+, or a third more than they claim we have to-day.

I have given these last figures, not that they are correct, but to show that, admitting all that is claimed by the advocates of dear money, the records disclose that our circulation has been contracted nearly one-half per capita; but the real fact is that the 7.30 notes were in circulation as well as the one and two year and compound-interest notes, and were paid out in large quantities to the soldiers in the field, and unless all rules of computation must be set aside we had in circulation among the people of the Northern States just prior to and at the close of the war the sum of $74.61+ per capita, and this, too, on the assumption that there was not a dollar of silver or copper coin in circulation in all the country, which everyone knows was not true, for we had coined from 1861 to 1865, inclusive, at the mints of the United States in minor coins $2,775,390, and of silver in the same period $7,146,646.40, and of gold $175,103,531, making a total coinage of $185,045,527.40, of which no account is taken in the above calculation save $25,000,000 of gold on the Pacific Slope. So it must appear to every thinking man that the claims made that our per capita circulation is as great to-day as it ever was is wholly unfounded in fact, and must be made by those who make it either from ignorance of the facts or a desire to deceive.

It would be needless, perhaps, for me to say that when this vast sum was outstanding the country was full of prosperity. Such a thing as a tramp was unknown. There were no strikes or lockouts and but few mortgaged homes. The Union Army discharged a million and a half of men and the Confederacy a million more, and this great army entered the marts of trade and business, and into agricultural pursuits, and at once found ready employment at high wages. Every forge was ablaze and every spindle turned, and it may be truthfully said that it was an era of the greatest prosperity the nation had ever before or has since enjoyed.

The farmer received splendid prices for his produce and was counted one of America's most independent citizens. This state of affairs, however, was not long to last. By reference to the table which I have read, prepared by Mr. Powers, it will be seen that notwithstanding we had taken back into the Union eleven millions of people to share in the circulating medium of the country the work of contraction was immediately begun, and up to 1873 the vast sum of Government paper money had been contracted to $737,202,118.52, and all know what followed. Prices had steadily fallen, business became stagnant, and close upon its heels came the great panic which paralyzed business and filled the thoroughfares of our country with tramps and our towns and cities with soup houses. To show the picture is not overdrawn, I read a table of prices of the leading farm products from the year 1865 up to and including the year 1889. (Statistical Abstract United States, 1889, page 312.)

Annual average export prices of commodities of domestic production for each year from 1865 to 1889, inclusive.

Year ending September 30—	Corn, per bushel.	Wheat, per bushel.	Wheat flour, per barrel.	Cotton, per pound. (a)	Leather, per pound.	Illuminating oils, refined, per gallon.	Bacon and hams, per pound.	Lard, per pound.	Pork, salted, per pound.	Beef, salted, per pound.	Butter, per pound.	Cheese, per pound.	Eggs, per dozen.	Starch, per pound.	Sugar, refined, per pound.	Tobacco, leaf, per pound.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1865	1.308	1.952	10.412	76.4	40.2	74.3	22.9	20.5	16.4	12.2	33.8	22	(b)	9.8	20.1	(b)
1866	.819	1.406	8.427	42.8	29.5	54.2	16.6	19.8	15.9	14.5	31.3	16.6	31.1	9.6	16.3	15.4
1867	1	1.272	8.849	30.1	34.6	35.8	12.8	14.5	13.1	12.3	24.1	15.1	35.8	8.5	10.4	10.6
1868	1.175	1.897	10.069	19.2	24.3	29.4	12.5	14.6	11.4	11.9	28.1	13.7	30	8.8	14.1	11.1
1869	.968	1.368	7.736	24.9	(b)	32.7	15.2	17.8	14	8.9	30.6	16.1	(b)	8.7	15	11.3
1870	.925	1.280	6.112	23.5	28.5	30.5	15.7	16.6	13.2	7.3	29.3	15.5	30.6	8.2	12.6	11.4
1871	.759	1.316	6.594	14.9	25.3	25.7	11.4	13.2	10.9	8.7	21.5	13.7	28.5	6.6	13.2	9.2
1872	.605	1.473	7.109	19.3	23.7	24.9	8.6	10.1	7.2	7	19.4	11.7	20.3	5	12.6	10.3
1873	.618	1.312	7.565	18.8	25.3	23.5	8.8	9.2	7.8	7.7	21.1	13.1	20.6	5.3	11.6	10.7
1874	.719	1.428	7.144	15.4	25.2	17.3	9.6	9.4	8.2	8.2	25	13.1	22.1	5.7	10.5	9.6
1875	.843	1.124	5.908	15	26	14.1	11.4	13.8	10.1	8.7	23.7	13.5	25.6	6	10.8	11.3
1876	.672	1.242	6.216	12.9	26.2	14	12.1	13.3	10.6	6.7	23.9	12.6	28	5.4	10.7	10.4
1877	.587	1.160	6.488	11.8	23.9	21.1	10.8	10.9	9	7.5	20.6	11.8	25.9	5.3	11.6	10.2
1878	.562	1.338	6.358	11.1	21.8	14.4	8.7	8.8	6.8	7.7	18	11.4	15.8	4.7	10.2	8.7
1879	.471	1.068	5.252	9.9	20.4	10.8	6.9	7	5.7	6.3	14.2	8.9	15.5	4.2	8.5	7.8
1880	.549	1.245	5.878	11.5	23.3	8.6	6.7	7.4	6.1	6.4	17.1	9.5	16.5	4.3	9	7.7
1881	.552	1.114	5.068	11.4	22.6	10.3	8.2	9.3	7.7	6.5	19.8	11.1	17.2	4.7	9.2	8.3
1882	.608	1.185	6.149	11.4	20.9	9.1	9.9	11.6	9	8.5	19.3	11	19.2	4.8	9.7	8.5
1883	.634	1.127	5.965	10.8	21.1	8.8	11.2	11.9	9.9	8.9	18.6	11.2	20.9	4.6	9.3	8.6
1884	.611	1.066	5.588	10.5	20.6	9.2	10.2	9.5	7.9	7.6	18.2	10.3	21.2	4.5	7.1	9.1
1885	.540	.862	4.807	10.6	19.8	8.7	9.2	7.9	7.3	7.5	16.8	9.3	21.5	4	6.4	9.9
1886	.498	.870	4.699	9.9	19.9	8.7	7.5	6.9	5.9	6	15.6	8.3	18.3	4.1	6.7	7.8
1887	.479	.890	4.510	9.5	18.7	7.8	7.9	7.1	6.6	5.4	15.8	9.3	16.3	3.8	6	8.7
1888	.550	.853	4.579	9.8	17.3	7.9	8.6	7.7	7.4	5.3	18.3	9.9	15.9	3.5	6.3	8.3
1889	.474	.897	4.832	9.9	16.6	7.8	8.6	8.6	7.4	5.5	16.5	9.3	13.9	3.8	7.6	8.3

a Upland.

b No data.

I will present it in another form, so that at a glance you can see the rapid decline in the prices of all farm products under a contraction of the currency. I will only go back to 1872, when all prices, as you have seen, had already fallen under the blighting touch of the gold king. In 1872 the average value of corn in the United States was $12.24 per acre. In 1895 it was only $6.91, a loss to the farmer of $5.33 per acre on his corn. In 1872 the average price of wheat per acre in the United States was $14.87. In 1895 it had fallen to $6.99, a loss to the farmer of $7.98 per acre. In the former year rye was worth per acre $10.83, and in 1895 but $6.33. In 1872 oats were worth $10.14 per acre, and in 1895 but $5.87. The same years, respectively, barley was worth $14.20 and $8.88 per acre and buckwheat $15.04 and $9.09. (See Statistical Abstract United States, 1895, page 298.)

From these figures it is not difficult to see why the farmers have been driven to the wall and why the wealth of the country has passed into the hands of a few people. All the wreck and ruin that we see on every hand is due to the speculators and moneyed oligarchy pushing the country on to the gold standard. What for? To make the Jews of Lombard and Wall streets rich out of the toil, tears, suffering, and blood of our people.

But, sir, contraction not only lowers prices but, aided by a high protective tariff, breeds trusts and combinations of capital whose object is to control the output of products and the price of the

same. No one who has watched the course of events but who is aware that as prices of laborers' products fall the people buy less, and so large combinations of capital find it to their advantage to combine and crush out all small concerns. This of course enables them to both control the output and the price.

Why, sir, the first trust was formed in the United States in 1865—the Western Union Telegraph Company. They have fattened and thrived under our vicious financial system until they have grown arrogant and defiant, and seek to and do, in a large measure, shape the legislation of our country; and I say, though I regret that I have to say it, that our courts are not free from the influence and power of these soulless creatures of law.

Some startling exhibitions of this influence have been seen in the flagrant use of the writ of injunction, by means of which labor has been trampled upon in the interest of organized capital.

Here is a list of trusts, with their capital stock, which have, like a fungus growth, sprung up to bleed and curse the country during this reign of the British monetary system in America. The table is taken from the World Almanac for 1897:

Name of trust.	Formed.	Common stock.	Preferred stock.
American Axe and Tool Co	1890	$15,000,000	----------
American Bell Telephone Co	1881	26,015,000	----------
American Biscuit Manufacturing Co	1891	10,000,000	----------
American Boiler Manufacturers' Union (128 manufacturers)	1889	35,000,000	----------
American Book Co. (schoolbooks)	1889	5,000,000	----------
American Cereal Co. (oatmeal)	1891	3,500,000	----------
American Cotton Oil Co	1883	20,237,100	$10,198,600
American Electric Heating Corporation	1896	10,000,000	----------
American Glue Co	1891	1,400,000	700,000
American Jute Bagging Manufacturing Co	1888	2,000,000	----------
American Lithograph Co	1891	8,000,000	3,500,000
American Machine Co. (sewing)	1895	10,000,000	----------
American Malting Co	1897	13,750,000	12,500.000
American Ordnance Co. (guns, projectiles, etc.)	1896	2,500,000	----------
American Powder Co	1830	1,500,000	----------
American Preservers' Association	1885	8,000,000	----------
American Screw Co	1893	3,250,000	----------
American Soda Fountain Co	1891	1,250,000	2,500,000
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. (whisky)	1887	28,000,000	7,000,000
American Spool Cotton Manufacturers' Association	1897	10,000,000	----------
American Strawboard Co	1889	6,000,000	----------
American Steel Casting Co	1891	4,200,000	----------
American Sugar Refining Co	1887	36,968,000	36,968,000
American Tobacco Co	1890	17,900,000	11,935,000
American Type Founders' Co	1892	3,750,000	----------
American Window Glass Co	1890	20,000,000	----------
American Wringer Co	1891	850,000	1,650,000
Ammunition Manufacturers' Association (cartridges)	1883	4,000,000	----------
Anaconda Copper Co. (mining)	1891	30,000,000	----------
Atlas Tack Corporation	1881	700,000	----------
Barber Asphalt Co. (pools with other companies)	1887	5,000,000	----------
Beef (consolidated packing companies)	1892	5,000,000	----------
Bolt and Nut (several associations)	1893	10,000,000	----------
Brooklyn Union Gas	1895	15,000,000	----------
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co	1895	5,000,000	7,500,000
California Wine Makers' Corporation (allied with California Wine Association)	1894	10,000,000	----------
Carnegie Steel Co., Limited	1894	35,000,000	----------
Celluloid Co	1897	3,000,000	----------
Central Lumber Co. of California	1896	70,000,000	----------
Chain Manufacturers' Association (trace, wagon, etc.)	1896	3,000,000	----------
Chemical (pharmaceutical manufacturers' combine)	1890	50,000,000	----------
Chicago and Milwaukee Brewers' Association	1895	60,000,000	----------
Columbia Spring Co	1894	2,000,000	----------
Consolidated Fruit Jar Co	1891	500,000	----------
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York	1884	35,430,060	----------
Consolidated Ice Co	1895	6,500,000	3,500,000
Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Co	1887	2,500,000	2,000,000
Consolidated Steel Wire Co. (barbed wire)	1891	4,000,000	----------
Diamond Match Co	1889	11,000,000	----------
Dynamite Pool (3 big California companies)	1897	2,000,000	----------
Electric Storage Battery Co	1888	8,500,000	5,000,000
Eastern Burial Case Co	1890	4,000,000	----------
Electrotypers (New York City and vicinity)	1897	5,000,000	----------
General Electric Co. (allied with others)	1892	30,460,000	4,252,000
Glucose Sugar Refining Co	1897	24,286,000	12,800,000
Gas Fixture Combine	1889	5,000,000	----------
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co	1892	2,000,000	5,000,000
Herring-Hall-Marvin (safe)	1892	1,500,000	1,800,000
Incandescent Lamp Pool	1896	3,000,000	----------
Indurated Fibre Industries Co	1890	1,000,000	----------
Joint Traffic Association	1896	1,404,130,581	----------
Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines	1893	28,450,000	----------
Mechanical Rubber Manufacturers' Association	1892	15,000,000	----------
Manhattan Spirit Co. (wood alcohol)	1893	5,000,000	----------
Michigan Salt Association	1876	4,000,000	----------
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	1892	2,000,000	5,000,000
Nail (Cut and Wire) Manufacturers' Association	1895	5,000,000	----------
National Association of Axle Manufacturers	1895	5,000,000	----------
National Casket Co	1891	10,000,000	----------
National Harrow Co. (spring-tooth harrows)	1890	$2,000,000	----------
National Lead Co	1891	14,905,400	$14,904,000
National Linseed Oil Co	1887	18,000,000	----------
National Pipe and Tube Co	1891	5,750,000	5,750,000
National Rice Milling Co	1892	1,867,000	1,320,000
National Saw Co	1890	3,000,000	----------
National Starch Manufacturing Co	1890	4,450,700	4,066,200
National Wall Paper Co	1897	27,931,500	7,500,000
New York Biscuit Co. (allied with American Company)	1891	9,000,000	----------
New England Insurance Exchange (84 fire-insurance companies)	1883	58,537,167	----------
New York Architectural Terra Cotta Co. (allied with other companies)	1896	2,000,000	----------
Oilcloth Pool (table, enameled, etc.)	1887	1,500,000	----------
Pennsylvania Heat, Light, and Power Co. (electric)	1895	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pacific Coast Borax	1887	1,500,000	1,000,000
Paris Green Combine	1889	1,000,000	----------
People's Gas, Light, and Coke Co	1887	25,000,000	----------
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co	1891	10,000,000	----------
Philadelphia Co. (natural gas)	1887	10,500,500	2,000,000
Reading Co. (coal trust)	1892	150,000,000	----------
Shelby Tube Co. (weldless tubes)	1897	5,000,000	----------
Shot and Lead Manufacturers' Association	1890	2,000,000	----------
Sperry Flour Co. (California)	1892	10,000,000	----------
Standard Oil Co	1872	97,500,000	----------
Standard Rope and Twine Co	1888	12,000,000	----------
Steel Rail Manufacturers' Association	1891	50,000,000	----------
Tinned Plate Manufacturers' Association	1892	10,000,000	----------
Trenton Potteries Co	1892	1,750,000	1,250,000
Union Traction Co. (all trolleys in Philadelphia)	1895	30,000,000	----------
Union Typewriter Co	1893	10,000,000	----------
United Paper Co. (tissue)	1892	1,500,000	1,500,000
United States Book Co. (cheap novels)	1890	3,250,000	----------
United States Furniture Co. (school)	1892	2,000,000	----------
United States Glass Co. (flint glass)	1891	4,000,000	----------
United States Leather Co	1893	62,711,100	62,111,100
United States Playing Card Co	----	3,600,000	----------
United States Rubber Co. (boots, etc.)	1892	20,166,000	19,400,500
Western Union Beef Co. (cattle)	1896	13,600,000	----------
Western Union Telegraph Co	1856	95,370,000	----------
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co	1891	8,342,926	3,996,053
Wholesale Druggists' National Association (250 firms)	1874	25,000,000	----------
Wholesale Grocers of New England	1875	75,000,000	----------
Yellow Pine Co	1891	2,500,000	----------

It will be seen by a computation of this table that the common stock of these soulless creatures is $3,134,259,124, that their preferred stock is $269,616,543, making a total capital stock of $3,403,875,667. It is impossible to determine the exact dividends that these several corporations have paid to their stockholders, but as far as their dividends are given they amount to 6.8 per cent on the entire capital stock of these companies. So it is fair to estimate that all of these several corporations are paying dividends in at least that percentage.

Assuming that all these trusts are paying only 6.8 per cent—which I shall presently show is not true—their net income would be $231,463,545.35, which, if divided by the number of our population, estimated at seventy-three millions, would be $3.17+ for every man, woman, and child in the United States. Now, if we estimate five to each family, then it appears that every family in the United States is contributing to these trusts each year $15.85. But it will be borne in mind that these trusts are largely made up from the various manufacturing corporations of the country. In the World Almanac before referred to, on page 169, will be found a table giving the number of manufacturers in each State and Territory, the amount of wages paid, the number employed, miscellaneous expenses, capital invested, and the value of the products. Of these, 322,688 have reported.

Their entire capital invested was at the time of these reports $6,139,397,785; their miscellaneous expenses were $615,337,620; wages paid to officers, firm members, and clerks, $372,078,691; all other employees, $1,799,671,492; cost of materials used, $5,021,453,326; value of products, $9,056,764,996. By a simple computation it will be seen that after deducting all expenses, including the salaries paid to officers, firm members, and clerks, including also materials used, the valne of the products exceeded expenses by $1,227,879,557. By this it appears that after paying large salaries to officers, firm members, and clerks, these corporations had left 20 per cent as a profit on their investment, and when we consider that at least one-third of the capital stock is water, it will be seen that their profits will be equal to 30 per cent on the actual capital invested. So it is not hard to understand how the wealth is drifting from the people into the hands of the trusts and corporations as a result of high tariff and the gold standard.

Just here I will say, the concentration of wealth into few hands breeds discontent and disloyalty among the people.

It is a fact that already our courts are looked upon by thousands of our people with distrust. The poor man has already begun to feel that the legal forum is no place for him, and especially so if

a wealthy corporation is on the other side of the controversy. The laboring man sees in our courts only the engine of organized capital to wreck his hopes and ambitions for a better condition in life.

Sir, men may talk and sneer at these statements, but to every candid lover of his country and his race these are alarming conditions. But, notwithstanding all these things, we are told that we must further contract our currency by a retirement of the greenbacks, that old dollar that went with our flag to the front when gold had hid away and was waiting like a vulture to feed upon our decaying hopes; the old dollar that fed and clothed the wives and children of the brave men on the field; the old dollar loved and honored because of its sacred memory. The dollar that all men like, outside of a few infernal Jews, must be put away to aid Wall street to further its schemes of peculation and plunder; that the burdens of the people must be made heavier by further lowering prices, to the end that Wall street may reap a greater profit.

What we want to do now is not to decrease the volume of money, but to enlarge it, for to enlarge it means better prices for labor's product, and that means a revival in business and a return to prosperity.

But how shall we increase the volume of money? First, by returning to the free and unlimited coinage of silver without waiting for England to tell us we may. Here I know some one is ready to ask that foolish question: "Do you want to make a 50-cent dollar?"

That question is a fool's argument. There is not now and never was such a thing as a 50-cent dollar. If there is a gentleman here who ever saw one in his life, he will do me a favor by telling when, where, and what it was called.

Do you say it was greenbacks? If so, I answer greenbacks were promissory notes and not money. Here let us stop and see what money is. Money is not gold, silver, or paper. If you had 1 pound troy of gold, in bars, and you owed your neighbor 5 cents, you could not make him a legal tender of the entire pound of gold in payment of his debt. Why? Because it is only a commodity and possesses no function of money. But suppose you cut it up into pieces weighing just as much as a twenty-dollar gold piece and of the same fineness, could you compel your neighbor to take one of such pieces in payment of his debt of 5 cents? There is but one answer to it. No; because there is not one cent of money in it. Now, take that same piece to the mint and have it coined into a twenty-dollar piece. You owe another neighbor $20. You offer it to him, and it is a legal tender. It now is $20 in money. Let me ask you, where did it receive its monetary value? To this there is but one answer. The law imparted the quality of money to it. Now, take the same piece, place it on an anvil and strike it with a hammer a few times. Take it to the scales and weigh it. It weighs just what it did before. Is it money? No, because the stamp of the Government, that which makes it money, is gone. Sir, I say, and no man can successfully dispute it, money is preeminently a creature of law, no more, no less; and if this Government takes 412½ grains of silver and stamps it 100 cents, it is $1.

Of this fact we have a practical standing proof. Our present standard silver dollar contains 412½ grains. The bullion in it, as compared with gold, is worth a fraction less than 50 cents, and yet the stamped dollar backed by law making it a legal tender is as good as gold. It is an irredeemable dollar backed by nothing but the sovereignty of this great Government.

The advocates of the gold standard see and feel the force of this living, incontrovertible argument, and to avoid its force they tell the people that the silver dollar is redeemable in gold and that is why it remains at par.

Why, sir, I see this statement almost every day in the patent sides of the Republican country press. No paper of national standing would care to make the statement, but in the articles prepared and sent out on stereotyped plates to the country press this claim is made, made to deceive the people, because the argument made by the silver dollar can be answered in no other way. The silver dollar is not redeemable either in gold or any other kind of money, and yet, because the Government has declared it to be a dollar, it is so.

Mr. Chairman, we who favor free coinage do not want or favor a 50-cent dollar. We want and intend to have a dollar just like the silver dollar we now have. Four hundred twelve and one-half grains of standard silver, stamped by the Government mint, backed by the sovereign decree of seventy-three millions of people declaring it to be a legal tender for all debts, both public and private, and with that dollar, or gold dollars at the option of the Government and not at the option of the creditor, we propose to pay all debts of the Government which by their terms are payable in coin.

But you say, "That is dishonest!"

Sir, when our bonds were funded by the act of July 14, 1870, it was expressly and explicitly declared by the letter of the law that our bonds were payable in the standard coin of that date, and the declaration has been inserted in the very body of all our bonds issued since. Everyone knows that at that date our standard coin consisted of gold and standard silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. What followed? Germany, where a large amount of our bonds was held, proceeded to cripple our silver by demonetizing it, and forced Holland to suspend her coinage. In fact, all the holders of our securities have been using all their efforts to force silver down and out of existence as money.

Sir, it comes with poor grace for these same people to criticise us because we want to pay according to the terms of the contract. Dishonest? Suppose I would sell you an article and agree to take a certain horse in payment, and before the day of payment arrived I go and maliciously shoot and cripple the horse and then raise the cry that it is dishonest for you to insist that I take him in payment. Would I have the sympathy of any good man? If the horse is less valuable, I made him so, and no one with a proper conception of justice would say that you should suffer for my wrongful act.

Sir, if silver is crippled, who did it?

It was done at the instance of the holders of Government securities and their allies, the manipulators of gold. Shall our people be made to suffer by paying in a different thing from that which they agreed to pay, and thereby double their burdens, to satisfy the avarice of these public plunderers?

Have the people no rights worthy of our respect?

But would the free coinage of silver bring prosperity?

If it would, then we ought to have it. If not, we should abandon it. That it would increase our circulation, none will deny. That an increase in the circulation raises prices I have abundantly shown.

What will be the first effect of a rise in prices?

When a general rise in prices occurs, the agricultural classes are the first to feel it. I believe history bears out this statement. "When the farmer prospers, we all prosper" is axiomatic. Why? Because the farmer must buy in proportion to the money he receives for his produce. When prices are low he can buy but little, and as a consequence retail merchants sell but little, their trade with wholesale houses must be curtailed, and as the trade of the wholesaler falls off, the manufacturer sells less and so must lessen his output. This he can only do by either running on part time or closing his mill permanently.

This lessens the demand for labor and forces a reduction in wages. If prices rise, the farmer is enabled to better feed and clothe his family; better able to build a comfortable home, and will do it. Then the retail merchant finds a ready sale for his goods; his trade increases; he buys more from the wholesaler, and the wholesaler in turn more from the manufacturer. As a result the mills must run on full time, a demand for labor is created, and wages rise. This is the way, and the only way, to open the mills of this country and to bring blessings of plenty to all our people.

As I said before, the gold gambler may in a measure lose his calling, but the toiling millions will receive the just reward of their labor and an era of great prosperity would follow.

In this connection I want to read some opinions from others on this subject.

In an article written by Mr. Henri Cernuschi, appearing in the Paris Économiste and reproduced in the Omaha World-Herald under date of June 26, 1896, Mr. Cernuschi says:

> The present monetary situation in the United States is doubly unfavorable to the economic interests of that great nation, since, owing to the state of affairs now obtaining, the gold-standard countries of Europe, and particularly the manufacturing countries like England, find it enormously advantageous to purchase their raw materials in those countries whose standard is depreciated with regard to gold, like Asiatic countries, Russia, or the Argentine Republic, and, on the other hand, to sell their manufactured products in the American market, where they are paid for in gold currency.
>
> The present monetary policy of the United States is consequently very advantageous to the interests of England, a gold monometallic country, but it is utterly ruinous as regards the foreign financial relations of the United States, and especially for its foreign producers.
>
> This is why, inasmuch as England's attitude prevents the realization of international bimetallism and condemns one-half of the world to gold monometallism and the other half to silver monometallism, I would not hesitate, were I a citizen of the United States, to become—I, Cernuschi, the father of international bimetallism, as I am everywhere called—a silver monometallist.
>
> From a theoretical point of view, the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, reestablished by the United States without the concurrence of Europe, would be a vicious solution, but it would nevertheless be a step in the direction of international bimetallism; for under the régime of the new standard the productive power of the United States would receive so enormous an impulse, and this development would have such a disastrous effect upon the economic and financial interests of England and the other European nations now governed by the gold standard, that it may be confidently predicted in advance that the course of events would force the adoption of international bimetallism as the only true solution, even upon those who to-day deny the possibility and efficacy of it.

In an article copied in the Chicago Tribune in 1896, from the New York Sun, written by Dr. Dana, one of the ablest gold monometallists in the country, Mr. Dana said:

> The owners of real estate and of tangible property will neither lose nor gain by an alteration in the money standard. Hence every one who has money at his disposal can protect himself against loss by investing his money in farms, houses, and various kinds of merchandise, and, if necessary, borrow more money and use it for the same purposes. He will make a profit on the transaction at the expense of the man from whom he borrows. Under the

reign of silver at 16 to 1, a farm or a house and lot now worth $10,000 will be worth $20,000. A bushel of wheat now selling for 50 cents will sell for $1, and sugar, coffee, tea, and similar articles will advance in the same proportion.

I read this for the purpose only of showing that intelligent gold monometallists believe just what I am contending for, to wit, that free coinage of silver will increase the quantity of the circulating medium and that the prices of land and all farm products will rise in price in the ratio of the increase in the circulating medium.

In the Omaha Bee, under date of February 2, 1895, one of the leading Republican papers west of the Mississippi River, appeared an article from the London Statist, under date of February 3, telegraphed to the Bee from London February 1, from which I read the following:

Of course a great country like the United States adopting a silver standard would have influence on the whole world, and silver would undoubtedly rise, but it would be a long time before it reached 60 pence. The great reduction of debts all over the United States by a fall of silver would give the farming and producing classes generally a sense of freedom and prosperity which they have not had for many years, and would give a great stimulus to production. If silver did not rise much for awhile, American cotton, pork, etc., would compete with the product of other countries at a very great advantage, and there would probably be a very rapid and great growth of exports and the beginning of an era of great prosperity.

In the Omaha Sunday World-Herald, under date of July 26, 1896, appeared an article from the London Financial News, one of the leading gold-bug papers of England. When the article appeared, it set forth so strongly the advantages of free silver to America and its disadvantages to Europe, and particularly to England, that the gold organs of this country, seeing no way to answer it, branded it as a forgery, but were compelled afterwards to admit its genuineness after the World-Herald had procured a facsimile of the paper in which it originally appeared. And so I am fully justified in reading it here as an expression of British opinion on the effects of free coinage of silver in America. The article is as follows:

There is a plain moral in the remark that if the United States would venture to cut herself adrift from Europe and take outright to silver, she would have all America and Asia at her back and the command of the markets of both countries. The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a custom-house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade. There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis to-morrow, British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American would be protected, not only at home but in every other market. Of course the United States would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay her obligations abroad in gold, but the loss of exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket as compared to the profit to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia, to say nothing of Europe. The marvel is that the United States have not long ago seized the opportunity. It has been a piece of luck that it has never occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contemptible apathy of our Government toward the silver problem, the Americans retaliated by freezing out gold? It could easily be done.

I have said that we not only want a home market but also a foreign market, and the greatest opportunity, if promptly seized, lies in the direction of South America and Asia. We have already waited and allowed the British to dictate our financial policy in her own interest and against ours until, by the same means, doubtless, that she used on us in 1873, she has forced China and Japan to adopt the gold standard, attempting thereby to forestall any act of the United States tending to secure the trade of those countries by the adoption of free silver. If, however, this country, without British consent, adopts the double standard, these countries would gladly return with us to their old and established systems of money; and if they did, our action, in the language of Mr. Cernuschi, "would have one of two effects—either it would force European nations to adopt a like standard or else would commercially partition the earth."

That is to say, it would make the United States the great commercial mart of the Western Hemisphere.

I want here to call your attention to the trade of some of these South American countries with the United States and with other countries, for the purpose of showing the importance of doing something to enable us to secure their trade and commerce.

By reference to the Commercial Directory, prepared by the Bureau of American Republics, for the year 1897, at page 10, we find a table giving the imports to the Argentine Republic from all the countries trading with that Republic for the first nine months of 1896. During that period Germany sold in that country merchandise to the amount of $9,953,632; France, $9,127,420; Great Britain, $32,623,052. The entire goods sold to that country for the same period by other nations amounted to $80,834,739, of which large sum the United States sold only $7,061,898.

In 1896 the total exports from the United States to Brazil amounted to the sum of $14,000,000 in round numbers, while the exports from Great Britain to Brazil amounted to between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000.

In the year 1895 Great Britain exported to Chile merchandise to the amount of $40,913,074. During that year the exportations from other countries to Chile amounted to $55,419,109, of which amount the United States sold but $1,000,647. (Same authority quoted before, page 418.)

In the years 1895 and 1896 British Guiana purchased from other nations merchandise to the amount of $6,929,055.65, of which amount the United States furnished only $1,831,904.91 worth.

These are only a few of the many countries whose trade might be largely supplied by the United States if we were wise enough to avail ourselves of the opportunities now open before us, but if we wait until England fastens her gold standard not only upon us, but on all these countries, our opportunities will be gone. This vast trade, aggregating hundreds of millions annually, might be secured by the adoption of the money of the Constitution, but the cry is raised by the gold speculators that they will "dump their silver onto the United States;" but if they do, they will take our goods in return.

To supply this great demand, as well as an increasing demand at home, will open every mill in the United States and keep them constantly running, and if these countries bring their silver to America they will pour it into the lap of American toil in exchange for American labor, and once more our people will be blessed with plenty in the home of the farmer and in the cottage of the laborer. Merchants, tradesmen, and professional men will alike share in the general prosperity, and I believe that once more our merchant marine will sail on every sea and anchor in every port, and once more the Stars and Stripes will be seen and honored by all peoples and we will have indeed become the great trading mart of the Western Hemisphere.

Are we wise enough and courageous enough to seize this opportunity, or shall we, as a nation, listen to the dictates of the money changers and stock gamblers, who cringe like cowards at the feet of the Lombard Jews?

My Republican friends, pray God for a baptism of the spirit of 1776.

Mr. BELL. I yield to the gentleman from Nevada.

The CHAIRMAN. How much time does the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. The gentleman will return to me whatever time he does not consume.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has eleven minutes remaining.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. Chairman, as a mere question of economy in the expenses of the Government the policy laid down by the gentleman from Illinois may be sustained, though there is room for contention as to that. But we have to consider here a great question of governmental policy.

We all know that in the past fifteen or twenty years by administrative construction the Government has stripped itself of its option to pay its demand obligations in the shape of greenbacks, etc., in either gold or silver and has transferred that option to the holders of its obligations. As a result we have the declaration made to-day that there are nearly $900,000,000 of Government obligations in the shape of greenbacks, Treasury notes, silver certificates, and silver coin, all of which are regarded by the Treasury Department as debts redeemable at the demand of the holder in gold. That has necessitated the holding of a great gold fund by the Government in its Treasury, and with a view of maintaining that fund, we have on several occasions issued large amounts of bonds, which are now a tax upon the resources of the country.

What has been the policy of the Government then? To coax the gold into the Treasury, and with that view the Government reaches out its hand to the frontier and takes the gold from the miner at the point of production, gives him every facility of payment, and then transports it to the place most convenient for mintage. What does it pay for that gold? A check on Government depositories, which is paid in greenbacks, Treasury notes, or silver certificates.

A MEMBER. Or gold.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes, or gold; though as a rule the paper money or certificates of the Government are accepted in payment. Thus by this process gold is drawn into the Treasury and greenbacks, silver certificates, and silver paid out of the Treasury. On the other hand, the policy of the Government is to stimulate the export of silver from the Treasury. It coaxes the import of gold into the Treasury, and it stimulates the export of silver from the Treasury. How does it do it? By the payment of transportation charges upon silver to the uttermost limits of the country, with a view to distributing it throughout the country in circulation and thus relieving the Treasury of silver. So we have the policy of the Government in favor of coaxing gold into the Treasury and of exporting silver out of the Treasury.

Mr. KNOWLES. If the gentleman from Nevada will permit me, I have here a certificate from the Secretary of the Treasury saying that during the past year the Government has paid $81,526 for the transportation of silver coin from the various depositories to the banks.

Mr. NEWLANDS. There you have it—$81,000 for the transportation of silver coin from the Treasury to the banks, and only $40,000 has been paid for the transportation of the gold bullion from the frontier to the mints.

Mr. SHAFROTH. And $36,000 of that has been returned to

the United States Treasury by reason of selling gold bars at one-tenth of a cent premium.

Mr. NEWLANDS. It seems to me that as long as this policy is to be maintained of turning silver into debts and redeeming it in gold, as long as it is the policy to maintain this large fund of gold in the Treasury for the purpose of redemption, it is much better to pay $40,000 a year for the transportation of gold to the Treasury than to issue $200,000,000 of bonds for the purpose of replenishing a diminished Treasury; and it seems to me, for these strong reasons, that every man, be he Democrat, Republican, Populist, or silver man, should oppose now an ill-considered change in this policy presented in an appropriation bill, and should insist upon the Government maintaining this cheap and inexpensive method of coaxing gold into the Treasury.

Mr. HOPKINS. I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOPKINS. Suppose the amendment offered by my colleague is adopted, will that have any perceptible effect in gathering the gold or of disposing of it to the United States Government, in your judgment?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I understand the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] extends only to the mints. It prevents the purchase on favored terms at the assay office. It seems to me that the policy of the Government should be maintained of reaching its hand out in every direction and offering these facilities for the transfer of gold to the Treasury.

Another thing must be recollected. If this bullion is not caught up by the Government immediately, it is likely to drift to foreign countries. Are you aware of the fact that since 1889 there has been produced in the United States thirty to forty millions of gold, and we have only had in that whole period between twenty-five and forty millions added to the gold stock of the country? The balance has drifted to Russia, Austria, and other European countries. It seems to me that the gentleman ought not to deprive the Government of this economical method of reaching out and gathering the gold for its own Treasury.

As a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I have had occasion to examine the Mint reports running back a number of years. I can not refer now to the particular year, but I think it was in the administration of Mr. Leech that the Mint Director refers to the policy of the purchase by the Government at the assay office as a means of drawing gold into the Treasury. And if my recollection is correct, ex-Secretary Fairchild himself, in his recent statement before the Banking Committee, comments upon the methods employed of drawing gold into the Treasury and refers with approval to this very method of paying for gold with a check on a Government depository, which the Government redeems in greenbacks, Treasury notes, or silver certificates. There is no evidence whatever that the Government has changed its policy in this matter, and it does not seem to me that real economy of administration requires that in order to save $40,000 or $50,000 per annum for freight we should reverse a policy that has maintained the gold fund of the Treasury with such economy and benefit to the administration of fiscal affairs.

I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL].

Mr. CANNON. Now, the gentlemen who agreed with my friend from Colorado have had an hour. I should be glad if the debate on our side could be limited to twenty-five minutes, instead of an hour, and I should like to have unanimous consent to have the debate close in that time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] asks unanimous consent that debate close in twenty-five minutes. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, if I can have the attention of the committee for five minutes I think, so far as I am concerned, I am ready for a vote. I will ask that the Clerk send me that amendment that I have proposed. Let us get at the core of what is proposed to be done. The gentleman from Colorado proposes to agree with the Senate and strike it all out. To that proposition I offer the following amendment:

That hereafter, in addition to the charges now imposed upon deposits of gold bullion at any of the assay offices, the cost of transporting such bullion to the nearest mint authorized by appropriations by Congress for operation as a coinage mint shall be collected from the depositor of the same.

That is free coinage. But the citizen of Illinois in my district may have a thousand dollars' worth of bullion. To avail himself of this free-coinage provision he must take it to Philadelphia or New Orleans——

Mr. SHAFROTH. He may take it to St. Louis.

Mr. CANNON. Yes, he may take it to St. Louis; but let me state my case. To avail himself of this free coinage privilege he must take his bullion to some mint. "But," says the gentleman, "your constituent may take it to the St. Louis assay office and deposit it there under the law as it now stands." He may. "He may take it to Deadwood and deposit it there under the law as it now stands." He may. "He may take it to Denver and deposit it there under the law as it now stands." He may. And when the Denver mint is completed and equipped for coinage, he can do it under the law as I propose it shall be altered.

Now, I say that in my judgment the citizen of any State who wants to avail himself of free coinage should be permitted to deposit his bullion, without expense to "Uncle Sam," at some mint equipped for coinage—simply that—nothing more and nothing less. Now, what is it that we propose to do here? We propose to say to the man who deposits his bullion at the St. Louis assay office, where there is no mint, "You shall not receive the mint price for your bullion, but you may have the mint price, less what it would take to lay down the bullion at New Orleans or Philadelphia, or the nearest mint equipped for coinage."

Mr. SHAFROTH. In other words, you propose to make a market for this bullion at Philadelphia and at one other point, but not at any of these other places?

Mr. CANNON. I propose to make a market for it at its coinage value at Philadelphia, at New Orleans, at Denver as soon as the mint is equipped for coinage there, at Carson City, at San Francisco, and at every other point where there is a mint equipped for coinage.

Mr. OGDEN. Not at New Orleans, because you have withheld the appropriation for that mint; you propose to dry it up.

Mr. CANNON. That mint is equipped for coinage.

Mr. OGDEN. But you withhold the appropriation and propose to bring operations there to an end.

Mr. CANNON. Very well; if it is the sense of Congress to close any mint, it will not be included in this provision.

Now, what is the proposition of the gentleman on the other side? To continue the law so as to allow the holder of bullion anywhere where there is an assay office to get the mint price for it. How does that operate? I have some dispatches here to show how it operates. I have a dispatch form Mr. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. I will read it:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 20.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON:

Cost per thousand for transporting gold bullion from points herein named to Philadelphia is as follows:

From Charlotte, N. C., $1 a thousand; St. Louis, Mo., 97 cents a thousand; Boise, Idaho, $3 a thousand; Helena, Mont., $2.36 a thousand; Denver, Colo., $1.85 a thousand; Deadwood, S. Dak., $1.88 a thousand; Omaha, $1.31 a thousand. Omaha to Denver, 54 cents a thousand.

Observe this—

Omaha to Denver, 54 cents a thousand; from Carson to San Francisco, $1.50 a thousand. Am unable to furnish rates of transportation of gold bullion from points in Alaska to Seattle and San Francisco. Balance of information requested will be forwarded to-morrow.

I have that information, and I want to call attention to it:

JANUARY 21.

In further answer to your verbal inquiries of yesterday the following is a copy of telegram sent to assayer in charge of mint at Denver:

"Are the gold bars deposited by Omaha and Grant refined at Denver or Omaha? Answer immediately."

Here is the answer:

Omaha and Grant bars are refined at Omaha, and expressed from there to Denver.

There are reduction works at Omaha; the ores are shipped in and there reduced. Omaha is a long part of the distance from Denver to Philadelphia. But what happens? The very moment that the gold is refined it is put into the hands of the express company and shipped from Omaha to Denver, there being no assay office at Omaha.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The gentleman does not mean to say that the Government pays the transportation on that?

Mr. CANNON. It pays 54 cents. But to ship the bullion from Omaha to Philadelphia would cost you 77 cents more than from Omaha to Denver.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Not that much.

Mr. CANNON. Well, that is what the Secretary of the Treasury says. This document I have been reading is signed "L. J. Gage."

Mr. SHAFROTH. The figures are not right; the amount is a little less.

Mr. CANNON. Well, it is 77 cents difference. In other words, the smelting works at Omaha ship the gold to Denver and save 77 cents more than if shipped along the line of trade to the Philadelphia Mint, where it goes finally for coinage. And then the United States, paying the Philadelphia Mint price for the product of the Omaha smelting works, 600 miles farther west of Omaha, pays $2 a thousand for the transportation of the gold to Philadelphia. My proposition cuts out all of that by the roots. It says to the Omaha smelting works, If you want the coin price for your gold, you must deposit at the mint yourself, and not expect the United States to pay the cost of the transportation.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Does not the amendment of the gentleman absolutely permit that very same thing?

Mr. CANNON. No, sir; not by any means.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I think it does, because in the amendment

you have substituted mints, and therefore shipments can be made to the mints at Omaha or Denver——

Mr. CANNON. Not at all. There is no mint now at Denver for coinage. You will have one there in time; but it is not now in existence. When you do, then the United States can proceed to coin the gold at mint prices for the gold, the same as that paid for it at other mints in the country under a fixed law. But until that mint is established there is nothing more than an assay office there. Gentlemen must remember the distinction.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what are the facts? This is a representative Government. I do not complain at and I do not find fault with my friend from Colorado, or both of my friends from Colorado; I do not fault the gentleman from Nevada; I do not fault the gentleman from Nebraska. I do not fault anybody who represents his constituents. But let us be fair and honest and frank about this matter. You insist that my amendment is wrong, because you want the Government to continue to pay such a bonus on the gold—more than it is worth at any market on earth—at Denver, which will make the Omaha smelting works ship it to Denver rather than to Philadelphia, and thereby get 77 cents a thousand more for it after paying transportation from Omaha to Denver. Now, I am tired of that sort of thing. It is all right for gentlemen representing their constituents. But from my standpoint it is not right as representing the whole people of the United States.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. It is not a question of constituency, but a question of policy.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman talks of "policy." There is no policy in paying bounties to a favored few, under special legislation, in such matters as this.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. How about sugar? [Laughter.]

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman asks about sugar. That stood on entirely different grounds and has no pertinency whatever to the question which is now under discussion. It was bad policy, and did not meet the approval of the country. It is an entirely different subject, and stands on an entirely different footing.

Now, let me show you for a moment the expenses which are incident to these assay offices. St. Louis has an assay office. Do you not know as a matter of fact that there is not $100,000 on an average per annum assayed at St. Louis? And yet that office is kept up. They have a full force of salaried officers, and we pay all of the expenses incident to an assay office. Why? Because somebody wants to deposit all the gold bullion he may have at the assay office there and save its transportation charges. Chicago will want one in time, or wants one now—the greatest city, the second in the United States to New York—and Chicago will want an assay office, possibly a mint, too, to keep on as we are now going. Deadwood is to have one in a short time, and if the law remains as it is we pay for every ounce of gold turned in there $2 a thousand more than the gold bullion is worth at the market rates.

Why do you want one there? It is worth from 5 to 10 per cent to transport gold from the Yukon mining regions down to San Francisco, and they will want one there in a short time. It is a matter of transportation largely.

Why, my friend from Washington [Mr. LEWIS] agonizes for one at Seattle; my other friend from Oregon [Mr. ELLIS] wants one at Portland. There are now throughout the country private people entirely competent to make these assays as well as the Government, and private enterprise can furnish assay offices that will do the work even cheaper than the Government can possibly do it. But you still want the assay office, and you dot them here and there throughout the country. Why? Because the idea is that under such circumstances you may be able to get, at these assay offices, wherever they may be, the mint price for the bullion.

Now, my amendment, which I hope may be adopted, will cut up that whole thing by the roots. I do not believe it to be right. I do not think the Government ought to be made to pay these expenses where private enterprise can accomplish the same results, and where private enterprise alone is benefited. "Oh, but," says my friend—and he proceeds to throw the patient into a fit—"you must take into consideration these questions because gold is going abroad; it is going to New York, to the great centers." Yes, and it will go there without reference to the conditions you may apply to it, if it is profitable to send it there.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Whenever the premium in New York is higher.

Mr. CANNON. Whenever there is one-eighth of 1 per cent profit or one-tenth of 1 per cent profit in shipping gold to Europe or anywhere else, it goes abroad. They will take the very gold that was bought at Deadwood and transported to Denver at $2 a thousand, paid out of the Government Treasury.

Mr. KNOWLES. One dollar and sixty cents.

Mr. CANNON. One dollar and eighty-eight cents, I think it is, to be accurate.

Mr. KNOWLES. One dollar and sixty cents.

Mr. CANNON. Well, whatever it is, they will take that very gold that is coined by the Government free, and if they can get one-tenth of 1 per cent profit they will load it right aboard a steamer and ship it to Europe without regard to the fact that the Government paid this nearly $2 premium on a thousand more than it was worth.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Has the Government offered to turn in any of the profit that it makes on these same gold bars?

Mr. CANNON. I am glad the gentleman spoke of that. The Government does not make any considerable profit on gold bars. I looked into that. At the assay offices they put gold into the shape of bars. It costs almost one-tenth of 1 per cent. Now, the Government gets one-tenth of 1 per cent premium or thereabouts for the gold in bars, because it is more convenient to ship it abroad in that form. One hand washes the other on that, and that is substantially all there is of it. The gentleman can not find that profit with a search warrant.

Now, while he is representing his constituents and trying to hoodoo here in the name of this delicate question of money, I want to strip from this man of straw the mask that he has made and show just where the little joker comes in. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Where did the gentleman get that expression? [Laughter.]

Mr. CANNON. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am ready for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman send up his amendment?

Mr. CANNON. Yes.

Mr. BLAND. I desire two or three minutes.

Mr. BELL. I have two minutes remaining, and I will yield it to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. KNOWLES].

Mr. KNOWLES. Mr. Chairman, I notice that it makes a great deal of difference who it is that asks protection or benefit from this Government. According to the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Government last year paid $81,000 for the transportation of coin from the different depositories to the banks. When the banks ask anything it is all right, and this Government can pay $81,000 for the benefit of the poor banks; but when the miner or the producer asks anything, it is quite different.

The entire cost of transporting bullion from the assay offices to the mints last year was less than $40,000, and $36,000 of that was returned to the Government in profit upon gold bars. According to the statement of the gentleman who had the appropriation bill in charge [Mr. BINGHAM], the profit of the mint at Philadelphia last year was $1,600,000. In other words, after all the costs of all assay offices of the United States had been paid, and the cost of transportation upon every ounce of bullion to the mints had been paid, the mints covered into the Treasury of the United States more than $1,000,000 profit. The entire cost of transportation upon the bullion to the mints last year was just $4,000 net.

For more than one hundred years it has been the policy of this nation, as it has been that of every other nation since the dawn of history, to encourage the production of the precious metals. Why, Mr. Chairman, only a short time ago we voted an appropriation of $200,000 to send relief to the Klondike miners. Why? Because, as was argued upon this floor by some of the very gentlemen who are trying to discourage the production of gold in this country, those miners had gone to Alaska for a laudable purpose—that of increasing the stock of the world's gold, and to that extent they were public benefactors. But some of these same gentlemen now seek to discourage the production of gold in our own country by taking away this very small encouragement offered by paying the mint price for gold at the assay office.

Mr. Chairman, the question reaches much deeper than the mere saving of a pittance in transportation charges. It changes the laws of one hundred years without due consideration. It reverses the policy of every civilized government since the dawn of history, and that, too, without due consideration and without the report of any committee having charge of this branch of our governmental policy. If this law is to be changed, a bill shou'd be referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, to whom such matters belong, and not be passed upon the whim of the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of saving a mere bagatelle in transportation charges.

Mr. Chairman, it is supposed to be the policy of the gold-standard people to keep a large stock of gold on reserve in the Treasury. What better way is opened up to accomplish this end than for the Treasury to take the gold at the mines, issuing its drafts for the same, which drafts are payable in greenbacks, Treasury notes, or silver certificates, while the gold thus taken at the assay office is turned into the Treasury? Is not this a better way to obtain a gold reserve than to issue interest-bearing bonds every few months?

Mr. Chairman, this section was smuggled into the appropriation bill, and nobody knew its contents in time to raise the point of order against it. I charge that it is only a part of the general conspiracy to corner and limit the basis of all money, that it may be the easier controlled by those who profit by its scarcity.

Under the present law less than one-half our output of gold ever reaches our mint. The balance is bought up and hoarded

by the gold gamblers. This section was smuggled into this bill for the express purpose of making the cornering process just that much easier, by the Government practically withdrawing from the field and allowing the agents of the Rothschilds to get our gold that much cheaper.

Mr. Chairman, having stolen a bill through Congress demonetizing silver, thus destroying one-half our money supply, and doubling the value of every debt in the country, the money monopolists now seek to discourage and retard the output of gold which they now fear will become so great that they can not corner and control it. They well know that James A. Garfield spoke the truth upon this very floor when he declared that "they who control the currency of any country are absolute masters of all industry and commerce."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois has four minutes remaining.

Mr. CANNON. I am ready for a vote.

Mr. BLAND. I should like about three minutes.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman's friends have had an hour, and I have had a little over twenty minutes.

Mr. BLAND. I will not occupy more than three minutes.

Mr. CANNON. How much time have I left, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has four minutes.

Mr. CANNON. I will give three minutes to my friend from Missouri.

Mr. BLAND. I have an hour, if I want it.

Mr. CANNON. No; the debate is closed upon this proposition by unanimous consent.

Mr. BLAND. I misunderstood it.

The CHAIRMAN. Only four minutes remain for debate.

Mr. CANNON. I will give three of them to my friend.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, just why the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] insists upon a change of existing law with reference to this I do not understand. There was a purpose in the enactment of the law which provides that upon the deposit of gold bullion at any of the mints of the United States the owner of the bullion had a right to receive a certificate for the bullion at its money value, that certificate to be receivable for customs dues. It is money. The idea was to utilize the bullion immediately in the way of a circulating medium, and there was the further idea of having bullion deposited at these mints that it might become the property of the Government. The same law, as I understand it, applies to the assay offices.

Now, what is the effect of it? The owners of the gold bullion deposited it at a Government depository, and received a certificate such as I have described. The bullion then became the property of the Government and not the man who had deposited it, the Government paying its own expenses; and if the receiver of the certificate loses it the next day he loses the whole of that bullion, because he has parted with the title; and how much the Government has gained by the loss of these certificates I do not know, but probably something considerable. Now, the idea of the law was to accumulate gold in the Government depositories, in maintaining the gold reserve and gold resumption.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we are very favorable to national banks. We permit them to become depositories of public money and to use it without interest. The policy of that is to keep money in circulation. Why does the gentleman from Illinois wish to discriminate against the mining industry of this country, when we hear nothing and no complaint as to Government favoritism in depositing its money with the national banks and permitting them to loan it out to the people? I do not know what the great mining industry of this country has done to offend the gentleman from Illinois, and why this law, on a mere appropriation bill, should be changed without due consideration and knowledge.

I understand the gentleman's own party made this law, not as a part of the resumption act itself, but afterwards, as an aid to it. The idea was to accumulate gold for a certain purpose, a Government purpose, and this was one of the policies instituted for that purpose; and when this bullion is deposited at a Government depository, and the certificate taken for it, and that certificate is lost, the bullion belongs to the Government, when the certificate goes into circulation as money and belongs to the people and is thoroughly utilized without waiting for the coining of the bullion, so that the people as well as the Government are interested in the accumulation of gold in the depositories.

Mr. CANNON. Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be read.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado moves to concur in the Senate amendment, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] moves to concur with the following amendment, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the House agree to amendment numbered 5 with an amendment as follows:

"In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert the following paragraph:

"That hereafter, in addition to the charges now imposed upon deposits of gold bullion at any assay office, the cost of transporting such bullion to the nearest mint authorized by appropriations by Congress in operation as a coinage mint shall be collected from the depositor of the same."

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask whether the gentleman's motion is to concur or nonconcur?

Mr. CANNON. You move to concur, and I offer as an amendment that this concurrence be with this amendment which has just been read.

The CHAIRMAN. And the vote will come on the amendment first.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I submit, as a matter of parliamentary practice, that the motion must be taken on the question of concurrence first.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks not.

Mr. BAILEY. If the Chair will hear me, I will state——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado moves to concur in the Senate amendment, and the gentleman from Illinois moves to concur with an amendment.

Mr. BAILEY. I have a very distinct recollection that the question has been decided, but I have a feeling of delicacy about citing the decision, because I happened to be in the chair when it was rendered. I remember that we were considering an appropriation bill that carried with it a provision for the payment of certain claims held by a citizen of Louisiana. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ROBERTSON] moved to concur and the gentleman from Maine, the present chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, moved to concur with an amendment; and the question being on the precedence of these two motions, I, as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, held that the motion to concur had precedence, because a motion to concur removed all differences between the two Houses, while a motion to concur with an amendment still left a difference between them, and the two Houses might be as far from an agreement after a motion to concur with an amendment had been agreed to as they were over the original question.

Mr. LACEY. I would like to ask the gentleman a question in that connection. If the vote should be on concurrence, and the committee should refuse to concur——

Mr. BAILEY. This is a motion to concur with an amendment.

Mr. LACEY. Would not that be equivalent to nonconcurrence, and thus leave the proposed amendment clear out?

Mr. BAILEY. It is, if no other motion is made. The gentleman undoubtedly has a right to submit his motion, but this is now a question as to the precedence of the two motions.

Mr. LACEY. Then your position is, that after you have voted on a proposition you can immediately afterwards vote upon the proposition voted down?

Mr. BAILEY. The books are full of decisions that, after a motion to concur is voted down, the House may then concur with an amendment. The whole theory upon which a motion to concur takes precedence over a motion to nonconcur is that concurrence removes the difference between the two Houses. The whole purpose of a conference is to remove the differences between the two Houses, and it is upon that theory that a conference report takes precedence over all other business.

It is on that theory that a conference report can take a member off the floor, it being considered so necessary to remove the disagreement between the two Houses that everything yields to a conference report. It is a matter of the very highest privilege, even taking precedence over questions affecting the membership of the House itself. Now, following out that theory, all the authorities hold that the motion that most completely removes the disagreement is the motion to be first submitted to the House, because if that motion prevails it is an end to the controversy between the two Houses. Not only has it the authority of recent rulings, but it is consistent with all the authorities on the subject; and I respectfully submit the decision of the Chair is improper.

Mr. RIDGELY. Mr. Chairman, I think upon this very point, when we had the armor-plate bill up, the motion to concur was ruled to take precedence over every other motion, and was put first by the Speaker, in extra session.

Mr. DOCKERY. I think, if the Chair will examine the rules, that the unbroken custom is to give priority to the motion to concur.

The CHAIRMAN. It is true, as the gentleman from Texas says, where the motion was to recede and an amendment was offered, that the motion to recede must be acted on first. It is also true that on the 16th of July last a similar question arose in the House, and the present Speaker of the House ruled that the vote must first be taken on the motion to concur with the amendment. The Chair therefore overrules the point of order, and the vote will be taken first on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. BAILEY. In view of the fact that we are anxious to dispose of this matter without further delay, I shall not appeal, but I want it distinctly understood that I do not assent to the decision of the Chair. But, to save time, I will refrain from appeal.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON) there were—ayes 85, noes 105.

Mr. CANNON. I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL] will act as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 98, noes 130.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair desires to state that in the decision just made the Chair based it upon what seemed to be a precedent, by a hasty reading of the Digest, on a ruling made in July, 1897. On that occasion the original motion was to further insist, and the amendment was to concur with the amendment, in which it was held that the motion to concur with the amendment took precedence. The case cited by the gentleman from Texas was where the motion was to recede and then to recede with amendment. It was then held by the Chair that the motion to recede took precedence.

The Chair still thinks that the ruling was right, although a wrong reason was given for it; and for this reason: A motion to concur, if decided in the negative, is equivalent to a vote to nonconcur, and if this motion had been put on the original motion to concur and had been decided in the negative, the committee would have risen and reported that the committee recommended nonconcurrence, and then the proposition of the gentleman from Illinois could not be voted upon in the committee.

Mr. BAILEY. The Manual expressly declares that—

If the House refuses to recede and agree absolutely, either the motion to insist or the motion to recede and agree with an amendment would still be in order.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the Chair to a direct statement. On page 353 of the Manual it is said:

The House may concur in some of the Senate amendments and disagree in others, or it may concur in an amendment with an amendment thereto. In the latter event the vote must first be taken on concurring in the amendment with the proposed amendment thereto, for if the vote be first taken on concurrence, however the question be decided, the action would be final, and the vote on the proposed amendment to the amendment would be precluded.

Mr. BAILEY. The statement that it would preclude any other vote is a misstatement of parliamentary law.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. I give notice I shall call for a yea-and-nay vote in the House upon agreeing to this amendment. I move that the committee rise and report the bill, with amendments, to the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PAYNE reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had had under consideration Senate amendments to the bill (H. R. 6251) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes, and had directed him to report it back to the House with a recommendation that amendments 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 be concurred in, that amendments 1, 4, 7, 8, and 10 be nonconcurred in, and that amendment numbered 9 be concurred in with an amendment.

Mr. CANNON. I ask that all these amendments except amendment numbered 5 be read merely by numbers, and that the action of the Committee of the Whole be concurred in upon all the amendments except No. 5, on which I desire a separate vote.

The SPEAKER. Is there a demand for any other separate vote? The Chair hears none.

The question being taken on agreeing to the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to concur in amendments numbered 2, 3, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, it was decided in the affirmative.

The question being then taken on nonconcurring, as recommended by the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in amendments 1, 4, 7, 8, and 10, it was determined in the affirmative.

The SPEAKER. On amendment numbered 9 the Committee of the Whole recommends concurrence with an amendment which will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert after the matter proposed by said Senate amendment the following: "National cemetery: For the repair and improvement of the national cemetery at the city of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, and for rebuilding and furnishing the lodge and other buildings in said cemetery and restoring and repairing the monuments of the dead therein, $15,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on concurring in amendment numbered 9, with the amendment just read.

The question was decided in the affirmative.

The SPEAKER. A separate vote being demanded upon amendment numbered 5, the Clerk will report it for the action of the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 4, beginning with line 7, strike out the following:

"That hereafter, in addition to the charges now imposed upon deposits of gold bullion at any of the assay offices or mints, the cost of transporting such bullion to the mints where the same is to be coined shall be collected from the depositor of the same."

Mr. CANNON. Upon concurring with the Committee of the Whole on this amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, 62 voting in favor thereof.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. BLAND. There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the effect of this vote. My understanding is that the vote is now on concurring with the action of the Committee of the Whole upon this amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on concurring. An affirmative vote is a vote for concurrence.

Mr. CANNON. And a negative vote sends the matter to conference.

The SPEAKER. If the majority should be in the negative, the decision of the House will be to nonconcur, and it will be so announced.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 144, nays 112, answered "present" 1, not voting 99, as follows:

YEAS—144.

Adamson,	Dockery,	Livingston,	Robb,
Bailey,	Driggs,	Lloyd,	Robinson, Ind.
Baird,	Ellis,	Love,	Sayers,
Baker, Ill.	Epes,	Lovering,	Settle,
Barlow,	Ermentrout,	Low,	Shafroth,
Bartholdt,	Fitzgerald,	McCall,	Shannon,
Bartlett,	Fitzpatrick,	McClellan,	Shuford,
Beach,	Fleming,	McCormick,	Simpson,
Bell,	Fox,	McDowell,	Sims,
Benton,	Gaines,	McRae,	Skinner
Bland,	Greene,	Maddox,	Slayden
Bodine,	Griffith,	Maguire,	Smith, Ky.
Botkin,	Gunn,	Mahany,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Bradley,	Hager,	Marshall,	Spalding,
Brantley,	Handy,	Maxwell,	Stallings,
Brenner, Ohio	Hartman,	Meekison,	Stark,
Broderick,	Hay,	Meyer, La.	Stephens, Tex.
Broussard,	Henry, Miss.	Miers, Ind.	Strait,
Brucker,	Henry, Tex.	Minor,	Strowd, N. C.
Brundidge,	Hinrichsen,	Moon,	Sullivan,
Burke,	Howard, Ga.	Morris,	Sulzer.
Castle,	Hunter,	Newlands,	Sutherland,
Clardy,	Jones, Va.	Norton, Ohio	Talbert,
Clark, Mo.	Jones, Wash.	Norton, S. C.	Tate,
Clayton,	Joy,	Ogden,	Taylor, Ala.
Cochran, Mo.	Kelley,	Olmsted,	Terry,
Cooney,	King,	Osborne,	Todd,
Cooper, Tex.	Kitchin,	Otey,	Underwood,
Cowherd,	Kleberg,	Pearce, Mo.	Vandiver,
Cox,	Knowles,	Pearson,	Vehslage,
Cummings,	Lamb,	Peters,	Vincent,
Davis,	Latimer,	Plowman,	Wheeler, Ala.
De Armond,	Lewis, Ga.	Rhea,	Wheeler, Ky.
De Graffenreid,	Lewis, Wash.	Richardson,	Williams, Miss.
De Vries,	Linney,	Ridgely,	Wilson,
Dinsmore,	Little,	Rixey,	Zenor.

NAYS—112.

Adams,	Dalzell,	Hooker,	Robbins,
Alexander,	Danford,	Hopkins,	Royse,
Barham,	Davenport,	Howell,	Russell,
Barney,	Davison, Ky.	Hull,	Sauerhering,
Barrows,	Dayton,	Jenkins,	Shelden,
Belford,	Dingley,	Johnson, Ind.	Sherman,
Belknap,	Dolliver,	Johnson, N. Dak.	Showalter,
Booze,	Dorr,	Kirkpatrick,	Smith, Ill.
Boutell, Ill.	Dovener,	Knox,	Snover,
Boutelle, Me.	Evans,	Lacey,	Southard,
Brewster,	Faris,	Landis,	Sperry,
Brosius,	Fischer,	Lawrence,	Steele,
Brownlow,	Foote,	Littauer,	Stewart, N. J.
Brumm,	Foss,	Loudenslager,	Stewart, Wis.
Burleigh,	Gardner,	Lybrand,	Stone, W. A.
Burton,	Gibson,	McDonald,	Sturtevant,
Butler,	Gillet, N. Y.	Mahon,	Tawney,
Cannon,	Griffin,	Miller,	Tayler, Ohio
Chickering,	Grout,	Mitchell,	Tongue,
Clark, Iowa	Grow,	Odell,	Updegraff,
Clarke, N. H.	Hawley,	Otjen,	Van Voorhis,
Cochrane, N. Y.	Heatwole,	Overstreet,	Walker, Mass.
Connell,	Hemenway,	Packer, Pa.	Walker, Va.
Connolly,	Henderson,	Payne,	Wanger,
Cousins,	Henry, Conn.	Perkins,	Weymouth,
Crump,	Hepburn,	Pitney,	White, Ill.
Crumpacker,	Hill,	Powers,	White, N. C.
Curtis, Kans.	Hitt,	Ray,	Yost.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Griggs.

NOT VOTING—99.

Acheson,	Belden,	Bull,	Cranford,
Allen,	Benner, Pa.	Campbell,	Curtis, Iowa
Arnold,	Bennett,	Capron,	Davey,
Babcock,	Berry,	Carmack,	Davidson, Wis.
Baker, Md.	Bingham,	Catchings,	Eddy,
Ball,	Bishop,	Codding,	Elliott,
Bankhead,	Brewer,	Colson,	Fenton,
Barber,	Bromwell,	Cooper, Wis.	Fletcher,
Barrett,	Brown,	Corliss,	Fowler, N. C.

Fowler, N. J.	Lanham,	Mills,	Sprague,
Gillett, Mass.	Lenta,	Moody,	Stevens, Minn.
Graff,	Lester,	Mudd,	Stokes,
Grosvenor,	Lorimer,	Northway,	Stone, C. W.
Hamilton,	Loud,	Parker, N. J.	Strode, Nebr.
Harmer,	McAleer,	Pierce, Tenn.	Sulloway,
Henry, Ind.	McCleary,	Prince,	Swanson,
Hicks,	McCulloch,	Pugh,	Wadsworth,
Hilborn,	McEwan,	Quigg,	Ward,
Howard, Ala.	McIntire,	Reeves,	Warner,
Howe,	McMillin,	Robertson, La.	Weaver,
Hurley,	Mann,	Shattuc,	Wilber,
Jett,	Marsh,	Simpkins,	Williams, Pa.
Kerr,	Martin,	Smith, S. W.	Young, Pa.
Ketcham,	Mercer,	Southwick,	Young, Va.
Kulp,	Mesick,	Sparkman,	

So the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was concurred in.

The following pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. PITNEY with Mr. DOCKERY.

Mr. REEVES with Mr. CAMPBELL.

Mr. WARNER with Mr. MCALEER.

Mr. BISHOP with Mr. MCCULLOCH.

Mr. MORRIS with Mr. BALL.

Mr. CORLISS with Mr. YOUNG of Virginia.

Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania with Mr. BENTON.

Mr. ACHESON with Mr. ELLIOTT.

Mr. WARD with Mr. LESTER.

Mr. BARRETT with Mr. SPARKMAN.

Mr. CODDING with Mr. STOKES.

Mr. MOODY with Mr. ROBB.

Mr. MANN with Mr. JETT.

Mr. QUIGG with Mr. BERRY.

Mr. HICKS with Mr. BANKHEAD.

Mr. KETCHAM with Mr. MCMILLIN.

For this day:

Mr. MCCLEARY with Mr. ALLEN.

Mr. HARMER with Mr. CATCHINGS.

Mr. DAVIDSON of Wisconsin with Mr. BENNER of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts with Mr. CARMACK.

Mr. KULP with Mr. BREWER.

Mr. MILLS with Mr. DAVEY.

Mr. MCEWAN with Mr. CRANFORD.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin with Mr. LENTZ.

Mr. BINGHAM with Mr. LANHAM.

Mr. BROMWELL with Mr. STOKES.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts with Mr. PIERCE of Tennessee.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH with Mr. SWANSON.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am paired with the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. MCCLEARY. If not paired, I should have voted in the affirmative on this question.

Mr. LANHAM. I would ask, Mr. Speaker, if a pair has been announced for the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. BINGHAM?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has not voted.

Mr. LANHAM. Has a pair been announced?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed that it has not been announced.

Mr. LANHAM. Then I desire to withdraw my vote and announce a pair with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. BINGHAM. I should have voted in the affirmative.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Speaker, we desire to move to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table.

Mr. CANNON. I ask for a further committee of conference on the remaining disagreeing votes between the two Houses.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. CANNON, Mr. NORTHWAY, and Mr. SAYERS as conferees on the part of the House.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I ask leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD on this Senate amendment.

There was no objection.

Mr. KNOWLES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make the request to extend in the RECORD some remarks that I had designed to submit in connection with the belligerency resolution for the Island of Cuba on yesterday, but the opportunity was denied me, because of the time being consumed by other gentlemen.

There was no objection.

HOMESTEAD AND RIGHT OF WAY LAWS IN ALASKA.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I will now call up the unfinished business coming over from yesterday, the bill H. R. 5975. I think it will take but a very few moments to dispose of the matter.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I hope the gentleman will not call this up to-day. If necessary, I shall make the point that it was passed over on yesterday without any distinct understanding that to-day should be devoted to its consideration. I do not think, if the Chair will consult the RECORD, that there was a positive understanding that this measure should be taken up to-day, and I make that point. I beg the gentleman to allow us to go on with the Private Calendar, and this can come up to morrow. He can call it up, in fact, at any time, whereas we can not call up the Private Calendar and have it considered except on to-day.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed that the Journal shows this matter was to be called up to-day; and that, the Chair understands, was the agreement.

Mr. RICHARDSON. But, Mr. Speaker, is it too late to object to its consideration?

The SPEAKER. The Chair supposes the gentleman can raise the question of consideration.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I hope the gentleman will not call it up to-day. We ought to have the Private Calendar considered. We ought to have at least one private-bill day, because the gentleman knows that later in the session the appropriation bills will consume practically all the time.

Mr. LACEY. I think it will not occupy very much time, and can be disposed of in a few moments; and if not, certainly an arrangement can be made to pass it over without losing its right of way.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I was hoping that we could make some arrangement now to let it go over.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order. The unfinished business on the Private Calendar should be taken up.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania demands the regular order. The Chair thinks the regular order is the motion of the gentleman from Iowa, which has been stated.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, there was an amendment pending yesterday, which I ask to have reported.

The SPEAKER. The amendment will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas.

Amend by striking out, in line 15, page 2, the words "160 acres" and inserting in lieu thereof "20 acres."

Also by striking out, in line 18, page 2, the words "three hundred" after the word "include;" so that it will read "20 acres" in each place.

Mr. HOPKINS. What is the object of this bill? It has not been read from the desk.

Mr. LACEY. I have stated it. It is a bill we had under consideration yesterday with reference to the homestead laws and the right of way of railroads in Alaska. The amendment proposed by the gentleman from Kansas reduces the terminal stations to 20 acres and also the intermediate stations to 20 acres.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. The bill calls for 320 acres for terminal stations, and this makes it 20 acres at each station instead of 320. It simply reduces the amount of the grant.

Mr. LACEY. I would be glad if the gentleman would submit these propositions separately.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Let us have a vote on them together.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments proposed by the gentleman from Kansas.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment to the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Strike out the word "five," in line 16, page 2, and insert the word "ten."

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, this amendment changes the original bill where it provides that the railroad shall put stations every 5 miles, making the distance 10 miles apart. I believe this has been the practice in passing bills for the different Territories, to fix the distance at 10 miles between stations. It seems to me in a country like Alaska, which must be sparsely settled always, stations 10 miles apart are plenty near enough together.

Mr. LACEY. Undoubtedly, except in the mountainous regions, where they will need to be nearer. The amount of land for station purposes is cut down to 20 acres anyway, so it is immaterial whether the stations are 5 or 10 miles apart, as far as the land is concerned. The 5-mile stations will be necessary in going up through the mountains.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Inasmuch as this bill provides for a right of way 200 feet wide, they can easily make all the arrangements for stopping in going up the mountains, without having 20 acres for town sites at each point.

Mr. LACEY. I call for a vote.

The amendment of Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The amendment was read, as follows.

Insert at the end of line 23, page 2, after the word "transportation," the following:

"*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as impairing in any degree the title of any State that may hereafter be erected out of said Territory, or any part thereof, to the shores and beds of any of its navigable

waters, or the right of such State to the possession thereof, or of any structures erected thereon. The term 'navigable waters,' as herein used, shall be held to include all tidal waters up to the line of ordinary high tide and all non-tidal waters navigable in fact up to the line of ordinary high-water mark."

Mr. LACEY. I see no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is upon the committee amendments, which the Clerk will report.

The committee amendments were read, as follows:

1. In line 7, section 2, strike out "two hundred and fifty" and insert "one hundred."

2. In line 11, section 2, after the word "also," insert "reserving all minerals therein contained."

3. In line 16, section 2, after the word "terminals," insert "and junction points."

4. Amend section 2 by adding, at the end of line 22:

"*Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as depriving Congress of the right to regulate the charges for freight, passengers, and wharfage."

5. Amend section 4 by adding, at the end of line 12, the following:

"*Provided further*, That any such company, by filing a preliminary actual survey and plat of its proposed route, shall have the right at any time within one year thereafter to file the profile and permanent location hereinbefore provided for, and such preliminary survey and plat shall, during the said period of one year from the time of filing the same, have the effect to render all the lands on which said preliminary survey and plat shall pass subject to such right of way."

6. Amend by inserting in line 6, section 5, before the words "its road," the following: "of such section of."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. LACEY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is the unfinished business of last Friday.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering private bills.

The SPEAKER. That would not be in order until the unfinished business of last Friday is disposed of. There are two bills which have been favorably reported to the House by the committee.

THOMAS B. REED.

The first unfinished business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 852) for the relief of Thomas B. Reed.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the claim of Thomas B. Reed, who served as sergeant, first sergeant, and first lieutenant, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and captain, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of the United States Army, in the late war of the rebellion, for a balance of wages earned by him in the suppression of said rebellion, and during his entire time of service in the said Army, and not paid to him, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for due investigation; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court to render a judgment, irrespective of the lapse of time, for the amount, if any, found due by it of the United States upon the said claim.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM S. GRANT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 357) for the relief of William S. Grant.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of $77,989.38 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to William S. Grant, in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States arising out of his contract to supply military posts in Arizona in the years 1860 and 1861, said sum to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of War, who shall take proper releases and receipts from the said William S. Grant.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MAHON, a motion to reconsider the votes by which the last two bills were passed was laid on the table.

BOOK AGENTS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

On motion of Mr. MAHON, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering bills on the Private Calendar, with Mr. PAYNE in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar. The Clerk will report the title of the bill which was pending at the time the committee rose.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 629) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in the case of The Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South against The United States.

The CHAIRMAN. An amendment was pending, to which a point of order was raised.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I want to state that I had intended to make some observations upon this question, controverting the position taken by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] who made the point of order; but for the reason that I do not want to take the time in assigning the reason I think the point of order should not be sustained, I will ask the Clerk to read from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the proceedings of 1896 what I have marked, in order to show that the position taken by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is not well taken.

The Clerk read as follows:

WIDOW OF THOMAS L. YOUNG.

Mr. BROMWELL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the desk. If its consideration be agreed to, I propose to offer an amendment in the form of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

"A bill (H. R. 1743) for the relief of the legal representatives of Thomas L. Young.

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the claim of the widow, heirs, or legal representatives of the late Thomas L. Young, who served as captain of Benton Cadets, Missouri Volunteers, and as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the late war of the rebellion, for a balance or balances of wages earned by him as said officer in the suppression of said rebellion and not yet paid to him or to his widow, heirs, or legal representatives, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for due investigation according to law, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court to render a judgment for the amount, if any, found due from the United States upon the said claim."

Mr. BROMWELL. I ask the Clerk to read the substitute which I propose to offer.

The Clerk read as follows:

"Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert the following:

"'That the claim of the widow of the late Thomas L. Young, who served as an enlisted man and officer of the Regular Army of the United States and afterwards as captain of Benton Cadets, Missouri Volunteers, and as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the war of the rebellion, for the sum not exceeding $478 as the balance or balances of wages earned by him as said officer in the suppression of said rebellion, but not heretofore paid to him or to his legal representatives, be, and the same is hereby, allowed; and a sufficient sum to pay the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.'"

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, as I understand, this bill proposes simply to give to the widow of General Young, lately a member of this House, $478.

Mr. BROMWELL. That is exactly what my amendment provides for.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

The substitute proposed by Mr. BROMWELL was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BROMWELL. I ask that the title of the bill be amended by striking out "legal representatives" and inserting "widow."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the title will be so amended.

There was no objection.

On motion of Mr. BROMWELL, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call my friend's attention to the fact that the RECORD shows that this was done by unanimous consent, and there was no point of order made.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. The substitute was not offered by unanimous consent. The bill was taken up and the substitute was offered.

Mr. DALZELL. But no point of order was made on it; and the Speaker expressly said "without objection." That is not an authority for the gentleman's position.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule upon this question.

Prior to the adoption of any rules upon the subject it was in order to offer any amendment to the bill, whether it was germane or not, by way of substituting another bill or by way of an amendment. In March, 1789, the House made a rule which changed general parliamentary law upon the subject, and that rule was in these words:

No new motion or proposition shall be admitted under color of amendment as a substitute for the question or proposition under debate until it has been postponed or disagreed to.

That simply went to the substitute, and not to the amendment of the proposition; and I suppose that under that, until the adoption of a new rule by the House of Representatives, an amendment which was not in the nature of a substitute would have been in order. In 1822 the House adopted this rule:

No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

And that rule has been the rule of the House of Representatives from that day to this, and is now clause 7 of Rule XVI, under which this point of order is raised.

The bill before the House is an act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in the case of The Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South against The United States; and the act provides not only to confer jurisdiction, but gives the court authority to render judgment for any amount, and further provides that either party may appeal from the judgment that is so rendered. That is the whole scope of the bill which is now before the committee. The substitute offered is, briefly, an appropriation of some $288,000—the Chair does not recollect the precise amount—to be paid to the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. That is the whole scope of the substitute that is offered as an amendment. The question is whether, under the language of the rule, this is a proposition on a subject different from that under consideration. If it is, it can not be admitted as an amendment. If it is not, of course it would be in order as an amendment.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. COOPER] this morning cites as a precedent something that occurred in the House not long ago, where a bill was called up by unanimous consent, with a notice on the part of the gentleman from Ohio that when it was before the House he should move a substitute for the bill which would be similar in terms to the substitute offered by the gentleman from Texas. But no point of order was made upon that motion or amendment of the gentleman from Ohio. The amendment was offered after unanimous consent had been obtained from the House to take up the bill, with the distinct understanding that when it was before the House he should move a substitute. It is a question whether, if the point of order had been raised, it would not have been fully met and answered by the statement that the bill and substitute were both before the House by unanimous consent. So that that can not be taken as a precedent in this case.

When the matter was under debate last Friday, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEWIS] quoted from the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, who was then a member from the State of Maine, in the course of debate upon a point of order that was raised, I think, in the Forty-eighth or Forty-ninth Congress, when Mr. Carlisle was Speaker. That bill was one which came back from the Senate with a Senate amendment, and the bill proceeded to consideration in the House, no member having made the point of order that the Senate amendment to that appropriation bill should first be considered in Committee of the Whole, as the rule required. While the bill was under consideration, an amendment was offered and the point of order made that that amendment was not germane.

The Speaker decided that question at once, without any argument, and held that the amendment was germane. Then a further point of order was raised by the gentleman from Indiana, the late Mr. Holman, I think, that the amendment offered in the House must first be considered in Committee of the Whole under the rule, and the question debated by the gentleman from Maine, now the Speaker of the House, was whether that amendment must first be considered in Committee of the Whole and whether it was subject to the point of order in the House, the House having passed that point at which the objection of a point of order could send the bill to the Committee of the Whole. That was the question that was debated by the gentleman from Maine, and no other question.

Now, the Chair has read the whole debate upon that subject, and the Speaker of the House was finally persuaded by the gentleman from Maine and others to hold that the point of order would not hold against an amendment sending it to Committee of the Whole, because the House had entered upon the consideration of the bill. So that that furnishes no precedent for the question now before the committee. It has been stated, and of course it is in the recollection of many members of the House, that bills are frequently brought before the House appropriating money for private claims, and when a bill is brought up unanimous consent is often obtained upon the condition that the member bringing up the bill shall move an amendment to the bill when it is before the House referring the matter to the Court of Claims.

Of course this has often been done, but that furnishes no precedent. It is no decision upon the rule. The rule is not considered in this. The question is whether, as a condition precedent to bringing up the bill, a member is obliged to state that he will offer an amendment in the House. It is done by unanimous consent. There is one precedent that seems to bear almost exactly upon the case before the committee, and that was the precedent cited the other day by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] in the Forty-eighth Congress. A bill was before the House restoring General Pleasonton to the Army and putting him on the retired list, in order that he might draw the pay of a retired officer. It might have been a bill entitled "For the relief of General Pleasonton," but it was entitled a bill to restore him to the Army and place his name on the retired list.

When that bill was before the Committee of the Whole House the gentleman from New York, the late Mr. Cox, an able parliamentarian, was in the chair. During the progress of the bill the gentleman from Indiana, the late Mr. Browne, offered an amendment striking out all after the enacting clause and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to place his name on the pension list and pay him a pension at the rate of $100 a month. That question was debated somewhat in Committee of the Whole, and the Chairman of the committee [Mr. Cox], the point of order having been raised by the late Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—and the House will observe the controversy was between two Republicans, Mr. Browne and Mr. Bayne, while the Chairman was of opposite politics, so that it would seem that no politics could enter into that question at that time—the Chair stated that he felt compelled to sustain the point of order, as it changed the whole character of the bill.

That, of course, defeated the amendment in Committee of the Whole. The bill was finally reported to the House, and the gentleman from Indiana again obtained the floor and moved to recommit the bill with directions to report back the bill with the same amendments that he had submitted. It was again debated in the House, and Mr. Carlisle in the chair held that it was obnoxious to clause 7 of Rule XVI and not germane to the original bill, and he sustained the point of order.

Now, what is the proposition before the committee? The title to the bill is to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction for the trial of this claim, with the further provision that an appeal may be taken by either party to the Supreme Court. The offer is to substitute for this a bill appropriating money to the Methodist Book Concern. It changes the whole character of the bill, and as was well said by Mr. Cox of the bill before the committee at that time, it is an entirely different bill, and to hold that it was germane and could be offered as an amendment to this bill, in the opinion of the Chair, would almost if not entirely abrogate clause 7 of Rule XVI. Therefore the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I now move that the Senate bill be temporarily laid aside without prejudice as unfinished business and that the committee take up House bill 4829, the bill for the relief of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The CHAIRMAN. That can only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, before considering that proposition, I want to say, with reference to the decision of the Chair, there is a rule of parliamentary procedure that a decision made by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole or by the Speaker of the House, appealed from and decided in favor of the opinion of the Chair or the Speaker, becomes a rule of the House, and to a certain extent a ruling such as has been made here and not appealed from has an effect in the same direction. I am not in charge of this bill, but I want simply to reserve my right to totally dissent from the ruling of the Chair without making any appeal to the committee to overrule it.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, I wish to raise a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas made a motion which the Chair has not stated to the committee. The gentleman from Texas moves to lay aside the bill now before the Committee of the Whole and to substitute therefor House bill 4829.

Mr. DALZELL. I make the point of order that it can not be done. This is unfinished business on the Calendar under consideration by the House, and this bill must be disposed of, and can not be laid aside except by unanimous consent, and I object.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. This was not the regular order, because the House agreed to pass other bills and took up this bill, which occupied a lower place on the Calendar. This is a similar motion to lay aside this bill and take up another bill for consideration. If it was proper on last Friday to make that motion, it is in order to make this motion now.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair hardly thinks the rule goes to that extent. The Committee of the Whole may undoubtedly take up any bill, or change the order, but on Friday it voted to take up this particular bill and enter upon consideration of it. Now, the Committee of the Whole can not reconsider its order. A motion to reconsider is not in order. It can not change the order until the order is executed. The Chair thinks there is no power to do it except by unanimous consent of the committee. The Chair must sustain the point of order.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. COX. I rise to make an inquiry. Does this appeal lie from the decision of the Chair? It was decided a moment ago that it was not proper to substitute a bill that made an appropriation for a bill that referred a claim to the Court of Claims. Is that the object of the appeal now?

The CHAIRMAN. No; the Chair decided that that was not in order and no appeal was taken. Now, the gentleman from Texas moves to lay aside the bill under consideration for another bill, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania raises the point of order, and the Chair sustains the point of order. The gentleman from Texas appeals from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I would like to say one word, Mr. Chairman. It seems to me, it being conceded that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union having under consideration the Private Calendar may decide before entering upon the consideration of any measure that it will not take up a bill regularly reached, but some other measure lower down on the Calendar, it would certainly have the right to lay aside a bill partly considered and take up another measure. Why should it require unanimous consent?

The Chair will remember, under the rule which obtained in the Fifty-third and Fifty-second Congresses, and, indeed, all the Congresses over which Democratic Speakers have presided for many years, that bills must be considered in their order when in Committee of the Whole. If there was objection to passing over one to take up some other bill, the committee had to rise and report that fact to the House and let the House decide the order and the

course of business for the Committee of the Whole to pursue. But this rule is totally different. I ask the attention of the Chair (and I will occupy only a moment) to the language of clause 4, Rule XXIII:

In Committees of the Whole House, business on their Calendars may be taken up in regular order or in such order as the committee may determine, unless the bill to be considered was determined by the House at the time of going into committee. But bills for raising revenue, general appropriation bills, and bills for the improvement of rivers and harbors shall have precedence.

The language is that "business on their Calendars may be taken up in regular order or in such order as the committee may determine." Now, I can not see where the Chair gets the distinction between determining the order of business now and determining it at the time when we entered upon the consideration of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee of the Whole has already ordered that this bill be taken up, and is now engaged in its consideration.

Mr. RICHARDSON. By a majority vote.

The CHAIRMAN. If the parliamentary practice were as the gentleman from Tennessee states, then in the consideration of every bill before the Committee of the Whole every member who could obtain the floor might move to substitute any other bill on the Calendar, and thus the whole business of the committee might be stopped.

Mr. RICHARDSON. No; I beg pardon of the Chair. This is not a motion to substitute some other bill, but a motion to lay this bill aside. Now, we can lay a bill aside at any stage of the proceeding.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman's position were correct, every member of the committee, as frequently as he could obtain the floor, might make a motion to lay aside the pending bill and substitute some other bill, and thus the whole business of the Committee of the Whole might be stopped.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think the Chair goes too far in making two motions of this proposition. The motion is to lay the bill aside informally. Now, how can any one object to that motion or insist that it must be carried by unanimous consent? We can lay a bill aside for favorable consideration in the House. That is exactly what we do with every bill in Committee of the Whole after we perfect it, unless the committee immediately rises. Suppose this bill were perfected and a motion should be made to lay it aside informally or with favorable recommendation, that would not require unanimous consent. That being done, the gentleman might make a motion to take up the bill which he has indicated.

The CHAIRMAN. A motion to lay the bill aside with a favorable or unfavorable recommendation would present a different question.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I understand a bill can be laid aside without recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN. A motion to lay the bill aside with either a favorable or an unfavorable recommendation would, if agreed to, dispose of the bill. Of course that motion would be in order.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Accepting the force of that point, what is the difference between laying the bill aside with a favorable recommendation, or laying it aside with an unfavorable recommendation, or laying it aside with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed in the House (the Committee of the Whole not being able to postpone a bill indefinitely), or laying it aside with the recommendation that it be laid on the table (which the Committee of the Whole itself can not do, but which requires the action of the House), or laying it aside without prejudice?

The CHAIRMAN. There is this difference: The Committee of the Whole has voted to take up and consider this bill, and is now engaged in its consideration. It must go on under that order until the bill is fully considered or until a motion to lay it aside with a favorable or unfavorable recommendation disposes of the bill. This is a motion to lay it aside without any disposition of it.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Certainly the Chair would not hold that the further consideration of this bill might not be postponed until next Friday.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not think that could be done.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Does the Chair hold that that motion would not be in order?

Mr. DINGLEY. In order that we may understand this question, I ask that the motion of the gentleman from Texas be read. I think it is a broader proposition than that stated by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON]. I believe it is a double motion—to lay the bill aside and take up another measure.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the motion.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I concede that without the motion being read. But I am arguing the effect of the motion of the gentleman from Texas, which, as the gentleman from Maine understands, the gentleman from Texas can modify if he sees fit to do so. Now, I submit, Mr. Chairman, that it would be in order to move that the bill be reported to the House with recommendation to postpone its further consideration until next Friday. I can not see how the Chair can get away from that motion. The Committee of the Whole having entered upon the consideration of the bill, having considered it for half a day, having heard half a dozen arguments for and against the bill, the motion is now made to postpone its further consideration until a subsequent day. I submit, it has never been held that that motion would not be in order.

Mr. DINGLEY. Without any reference to the point suggested by the gentleman from Tennessee, the motion now before the committee is evidently out of order. It is a motion to lay aside one bill and take up another. No such motion as that is allowable under the rules of the House.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I will modify my motion——

Mr. DINGLEY. But the point of order is made against the motion as now pending.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Very well; let the point of order be sustained.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has sustained the point of order; the gentleman from Texas has appealed, and the Chair has stated the appeal.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I withdraw the appeal, and now make the motion to postpone the consideration of this bill until next Friday.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the appeal will be considered as withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Now, Mr. Chairman, I move to postpone the consideration of this bill until Friday next.

Mr. DALZELL. I make the point of order against that motion. Such motion can not be made in Committee of the Whole; and I call the attention of the Chair to the Digest on that point, which provides that—

It is not in order to move, in the House, to postpone the consideration of a bill pending in Committee of the Whole before it has been reported to the House.

Mr. DOCKERY. Of course; everybody agrees to that. But this motion does not contemplate any such proceeding.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The gentleman moves that the bill be reported to the House with the recommendation——

Mr. DALZELL. No; the gentleman made no such motion.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Then I will make the motion. I will move that the bill be reported to the House with the recommendation that it be postponed until Friday next.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I accept the language of the motion proposed by the gentleman from Tennessee, and modify my motion accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN. The motion of the gentleman, as the Chair understands it now, is that the committee report the bill to the House with the recommendation that its consideration be postponed until next Friday.

Mr. DALZELL. Let us have the motion restated, Mr. Chairman. The gentleman from Texas did not make that motion. I make the point of order against it. My point of order is that you can not make a motion in the Committee of the Whole making a special order in the House for next Friday in the Committee of the Whole. That must be done by the House itself. This is a recommendation to the House that you make a special order for the Committee of the Whole on Friday, and that is not competent under the rules.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The gentleman is entirely correct in that. But there is no such motion pending. There is no motion that the committee refer the bill or postpone it until Friday. But the proposition is that the Committee of the Whole now report this bill to the House with the recommendation that it be postponed until Friday. Certainly that is competent. The gentleman will scarcely undertake to say that such a motion is not competent. There can be no criticism on that motion. It is competent for the committee to adopt that course. It can report it with any recommendation it sees proper, that it shall lie on the table, that it shall be indefinitely postponed, that it shall have the enacting clause stricken out, or that it shall be passed, or any other question may be considered with reference to final action upon it, and all of this is warranted by the rules of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands the motion to be that the committee report the bill to the House with the recommendation that it be postponed until Friday next; and on that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] raises the point of order that the motion is not admissible.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I ask for a ruling of the Chair on the point of order. Did the Chair make a decision? I have not been able to hear in the confusion in the Hall.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has not yet made a ruling.

Mr. DOCKERY. If the Chair will permit me, I desire to be heard for a moment.

As I understand the motion of the gentleman from Texas, it is to lay aside the bill with the recommendation to the House that its further consideration be postponed until next Friday. Now,

if there is any precedent anywhere in any rule, or in any work on parliamentary law, so far as it relates to this body, that will sustain the point of order made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania against that motion, I would like for him to show it. It can not be done.

The citation he made refers exclusively to proceedings in the House, and has no reference to the Committee of the Whole. We are now in Committee of the Whole, and we have a right, under clause 4 of Rule XVI, to postpone this matter to a day certain, to refer, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely—that is, the bill may be laid aside with the recommendation that it be reported to the House for whatever action is contemplated, by clause 4 of Rule XVI.

The motion is certainly in order, and I do not suppose the gentleman from Pennsylvania will controvert that. The gentleman concedes it, I understand.

Mr. DALZELL. No; I do not concede it.

Mr. DOCKERY. Well, the gentleman will not deny it.

Mr. DALZELL. I do. I deny that position.

Mr. DOCKERY. Then I am very sorry the gentleman exhibits such a lack of familiarity with the parliamentary practice of the House. He is unable, I am sure, to state any authority on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks, without further discussion, that the motion is in order.

Mr. DALZELL. Then I move that the bill be laid aside with a favorable recommendation when the committee rises.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Does the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania come as an amendment or as a substitute to the pending motion?

Mr. DALZELL. It comes as a preferential motion.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. There is a motion pending by the gentleman from Texas. Does the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania come as an amendment, or a substitute, or an independent motion?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania is undoubtedly in order at this stage of the proceedings. The only question in the mind of the Chair now is as to which motion should take precedence and should be first submitted to the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. That is the very point I make. There is a motion pending.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly. The Chair thinks, without any doubt, that the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] is in order. The only question is whether it takes precedence of the other question.

Mr. DOCKERY. I think, under clause 4 of Rule XV, the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COOPER] would seem to have priority. I am not quite sure, but that is my impression.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, I should like to suggest to the Chair that this is clearly a preferential motion and entitled to be put first, for the reason that it makes a disposition of the entire matter, does away with the whole business, closes it up; whereas the other motion is a motion simply to defer, until some future time, action on this bill. Clearly, to my mind, my motion is a preferential one and entitled to be put first.

Mr. GAINES. Has the Chair ruled?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is about to rule. The Chair thinks the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] is entitled to preference, for the reason that if adopted it would dispose of the bill finally as far as the Committee of the Whole is concerned.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have not risen to take issue with the Chair, though I think the Chair is in error; but I shall not undertake to convince the Chair of that fact, because we have a motion with which we will follow this one.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman has any authorities, the Chair would like to hear them.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I ask for a vote on the motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] that the committee report the bill to the House with a favorable recommendation.

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. DALZELL) there were—ayes 53, noes 117.

Mr. DALZELL demanded tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chairman appointed Mr. DALZELL and Mr. COOPER of Texas.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 37, noes 137.

Accordingly, the motion of Mr. DALZELL was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COOPER], that the committee report the bill to the House with the recommendation that further consideration of it be postponed until next Friday.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I move that the House now take up for consideration the bill H. R. 4829.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to pay to the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a corporation chartered under the laws of Tennessee, $288,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as full compensation for the property of said corporation, including the buildings and ground, and all machinery, and all materials of every kind, used, taken away, injured, consumed, or destroyed by the United States or its Army, or for its benefit in any way, connected with the publishing house of said corporation in Nashville, Tenn., during the years 1864 and 1865, or at any other time; said sum to be in full discharge of all claims of said corporation against the United States; such payment to be made to the duly authorized agent or attorney in fact of said corporation.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I move that the bill be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, twenty-five years ago the claim that is presented to the House to-day was presented to the House of Representatives and received very careful consideration. The proposition now is that we shall put our hands into the Federal Treasury and pay out $288,000 upon the report of the Committee on War Claims, made upon ex parte statements. I have here on my desk a report of the Committee on War Claims, made twenty-five years ago, when that committee numbered amongst its members some of the ablest of our public men upon either side of this Chamber.

I have a report here signed, amongst others, by the present Secretary of Agriculture, then recognized as a power in this House, and signed also by that distinguished Democratic leader who, for many years, was potent in this House, afterwards appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Morrison, and by that other great Democrat, the late William S. Holman. That report, one of the most careful, exhaustive, and learned reports that it has ever been my fortune to read, throws this claim out as unworthy of the attention of patriotic citizens who are sent here not to loot, but to guard the Federal Treasury. I am perfectly satisfied that if gentlemen will give to the reading of this report an unbiased and impartial hearing, and will then vote conscientiously, this claim can not be carried.

Now, what is the proposition? The proposition is that with a report from one Committee on War Claims upon one side and a report of another Committee on War Claims upon the other side, one directly in the teeth of the other, this House, instead of sending the claim to a tribunal where, if it be a worthy claim, judgment can be entered for it, is forthwith, without any investigation upon the part of individual members, with these two reports in opposite directions staring them in the face, to put their hands into the Federal Treasury, which is now in need of money, and pay this $288,000 to these claimants.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Will my friend yield for a question?

Mr. DALZELL. Certainly.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Did you vote to pay the claim which passed the House a few moments ago—the claim of William S. Grant.

Mr. DALZELL. I did not.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Did you vote against it?

Mr. DALZELL. I voted against it.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Now, does the gentleman know that that claim had been reported adversely by the very forum to which he asks that this claim be referred?

Mr. DALZELL. I know that when I read the report on that case I made up my mind that it was not a claim that I could vote for.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Did the gentleman oppose it on the floor?

Mr. DALZELL. I opposed it as far as I could in the committee.

Mr. GAINES. Did you get up and make a speech against it, as you were doing in this case?

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read in my time this report.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him one question? I want the thing done fairly.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. DALZELL. Certainly.

Mr. COX. Is your objection to this claim opposed to the justice of it, or what is the point of the objection?

Mr. DALZELL. The point of objection is that it ought to go to a tribunal to be adjudicated, so that we would know whether it is a good claim or not.

Mr. COX. Why?

Mr. DALZELL. Because two committees of this House that have examined it have reported, one one way and the other the other.

Mr. COX. Well, will the gentleman permit me to ask him this. I am not speaking of these reports. Have you any doubt that the troops of the United States——

Mr. DALZELL. I am not going into the merits of the claim at all.

Mr. COX. Have you any idea that this claim is not just?

Mr. DALZELL. I have a very decided idea.

Mr. GAINES. Did you not say a little while ago that it was just?

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman——

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. DALZELL. I can not yield to further questions.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman refuses to yield any further, and the Clerk will read.

Mr. FLEMING. I rise to a point of order. I should like to ask how long that report is. Can the gentleman give us some idea?

Mr. DALZELL. I can not tell the gentleman.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, I understand it will take about an hour. Now I make the point of order: I object to the gentleman having that report read from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. DALZELL. Why, I think I can have the report read in my time. It is the universal custom of the House.

Mr. FLEMING. I wish to be heard on my point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's point of order is that the report can not be read in the time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FLEMING. In the last session of this House that question was raised when the gentleman——

Mr. DALZELL. This does not come out of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly not; this is a point of order.

Mr. FLEMING. I am making a point of order. At the extra session the gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN] was in the chair, and a great many of these requests to take up the time of the House by having articles and documents read had been sent to the desk. I raised the point of order then that a member had no right under the rules of the House or under general parliamentary law to have the Clerk read anything to the House, except by sufferance of the House.

Wherever any one member objects to a reading of that kind, you have no right to trifle with the House by consuming its time through the Clerk, unless you first by a vote of the House get consent of the House that it shall be done. That point of order was distinctly ruled upon and sustained by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN], then in the chair, and I understand the ruling was made after consultation with the Speaker, but I am not sure about that. Still, I know what the ruling was. It is established. It is a well-known principle of parliamentary law that no member can take the floor and have the time of the House occupied in such a useless procedure as you have here.

That document is not a report of this House. It is not an official document immediately before us. The gentleman has the right in his hour to go on and talk for that hour, but he has no right to relieve himself by having the House listen to the Clerk read a dry report for the purpose of delaying the consideration of this bill. Now, Mr. Chairman, there is nothing in the rules of the House that can possibly permit such a thing. Every writer on parliamentary law lays it down as an undisputed proposition that you have no right to have any document read before a parliamentary body unless with the consent of that body, expressed or implied. Besides, Rule XXXI of the House itself touches upon it; and it was upon this rule that the gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN] made the decision last session. Now, I would not have raised such a question here if I had thought the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] wanted this report read in good faith for the information of the House.

Mr. DALZELL. I do want it read in good faith. I say to the gentleman from Georgia that I do want it read in good faith; and I want you gentlemen to listen to it.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Will you agree to have a vote after the reading of the report?

Mr. DALZELL. I will make no such agreement as that.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. You must make an agreement for a vote after it has been read.

Mr. FLEMING. Rule XXXI is in this language:

When the reading of a paper other than one upon which the House is called to give a final vote is demanded, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined without debate by a vote of the House.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if this body is willing to sit here and take up its time with the reading of that report, why it can do so. But unless the members consent to it, the gentleman has no right to consume the time of the House in that manner. The question has already been ruled on in this Congress. It is not a new question at all, and there is not a single writer on parliamentary law that ever held to the contrary.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands that several rulings have been made in the direction stated by the gentleman from Georgia, generally at Friday night sessions. Rule XXXI reads as follows:

When the reading of a paper other than one upon which the House is called to give a final vote is demanded, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined without debate by a vote of the House.

Now, when these rules were revised in the Forty-sixth Congress, the report states as follows:

Rule CXLI—

Now Rule XXXI—

has been retained, with an amendment making it applicable only to papers "other than one upon which the House is called to give a final vote," thus reaffirming or recognizing the right of a member to demand the reading of a paper on which he is called to vote. This is the long-established rule and practice of the English Parliament, and the committee quote as pertinent what is said on the subject by one of the most distinguished English writers on parliamentary law, Mr. Hatsel. He says:

"Where papers are laid before the House or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them, but it is a great though common error to suppose that he has a right, toties quoties, to have acts, journals, accounts, or papers on the table read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects; but if objected to, a question must be put."

It appears in the revision as Rule XXXI.

That was the report of the committee revising the rules. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CANNON. Before the gentleman from Pennsylvania proceeds, I want to ask a single question. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is now on the floor and is entitled to an hour to talk. As I understand it, he may call the Clerk to his assistance in reading anything he may desire to have read upon the question before the House that does not transgress another rule during his hour. It is a part and parcel of the debate.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The rule simply says that he can not do it.

Mr. DALZELL. Well, I think I am able to read the report myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, the gentleman can read the report himself. It has been the practice of the House to allow the Clerk to read it; but under the strict construction of the rule and the interpretation given it by the Committee on Rules the Chair feels constrained to follow this precedent, although he is very much in doubt whether Rule XXXI ever contemplated any such proceeding.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] has the floor.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman is to read a paper for the information of the committee, I think we ought to be able to hear it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee makes the point of order that the committee is not in order so that the report can be heard. The point of order is well taken.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman has no right to read that paper when there is an objection by a member on the floor. I refer to page 459 of the Manual, which says:

A member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. That decision was made before the present rules were adopted. The Chair overrules that point of order.

Mr. CANNON. I will ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania, as it is now getting near the time for adjournment, and he has an hour, if he will not yield to me to move that the committee rise?

Mr. DALZELL. That depends upon what my rights will be after the committee has passed on that question.

Mr. CANNON. When the committee sits again the gentleman will be entitled to his time.

Mr. DALZELL. And if the committee should refuse to rise, would I then be entitled to the floor?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have no doubt about that.

Mr. CANNON. Then, Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PAYNE reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the Private Calendar having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 629) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in the case of The Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South against The United States, had directed him to report the same back with the recommendation that its further consideration be postponed to Friday of next week, and that the committee had also had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4829) for the relief of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I move that the House take a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. RICHARDSON. And upon that I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. DALZELL. I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that two motions are now pending.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman's motion is not in order, because under the rules the House must take a recess to-night until 8 o'clock. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. BAILEY. Will the gentleman withdraw that motion for one moment?

Mr. DALZELL. I will withdraw it for the purpose of letting the gentleman from Texas go on.

Mr. BAILEY. I am not going to consume the time between now and 5 o'clock. The matter will take but a few minutes.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I object and I have made a point of order, and now the gentleman from Pennsylvania has made a motion to adjourn. If that is in order, it is in order because the House has a right to take a recess until 8 o'clock. I do not object to it, because it is undoubtedly in order.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I renew my motion to adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that the House adjourn.

The question was taken; and upon a division (demanded by Mr. DALZELL) there were—ayes 69, noes 143.

Mr. DALZELL. I call for tellers.

Mr. BAILEY. I make the point that the demand for tellers is dilatory—plainly so.

The SPEAKER. As many as are in favor of taking this question by tellers will rise and stand until counted.

Mr. BAILEY. Does the Chair overrule the point of order?

The SPEAKER. The Chair does.

Tellers were ordered (44 voting in favor thereof); and Mr. DALZELL and Mr. COOPER were appointed.

The House again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 62, noes 106.

Mr. DALZELL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BAILEY. I make the point that the demand for the yeas and nays is plainly dilatory.

Mr. DALZELL. But the right to have yeas and nays is a constitutional right.

The SPEAKER. Under the Constitution of the United States, one-fifth of the members present have always the right to order the yeas and nays.

Mr. BAILEY. They have that right; and yet I have seen it denied in this House.

The yeas and nays were ordered, there being—ayes 49, noes 149; more than one-fifth voting in the affirmative.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. BAILEY. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. If the hour of 5 o'clock should arrive during the roll call, will the roll call be completed or will the House, under the rule, take a recess until 8 o'clock?

The SPEAKER. The roll call will be completed; and unless the House should by this vote determine to adjourn, a recess will be taken upon the completion of the roll call until 8 o'clock this evening.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MAHON (before the roll call was concluded). Mr. Speaker, it is very evident that the completion of this roll call will carry us past 5 o'clock. I ask unanimous consent that the further call of the roll be dispensed with and the House now adjourn.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I object. Let us have a recess.

Mr. MAHON. Then I ask that the House take the recess now.

Several MEMBERS. Regular order!

The SPEAKER. The roll call will be resumed.

Mr. GROSVENOR (before the roll call was concluded). Mr. Speaker, as I understand, if this motion to adjourn should be voted down, the House will at once go into recess until 8 o'clock. I therefore withdraw my objection to waiving the further call of the roll. There is nothing to be gained by it. We do not want any night session, for I understand there is nothing to be done. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the yeas and nays be vacated, and that the House now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. ELLIOTT, for three days, on account of public business.

To Mr. WHITE of North Carolina, for one week, on account of sickness.

The SPEAKER (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.). According to the order of the House, adopted by unanimous consent, the House stands adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Lucinda Trimble, administratrix of William Trimble, deceased, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of James Trimble and Mary Blakely, executors of Joseph Trimble, deceased, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, submitting estimates of the cost of completing the immigrant station at Ellis Island, New York Harbor—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. BENNETT, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5029) for the purchase or construction of a suitable vessel for service on the Yukon River, Alaska, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 215); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JENKINS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5326) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey a certain lot in the District of Columbia to John H. Gause and others, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 216); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BENNETT, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5019) for a light-vessel off Tail of Horse Shoe, Chesapeake Bay, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 217); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5547) to grant to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company the right to construct a branch of its railroad in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 219); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2549) to remit the time penalties on the light-house tender *Rose*, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 220); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ODELL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the resolution of the House (House Res. No. 148) to investigate the price and quality of gas furnished by the Washington Gaslight Company of the District of Columbia, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report No. 221); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CUMMINGS, from the Committee on the Library, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1305) for the relief of the heirs of Sarah N. Randolph, of Virginia, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 222); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 471) relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 218); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. GRIFFIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1803) for the relief of Joseph P. Patton, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 214); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4193) granting a pension to Elizabeth Houghton, daughter of N. E. Houghton, a soldier of the Indian war, 1862—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6886) to correct the military record of John J. James—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 6931) granting a pension to James B. Rawlins—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MITCHELL: A bill (H. R. 7014) to provide an additional district judge for the southern district of New York—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7015) to amend Title LX, chapter 3, of the Revised Statutes, relating to copyrights—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. PETERS (by request): A bill (H. R. 7016) for the relief of the Mo ko ho co band of Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 7017) to remove the limitation in the payment of arrears of pensions on account of gunshot wounds received in the service in the line of duty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BISHOP: A bill (H. R. 7018) to provide a steam fog whistle at the entrance to Muskegon Harbor, in the State of Michigan—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COONEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 7019) to amend the act approved June 27, 1890, relative to pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LATIMER: A bill (H. R. 7020) relating to the distribution of seeds, bulbs, etc.—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 7021) authorizing the Secretary of War to make a survey, plans, and estimates for the improvement of New York Harbor from the Battery to the sea—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa (by request): A bill (H. R. 7022) to authorize the extension westward of the Columbia Railway—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. UPDEGRAFF: A bill (H. R. 7023) relative to the payment of claims for material and labor furnished for District of Columbia buildings—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 7082) for revising and perfecting the classification of letters patent and printed publications in the Patent Office—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7083) to establish a patent court of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. BURTON: A bill (H. R. 7084) fixing the compensation of officers of the Navy when traveling under orders in the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 7085) for the purchase of two oil paintings, portraits of Robert Morris and David Rittenhouse—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. ODELL: A bill (H. R. 7086) to amend an act entitled "An act for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and for the protection of the people from empiricism in relation thereto," approved June 6, 1892—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7087) authorizing the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company to establish a cab service, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: A bill (H. R. 7088) to amend section 3545 of the Revised Statutes, and for the payment of deposits of foreign gold coin of not less than $5,000 in value, without melting—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7089) to amend section 3542 of the Revised Statutes, fixing the amount that may be allowed the coiner and melter and refiner of the coinage mints and the assay office at New York for the wastage of gold and silver—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7090) to authorize the coinage of subsidiary silver coin from silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, and the recoinage of uncurrent subsidiary silver coin in the Treasury—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. STURTEVANT: A bill (H. R. 7091) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Corry, in the State of Pennsylvania, and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A joint resolution (H. Res. 128) in reference to the employment of enlisted men in competition with local civilians—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. HOOKER: A resolution (House Res. No. 172) to pay the widow of Dana P. Horton, deceased, the sum equal to his salary for six months and the expenses of his funeral—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. WALKER of Virginia: A resolution (House Res. No. 173) to reprint Senate Documents Nos. 47 and 57 for the use of the House—to the Committee on Printing.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 7024) granting an increase of pension to Joseph N. Woodard, of Ontario, Wis.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEACH: A bill (H. R. 7025) to pension Margaret Voorhees, widow of Capt. Jared F. Voorhees—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENNETT: A bill (H. R. 7026) granting a pension to Mary L. McDermott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRENNER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 7027) granting pension to John V. Lambertson, late second lieutenant Company F, One hundred and thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 7028) for the relief of John Scott Payne—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURKE (by request): A bill (H. R. 7029) to quiet the title of certain lands in the State of Mississippi, and for the relief of Eli Ayres—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 7030) for allowance of money expended by De Witt Clinton Lewis for enlisting and recruiting men in United States service in 1861—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7031) granting a gratuity to Matthew Clark Reed—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 7032) for the relief of Serena M. Clay, of Toronto, Kans.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7033) for the relief of E. N. Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7034) granting an increase of pension to S. S. Brewerton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7035) for the relief of George F. Heustis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7036) granting an increase of pension to J. M. Plunket—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7037) granting a pension to Mrs. Thomas Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7038) granting a pension to W. A. Shannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7039) for the relief of Horace L. Dunlap—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7040) granting a pension to Matilda Taylor, of Yates Center, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7041) for the relief of the heirs of the late Alexander Kirk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7042) granting an increase of pension to Ralph Mulvane, of Topeka, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7043) granting a pension to Mary A. Watkins, of Quenemo, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7044) for the relief of Mrs. I. J. Russell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7045) granting a pension to Anna C. Walquist—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7046) granting an increase of pension to Arba Capron, of North Topeka, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7047) granting a pension to Flora A. Beeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7048) granting a pension to George Reynolds, of Topeka, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7049) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry C. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7050) granting a pension to Joseph E. Baldwin, of Topeka, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7051) granting a pension to Henry K. Winans, of North Topeka, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7052) for the relief of D. W. Boutwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DANFORD: A bill (H. R. 7053) to correct the military record of Henry Bereman, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Infantry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DE GRAFFENREID: A bill (H. R. 7054) to reimburse J. F. Hayden, of Tyler, Tex., and for other purposes—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EDDY: A bill (H. R. 7055) for the relief of Peter Guttormson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 7056) giving military record to Wiley D. Copley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUNTER: A bill (H. R. 7057) to remove charge of desertion from Henry H. Bell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 7058) for the relief of Mrs. Frances E. Wild, widow of Gen. Edward A. Wild—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCORMICK: A bill (H. R. 7059) for the relief of Jennie E. Jones—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McDOWELL: A bill (H. R. 7060) to remove the charge of desertion against Edward Hines—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 7061) to increase the pension of James C. Carlton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7062) to increase the pension of Pleasant Fields—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTHWAY: A bill (H. R. 7063) for the relief of the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad Company—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 7064) to remove the charge of desertion against J. C. Ponceler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHATTUC: A bill (H. R. 7065) for the relief of Sarah K. McLean, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Nathaniel H. McLean—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNOVER: A bill (H. R. 7066) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Hyatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STURTEVANT: A bill (H. R. 7067) for the relief of Gideon Holton—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 7068) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of Joseph Leavy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 7069) for the relief of Wylie G. Scogin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7070) for the relief of Matthew Mahan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7071) for the relief of the heirs of William Morrow—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7072) for the relief of Sarah Wood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7073) for the relief of Mrs. S. Elizabeth Lauderdale—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7074) for the relief of James Matthews—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7075) to increase the pension of Mary T. Parish—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7076) for the relief of Andrew Jackson Burleson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOST: A bill (H. R. 7077) to reimburse the trustees of the Presbyterian Church at McDowell, State of Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McDOWELL: A bill (H. R. 7078) to remove the charge of desertion against Philip Reiss—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHICKERING: A bill (H. R. 7079) for the relief of Adolphus Sterling, Company A, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7080) for the relief of John A. Haddock, late major of the Twelfth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 7081) to increase the pension of Samuel Masters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FARIS: A bill (H. R. 7092) for the relief of George Gregg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7093) granting an increase of pension to William R. Warden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Petition of the Maritime Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the Torrey bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, protest of the Grocers' Exchange of Philadelphia, against a reduction in the number of postal deliveries—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BARNEY: Petition of R. E. Mantz and other citizens of the Fifth Congressional district of Wisconsin, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, protests of the German Catholic central societies of Sheboygan, Wis., in opposition to the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BARRETT: Petition of Hon. Roger Wolcott, governor, and Hon. W. M. Crane, lieutenant-governor, and other prominent citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in favor of the passage of a bill to prevent the desecration of the American flag—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEACH (by request): Petitions of the German press, clergymen, and the Verein Deutscher Krieger, all of the city of Cleveland, Ohio, in opposition to bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BENNETT: Petition of Mary L. Brown, now McDermott, of Brooklyn, N. Y., asking that her name be restored to the pension roll as the widow of Walter L. Brown, late of Company K, Seventy-ninth Regiment New York Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Resolution of the Grocers and Importers' Exchange of Philadelphia, protesting against a reduction in the number of mail deliveries in Philadelphia, Pa.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the Alphonsus Society of Philadelphia, Pa., opposing the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine: Petitions of B. H. Ladd and 19 others, of Dexter; Charles F. Scales and 40 others, of Guilford; A. P. Bradbury and 19 others, of Oldtown, and C. B. Abbott and 19 others, of Dexter, in the State of Maine, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BREWSTER: Petition of Cuba Hospital Relief Association of Monroe County, N. Y., numerously signed by citizens of said county and State, praying for the belligerent rights of Cuba—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON: Petition of All Souls' Universalist Church, of Cleveland, Ohio, protesting against the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petitions of Charles P. Lynch and 500 other citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CLARKE of New Hampshire: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Dover and Lempster, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COONEY: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sedalia, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rocheport, Mo., favoring the passage of a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: Petitions of the Friends' Church and Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and Pilgrim Congregational Church, all of East Des Moines, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: Petition of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, favoring a national military park at Vicksburg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of American Council, No. 20, of Leavenworth, Kans., in favor of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petitions of citizens of the Indian Territory, asking that the Government issue land scrip for school purposes—to the Committe on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DALZELL: Resolutions of the Grocers and Importers' Exchange of Philadelphia, against any reduction of postal deliveries—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, favoring the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLIS: Petition of the officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors

in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of Oregon, urging the passage of a bill to regulate the collection of special taxes from wholesale and retail liquor dealers—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EPES (by request): Petition of J. D. King, W. J. Hynson, O. M. Hayes, and 66 citizens of Oakgrove, Leedstown, and Shiloh, all in the State of Virginia, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Pamphlet of John W. Hinton, of Milwaukee, Wis., urging the punishment of "American consuls for robbing American citizens dying in foreign countries"—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FISCHER: Affidavit of Stewart J. Donnelly, to accompany House bill No. 742, for his relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HANDY: Resolution of Pomona Grange, No. 2, of Camden, Del., in favor of the recognition of Cuba as an independent republic—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HICKS: Protest of the Birnie Paper Company, of Springfield, Mass., against the passage of the Loud postal bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HITT: Petition of citizens of Tuscarawas, Ohio, favoring a more rigid restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of citizens of Bellevue, Iowa, and vicinity, praying for the improvement of the Mississippi River at that point—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HULL: Resolutions of the Loyal Legion, Indiana Commandery, favoring the establishment of a national park at Vicksburg, Miss.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KIRKPATRICK: Resolution of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Pennsylvania Commandery, in favor of Government ownership of Fort Ticonderoga—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the passage of Senate bill No. 1575 and House bill No. 30, relating to railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LINNEY: Petition of A. W. Phelps, C. N. Brown, and 102 citizens of Salem and Winston, N. C., favoring the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MINOR: Protest of citizens of Green Bay, Wis., in opposition to further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. OTJEN: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis., asking for an appropriation for river improvement—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PETERS: Petition of B. F. Peacock and 12 other citizens of Kansas City, Kans., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Adam C. Carter and 52 other citizens of Lawrence, Kans., against free distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of W. G. Hamilton and 39 other citizens of Oakwood, Kans., in favor of postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ROBBINS: Petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Kittanning, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of J. M. Tryor and sundry other citizens of Monroeville, Ind., protesting against bankruptcy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational Church, Salem, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. STARK: Petition of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association, held at Lincoln, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect the State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin: Petitions of the Helvetia Society, St. Boniface Society, Catholic Congregation, Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, St. Paul Church, and German Veteran Club, all of Medford; Central Verbund German Society of Taylor County; St. John's Congregation, of Little Black, and 66 German residents of Taylor County, all in the State of Wisconsin, protesting against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: Resolutions of the Warren County (Pa.) Medical Society, protesting against the passage of Senate bill No. 1063, for the further prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STRODE of Nebraska: Petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church of Tecumseh, Nebr., asking for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petitions of the Free Baptist Church and the Methodist Church of East Rochester, N. H., and the Woman's Christian temperance unions of Dover, Northwood, and Lempster, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., asking for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection to 18 years in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., favoring the passage of a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of liquors in Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., for the passage of a bill to forbid interstate transmission of lottery and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., urging the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittston, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pittston, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to substitute voluntary arbitration for railway strikes—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of passage of House bill No. 30, known as the anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of managers of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the substitute of the Foraker bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the National Board of Trade, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the Torrey bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring an appropriation for improving the channel of the Delaware River to not less than 30 feet in depth and 600 feet in width—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions of the Young Men's Republican Club of Chester, Pa., and petition of R. P. Robinson and 30 other citizens of the Twelfth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the present civil-service law and rules—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, protest of Arion Society of New York City and German editors and societies, opposing the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of labor unions of the State of California, against the sale of goods manufactured by prison labor—to the Committee on Manufactures.

Also, resolution of the Pennsylvania State Legislative Board of Railroad Employees, in favor of Senate bill No. 3545 and House bill No. 10090 (Fifty-fourth Congress)—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: Petition of G. H. Thomas, of Limestone County, Ala., asking reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON: Petition of William McIntosh & Sons, M. H.

Lazarus, J. L. David & Bro., and 16 other citizens of Charleston, S. C., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. YOST: Resolutions of Plumbers' Union No. 10, of Richmond, Va., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, *January 22, 1898.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. KYLE, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO INDIANS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in connection with the recommendation contained in his annual report relative to the allotment of lands to the Uncompahgre Indians, an agreement dated the 8th instant, made by the commission with the Uintahs and White River Utes, and recommending that the agreement receive the favorable action of Congress; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CANNON. I present the memorial and accompanying papers of James Seldon Cowdon, of Vienna, Va., in relation to free silver. I move that the memorial and accompanying papers be printed as a document.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Colebrook, N. H., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wolfeboro, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HALE presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Winterport, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Winterport, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the transmission of lottery messages by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Winterport, Me., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Winterport, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Winterport, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Winterport, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to exclude illiterate immigrants; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM presented a memorial of the Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 21, of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Toulon, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the memorial of Dr. J. L. White, of Bloomington, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of Senate bill No. 1063, for the further prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of John A. Logan Council, No. 10, Order of United American Mechanics, of Galesburg, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the memorials of E. M. Heywood and 19 other citizens, of D. C. Sherman and 17 other citizens, of J. G. Smith and 19 other citizens, of E. J. Daugherty and 19 other citizens, of J. K. Sayer and 34 other citizens, of N. W. Stone and 17 other citizens, and of G. U. Barth and sundry other citizens, in the States of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. WHITE presented sundry petitions of citizens of California, praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 95, to amend the laws relating to American seamen, for the protection of such seamen, and to protect commerce; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of the Warsaw Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Benton County, Mo., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Louisiana, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany Senate bill 1868, to increase the pension of Mary A. Moore, widow of Col. David Moore, late of the Twenty-first and Fifty-first Regiments Missouri Volunteers, I present the affidavit of Gen. John W. Noble, of St. Louis, Mo.; also abstracts from the Records of the Rebellion, the affidavit of Hon. James O. Churchill, of St. Louis, Mo., and a statement of Dr. C. H. Fairbrother. I move that the papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions, to be considered in connection with the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. Also, in connection with Senate bill No. 327, granting a pension to Lucy F. Watson, widow of Joseph W. Melton, deceased, I present the affidavits of Mrs. Narcissa J. Aldridge, Bedford W. Aldridge, A. J. Patten, Yancy G. Whitman, and Margaret J. Piper. I move that the affidavits be referred to the Committee on Pensions, to accompany the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BACON presented the memorials of H. Smith and 157 other citizens, of Lindsay & Morgan and 19 other citizens, of J. E. Henderson and 19 other citizens, of S. Belsinger and 19 other citizens, of W. E. Wumpy and 19 other citizens, of M. Willentski and 19 other citizens, of D. V. S. Phillips and 19 other citizens, of J. W. Carter and 19 other citizens, of W. Fishler and 19 other citizens, of I. Kaas and 19 other citizens, of Ceil & O'Puint and 19 other citizens, of H. S. Oppenheimer and 19 other citizens, of E. J. Haslam and 19 other citizens, of H. Brown and 19 other citizens, of M. D. Abraham and 19 other citizens, of S. R. Gerst and 19 other citizens, of Dr. N. Schuab and 19 other citizens, of C. Fontain and 19 other citizens, of F. Leikemuth and 19 other citizens, and of S. Brown and 19 other citizens, all in the State of Georgia, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill, or any similar measure; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas presented a petition of the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, signed by the governor and prominent citizens, praying for the enactment of legislation to grant them a United States district court at Tishomingo, the capital of that nation; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. MASON presented a memorial of the Federation of Labor of Springfield, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. ALLISON presented a petition of the directors of the Bank of West Union, Iowa, praying for the passage of the postal-savings bank bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the memorial of C. W. Tailor, editor of the Newton Courier, Newton, Iowa, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Business Men's Association of Keokuk, Iowa, favoring the principles set forth in the report of the monetary commission for the reform of the currency and banking laws; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of the Intermediate Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Missouri Valley; of the congregation of the Friends' Church and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of East Des Moines, and of the congregation of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, the Sunday school, and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of East Des Moines, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. GORMAN presented a memorial of the Christian Endeavor

Society of the Providence Methodist Protestant Church, of Upper Crossroads, Harvard County, Md., remonstrating against the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented the memorial of John Williams and 30 other members of the congregation of the Mount Zion Church, of Kensington, Md., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. WILSON. I present a memorial of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, of Seattle, Wash. Inasmuch as it is very short and relates to changing the name of the Prince of Wales Island, in Alaska, to Seward Island, I ask that it be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on the Territories.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Your memorialist, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, respectfully states that the largest island connected with the Territory of Alaska is called Prince of Wales Island. Its location is in the southern part, its lower extremity being the historic fifty-four-forty of sixty years ago. It is also the starting point in treaty descriptions of Alaska, which begin at Cape Chacon and go thence to Portland Canal and on to the north and west. It is 140 miles long and from 20 to 50 miles wide; has upon it mountains 3,000 feet high; its shores are indented with numerous and excellent harbors, and there is an abundance of timber for every reasonable want. Taken altogether, it is an interesting locality, with untold possibilities in the way of fishing, mining, and commerce generally. Its climate and resources are similar to those of densely populated portions of the British Isles. There is but one thing against the island, and that is its name. It is long, it is inexpressive, it is un-American, it is merely a European title. This chamber asks that it be changed, and that the new name given be that of Seward, in honor of that great and distinguished citizen, William H. Seward, who, as Secretary of State, negotiated the treaty by which Russia parted with and the United States acquired Alaska. There is no other region so appropriate for the payment of such a tribute as Alaska and no part of Alaska where it can more fittingly be made than on the island referred to. The change suggested would be received gratefully in that Territory and with favor throughout the entire Union. And for this your memorialist will ever pray.

EDWARD O. GRAVES,
President Chamber of Commerce.
THOS. W. PROSCH,
Acting Secretary.

Mr. QUAY presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill, or any similar measure; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. LINDSAY presented the memorials of T. R. Suttril and 25 other citizens, of W. Ratcliff and 52 other citizens, of H. T. Hutchinson and 51 other citizens, and of G. P. Kendrick and 52 other citizens, all in the State of Kentucky, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HOAR presented a memorial of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Suffolk County, Mass., remonstrating against the English Government detaining in prison Irishmen who were convicted on perjured evidence for no other cause than loving their country too much; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of the Right Rev. F. K. Brooke, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, praying for the enactment of legislation to limit absolute divorce in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BURROWS presented the memorial of E. O. Grosvenor and 12 other citizens of Michigan, remonstrating against the enactment of a general bankruptcy law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorials of A. S. Coutant, of Mount Pleasant; of C. J. Griffey, of Negaunee, and of A. W. Baxter, of Detroit, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the free distribution of seed by the Government; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented memorials of the common council of the city of Saginaw; of Cigar Packers' International Union No. 284, of Detroit; of Typographical Union No. 18; of Carpenters' Union No. 19; International Association of Machinists; of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 37; of Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union No. 1; of the Detroit Theatrical Protective Union, No. 14, and of Broom Makers' Union No. 2, all of Detroit; of the Ladies' Union Label League, of Saginaw; of Longshoremen's Union No. 24, of East Jordan; of Grocer Clerks' Union No. 19, of Grand Rapids; of Longshoremen's Union No. 11, of Marquette; of Longshoremen's Union, of Saginaw, and of the Street Railway Employees' Union, of Saginaw, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Church of Christ, of Kalamazoo; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Munith; of the Endeavor Society of the Second Reformed Church, of Grand Rapids, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Petoskey, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. GRAY presented a petition of Pomona Grange, No. 2, of Camden, Del., praying Congress to recognize the belligerency of Cuba, if not its independence; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the affidavits of J. C. Carroll, Charles C. Fisher, and Martin Carroll, of Newcastle, Del., in support of the bill (S. 1163) for the removal of the charge of desertion against John C. Carroll; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. THURSTON presented a petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church, of Tecumseh, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 1132) for the retirement of John Tempany, senior veterinary surgeon Ninth Cavalry, United States Army; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 192) to provide for the transfer of Fort Omaha Military Reservation to the State of Nebraska, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 242) for the relief of Moses Pendergrass, of Missouri, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. TELLER, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 248) for the relief of the Catholic Church at Macon City, Mo., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4751) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3154) to amend an act entitled "An act giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across Portage Lake, Houghton County, Mich., between the villages of Houghton and Hancock," approved March 3, 1891, reported it without amendment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 3342) for the relief of John Bowling; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3343) for the relief of nonresidents who have paid license taxes to the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CANNON introduced a bill (S. 3344) providing for the publication of the pension roll; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. CANNON. The bill is accompanied by a form of such publication. I ask that it be printed with the bill and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, it will be so ordered.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 3345) granting a pension to Martha Ann Hynes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 3346) to place Louis J. Sacriste on the retired list of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3347) for the relief of Mary E. Squire; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. STEWART (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3348) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase fourteen eophones for the use of the Revenue-Cutter Service; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HARRIS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3349) granting a pension to Jesse L. Knight; and

A bill (S. 3350) granting a pension to Blanche E. Barlow (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 3351) for the relief of J. S. Siddall, of White County, Ark.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 3352) granting an increase

of pension to George E. Hall; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3353) providing for the retirement of certain officers and men in the Light-House Department; to pay such retired persons certain moneys, and providing a fund for the payment thereof, and for pensioning certain relatives of such officers and men; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM. I introduce a bill which contains certain proposed amendments to the interstate-commerce act. I ask that it be read twice and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The bill (S. 3354) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3355) authorizing sale of the title of the United States in lot 1, square 1113, in the city of Washington; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 3356) for the relief of William W. Park; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill (S. 3357) for the relief of Clinton F. Pulsifer, of the State of Washington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 3358) for relief of owners or legal representatives of canal boats *Swan* and *Lewis and Butler;* which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3359) for the relief of Lewis Camplain; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TURPIE introduced a bill (S. 3360) appropriating money to pay the claim of Alfred G. Hunter for expenses incurred in travel while in the service of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 3361) for the relief of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3362) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3363) for the relief of Adel Virginia Spangler, of Frederick County, Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. THURSTON introduced a bill (S. 3364) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Trapp; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed to the pension appropriation bill, which I ask be printed and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALLISON. Let it be read, so that it may go into the RECORD.

The amendment was read, and referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed to the pension appropriation bill.

Add after the word "separately," in line 7, the following:

"*Provided further*, That hereafter no pensions shall be paid upon power of attorney from pensioners residing in foreign countries."

Mr. FAIRBANKS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PROCTOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ELKINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

STENOGRAPHER FOR COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be, and is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer for said committee during the remainder of this session of Congress, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at a compensation of $100 per month.

DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to the Senate any information which may be in possession of the Marine-Hospital Service covering the results of bacteriological or other investigations relating to the pollution of the water supply of the city of Washington.

Mr. GALLINGER. In connection with the resolution, I desire to have printed in the RECORD a memorandum from the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORANDUM.

The Marine-Hospital Service has for the past four years paid particular attention to the investigation of the pollution of the water supply, and in particular with reference to the Potomac River. On July 1 of last year there was begun in the hygienic laboratory of the service a systematic bacteriological investigation of the drinking water. Special attention has also been paid in collecting data bearing upon the morbidity and mortality statistics of drinking water. A report embodying the results of the investigations since July 1 can be furnished within about ten days.

W. WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General.

MARSHAL OF EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution, coming over from yesterday, submitted by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES]. The resolution will be read.

The resolution was read, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be directed to inform the Senate at what time Hon. Henry M. Cooper entered upon the discharge of the duties of marshal of the eastern district of Arkansas; how many deputies and other employees he found were employed in the office at that time, and how many have been discharged, when and upon what grounds; whether vacancies made by the discharge or resignation of old employees have been filled under the civil-service rules and regulations.

WESTERN PAVING AND SUPPLY COMPANY.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1055) appropriating money to pay the claim of the Western Paving and Supply Company.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to appropriate $4,006.73 for the payment of the claim of the Western Paving and Supply Company for improving with vulcanite asphaltic pavement the roadways of Pennsylvania and Court streets, in front of the United States court-house and post-office building, and Market street, from Pennsylvania to Alabama street, alongside that building, in the city of Indianapolis.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OUACHITA RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. MCENERY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5516) to amend and reenact section 5 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the mayor and city council of Monroe and the police jury of the parish of Ouachita, La., to construct a traffic bridge across the Ouachita River, opposite said city," approved February 8, 1897.

Mr. STEWART. After this bill is disposed of I desire to take the floor. I do not want to object invidiously to proceeding in this way, but I gave notice that I would address the Senate this morning, and I shall insist upon going on with my remarks.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill indicated by the Senator from Louisiana?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. H. L. OVERSTREET, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 852) for the relief of Thomas B. Reed;

A bill (H. R. 4760) authorizing the construction of two bridges across the Choctawhatchee River, a navigable stream in Dale County, Ala.; and

A bill (H. R. 5975) extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the District of Alaska.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (S. 357) for the relief of William S. Grant; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILLS.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator from Nevada permit me to make a request before he proceeds?

Mr. STEWART. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. There are on the Calendar four general pension bills that have passed the Senate heretofore, bills very simple in their nature, one other bill that I reported two or three days

ago, which I think the Senate will favorably consider, and six private pension bills. I wish to ask unanimous consent that after the Senator from Nevada concludes his remarks, the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of those bills, subject to objection. I understand that the Senators who are to discuss the Hawaiian treaty are not quite prepared to go on to-day, and I think there will be no objection to this order. It will take but a few minutes at any rate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection made to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire to take up the Private Pension Calendar and four general bills——

Mr. GALLINGER. Four general bills, subject to objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Immediately after the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Nevada? The Chair hears no objection, and that will be the order.

PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Mr. STEWART. I ask that the Senate concurrent resolution which is the regular order at 2 o'clock be laid before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the concurrent resolution offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], resolution No. 22. Does the Senator from Nevada desire to have it read?

Mr. STEWART. After a little while I shall call for its reading.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution is before the Senate, and the Senator from Nevada will proceed.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, the resolution which has just been laid before the Senate was declaratory of the law as it existed twenty years ago and as it still exists. The disregard of the principles declared in that resolution is the most unfortunate, disastrous, and perhaps lamentable page in American history. The utter disregard by the executive department of the statute law of the land has brought many calamities upon this country. The panic of 1893 and the distress since that time are the direct offspring of the violation of the principles of that resolution. I am glad that the Senator from Iowa near me [Mr. ALLISON] voted for it, because he is the leader, when it comes to sound propositions, of the Republican side of the Senate. I am glad that the President of the United States voted for it, because he has power to correct in future the errors of his predecessors and refrain from like usurpations himself.

I will now ask the Secretary to read the resolution.

The Secretary read the concurrent resolution reported by Mr. VEST from the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Whereas by the act entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment, in coin or its equivalent, of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; and

Whereas all the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin; and

Whereas all bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January 14, 1875, are required to be of the description of bonds of the United States described in the said act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt;" and

Whereas at the date of the passage of said act of Congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of standard value of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, declared by the act approved January 18, 1837, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States,'" to be a legal tender of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

RESUMPTION ACT.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, the resumption act referred to in the resolution has been used as a cloak for much wickedness. The resolution, it will be observed, does not refer in its conclusion to the redemption of greenbacks, because that question does not appear to have agitated the country at that time. The resolution was offered, discussed, and adopted in answer to a suggestion, and a very wicked one. Although the bonds of the United States were issued under the act of July 14, 1870, which declared that they were payable in the then standard coin of the United States, and this was printed on the bonds, some wicked people proposed to change by construction, by the will of somebody outside of Congress, those contracts so as to make them payable in gold. That demand was answered by Congress in the most emphatic manner through this resolution. Since that time those same persons have demanded the payment of the greenbacks in gold without the slightest foundation for such a demand.

Now, in order that this other demand through which the Treasury has been raided for years may be understood and appreciated, I will have read that portion of the resumption act of 1895 which provides for the redemption of greenbacks, prescribing how it shall be done, and under what conditions bonds may be issued. I shall, in the course of my remarks, show that under this law there has been no authority whatever to issue a bond, and that the contention that it was necessary to issue bonds for any purpose of that act, under the conditions which existed, is false. I shall show by the ex-President, Mr. Cleveland himself, that the conditions did not arise under which bonds could be issued. I will now have the provision read relating to the redemption of Treasury notes, commonly called greenbacks.

The Secretary read as follows:

And on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than $50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled, "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid.

Mr. STEWART. It will be observed that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by this law to use any surplus money in the Treasury for the redemption of Treasury notes. He is also authorized to sell bonds of the description of the act of July 14, 1870, to the extent necessary to procure coin for that purpose—not gold coin—and he is only authorized to sell bonds to the extent necessary. If he has the coin in the Treasury, he has no more right to issue bonds than I have. I shall show before I get through, by Mr. Cleveland's testimony himself, that he had the coin, and that his purpose was to get a particular kind of coin, and that the coin of the contract, the coin that he had and was authorized to procure by the sale of these bonds, was not the kind of coin that he wanted for gold gamblers.

ACT OF 1890.

Since the passage of this resolution, known as the Matthews resolution, twenty years ago, of which the one under consideration is an exact copy, there has been no law passed with regard to this question except the act of 1890, which increased the purchase of silver bullion from the minimum of $2,000,000 worth a month, which had been the practice before, to 4,500,000 ounces a month and the issuance of legal-tender Treasury notes for the purchase of such bullion. That act provides:

That upon demand of the holder of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin, at his discretion.

There can be no doubt, then, that the Treasury notes issued under this act may be redeemed in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 3 of the act shows most conclusively that Congress contemplated the redemption of these Treasury notes in silver, for it reads thus:

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the 1st day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for.

The act not only gave the Secretary of the Treasury the option to pay in either gold or silver, but it provided the silver, and there is no provision anywhere for obtaining gold except what comes in in the ordinary course of revenue. It provided in express terms the silver to redeem the notes issued under the act. Notwithstanding that provision the President of the United States disregarded that law, and the Secretary of the Treasury disregarded it. In fact, the provision of the law was mandatory if there was no gold on hand or not sufficient gold on hand, for it is a well-settled principle of law that providing a thing shall be done in one way excludes all other ways. By providing that money should be got for the purpose of redeeming these notes by coinage, and no method being provided for getting it in any other way, it was a command to the Executive to redeem them in silver coin.

The expression of one mode excludes the other. There can be no doubt that if he had the gold there, he could use it; he has that discretion. But as he did not have it, and there was no special way provided to get gold and there was a special way provided for obtaining silver coin, he had to use silver or wholly violate the law.

PARITY RECITALS.

Perhaps it will be as well in this place, before I proceed further with my speech, to call attention to the only argument against payment in silver which has been put forth by the public press or the apologists for the usurpation of the Administration. These apologists for the usurpation of the Administration contend that a clause thrown in reciting the policy of the Government repealed

the whole system of law and established the gold standard. The clause reads:

It being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

In what connection was that general declaration made? It was made in a law which more than doubled the purchase of silver, and gave the reason for purchasing more silver. Congress declared, in effect, that more silver was to be purchased in order to restore the parity between the two metals. That was the reason given why Congress provided for purchasing more silver, and it was a sensible reason.

Apologists for the usurpation of the Administration say that in order to comply with the principle of this recital they must cut off the demand for silver, refuse to pay it out to the creditors of the Government, limit its use. Do they not know that it was a limitation upon the use of silver which produced the disparity between it and gold? Do they not know that there was a parity between the two metals for thousands of years at the ratio established by law, and that it was not until the mints of the United States, France, and Germany were closed to silver, thus cutting off the demand, that this disparity was made to appear? It is demand that enhances the price of an article, and these people have the effrontery to say, "We cut off the demand to enhance the price of silver and maintain the parity." The reason they give is an insult to the common sense of the American people.

Besides, the clause which I have read is only a recital and not a law directing anything to be done. The law which directs something to be done gives a discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in either metal, and then, right in this act, makes it his duty to coin silver for that purpose; and because Congress saw fit to give a reason for the increased purchase of silver, which was a rational one, they take this clause, give it an utterly absurd construction, and say that the only way to make a parity between the two metals is to use one and not the other; to make a demand for one and not for the other—that is the way they are creating a parity! There is not a tyro in all the land who would think about the matter for one moment who would not feel insulted that the Administration of a great country should make such a proposition to him; and it can only be made on the presumption that the American people are imbeciles.

CLEVELAND KNOWINGLY VIOLATED THE LAW.

Mr. Cleveland knew the Government owed no gold obligations. He made many statements to that effect in his messages. On the 3d day of December, 1895, referring to the contract which was made with Pierpont Morgan & Co. in the preceding January, Mr. Cleveland states:

On the day this contract [the Morgan contract] was made its terms were communicated to Congress by a special Executive message, in which it was stated that more than $16,000,000 would be saved to the Government if gold bonds bearing 3 per cent interest were authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract.

This proves that not only the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, but the Morgan syndicate knew perfectly well that those were not gold bonds, and knew perfectly well that the Government was not compelled to redeem them in gold; that they were silver-coin bonds, and they were willing to give $16,000,000 more for sixty-two millions of bonds if Congress would authorize the issue of gold bonds. Is not this proof conclusive, and does it not put to shame the pretense that those bonds were gold obligations when the President of the United States and Pierpont Morgan & Co. tell Congress that there is $16,000,000 difference in value between these bonds, payable, as they are, in silver or gold. When the President asked the privilege of issuing gold bonds, did he not know that the bonds he was issuing were not gold bonds? Did he not know that there was no authority to buy gold when he had silver to pay the interest on them? Most certainly he did.

Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Treasury at that time, knew full well that they were not gold bonds, for he had voted for the Matthews resolution, identically the same as this, while he represented Kentucky, and before he represented Wall street. Mr. Carlisle never pretended that the United States owed any gold obligations during his term of office. He simply proclaimed that the Treasury would pay gold when it pleased, without regard to the statute. In his bulletin issued July 1, 1896, known as Bulletin 123, he stated:

United States notes are redeemable in coin, in sums not less than $50, by the assistant treasurers in New York and San Francisco.

Treasury notes of 1890 are redeemable in coin, in sums not less than $50, by the Treasurer and all assistant treasurers of the United States.

He did not contend that the bonds were redeemable in gold, but in coin of either metal; but he goes on to say what the Treasury would do. He does not undertake to state that it is the law, but stated what the Treasury would do with coin obligations, and what it does do. He admits the usurpation. He says that—

Coin obligations of the Government are redeemed in gold coin when gold is demanded and in silver when silver is demanded.

Mr. Carlisle seemed proud of the infamous breach of trust. That is to say, the option to pay in either gold or silver is given to the creditors of the Government—an option worth hundreds of millions of dollars; and I say that the giving away of that valuable option, which Congress had reserved to the Government, was a fraud upon the Government, and if it had been done in private dealings it would have been punished as criminal.

Let me illustrate. Suppose my friend from Arkansas [Mr. JONES] has a farm. He makes a contract with a merchant to deliver to him a thousand bushels of oats or a thousand bushels of barley. He leaves me as his agent with full power of attorney to act for him, to till the farm and fill the contract, and make other contracts I might think proper in regard to the farm. I sow oats and barley. The oat crop in the whole country fails; there are no oats produced; there are none even for seed. Oats go up to a dollar a bushel. The barley crop is abundant.

The merchant comes to me and demands oats. I tell him the contract calls for barley as well as oats, and that I have got plenty of barley, and that I propose to pay him in barley. "Ah," says he, "the honor of your principal is involved in paying oats. Will you sacrifice his honor?" In some way or other—I will not say the honor argument convinces me; I do not know that that argument would convince anybody, but they have a way of convincing people to do wrong sometimes—he convinces me that I must pay oats. I have no way of getting oats except by mortgaging the farm; and I put a mortgage of a thousand dollars on the farm and buy a thousand bushels of oats to deliver to the merchant.

My friend from Arkansas returns. He looks in the bins and sees them overflowing with barley and says to me: "Have you got all this barley left after having filled that contract with the merchant and given him a thousand bushels?" I say "No, I did not pay him in barley." "Why did you not do that?" "Oh, I could not sacrifice your honor." "In what did you pay him?" "I paid him in oats." "I did not have any oats; and where did you get the oats?" "I mortgaged the farm and bought the oats for a thousand dollars." Do you think he would regard me as a trusty agent?

That is precisely the same condition that was presented to the Cleveland Administration. When it had plenty of silver, as I will show by the testimony of Mr. Cleveland himself, it mortgaged the United States for $262,000,000 to buy gold to pay a debt contracted to be paid in silver, and which the people of the United States had the right to discharge according to the contract. It is said the honor of the United States is saved by this absurd excuse for violating the law. No plainer violation of law can be suggested than that of which the executive department has been guilty for the last twenty years.

GOLD COMMISSION KNOWS BONDS ARE PAYABLE IN SILVER.

Even the Indianapolis commission, which probably knows less than any other commission ever organized in this country, if we may judge by what it says about the money question, or any other question, admits that these obligations are payable in silver as well as in gold. That fact has even got down to the comprehension of the gold commission of Indianapolis. They say, on the 21st page of their report, that—

The uncertainty of this situation is increased by the fact that the issue of bonds rests with the executive department, and whether it shall be resorted to or not will depend upon the personal views and discretion of the official at the head of the department.

Of course that is not quite true, because that matter is strictly regulated by law. The Treasury Department can only sell bonds when there is no coin in the Treasury with which to redeem greenbacks. It is not in the discretion of the Department, but it is within the usurpation of the Department. This learned or unlearned commission go on to say:

More serious still is the fact that it is in the power of the executive department, as the law now stands, to decide absolutely whether the Government notes shall be paid in gold or in silver.

That is their position. They say, as the law now stands, the executive department can pay in either gold or in silver. Of course it can pay in whichever it has; but if it has not a supply of one of the metals and Congress provides a way to get the other, the Secretary of the Treasury must use the one provided by Congress, but he has no right to usurp the powers of the Government to provide a better coin than is required by the contract. If Congress provides one of the metals for the payment of the contract, he must use that metal. This proposition is so plain that it has got down to the comprehension of the commission, who believe that gold bullion without coinage is money.

CLEVELAND KNEW HE HAD NO AUTHORITY TO ISSUE BONDS.

We say that Mr. Cleveland knew that he had no authority to issue bonds. How do we know that? He states it in his message. In his message of January 28, 1895, in notifying Congress of the Morgan contract, he says:

There need be no fear that we can pay our current expenses with such money as we have. There is now in the Treasury a comfortable surplus of more than sixty-three millions, but it is not gold, and therefore does not meet our difficulty.

There is plenty of money, but not gold, and therefore it does not meet our difficulty! His difficulty was to give the gold exporters gold. He appears to have had no thought of executing the law. He further says in his annual message of December 3, 1895:

> At no time when bonds have been issued has there been any consideration of the question of paying the expenses of Government with their proceeds. There was no necessity to consider that question. At the time of each bond issue we had a safe surplus in the Treasury for ordinary operations, exclusive of the gold in our reserve. In February, 1894, when the first issue of bonds was made, such surplus amounted to eighteen millions. In November, when the second issue was made, it amounted to more than forty-two millions, and in February, 1895, when the bonds for the third time were issued, such surplus amounted to more than one hundred millions. It now amounts to $98,072,428.30.

And with that surplus he went on immediately afterwards and sold another hundred million of bonds. If it be suggested that the President did not state the kind of money which was in the Treasury, and that it might have been paper, we respond that more than half of the revenue, as shown by the books of the Treasury Department, has come in during the last five years in silver certificates, which can be exchanged in that Department for silver dollars. Besides, we say that there was lying in the Treasury a large amount of silver bullion, the seigniorage on which, if it had been coined, as was required by law, would have amounted to more than $50,000,000.

There was no pretense that the Treasury did not have plenty of silver coin. Then by what authority did the President issue bonds at all? Not by the authority of the resumption act, for that act provides that he shall only issue bonds to an extent necessary to procure coin. He had coin confessedly, and in violation of that statute he has saddled the country—for no other purpose than to buy gold when we owed no gold—with a debt of two hundred and sixty-odd million dollars.

CORRUPT BOND DEAL.

There are some things connected with this bond deal which might as well be alluded to now. At the time the contract of January, 1895, was made there was outstanding quite a large amount of 4 per cent bonds. They were of the 4–30 issue. They drew 4 per cent interest and were payable in thirty years after their issue, the interest being payable semiannually. Such bonds in the preceding twenty years had not sold in the market at any time for less than 1 per cent premium for each year they had to run. They had gone above that; they had sold in 1889, when they had about eighteen years to run, as high as 127. The bonds that were out at the time this contract was made in January, 1895, had about twelve years to run, and they were selling for a little over 12 per cent premium in the market on the day the Morgan contract was made.

So, according to the market price of these bonds for twenty years, they were worth when they were issued 130. Cleveland sold sixty-two and one-half millions for 104½, and he proposed to sell another hundred million for the same price, but other syndicates got jealous of the Morgan syndicate, and he was compelled to divide the bonds among the syndicates. The pretext that it was a popular loan was false. If it had been a popular loan, it would have been made in such denominations as that it could have been secured by people of small means, as was done in France, where 10 Francs, or $2, would buy a bond.

Instead of this being done, the bonds were sold to syndicates for 111; these bonds were worth 130 at that time, if the market had not been rigged, and everybody knew it; and although $62,000,000 have run nearly three years and the $100,000,000 about two years, they are selling to-day in the market at from 128½ to 129¼. They have gone right back to the old price which everybody knew they would obtain. On the real market price of these bonds and the price at which they were sold there was a clean margin of at least $30,000,000 of profit.

The House of Representatives did not investigate this shady transaction at all; they never took any notice of it. There was a weak attempt to take notice of it in the Senate, and the Finance Committee were authorized to inquire who was interested in this deal and how the money was divided. They went to New York and asked Pierpont Morgan and Belmont some pertinent questions, who were interested with them, who were their associates, how much money they had made, etc. They declined to answer, treating the committee with contempt, and they never yet have been required to answer.

It is outrageous that there should be a thirty-million steal perpetrated here in the capital by the connivance of the executive department, and that there should be no investigation of it. Is there not cause for discontent? Is there not a want of confidence? If there is not a want of confidence in the executive department, the people are fools. Can you inspire confidence by such transactions as that?

Mr. MASON. Has the country gone to ruin yet?

Mr. STEWART. Not quite, but we are on the road. We have escaped utter ruin this year by the famine in other countries. I do not know whether or not the Administration claims credit for the increase in the price of wheat which has been occasioned by the starvation of millions in India.

Mr. MASON. Nobody is starving here.

Mr. STEWART. Is the Senator sure that there are no people suffering from the want of bread in this country?

Mr. MASON. There are not so many starving now as there were during the last Administration.

Mr. STEWART. Not quite so many, perhaps, but there has been no general improvement. There has been a little rise in the price of wheat in consequence of famine in other lands, but the iron hand of contraction is upon us and has been grasping our resources and paralyzing them for twenty years, and there is no let-up under this Administration.

There has been, I will admit, some very strong temptations to violate the law to which I have referred and to give away the option which was secured to the Government because it is worth hundreds of millions of dollars and would have saved this country from the panic of 1893.

AUSTRIAN BOND DEAL.

Now, let us return to history a little. The act of 1890, as you will observe, required the coinage of 2,000,000 ounces of silver a month until the 1st day of July, 1891. Then came the question, which was immediately discussed, what the Secretary of the Treasury would do after that; whether he would coin money and redeem the notes, as contemplated by the act, or whether he would violate the law. There was a tremendous speculation dependent upon his action, in which the fate of one of the great European powers was involved. Austria owed a debt of twenty-four hundred millions, payable in silver, and the Rothschilds combination had been discussing for ten years as to ways and means to convert that debt into gold obligations.

The proceeding of the Rothschilds to convert the Austrian silver debt into a gold obligation was suspended on account of the Baring failure and then on account of the peculiar wording of the act of 1890, which required the coinage of two millions a month until the 1st day of July, 1891. After that time they commenced their operations.

The subtreasurer at Boston proposed to pay in silver the Sherman notes, as they were called; the holder of the notes objected, and appealed to Secretary Foster, and Foster decided that they should be paid in gold. Then, in order to make the matter certain, on the 17th of November, 1891, the exporters of gold, the manipulators of the Rothschilds deal, had a bankers' dinner at Delmonico's, and they called Mr. Foster there and inquired of him whether he would obey that law and coin sufficient silver to provide for the redemption of those notes or whether he would pay in gold. He stated to them that he would pay in gold under any and all circumstances, if anybody wanted gold, and that that was the established policy of the Administration.

Following that, in December, the President of the United States, Mr. Harrison, in his annual message alluded to this promise of the Secretary, which was in defiance of law, and said the assurance of the Secretary had done much to sustain the business of the country. Following right on, in January, 1892, a contract was made between the Austrian Government and the Rothschilds syndicate to convert the Austrian silver bonds into gold bonds, and providing that twenty-four hundred millions of indebtedness should be funded into gold bonds drawing 4 per cent interest, payable semiannually, and that the bonds should run perpetually.

Nothing was done immediately, because there was still some uncertainty in the United States. The whole scheme depended upon the action of the United States, because it was necessary to have a reserve in gold in order to float the Austrian bonds. One hundred and fifty million was the least amount named as necessary to have, and it was necessary to get it somewhere. There was no place on earth to get it except here. Germany and France had the same option to pay in either gold or silver that the United States had. The officers of both of those Governments refused to pay gold, when there was a demand for gold for shipment, but informed those making the demand that they would pay silver, and thus there was no raid on those countries.

They did as Daniel Manning, when he was Secretary of the Treasury, is reported to have done. When it was proposed to make a like raid upon the Treasury in 1885, and draw out the gold, and the speculators had in view at that time the same Austrian speculation which was then under discussion, Mr. Manning went to New York and called on a few of the leaders, and said to them, "If you undertake this game, the first day I will pay 10 per cent in silver, the next day 50 per cent in silver, and after that all silver." There was not a word said. He would not allow the Treasury to be raided, and no one attempted to raid it. There was not a word said against the credit of France because she stood on her option, or against the credit of Germany because she stood on her option. There were no cries of repudiation and anarchy.

France, Germany, and this country were the only ones where a

large amount of gold could be had under any circumstances, because the English Government would not allow the country to be robbed of gold, but would raise the rate of interest, and besides that, the syndicate was really the English Government. It is the financial dictator of England.

Secretary Foster assured them on the 17th of November that they should have gold, and President Harrison assured them on the 3d of December following that they should have it. They waited, however, until both of the nominations were made, because it was a Presidential year. Cleveland and Harrison were both nominated.

Their views were well known, but, in order to make assurance doubly sure, the Rothschilds syndicate took a million of Sherman notes to the subtreasury in New York in July, 1892, after the nominations were made, and demanded gold. They not only got the gold, but they got an interview from the subtreasurer, Mr. Jordan, that it was the established policy of the Government to pay gold to everybody who demanded gold. Then they put their Austrian gold bonds upon the market and sold them from ninety-six and a fraction up to 98. They funded the debt with these gold bonds; they procured a hundred and fifty millions of gold. Something over one hundred millions of it bore our eagle, as reported by the Austrian Government. Then there were bars, mostly from here, and gold coin of other countries to a trifling amount, but mostly bullion that they bought in different parts of the world, making up their one hundred and fifty millions.

What did the change cost Austria? It would have taken probably one hundred and sixty millions, perhaps one hundred and seventy millions, to stand the discount on the sale of the gold bonds, to pay commissions, and buy the one hundred and fifty millions of gold. But when they closed up the transaction they had added four hundred millions to the debt of Austria. Instead of being twenty-four hundred millions of silver obligations, they converted it into twenty-eight hundred millions of gold obligations, since which time they have added another hundred million. It is now twenty-nine hundred million, and they have not yet resumed specie payments. I saw in the dispatches the other day that they would be driven to sell their gold; that the exchange between Vienna, Paris, and London was so great that it was likely a panic might come on, and they would have to sell their gold. They have not resumed specie payments, but they have converted their obligations into gold obligations.

Now, the four hundred millions used to pay commissions and buy one hundred and fifty millions of gold must have furnished some corruption money. I suppose two hundred millions would be a very moderate estimate of what they had left to put where it would do the most good. I do not say any of it came across the ocean, because I do not know, but it was freely said in European circles that a good deal had to be used in Vienna to convince the officials there that it was good to double their debt without consideration. But what followed here immediately afterwards throws a suspicion upon the good faith of the rulers of this country.

It is true that the reserve was drawn down during Harrison's Administration to a hundred million, and Cleveland's Administration came face to face with an encroachment upon what they called the gold reserve. Mr. Carlisle, not having been informed for what he was appointed, being ignorant of his duty, not knowing but that the statute had nothing to do in prescribing his duties, proposed to pay in silver. This was on Saturday. His chief repudiated it. On Monday a proclamation came from the White House, in the shape of an interview, that all obligations should be paid in gold when gold was demanded.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Will the Senator from Nevada permit me?

Mr. STEWART. I will yield for a question, not for an argument.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. The Senator makes a very distinct statement that Mr. Carlisle proposed to pay in silver. What is the evidence upon which the statement is based?

Mr. STEWART. Not being prosecuting attorney and not having the power to call witnesses, perhaps I can not give all the evidence, but it is abundant. There were public utterances, and rumor says that he gave instructions to that effect.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Did not Mr. Carlisle, as Secretary of the Treasury, deny that he had made any such statement?

Mr. STEWART. I have said that I have no means to get all the evidence. I think I could get proof of the fact right here in the Senate, if I could swear some Senators. But it is immaterial. Whether he knew his duty or not, he was informed on Monday following what his duty was, and he followed it most studiously.

Mr. SPOONER. The very suggestion created a panic.

Mr. STEWART. There is no doubt that if you suggest that the gold robbers shall not despoil the country they will have a panic. They say always, "We will have a panic unless you let us put our hands into the Treasury of the United States without authority of law." We hear that all the time. There is and has been a panic since 1893.

SHADOW OF AUSTRIAN SWINDLE.

Then what followed immediately after that? The war on the purchasing clause in the act of 1890. This syndicate demanded the repeal of the only law that recognized silver as a money metal, which was the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act; and the history of that conspiracy ought to be written in full. It was exposed to some extent in the debate. Mr. Carlisle advised the banks to squeeze. The banks commenced drawing in their money, drawing in their loans, and said there was going to be a panic. The President said there was going to be a panic. Everybody in authority said so; and that made the panic.

Then they told us that nothing could save the country from utter destruction but the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act. We told them then that the people were not suffering on account of bad money; that the Treasury notes issued under the Sherman Act were just as good as any; that it was want of money; that all payments were suspended in New York; that there was no money. To cure the disease of want of money, which was making the panic rage, they demanded that all supply of new money should be cut off, and by means which it would be tedious and unprofitable to explain, they secured the passage of that law. It will always stand as the monument of a misguided Congress and a dictatorial Administration, under the command of the gold syndicate.

Since that time we have had no new money. Population has increased, but there is no new money, and the Administration in making its statements is forced to make a false showing as to the money in circulation and to pretend that it is not shrinking. If I had the time, I could take up the tables and show you that it is. There is no more new money, but population is increasing.

Mr. GALLINGER. We are getting some money out of the coinage of the seigniorage.

Mr. STEWART. That is not enough to compensate for what goes out in the pockets of immigrants returning home every month. No new money and the population is increasing; and then we are told forsooth that the money is congested in the money centers, and we are given that as a reason why we have money enough. We hear that all the while. The evidence that there is too much money, they say, is because it can not be used. If there ever was an idiotic absurdity, that is one, because everybody knows that when prices are falling and securities are being destroyed money goes to the money centers and can not be loaned.

There has been a destruction of securities to an enormous amount during the last few years. I have heard it estimated, by people who pretend to have investigated the matter, as high as six thousand millions since 1890 of stock, bonds, and other securities that have gone to the bad, and the people who had invested their honest money in them lost. The object lesson makes people cautious. Consequently they are seeking Government bonds, they are seeking United States Government bonds, and are willing to take a nominal interest. The natural instinct of man is to invest in those things which are going up. Money is going up. Its purchasing power is increasing. Consequently the whole trend of public investment and private investments is in gilt-edge securities, money futures, not property, but drawn from property.

There is not half—I do not believe there is one-third—of the productive force of the United States employed to-day. We were a great nation because we have great productive power, but you have millions of laborers who are forced to be idle. You have on half pay nearly all the balance. The farms of your farmers, who have been struggling against fate for the last twenty years, are not worth 50 cents on the dollar of what they were at that time. You have commercial gloom in this country because you have cut off the money supply. Why have you done it? You have done it at the behest of an alien syndicate.

See to what condition the United States is reduced. The productive power being destroyed, our country is humiliated among the nations of the earth. If we had a volume of money that would maintain the stability of prices, we would be the richest country on earth. The resources of all Europe can not be compared to ours. Our hands are tied. We can not build navies. We can not pay the current expenses of the Government. We are relegated to the position of a third-rate power. What is Europe doing? England has already enslaved 350,000,000 human beings and got them in a more degraded, abject condition than anybody ever contended was the fate of the slaves of the South. There are over 300,000,000 of them who would gladly change places with the worst-treated colored slave ever found in the South.

What are the gold powers doing? They propose to divide up China. England says it is for the benefit of the commerce of the world. Why does she not let the world into the commerce of India and Egypt? Her trade relations keeps them all out. We have no trade there, and we will have none in Asia when it is divided up among the gold powers. When Europe has a thousand million slaves from whom to draw resources, to build navies, what becomes of the Monroe doctrine; what becomes of the great

Republic? It will be a republic no more, unless we can achieve our financial independence. We can not exist as a republic. Free government can only exist with free men. Men can not be free unless they have opportunities for independence. With your millions out of employment, with poverty everywhere, with debts increasing, you can not have prosperity, and without it you can not have free institutions.

Our Government is becoming the most despotic on earth. The merchants tell us privately that they dare not talk about this question. Business men tell us that. The gold men have them in their power, and a monopoly of money means a monopoly of all things. No reform or progress is possible unless you have individual opportunity, which does not exist in this or any other country to-day. The only people who have opportunities are those who deal in money and control the money of the world. The great wreckers alone make money; the ordinary investor is destroyed with the rest of the people.

Look at the way they treat the railroads. They call it reorganization. They reorganize out all the honest owners and stockholders. Then a few take the road and stock it and bond it, sell the stocks and bonds, and then reorganize it and repeat the operation. It is the great wreckers who want the gold standard, because they want to control the money of the world; because they want to wreck the fortunes of the people and throw them into bankruptcy, where they can divide the plunder. No other part of the community is benefited by this terrible policy.

Why this policy should be carried forward, promulgated, vindicated, and upheld by bald usurpation let some Senator inform us. The sale of bonds, without authority, to buy gold with which to pay debts, when we owe no gold obligations, is outrageous. Everybody knows that the option which was reserved to the Government was very valuable; that it was worth hundreds of millions of dollars. I do not know whether it has been given away or sold. If it has been given away, the executive department has been grossly ignorant. If it has been sold, who has received the proceeds? I do not say that the proceeds of the bond deals went to executive officers, but the prosperity of the friends of the late Administration may and does create suspicion.

I do not say that any portion of the proceeds of the great Austrian deal in 1893 found its way this side of the Atlantic or that it aided to stampede Congress and make our Government take that infamous step in 1893 in favor of fastening the gold standard upon this country. But everything points in that direction. A system of usurpation, under which it is possible to steal millions, is dangerous. I thank God it was not established by Congress. But it was the system inaugurated in the Treasury Department by men who betrayed their trust. We demand the execution of the laws of the United States according to contract. The idea that gold men are not bound by their contracts as well as anybody is preposterous. The idea that they have any special privileges is degrading.

MUST GAGE BE SACRIFICED FOR TELLING THE TRUTH?

Greenbacks were good enough for the soldier; good enough for the Government. They are good enough now for the people. The people have not besieged the Treasury Department for gold. Business men have not done it. It has been done by gold syndicates to export it on speculation. Why should the law be trampled upon by these alien syndicates? I hope this Administration will wake up in time, and take a bold stand against carrying this usurpation further. The President of the United States is committed by his solemn vote against the idea that coin obligations are payable in gold alone.

I do not fully sympathize with the raid on the Secretary of the Treasury. I think he needs some defense. People do not understand how he is situated. It must be remembered that he is a banker. He has certainly observed one principle which is pretty well blended into human nature—that there ought to be honor among thieves. You never heard of Mr. Gage stealing from one of his fellow-bankers. There is another thing in his favor. He has no idea that anybody has any rights in this country but bankers, and when he robs others for the benefit of bankers he thinks he is doing right. If he does justice by them his conscience is clear.

For twenty-five years the gold powers have carried the elections by false pretenses—by telling what, in common parlance, are called lies. Every President who has been elected—well, since 1876, has been elected as a bimetallist, and each claimed to be a better bimetallist than his opponent. The people naturally have clung to their party, believing their party would not tell them lies. Cleveland was first elected as a bimetallist.

We heard it proclaimed all over the land that he would restore silver, and they pointed to their platform, which was bimetallic. Harrison was elected in 1888 as a bimetallist. The Democratic platform was silent on that subject in 1888. I had the honor to draw the plank in the Republican platform of 1888, which declared that "the Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money and condemns the action of the Democratic Administration for its efforts to demonetize silver." That resolution had special reference to paying the debts of the Government in coin, as provided by law. Harrison's Administration was pledged to treat silver as money, according to the letter of the law. Instead of that he indorsed the action of his Secretary of the Treasury in giving away that option to pay silver to gold gamblers.

In 1892 both platforms claimed to be bimetallic. There might be some quibbling about it, but the country so understood it, and both parties claimed that it was so. But Harrison had the advantage. Cleveland's offenses against the laws were four years old, while Harrison was in high place, and everybody could see what he was doing, and that gave the election to Cleveland.

In 1896 the Republican party declared that they were in favor of international bimetallism. They contended on the stump and everywhere else that international bimetallism was the only way of obtaining relief; and with all their money, their coercion, their press, and power of all the corporations, they could not have carried the election in 1896 if they had not made honest voters believe that the Republican party was in good faith for bimetallism. Hundreds, yes, hundreds of thousands of men remained with their party believing that that was the best way to get bimetallism. No President has ever been elected except when the people understood that he was a bimetallist.

They claimed that McKinley was a better bimetallist than Bryan; that he represented the only scheme by which bimetallism could be secured. The next time the issue will be whether bimetallism shall be brought about by the only mode which is possible, by independent action on the part of the United States. The issue will be made whether the United States is big enough and strong enough to legislate for the people of this country. The utter failure of the scheme of the petitioners whom we sent over to Europe to beg the despots and usurers of the Old World to give us better laws, and the position of the present Administration have presented the question to the Republican party in a way which will require them to face the music.

As I have said, the success of the gold party has been gained by misrepresentations. Mr. Gage, who was made a Republican and Secretary of the Treasury the same day, as the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] told us, is not an expert liar. Maybe he has not learned all the ways of politicians. He knew that the Republican party had been working to maintain the gold standard for many years. He knew that the gold standard had been established and maintained by the Republican party, aided by Cleveland Democracy.

He knew that he was a banker and belonged to the side that wanted the gold standard established and the money put into the hands of a few and the Government turned over to his fraternity. He understood all that, and he thought the people ought to know it. He did not suppose that there were any people but bankers, and perhaps inadvertently told the truth. He is criticised by the Republicans and denounced by them for having told the truth. He is the first Secretary of the Treasury who ever truthfully announced the policy of a gold Administration.

When he said all his bills, interviews, and proceedings had for their object "the more thoroughly committing the United States to the single gold standard," he told what had been the object of Sherman Republicanism and Cleveland Democracy for twenty-five years.

It is stated that the view of Mr. Gage is not the view of the President. That statement raises a very serious question. Who is at the head of the Administration? Is the Secretary of the Treasury the chief? Has he the right to announce the policy? If he has the power to fix the status of this question for his party, he is bigger than the President, and there may be danger of his dismissing the President altogether. The President is not of much use unless he has some influence with his Administration.

The pretense that the President is the best bimetallist in the world, and that his Secretary of the Treasury is the best monometallist, and that they are working in harmony, is ridiculous. If Gage is put out of the Administration for telling the truth—for that is his only crime—it will not do the party any good, because the people may believe in Mr. Gage when he becomes a martyr for the truth. If he has committed any other offense against the Republican party than telling the truth, it has not been made public.

Is Mr. Gage to be sacrificed? I hope not. I want him to stay in his place. I admire his courage, his pluck, for standing up to his principles, the principles of Cleveland Democracy and Sherman Republicanism. They have brought the country to ruin by getting the votes of the people through misrepresentation and using the power so acquired to destroy one of the precious metals.

It may do no good to pass the pending resolution, because it may not go through the two Houses. Probably it will not be considered anywhere else. It may do no good; but it is a satisfaction to know that twenty years ago it received more than a two-thirds vote in each House of Congress, and that all the best and strongest men of the day voted for it. It is some satisfaction to know that there is a majority still in the Senate which respects

the law, which believes that the people of the United States have a right to have contracts executed as they are enacted by Congress. It is a satisfaction to know that the majority in the Senate concur with the people at large, and that they will have the support of the country.

The Committee on Appropriations tell us at every session that the revenues are so low that we can not pay our honest debts. There are more than $15,000,000 of honest private claims which have been tied up here for years because the revenues were insufficient. It is rank repudiation, and every man knows it. It has become proverbial throughout the country that a claim against the United States is worthless, because the Government will not pay its honest debts.

It is a shame that honest debts can not be paid, while options belonging to the Government and worth hundreds of millions are given away. I would like to hear some excuse, however feeble, for the robberies I have described. The "parity" excuse is too absurd for repetition. Demonetizing silver to create a parity between gold and silver is like cutting a man's head off to save his life. Besides, parity between dollars is nonessential.

The all-important question is the maintenance of parity between property and money, because they reciprocally measure each other, and the stability of that measure is the only means whereby justice can be done and prosperity secured. I hope some Senator has sufficient ingenuity to frame some excuse for the usurpations of the executive department. While no honest reason for the wholesale plunder of the Government by gold gamblers and stock jobbers, with the consent of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, can be given, we hope the opposition will be able to frame some gauze of sophistry to hide the naked corruption of the degenerate Administrations which have made gold gamblers rich at the expense of the people.

Mr. NELSON. I submit an amendment to the resolution under discussion for the purpose of having it printed. I shall offer it at the proper time as an amendment thereto.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask that it may be read.

Mr. TELLER. Let the amendment be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KYLE in the chair). The Secretary will read the amendment proposed by the Senator from Minnesota.

The Secretary read as follows:

Amend concurrent resolution 22 by adding at the end thereof the following:

"; and that it is the duty of the Government of the United States, under existing laws, to maintain the parity in value of its gold and silver money, so that the dollar of the one metal shall for all monetary purposes always be equal in value to the dollar of the other metal."

Mr. SPOONER subsequently said: I send to the desk, in order that it may be printed, a substitute which, when the time comes, I intend to offer to concurrent resolution No. 22, reported from the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CULLOM and Mr. GORMAN. Let it be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend concurrent resolution No. 22 by striking out all after the resolving clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

That it is declared to be the financial policy of the United States that until there shall have been obtained an international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world for the free coinage of silver, which agreement the United States is hereby further pledged to promote, the faith, honor, and credit of the United States are solemnly pledged to preserve the existing gold standard; and all silver and paper currency shall be maintained at a parity with gold, and all obligations of the United States shall be maintained inviolably at the present standard.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be printed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 852) for the relief of Thomas B. Reed was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 4760) authorizing the construction of two bridges across the Choctawhatchee River, a navigable stream in Dale County, Ala., was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (H. R. 5975) extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the District of Alaska was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILLS.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask that the order of pension bills be now proceeded with.

Mr. CHANDLER. What is the order?

Mr. GALLINGER. That we shall consider eight or ten pension bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KYLE in the chair). Unanimous consent has been given for the consideration of pension bills on the Calendar.

Mr. GALLINGER. It was understood that under the order we were to consider, subject to objection, four general bills that are on the Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will report the first general pension bill on the Calendar. The first is Senate bill 488.

PROOF IN CERTAIN PENSION CASES.

The bill (S. 488) defining and regulating proof in certain pension cases was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It provides that upon the consideration of any application for a pension under any law of the United States the fact that the applicant was accepted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States shall be taken and held as prima facie proof that such applicant was of sound body and mind at the time he was so accepted and mustered.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the report be read in that case. It is not long.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the report.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. GALLINGER June 29, 1897, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 488) defining and regulating proof in certain pension cases, have examined the same, and report:

A similar bill passed the Senate during the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and was sent over to the House, and no action was taken thereon. The Senate report is as follows, which we adopt, and recommend the passage of the bill:

"Under the present ruling of the Pension Bureau it is competent, in the consideration of a pension claim, to raise the question of physical and mental soundness at the date of enlistment, and testimony is sought and admitted on this point. It will readily be seen that this practice opens a wide field for prejudiced and false testimony on the part of the soldier's enemies, and beyond a doubt many entirely meritorious claims are rejected in consequence. Indeed, this committee is called upon to review many such cases, and experience in the committee room in the consideration of such cases prompted the preparation of this bill.

"It occurs to your committee that the Government was abundantly protected through its medical officers, who made careful physical examination of all who presented themselves for service in the Army. Very likely a man not physically sound occasionally escaped the scrutiny of the medical corps, but these cases were not numerous enough to warrant the continuance of a practice which brings annoyance, if not injustice, to many worthy soldiers. And again, it is a serious question whether the cases where unsound men gave honorable military service should not be looked upon as evidences of high and honorable patriotism rather than the reverse.

"Your committee recommend the passage of the bill."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WAIVER OF HONORABLE DISCHARGE.

The bill (S. 494) to supplement the act of June 27, 1890, as to pensions, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It provides that in any application for a pension under the act of Congress approved June 27, 1890, where it is shown that the soldier or sailor on account of whose service such pension is asked dies or has died without having received an honorable discharge from such service, and without having by his own misconduct forfeited his right to receive an honorable discharge, such want of an honorable discharge shall not debar the applicant from receiving the benefits of the law upon complying with the other requirements thereof. But it is provided that no charge of desertion shall be standing against such soldier or sailor upon the records of the War or Navy Department.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the report be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the report.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. GALLINGER June 29, 1897, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 494) to supplement the act of June 27, 1890, as to pensions, have examined the same and report:

A bill identical in form was introduced in the House of Representatives in the third session of the Fifty-third Congress, acted on favorably, and passed; sent to the Senate and referred to this committee and a favorable report was made. A similar bill was reported favorably during the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, but failed to pass. Your committee recommend the passage of the bill, adopting the report to the Fifty-fourth Congress, which report is as follows:

"The Committee on Invalid Pensions have considered the bill (H. R. 233) to supplement the act of June 27, 1890, as to pensions, and submit the following report:

"The object of this bill is to correct an inequality in the act of June 27, 1890, arising from a limitation in the wording of that act and wholly unanticipated at the time of its passage. Under that act, if a soldier served ninety days in the war of the rebellion and was honorably discharged, his widow is pensionable without reference to the cause of his death. Moreover, where a soldier died in service and in line of duty, the widow is pensionable under the general laws prior to the act of June 27, 1890. There are cases, however, where the soldier died in the service, but from causes such as do not justify the pensioning of his widow under the general law, such as death by accident while absent from his command on personal business, etc.; neither is the widow pensionable in this case under the act of June 27, 1890, because the soldier did not receive an honorable discharge.

"This state of facts gives rise to the anomaly of pensioning without question the widow of a soldier who served for ninety days or more, was discharged, and subsequently died an ignominious death, while the widow of a soldier, no matter how long or meritorious his service, who was killed by the cars through no fault of his own while absent on furlough, is denied a pension altogether.

"The point involved is clearly defined, and the purposes of this bill are

clearly in the direction of equalization and uniformity in the provisions of the act of June 27, 1890. The Fifty-second and the present Congress have frequently been called on to consider private bills to correct this obvious injustice growing out of the wording of that act, and such bills have uniformly received favorable consideration.

"It is clearly proper that such inequalities should be remedied where it is possible by general enactment rather than by individual and private acts; your committee therefore recommend that this bill do pass."

Herewith submitted also is a communication of the Commissioner of Pensions in reference to said bill:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
"*Washington, December 22, 1894.*

"DEAR SIR: I have examined House bill 233, recently handed me, which passed the House of Representatives July 25, 1894, and am inclined to favor its passage.

"The act of June 27, 1890, required an honorable discharge to give a pensionable status, and Assistant Secretary Bussey held in one case that where a soldier had died in the service his widow was not entitled to pension under that act, for the reason that the soldier had not obtained an honorable discharge. The decision has always seemed to me to be incorrect, and I have not followed it fully, believing that death is to all intents an honorable discharge. This, I think, however, will do away with any question of this kind. The words "or Navy" should be inserted after the word "War" in the fourteenth line of the act, as the records of the War Department would not show desertions from the Navy Department.

"Yours, very truly,
"WM. LOCHREN, *Commissioner.*

"W. H. H. JOHNSTON, Esq.,
"*Clerk Committee on Pensions, United States Senate.*"

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PENSIONS TO PAYMASTERS' CLERKS.

The bill (S. 2385) to amend the act entitled "An act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, and for other purposes," approved January 29, 1887, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It provides that the provisions of the act entitled "An act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, and for other purposes," approved January 29, 1887, shall be so construed as to include the surviving paymasters' clerks in the Army as of the same relative rank and grade as pursers' clerks in the Navy, and that the surviving paymasters' clerks of the Army, and the widows of those who have died, shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits given by the act of January 29, 1887, to pursers' clerks of the Navy.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. GALLINGER. That no misapprehension may go out to the country concerning this bill, I will state that it is the opinion of the committee that the purpose of the act of January 29, 1887, was to make clerks to paymasters in the Army pensionable as pursers in the Navy were made pensionable, but by some technicality that is denied. A diligent search reveals the fact that only four such persons are probably in the country who will be pensionable under the bill. So that it is not a very serious matter, and it is simply an exact justice that it should be passed.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

PENSIONS OF CERTAIN WIDOWS.

The bill (S. 2647) regulating pensions to widows of a certain class was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That hereafter no pension under any law of the United States shall be granted, allowed, or paid to the widow of a soldier, sailor, officer, naval or military, marine, marine officer, or any other male person entitled to a pension under any law of the United States or to the minor child or children of a widow, unless it shall be proved and established that the marriage of such widow to the soldier, sailor, officer, marine, or other person on account of whose service the pension is asked was duly and legally solemnized prior to the passage of this act, or unless the marriage shall take place hereafter and prior to or during the military or naval service of the soldier, sailor, officer, marine, or other person on account of whose service the pension is asked or claimed.

SEC. 2. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask that the report in this case be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is what I rose to ask. Let the report be printed in the RECORD.

The report submitted by Mr. GALLINGER January 14, 1898, is as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2647) regulating pensions to widows of a certain class, have examined the same, and report:

This bill has for its object the same purpose that was enacted into law in the act of June 27, 1890, which statute provides that widows of soldiers drawing pensions under that law shall not be pensionable if their marriage took place subsequent to the passage of the act. It is a fact that at the present time there are a few widows of Revolutionary soldiers on the pension roll and a considerable number of widows of soldiers of the war of 1812. It thus appears that widows of Revolutionary soldiers are being pensioned one hundred and fifteen years after the close of that war; and if this is repeated, this country will be paying pensions to widows of the war of the rebellion in the year 1980.

The theory upon which pensions are granted to widows is that they in some way shared the hardships of their husbands during the period of hostilities, or that they lost their husbands by death on the battlefield. That is right and proper. The wife who cared for the home and children while her husband was fighting the battles of his country contributed to save the Government, and is deserving of generous recognition; but no such argument can be advanced in behalf of the woman who married the soldier long subsequent to the close of the war, and who was not in any way connected with the conflict.

For this reason there seems to be no injustice in the proposed legislation, which, so far as your committee has been able to ascertain, meets the approval of the soldiers of the country, the only opposition thus far shown to it being on the part of a few pension attorneys.

Your committee is of opinion that the proposed legislation is wise and in the line of just and true economy. We therefore report back a substitute for the original bill and recommend its passage.

PENSIONS TO CERTAIN WIDOWS AND HELPLESS CHILDREN.

Mr. GALLINGER. Senate bill 503 was overlooked. I ask that it be taken up.

The bill (S. 503) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to amend the act of June 27, 1890, so as to make it read:

SEC. 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged, has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow without other means of support than her daily labor, or minor children under the age of 16 years, or a child or children who then are, or shall subsequently, prior to attaining the age of 16, become insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his military or naval service, be placed upon the pension roll from the date of the application therefor under this act, at the rate of $8 per month during her widowhood, and shall also be paid $2 per month for each child of such officer or enlisted man under 16 years of age, and also for each insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless child of such officer or enlisted man, of whom she has the care and custody, irrespective of age; and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children as above described, or if such soldier or sailor left no widow, such pension shall be paid to such child or children until the age of 16, and to such insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless child or children the pension, whether heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted, either under this or any former statute, shall continue during the life of such child or children, or during the period of such disability: *Provided*, That such condition of insanity, idiocy, or permanent helplessness shall have originated and existed prior to the arrival of such child or children at the age of 16 years: *And provided further*, That said widow shall have married said soldier or sailor prior to the 27th day of June, 1890: *And provided further*, That in case of the death of a soldier or sailor herein described from causes not chargeable to his service in the Army or Navy, leaving a widow to whom he was married subsequent to the 27th day of June, 1890, and leaving, by former marriage, a child or children under the age of 16 years, or insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless, such child or children shall be pensioned in like form and manner as if no widow had survived. All pensions under this section shall commence from the date of filing the application therefor.

Mr. COCKRELL. What change does the bill propose to make in the existing law?

Mr. GALLINGER. Simply this, that if a child has become insane, idiotic, or permanently helpless, prior to reaching the age of 16 years, that child is to be put upon the pension roll at $2 per month. As it is now we are getting a great many private pension bills asking us to place that class of children on the pension roll at $12 per month; which we have done in several instances. If this bill should pass—and I will say that it received the sanction of a former Commissioner of Pensions—it will take care of those permanently helpless and idiotic children of soldiers, and will probably not incur any greater charge upon the Treasury than is now being incurred by the passage of special bills at a higher rate of pension. It is not a serious matter; and yet it will make the enforcement of the act of June 27, 1890, more clear, and, I think, in the direction of justice to such children.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the report accompanying the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That order will be made, in the absence of objection.

The report submitted by Mr. GALLINGER June 29, 1897, is as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 503) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890, have examined the same, and report:

A bill identical in form was introduced in the House of Representatives in the third session of the Fifty-third Congress, acted on favorably, and passed; sent to the Senate and referred to this committee and a favorable report was made.

A similar bill was reported favorably to the Senate in the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, but failed to pass. The report is as follows, which we adopt, and recommend passage of the bill:

"The act of June 27, 1890, provides in section 3 for pensions for the widows and minor children of soldiers who served ninety days and were honorably discharged from service in the late war. That section also provides that 'in case a minor child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability, and this proviso shall apply to all pensions heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted under this or any former statute.'

"The construction of this proviso has been the source of much contention in the Pension Bureau and Interior Department. It will be observed that the proviso does not authorize the placing on the rolls of the name of an idiotic, insane, or permanently helpless child, but simply provides that in case a minor child is insane, etc., the pension shall 'continue.' The construction placed on this clause by Assistant Secretary Bussey was that it could apply only to those who were under the age of 16 years at the date of the passage of the act.

"In a comparatively recent decision, Assistant Secretary Reynolds holds that it can apply to those under 16 years of age at the date of application under that act, and also to those who have once been admitted to the pension rolls as minors in their own right, or through increase to the widow on their account, but that it does not operate to place independently on the pension roll those permanently helpless, who have never been pensioned as minors, and who are at date of application over 16 years of age.

"Whatever may have been the intent of the framers of the act of June 27, 1890, it will be conceded, no doubt, that this construction is as wide as the words employed in the proviso quoted admit of. This limited operation of that proviso, however, gives rise to distinctions which have no foundation in the essential status of the applicant, and which, therefore, appear invidious. If a soldier dies leaving an insane child 15 years of age, that child is pensionable for life under this law. If the child, in every respect as helpless, be 17 years of age, he is not pensionable for any period, although the proviso is founded clearly on the idea that an idiotic or insane child is to all intents and purposes always a minor. The consequence is that numerous private bills are introduced from year to year to pension those who are not pensionable under the provisions of that act as construed, and yet who come within the alleged intent of the framers of that act.

"There have been introduced in the present Congress and referred to this committee up to the 6th day of July, 1894, 64 such bills, and a very considerable number of them have been favorably reported where the circumstances were such as to meet certain well-defined requirements. The requirements insisted upon by the committee in reporting private bills have been incorporated in the general bill herewith reported. It is clearly desirable that relief in matters of this kind should be given by general enactment rather than by private legislation, because the facilities of the Pension Bureau to determine whether each case meets the requirements imposed are much better than those of a Congressional committee, and especially because it is impossible for Congress to take cognizance of each individual case which may be deserving.

"The new legislation involved in the bill herewith is as follows:

"First. If a soldier leave a widow and a child, who, prior to attaining the age of 16 years, had become, or shall become, insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless, the widow shall receive $2 per month on account of such child so long as he may be dependent on her, without regard to his age.

"Second. If the soldier leave no widow, or if the widow die or remarry, such helpless child as above described shall be entitled to pension without regard to his age.

"Third. If a soldier leave a widow who is not pensionable under any law because the soldier's death was not due to his service, and because she married him subsequent to June 27, 1890, any children he may leave by a former marriage may be pensioned as if he had left no widow.

"The proviso that such condition of idiocy, insanity, or permanent helplessness must have arisen prior to the beneficiary's having attained the age of 16 years is an important one. Since 1866 the law has pensioned minor children of certain soldiers, and, as already suggested, this more recent enactment proceeds on the theory that in certain cases this essential minority has never ceased. The case of a soldier's son who has attained the age of manhood in health and vigor and then by some misfortune becomes helpless is an entirely different matter, and to omit the proviso referred to would result in the anomaly of paying a pension for life to the son or daughter of a soldier when at some remote period such son or daughter may have become 'permanently helpless' by reason of old age or some other cause equally unrelated to the father's military service.

"The purposes of the bill herewith seem to be such as to deserve the support of all who desire system, uniformity, and equity in the pension laws. Several bills tending to the same end have been introduced, but the one now reported seems to be by far the most symmetrical, and to be admirably adapted, both in form and verbiage, to meet the object aimed at.

"Your committee therefore recommend that the bill do pass."

GEORGE L. DURBIN.

The bill (S. 853) granting an increase of pension to George L. Durbin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George L. Durbin, late a private in Company I, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and Company G, One hundred and forty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and to pay him $30 a month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the report describing the disabilities of this claimant be read, commencing with the words "On the 8th of January, 1875;" so as to show what are the disabilities of the claimant.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read from the report submitted by Mr. SHOUP, from the Committee on Pensions, January 18, 1898, as follows:

On the 8th of January, 1875, the beneficiary of the bill was caught in a terrible blizzard in Wyoming and was badly frozen, which resulted in the amputation of both feet. Immediately after the passage of the act of June 27, 1890, he made application for pension, alleging loss of both feet, rheumatism, and fainting spells.

He was examined by the board of examining surgeons in Cheyenne, Wyo., April 3, 1891, who reported, in addition to the loss of both feet, "marked valvular disease of the heart," and gave him a rating of $72 per month under the general pension laws. Pension was allowed at $12 per month, the maximum rate under the act of June 27, 1890.

Hon. FRANCIS E. WARREN, United States Senator from Wyoming, has filed a written statement in the case, in which he states as follows:

"Referring to S. 853, in favor of George L. Durbin, I beseech your committee to report it liberally and favorably at the earliest possible date, in order to relieve the wants of a very needy man.

"I know Mr. Durbin personally. Financially he is without means, and is not in physical condition to support himself."

From the foregoing statements it would appear that this man is utterly helpless and without any means of support but the pension he is now enjoying, and this is wholly insufficient to supply him with the requirements that his condition calls for.

After giving due consideration to the foregoing facts, your committee is of the opinion that the bill is a meritorious one, and recommend its passage.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HATTIE E. GUSLER.

The bill (S. 2555) granting a pension to Hattie E. Gusler was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hattie E. Gusler, widow of William H. Gusler, late a member of Company M, First United States Cavalry, at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH BRUMM.

The bill (S. 1345) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Brumm was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah Brumm, widow of George W. Brumm, late major Fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, at the rate of $20 per month, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADOLPHINE KREZ.

The bill (S. 1467) granting a pension to Adolphine Krez, widow of Conrad Krez, late colonel Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry and brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-five" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Adolphine Krez, widow of Conrad Krez, late colonel of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry and brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, and pay her a pension of $30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEN. HALBERT E. PAINE.

The bill (S. 1481) granting an increase of pension to Gen. Halbert E. Paine was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-five" and insert "fifty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Gen. Halbert E. Paine, colonel of the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment Volunteers, and pay him a pension of $50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLARISSA COLLINS MOORE.

The bill (S. 2238) granting a pension to Clarissa Collins Moore was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Clarissa Collins Moore, widow of the late Second Lieut. Michael Moore, of the Army of the United States, and pay her a pension of $15 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SNAKE RIVER BRIDGE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND IDAHO.

Mr. QUAY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2553) to authorize the construction of a steel bridge over the Snake River, between the States of Washington and Idaho.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, in line 4,

section 4, after the word "whenever," to strike out "Congress" and insert "the Secretary of War"; so as to make the section read:

SEC. 4. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved, and the right to require any changes in said structure at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever the Secretary of War shall decide that the public interests require it, is also reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. HUGO.

Mr. PETTUS. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration at this time of the bill (S. 1032) for the relief of William H. Hugo.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to suspend the laws regulating appointments in the Army for the purposes of this bill, and authorizes the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint William H. Hugo, now of Fort Bayard, N. Mex., a first lieutenant of cavalry in the Army of the United States, and thereupon to place him on the retired list of the Army with the pay and emoluments of a retired officer with the rank of a first lieutenant, without regard and in addition to the retired list now authorized by law.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. EMMA D. LARSH AND CHARLES M. LARSH.

Mr. WARREN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 1640.

Mr. CULLOM. I desire to state that I shall take the privilege of moving an executive session when the bill called up by the Senator from Wyoming shall have been disposed of.

Mr. WARREN. It is a short bill which has heretofore passed the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1640) for the relief of Mrs. Emma D. Larsh and Charles M. Larsh, of Denver, Colo. It proposes to pay Mrs. Emma D. Larsh, of Denver, Colo., $800, being the amount paid by her on final desert entry No. 213, February 25, 1885, at the Cheyenne (Wyo.) land office, for the whole of section 9, township 24 north, range 68 west, 6 degrees postmeridian, in the State of Wyoming, and relinquished by her January 13, 1887, and entry canceled by the General Land Office February 5, 1887, and subsequently entered by other parties; and to pay Charles M. Larsh, of Denver, Colo., $816.98, being the amount paid by him on final desert entry No. 212, February 25, A. D. 1885, at the Cheyenne (Wyo.) land office, for the whole of section 3, township 24 north, range 68 west, of the sixth principal meridian, and relinquished by him January 13, 1887, said entry being canceled by the General Land Office February 5, 1887, and subsequently entered by other parties, who paid the Government the full value for the land, and patent issued to them.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIEUT. ROBERT PLATT.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President——

Mr. CULLOM. I will withhold for the present the motion for an executive session, so as to allow the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. HARRIS], who seem to have been waiting in order to secure the passage of certain bills, an opportunity for their consideration; but I give notice that after those bills shall have been disposed of I shall insist upon the motion for an executive session.

Mr. PERKINS. I thank the Senator from Illinois for his kindness. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1126) authorizing the President to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, United States Navy, to the rank of commander.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It authorizes the President to appoint Robert Platt, lieutenant of the junior grade, United States Navy, not in the line of promotion, to the rank of commander, United States Navy, not in the line of promotion, and for this purpose it authorizes one additional commander, not in the line of promotion, but in all other respects to be entitled to the rank, pay, emoluments, and privileges of commander in the Navy of the United States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATES OF DANIEL WOODSON AND ELY MOORE.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration at this time of the bill (S. 1067) for the relief of the estates of Daniel Woodson and of Ely Moore.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes, in accordance with the seventh section of the act of Congress of August 18, 1856, and the settlement of the account of Daniel Woodson, a receiver of public moneys in the Delaware land district of Kansas, for office expenses, under the act by the Secretary of the Interior on the 21st of December, 1860, and by him reported to Congress, as required by the act, to appropriate $1,162.46, to be paid to the estate of Daniel Woodson, deceased, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that in accordance with said section of the act, and the settlement of the account of Ely Moore, deceased, a register of the land office in the Pawnee land district of Kansas, for clerk hire and office rent, made under the act by the Secretary of the Interior, on February 12, 1861, and by him reported to Congress, as required by the act, to appropriate $4,115, to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the administrator of the estate of Ely Moore, deceased, in full settlement of the amounts due to said officers under the act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LAND GRANT TO ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. CULLOM. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] desires to have an opportunity for the consideration and passage of a bill in which he is interested, and so I withhold my motion for an executive session for the present. I understand there are two or three other Senators who are anxious to have bills considered.

Mr. MORGAN. I am obliged to the Senator. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 2768) to grant lands to the State of Alabama for the use of the Industrial School for Girls of Alabama and of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC LANDS UNDER TIMBER AND STONE ACT.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 886) for the relief of applicants to purchase public lands under the timber and stone act.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with amendments, in section 2, line 6, after the word "entry" to insert "not to exceed," and after the word "filing," in line 12, at the end of the bill, to insert:

Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not be extended to cases in which the original entry or filing was made in bad faith or to cases in which the reason for the failure of the completion of such purchase in the first instance was fraud on the part of the applicant.

So as to make the section read:

SEC. 2. That in all cases where final entry has been made under the timber and stone law of a quantity of land less than 160 acres, the party making such entry may be permitted to make a second filing and entry under said law of such additional quantity of land as will make, when added to the first entry, not to exceed 160 acres; and any person who has filed his application for purchase under said act, and who for any reason has been unable to complete his proof and pay the purchase money therefor, may make a second filing for other lands and final entry thereon in like manner as he might have done under his first filing: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not be extended to cases in which the original entry or filing was made in bad faith, or to cases in which the reason for the failure of the completion of such purchase in the first instance was fraud on the part of the applicant.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOGGY BAYOU BRIDGE, LOUISIANA.

Mr. MCENERY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3056) authorizing the Shreveport and Red River Valley Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Loggy Bayou, in Louisiana.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, in section 2, line 15, after the word "afford," to insert the word "such;" and in line 17, after the word "night," to insert "as may be required by the Secretary of War;" so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That the bridge herein authorized to be constructed shall be so kept and managed by the company owning or operating it as to afford such proper ways and means for the passage through or under it of vessels, barges, or rafts at all times, both by day and by night, as may be required by the Secretary of War; and there shall be displayed on said bridge, from sunset to sunrise, such lights and signals as the Light-House Board shall prescribe.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INVESTIGATION OF LEPROSY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2904) for the investigation of leprosy.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I should like to inquire of the Senator who reported the bill why the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service can not make the investigation now? Is it because he is not authorized to pay for it out of the fund?

Mr. GALLINGER. I think that is correct. It is necessary to pass the bill to give him that authority.

Mr. GORMAN. I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the bill whether it would not be wiser to insert some amount to be taken from the general fund?

Mr. GALLINGER. I think it might be wise to limit it. The thought had not occurred to me before. Not to exceed what sum, would the Senator from Maryland suggest?

Mr. GORMAN. I would leave that to the Senator's judgment. It is a very large fund, and I think there ought to be some limitation of the amount.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest that $5,000 would be enough. Suppose we say "not to exceed the sum of $5,000."

Mr. COCKRELL. The limitation has always been in the discretion of the President. He apportions it.

Mr. GORMAN. This is a special examination.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is to go out of the general appropriation that exists for this general purpose, and the President always attends to the amount that shall be allotted. Still, there is no objection to a limitation.

Mr. GALLINGER. If that sum proves to be insufficient the bill can be amended in the other House. I think it is well enough to amend it in that way.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 9, after the word "investigation," it is proposed to insert "not to exceed the sum of $5,000."

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask that the bill may be read as proposed to be amended.

The Secretary read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall appoint a commission of medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service to investigate the origin and prevalence of leprosy in the United States, and to report upon what legislation is necessary for the prevention of the spread of this disease; the expenses of this investigation not to exceed the sum of $5,000, to be paid from the fund for preventing the spread of epidemic diseases.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FEDERAL COURTS AT BUTTE, MONT.

Mr. CLARK. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 162) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for holding terms of court in the district of Montana," approved July 20, 1892.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That hereafter, and until otherwise provided by law, regular terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Montana shall be held at Butte, Mont., on the first Tuesday in February and on the first Tuesday in September in each year.

SEC. 2. That an act entitled "An act to provide for holding terms of court in the district of Montana," approved July 20, 1892, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for holding terms of the United States circuit and district courts at Butte, Mont."

REIMBURSEMENT OF MARINES FOR LOSSES BY FIRES.

Mr. McMILLAN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2771) for the relief of certain enlisted men of the Marine Corps.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to reimburse the enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps who incurred loss of clothing by the fires which occurred at the navy-yard, Washington, D. C., on the 22d and 29th days of April, 1897.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to ask the Senator who reported the bill whether losses of this kind are not covered by the general law which authorizes the Department to adjust the losses?

Mr. McMILLAN. I believe not. I will say to the Senator that the bill is recommended by the Secretary, and I understand there is no law to cover the losses. For some reason the marines can not be paid. The Secretary recommends that the bill be passed. A similar bill passed once before.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is a law which authorizes the payment of losses in the Army.

Mr. McMILLAN. This measure applies to the Navy.

Mr. COCKRELL. I was under the impression that the law to which I refer had been extended to the Navy, but perhaps it has not been.

Mr. McMILLAN. It has not been.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WASHINGTON AND GLEN ECHO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 924) to authorize the Washington and Glen Echo Railroad Company to obtain a right of way and construct tracks into the District of Columbia 600 feet.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, to add as a new section the following:

SEC. 2. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEVI STOLTZ.

Mr. FORAKER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2455) for the relief of Levi Stoltz.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to consider and adjust the claim of Levi Stoltz, of Greenville, Ohio, for excess of taxes and assessments charged by the United States against him prior to January 1, 1874, on the Greenville Distillery, the whole sum allowed not to exceed $1,153.56.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON BRIDGE COMPANY.

Mr. McBRIDE. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 1905) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Oregon and Washington Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Columbia River, between the State of Oregon and the State of Washington, and to establish it as a post-road."

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WARREN HALL.

Mr. STEWART. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 663) for the relief of Warren Hall.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It confers upon the Court of Claims original jurisdiction to hear and adjudicate the case of Warren Hall, known as "Hall and Roche's Case," notwithstanding the former trial, and if it shall appear that Hall was in fact freeborn, he shall be deemed to be entitled to all such rights as he would have been entitled to if he had continued a free man, notwithstanding he may have been reduced to a state of slavery de facto wrongfully or by operation of the laws of any State.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I should like to have a short explanation of the bill. It seems a remarkable case that a man should have been denied his rights on the ground that he was a slave, when he was freeborn.

Mr. STEWART. That is the very thing we think is wrong.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I say that it seems remarkable. How could it have happened?

Mr. STEWART. Because, although he was freeborn, he was taken and reduced to slavery. We think it unjust. The committee have examined it for two or three years past, and think the bill ought to be passed.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour and fifty-two minutes spent in executive session, the doors were reopened and (at 5 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 24, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 22, 1898.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to be Attorney-General, vice Joseph McKenna, who has been appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

John Eagan, of Florida, to be attorney of the United States for the northern district of Florida, vice J. Emmet Wolfe, to be removed.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

John F. Horr, of Florida, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of Florida, vice John McKay, to be removed.

UNITED STATES CONSUL.

Selah Merrill, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Jerusalem, Syria, vice Edwin S. Wallace, resigned.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Domingo M. Pappy, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of St. Augustine, in the State of Florida, to succeed Albert H. Mickler, removed.

C. Wesley Thomas, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of customs for the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, to succeed John R. Read, whose term of office will expire by limitation March 7, 1898.

PENSION AGENT.

St. Clair A. Mulholland, of Philadelphia, Pa., to be pension agent at Philadelphia, Pa., to take effect March 9, 1898, at expiration of his present term. (Reappointment.)

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Henry S. Chubb, of Winterpark, Fla., to be receiver of public moneys at Gainesville, Fla., vice Newnan D. Wainright, removed.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Walter G. Robinson, of Gainesville, Fla., to be register of the land office at Gainesville, Fla., vice James M. Barco, removed.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, January 22, 1898.

COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS.

James Longstreet, of Gainesville, Ga., to be Commissioner of Railroads.

CONSULS.

Oscar Durante, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Catania, Italy.

Gabriel Bie Ravndal, of South Dakota, to be consul of the United States at Beirut, Syria.

Sela H. Merrill, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Jerusalem, Syria.

George W. Dickinson, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Acapulco, Mexico.

Robert Butler Mahone, of Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

Henry M. Hunt, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Antigua, West Indies.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Albert M. Anderson, of Davenport, Wash., to be agent for the Indians of the Colville Agency in Washington.

James H. Stephens, of Springfield, S. Dak., to be agent for the Indians of the Crow Creek Agency in South Dakota.

George H. Bingenheimer, of Mandan, N. Dak., to be agent for the Indians of the Standing Rock Agency in North Dakota.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Edwin A. Hartshorn, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Ensign Edward H. Durell, to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Archibald H. Scales, to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Ford H. Brown, to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Clarence M. Stone, to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Thomas Washington, to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

P. A. Paymaster Willis B. Wilcox, to be a paymaster.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Ulysses G. Ammen, a citizen of Maryland, to be an assistant paymaster.

Robert C. Schenck, a citizen of Maryland, to be an assistant paymaster.

George Brown, jr., a citizen of Indiana, to be an assistant paymaster.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Frank McCord, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the Eighteenth district of Ohio.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Charles D. Warner, of Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, to be receiver of public moneys at Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

C. Wesley Thomas, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of customs for the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

POSTMASTERS.

Obadiah B. Hayden, to be postmaster at Tacoma, in the county of Pierce and State of Washington.

Arthur M. Blackman, to be postmaster at Snohomish, in the county of Snohomish and State of Washington.

Michael Gleason, to be postmaster at Carthage, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York.

Samuel P. Tapping, to be postmaster at Fairhaven, in the county of Whatcom and State of Washington.

Lawrence A. Inkster, to be postmaster at Davenport, in the county of Lincoln and State of Washington.

Edwin L. Brunton, to be postmaster at Walla Walla, in the county of Wallawalla and State of Washington.

William A. Buckley, to be postmaster at Sprague, in the county of Lincoln and State of Washington.

Alexander Watt, to be postmaster at Cheney, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington.

George N. Lamphere, to be postmaster at Palouse, in the county of Whitman and State of Washington.

James M. Mason, to be postmaster at Lake Charles, in the parish of Calcasieu and State of Louisiana.

Albert S. Dickinson, to be postmaster at Waitsburg, in the county of Wallawalla and State of Washington.

Loren E. Sperry, to be postmaster at North Yakima, in the county of Yakima and State of Washington.

Martin L. Reddoch, to be postmaster at Yazoo City, in the county of Yazoo and State of Mississippi.

George W. Curry, to be postmaster at Mount Sterling, in the county of Brown and State of Illinois.

Harry S. Oliver, to be postmaster at Lisbon, in the county of Ransom and State of North Dakota.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *January 22, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE TALLAHATCHIE RIVER, MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. CATCHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5982) to amend an act entitled "An act declaring a certain bridge across the Tallahatchie River, in Tallahatchie County, State of Mississippi, a lawful structure, and for other purposes," approved May 28, 1896.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, subject to the right of objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the time fixed by section 7 of an act entitled "An act declaring a certain bridge across the Tallahatchie River, in Tallahatchie County, State of Mississippi, a lawful structure, and for other purposes," approved May 28, 1896, within which the bridge authorized by that act to be constructed across the Tallahatchie River, in the State of Mississippi, was required to be completed, be, and the same is hereby, extended until the 1st day of November, 1898; and if said bridge shall be completed by that date all of the provisions of the act aforesaid shall be and remain in full force and effect, notwithstanding the failure to complete the said bridge within the time therein fixed.

Mr. CATCHINGS. I ask the reading of the report accompanying the bill, which fully explains the legislation proposed.

The report (by Mr. FLETCHER) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5982) entitled "A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act declaring a certain bridge across the Tallahatchie River, in Tallahatchie County, State of Mississippi, a lawful structure, and for other purposes,' approved May 28, 1896," beg to submit the following report:

The committee, upon investigation, have learned that the work of constructing the bridge authorized by the act which the bill proposes to amend was begun in good faith, and that the same would have been completed within the time prescribed by said act but for the unavoidable interruption caused by the floods of the Mississippi River which prevailed in the spring and summer of 1897, and the epidemic of yellow fever, with accompanying quarantine regulations, which suspended all business practically in the fall of that year.

The committee therefore recommend that the bill pass.

There being no objection, the bill was considered, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CATCHINGS, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

DREDGE BOAT, SABINE PASS, TEX.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4581) to make available $30,000 heretofore appropriated for the expense of operating a dredge boat at Sabine Pass, Tex., which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, subject to the right of objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of $30,000 appropriated by the act of June 4, 1897, for the expense of operating, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, a dredge boat to be purchased for use in the harbor improvement at Sabine Pass, Tex., shall be immediately available, and shall be applied and used to operate the dredge boat or boats now in use or to be used at Sabine Pass, Tex., and for dredging and improving said harbor.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I ask for the reading of the report.

The report (by Mr. HOOKER) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to whom was referred House bill 4581, submit the following report:

This bill provides for making immediately available $30,000 heretofore appropriated for the expenses of operating a dredge boat to be bought by the Government, for use at Sabine Pass, Texas. The Secretary of War has not been able, up to date, to purchase the dredge boat, and hence the $30,000 can not be used without authority of Congress.

The Chief of Engineers, as well as the engineer in immediate charge of the work at Sabine Pass, recommends the passage of this bill and says the legislation is desirable and needed. The money will be applied as contemplated by Congress in its former appropriation, except that it will be expended to operate another dredge boat instead of the boat to be bought by the Secretary of War.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of this bill.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is this report from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors?

Mr. COOPER of Texas. It is reported by the committee unanimously. I have also a letter here from the Chief of Engineers, stating the necessity for the work and recommending its prosecution, which I would like to ask to have read in this connection.

The letter was read, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, January 19, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 18, 1898, inclosing House bill 4581, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, which has been favorably reported upon by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and upon which my opinion is requested.

The sundry civil act approved June 4, 1897, appropriated $100,000 for the construction of a dredge boat for use at Sabine Pass, and $30,000 for operating the same during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

A suitable dredge for this work can not be found, and one must be built, and arrangements for having it so constructed under contract are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but at best some time must yet elapse before such dredge will be available. Until this dredge is ready for use, dependence for such dredging as is required at Sabine Pass must be placed on private dredges; but there are now no funds available for such work, the $30,000 being applicable only to operating the dredge which is to be built.

I think it most desirable that such legislation as you have proposed in H. R. 4581, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, should have favorable consideration by Congress, and should the bill be referred to this office for remark, such favorable opinion would be expressed by me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Hon. S. B. COOPER,
United States House of Representatives.

Mr. CANNON. I would like to ask the gentleman a question before consent is given for the consideration of this bill.

This appropriation in the river and harbor bill seems to have been for the operation of a dredge boat, to be purchased for $100,000, for this fiscal year. Now, as I gather from the reading of the report, it seems to me that they have been unable to purchase a dredge boat, and yet nearly seven months of the fiscal year have already passed by. For the remainder of the fiscal year, therefore, I can not see how $30,000 would be required, and I suggest to the gentleman that if they be required to hire a boat for this purpose, the amount should be less than $15,000 for the remainder of the year on the basis of the original calculation.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. The former proposition, I will state to the gentleman, was for a dredge boat to be owned and controlled by the Government. Now they have to hire one belonging to private individuals. The Chief of Engineers and the engineer in charge of this work appeared before the committee in connection with this matter and reported that they find such an amount necessary.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Will the gentleman allow an interruption?

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Certainly.

Mr. MAGUIRE. My understanding is that this is not an appropriation of money, but to make a former appropriation available for this purpose.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. That is the effect of the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Still that does not answer my question. The gentleman did not conclude his answer. Thirty thousand dollars was enough to operate a dredge boat for a whole year, as we were informed. It is contemplated that the Government is to pay that sum for the operation of a boat during the entire year. Now, it has not been used during that time, and seven months have passed away of the year, and yet it is proposed here to give the whole $30,000 for five months' service, instead of during that entire fiscal year. My point is this, that the amount should be reduced under such a condition to about $15,000.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. The gentleman from Illinois will understand that if this money is not used, if it is not necessary, it will be covered back into the Treasury.

Mr. CANNON. And so that argument would justify double the amount of current appropriations. Yet, I want to say it kindly, we have got to have some little regard to the aggregate of the appropriations, and not appropriate money unless it is necessary. Now, in my judgement, $15,000 would more than cover the operation of a dredge boat for the remaining five months, and I will suggest to the gentleman that he make $15,000 available.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I will say to the gentleman, in order to get this bill passed and the appropriation immediately available, I will accept an amendment of, say, $20,000.

Mr. CANNON. Well, $15,000 is quite enough, and because that is more than enough for a half year, and it will be some time before they can commence work, I suggest to the gentleman that he make it $15,000. I believe that to be ample.

Mr. RIDGELY. Before the gentleman from Texas makes this concession, I wish to say to the gentleman from Illinois that the $30,000 was intended to operate a boat owned by the Government.

Mr. CANNON. Precisely.

Mr. RIDGELY. Now, we have got to pay for the use of the boat, which necessarily makes the expenses a great deal more than $30,000, in order to get the same amount done.

Mr. CANNON. I do not think so at all. I think private enterprise will hire a dredge boat for less money than the Government can run one of its own, when you resort to contract. That is the experience.

Mr. RIDGELY. Then why buy the boat?

Mr. CANNON. That is the experience of the Engineer Department.

Mr. RIDGELY. We certainly shall have to pay the owner of the boat something for the use of his boat.

Mr. CANNON. Precisely, and that $15,000 is more than enough to do it for the four months remaining.

Mr. RIDGELY. Then we certainly made a mistake in buying a new boat.

Mr. CANNON. I think $15,000 is enough. I want to have enough appropriated, but why more than enough?

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am held up, and therefore I will have to consent. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman amends his bill by substituting $15,000 for $30,000. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill as amended?

There was no objection.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER. The title ought to be amended to conform to the change in the bill.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I move to amend the title by inserting $15,000 instead of $30,000.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the title will be amended as indicated.

There was no objection.

On motion of Mr. COOPER of Texas, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EXECUTION OF COLONEL RUIZ.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a privileged report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] rises to a privileged motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred House resolution 163, as follows—

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be directed, if in his opinion compatible with the public interest, to send to the House the reports made to the Department by Consul-General Lee, and any other report made to the Department by consuls or commercial agents of the United States, on the subject of the execution of Colonel Ruiz by the Cuban military authorities"—

report the same back and recommend its adoption.

Mr. HITT. I move the adoption of the resolution. It is unanimously reported.

The resolution was agreed to.

HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present another privileged report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois presents another privileged report.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred House resolution 162, as follows—

"*Resolved*, That the President is requested, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the House, at his earliest convenience, the draft of treaty of annexation negotiated and executed by and between the United States Government and the Government of Hawaii; also, to transmit therewith information stating upon what constitutional authority the President has contracted to pay out of the Treasury of the United States $4,000,000 to the creditors of Hawaii without submitting the same for consideration and legislative action of Congress previous to such negotiation"—

report the same back and recommend that it lie upon the table.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, the document called for is a public document, already printed, and I hold it in my hand. The committee thought it unnecessary to print it again. I move to lay the resolution on the table, and on that I move the previous question.

Mr. BAILEY. Is it intended to have no debate?

Mr. HITT. It is by the assent of the whole committee. I do not see the necessity for any debate. I move the previous question. I have the document in my hand.

Mr. BAILEY. I desire to inquire if the recommendation that this resolution lie upon the table was concurred in by the whole committee?

Mr. HITT. There was no dissent. The document is already printed. There is no occasion to print it again.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the House has a right to know why the Government undertakes to pay the public money in the manner indicated.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The question was taken on ordering the previous question; and the Speaker announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. HITT. I ask for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 94, noes 99.

[Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, I call attention to——

Several MEMBERS (on the Republican side). Tellers.

Mr. BAILEY. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that under the practice of the House the control of the question——

Mr. HITT. The question of order that I submit is, the previous question was not strictly necessary after a motion to lay on the table at this stage, and therefore not debatable. I call for the question upon the motion that was pending.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I have been unable to hear anything distinctly that the gentleman has said.

The SPEAKER. That is a difficulty the Chair has been laboring under. The Chair has not been able to hear some portion of what was said.

Mr. HITT. I say that the motion I made—to lay the resolution on the table—was not debatable, and after it had been made a motion for the previous question was an unnecessary motion, and has no effect now. Therefore the question is upon the motion to lay upon the table.

Mr. BAILEY. That is not the first useless thing that I have known the gentleman to do lately—making unnecessary motions. [Laughter.] But, Mr. Speaker, that motion, whether necessary or not, being voted down, the control has been passed to the other side.

The SPEAKER. Tellers have been demanded.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from Illinois did not demand tellers.

Mr. DALZELL. A half a dozen others demanded tellers.

The question was taken; and tellers were ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] will please take their places as tellers.

The House proceeded to divide.

Mr. HANDY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can not answer now.

The House again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 130, noes 116.

So the previous question was ordered.

Mr. HITT. The question comes now on laying the resolution on the table. That is the recommendation of the committee.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the Chair will put it that way. The question is on laying the resolution on the table.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. HITT. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 116, noes 108.

Mr. BAILEY. I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] will take their places as tellers.

Mr. DINSMORE. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. DINSMORE. I rise for the purpose of asking unanimous consent of the House to make a brief statement of a minute with reference to this matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. DINGLEY. Regular order.

Mr. DINSMORE. Then I shall vote against the committee.

Mr. HITT. I hope the gentleman from Maine will withdraw his objection. He is not, perhaps, aware that the gentleman from Arkansas represents the minority, and we are unanimous. This is a mere proposed reprint of a treaty.

Mr. DINGLEY. I withdraw the objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there further objection?

Mr. DINSMORE. Mr. Speaker, this is what I wish to say.

The SPEAKER. Is there further objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. DINSMORE. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the principal purpose seeming to be to obtain from the executive department a copy or draft of a treaty which had been made between the United States and Hawaii, and incidentally calling upon the President for the authority which has been spoken of, the constitutional authority, to undertake for the people of the United States a debt of the Hawaiian Government—the principal purpose, as it appeared to the committee, being to obtain a draft of the treaty, and that having been published as a public document and being accessible to members, we thought the attention of the gentleman from Washington probably had not been called to that publication, and unanimously agreed that the resolution should be reported with the recommendation that it be laid on the table. There was no objection to the motion in committee. That is all I have to say in reference to it.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, so far as this printing of the treaty is concerned, we are not inclined to have any objection? We could readily consent to that, for the information is before the House; but we are not willing to lay upon the table a resolution which demands of the President his authority for contracting to pay $4,000,000 of the public money; and I insist on the vote.

The SPEAKER. The gentlemen will take their places as tellers.

The House again divided; and there were—ayes 124, noes 105.

So the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. HITT, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was ordered to lie on the table was laid on the table.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I ask unanimous consent——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas will allow the Chair to recognize a gentleman on the other side.

Mr. BAILEY. I have no desire to interrupt requests for unanimous consent.

AMENDING SECTION 2139 OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 6085.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6085) amending section 2139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the date hereof section 2139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of July 23, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 260), shall not be applicable to any Indian reservation within the limits of the State of New York or to any Indian under the charge of any Indian superintendent or agent within the limits of said State.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I ask for the reading of the report.

Mr. HULL. Reserving the right to object, I would like to know what this is. That seems to be a broad provision.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Read the report. That will state it.

Mr. HULL. Can not the gentleman explain it?

Mr. ALEXANDER. The report is very brief and will explain it.

The report (by Mr. FISCHER) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6085) amending section 2139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, submit the following report:

Section 2139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of July 23, 1892, is as follows:

"SEC. 2139. No ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor or liquors of whatever kind shall be introduced, under any pretense, into the Indian country. Every person who sells, exchanges, gives, barters, or disposes of any ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors of any kind to any Indian under charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or introduces or attempts to introduce any ardent spirits, ale, wine, beer, or intoxicating liquor of any kind into the Indian country shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years, and by fine of not more than $300 for each offense. But it shall be a sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors into the Indian country that the acts charged were done under authority in writing from the War Department or any officer duly authorized thereunto by the War Department. All complaints for the arrest of any person or persons made for the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be made in the county where the offense shall have been committed, or if committed upon or within any reservation not included in any county, then in any county adjoining such reservation, and if in the Indian Territory, before the United States court commissioner or commissioner of the circuit court of the United States residing nearest the place where the offense was committed, who is not for any reason disqualified; but in all cases such arrests shall be made before any United States court commissioner residing in such adjoining county, or before any magistrate or judicial officer authorized by the laws of the State in which such reservation is located to issue warrants for the arrest and examination of offenders by section 1014 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. And all persons so arrested shall, unless discharged upon examination, be held to answer and stand trial before the court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense.

"Approved July 23, 1892."

There are six Indian reservations in the State of New York, as follows: Allegany, in Cattaraugus County; Cattaraugus, in Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Erie counties; Onondaga, in Onondaga County; St. Regis, in Franklin County; Tonawanda, in Erie, Genesee, and Niagara counties, and Tuscarora, in Niagara County.

It is the purpose of this bill simply to allow the violators of section 2139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to be prosecuted and punished by the courts of the State of New York in accordance with existing laws in that State, which are sufficient.

Section 20 of the so-called "Raines law" (Laws of New York, 1896, page 72) provides that no person "shall sell or give away any liquors to any Indian." Paragraph 33 of section 56 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that such sale or gift is a misdemeanor and punishable "by imprisonment in a penitentiary or county jail for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than $500, or by both."

It is the practice in the northern district of New York, in which are located these six reservations, for a class of low people to give Indians liquor for the purpose of securing for themselves comfortable places in jail during the winter months, and of furnishing large fees and mileage to a few Indians who are needed for witnesses by the Government. Terms of the United States court are held at Auburn in November, Albany in January, and Utica in March. These cities are from 150 to 300 miles from the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations, and in order to prosecute these trivial cases, most of which are made up for the reason indicated, it is necessary to transport such Indian witnesses to these cities. Hon. A. C. Coxe, judge of the United States district court, is authority for the statement that if this incubus can be gotten out of the way, it will save the United States $20,000 annually and relieve the United States court of an almost intolerable nuisance, which can not be eradicated so long as such cases must be prosecuted under section 2139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States instead of under the laws of the State of New York, which are ample.

There is no reason known to the committee why such cases should not be prosecuted under the laws of the State.

Your committee therefore report the bill back to the House with a recommendation for its passage.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I do not know but what this bill is all right. I should like to have an opportunity to examine it. As this bill will come up regularly under the call of committees, I would ask the gentleman to let it lie over, and thus give gentlemen a chance to examine it. Does it exempt the Indians of New York?

Mr. ALEXANDER. It simply exempts the Indians in New York.

Mr. DINGLEY. What the effect of that might be I do not know.

Mr. SHERMAN. If the gentleman will permit me, I will state that the bill is intended to remedy this state of affairs: At the present time deputy United States marshals, for violation of the liquor laws, may lug Indians from the Seneca Reservation, in Cattaraugus County, down to the city of Auburn, the residence of my friend Mr. PAYNE, when the courts are held there, or down to the city of Albany when the courts are sitting there, for disposition in United States courts, and the result has been that anywhere from $10,000 to $20,000 in fees have been collected year by year by these deputy marshals for taking care of these cases. If the section of the Revised Statutes should be repealed, those cases can be taken care of by the local police court. This is a saving of that amount.

Mr. DINGLEY. Does the law of New York prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians on reservations in the State of New York?

Mr. SHERMAN. Certainly.

Mr. DINGLEY. It will not have the effect of opening up the traffic in intoxicating liquors with the Indians?

Mr. SHERMAN. Oh, no; it will simply save to the United States the needless expenditure in fees for these deputy marshals.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is the bill unanimously reported by the committee?

Mr. SHERMAN. The bill is reported unanimously.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. ALEXANDER] a question. There has been a good deal of confusion here and I could not catch what he said was the import of this measure. If I understand it, this is a proposition to suspend the laws of the United States upon the reservations and put them under the laws of the State of New York, which I suppose would open the liquor traffic. In connection with this, it occurs to me that the laws of the United States are better enforced than the State laws, because the United States marshal looks after the matter. Perhaps the purpose of the change of law is to open up the liquor traffic in the reservation.

Mr. ALEXANDER. No; this is simply to break up the practice that has been in existence a good many years, where a few low people give a pint of whisky to an Indian, then cause themselves to be arrested, a half dozen witnesses who are cognizant of the fact to be subpœnaed 300 miles, get their mileage and per diem pay, and then divide it up among themselves, thus taking out of the Treasury Department at least, as Judge Cox says, who has been on the bench fifteen years, $20,000 annually. This measure is for the purpose of breaking up that state of things and bringing it under the laws of the State of New York, which are more severe than the United States law. Under the State law it is a misdemeanor to give or sell liquors to an Indian anywhere within the State, whether on the reservation or not, and it is punished by a fine of $500 or imprisonment for a year or both.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Does this bill apply only to the State of New York?

Mr. ALEXANDER. That is all.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. All right, if the gentleman says that is the object of the bill, I have no objection.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Will the gentleman from New York allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Certainly.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If there were a commissioner who should be paid a salary instead of fees and given final jurisdiction of these cases, it would not be necessary to have this legislation, would it?

Mr. ALEXANDER. We could not get it through as long as the marshal was paid by fees, because he had to have his fees to make up his compensation. Now the marshal is paid by a salary and there is no objection to it.

Mr. RIDGELY. I should like to ask the gentleman from New York one question. Is the minimum penalty for the sale of liquor to an Indian $500?

Mr. ALEXANDER. It is a misdemeanor, punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding one year or both.

Mr. RIDGELY. Is the State law enforced in New York as rigidly as the United States statutes against selling liquor to Indians?

Mr. ALEXANDER. It is more rigid than the United States law. If the Indian comes down into the city of Auburn, for instance, and is given a glass of liquor or sold a glass of liquor, that party selling or giving it to him is immediately prosecuted.

Mr. PAYNE. The gentleman does not mean to say that all the violations of the liquor law are in the city of Auburn?

Mr. ALEXANDER. No; but crowds of witnesses are brought there at every session of the United States court.

Mr. RIDGELY. Well, I think the Representative from that district ought to know about this, and I make no objection.

Mr. HANDY. Will the gentleman from New York permit an inquiry?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Certainly.

Mr. HANDY. I wish to make a preliminary inquiry. This is a request for unanimous consent, and I would like to ask the gentleman from New York, in case this bill passes, if the State laws of New York have jurisdiction of this matter on an Indian reservation?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Certainly.

Mr. HANDY. In case we pass this bill and the laws of the State of New York should be changed on the liquor question, then the only law governing the reservations would be the law of the State of New York?

Mr. ALEXANDER. I presume so; yes.

Mr. HANDY. And Congress would have given up its control over the reservation?

Mr. ALEXANDER. In a case of that kind you could quickly get control again by repealing this law. [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question was taken, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ALEXANDER, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DAM ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 4934, permitting the building of a dam between Coon Rapids and the north limits of the city of Minneapolis, Minn., across the Mississippi River.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I reserve the right to object, but I would like to hear some explanation of the matter.

Mr. FLETCHER. I do not know as there is any need of explanation. It is a local bill, all within my own district; has been favorably reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; has the indorsement of the Secretary of War, as the report will show, and I ask that the report of the Secretary may be read.

Mr. BARTLETT. I did not catch the reading of the bill. It provides for a dam across the Mississippi River, and gives privileges to a certain corporation, in the bill, to use it, does it not?

Mr. FLETCHER. What do they want to build a dam for, if they do not want to use it?

Mr. BARTLETT. As the gentleman is so curt about his answer, I think I will object. [Cries of "Oh, no!" "Oh, no!"] Yes; I will object.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, on last Thursday I submitted a motion to recommit the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations with instructions to report it back with an amendment embodying the resolution of the Senate recognizing the fact that a state of war exists in the Island of Cuba.

Against my motion the gentleman from Illinois made a point of order. I protested that the point of order ought not to be made, and asserted that there had been an agreement to take a vote upon the direct proposition to recommit the bill with instructions.

The gentleman from Illinois controverted my statement, and the matter was left in that condition. I would not now revive it for the purpose of going outside of the record to confirm my own statement or to contradict his. I realize that at best such controversies do no good, and generally leave the partisans on each side to assert that their friend was right and his opponent was wrong. When they are carried to the further extreme of personal demands it does not improve the matter. But on examination of the record itself of the preceding day, I find a statement so distinct and so explicit that I feel it due to myself that I should call it to the attention of the House and of the country. On Wednesday, after the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule had been concluded, it was attempted to reach an agreement for limiting general debate. After some interchange of opinions I find this colloquy in the RECORD:

Mr. DINSMORE. I call attention of the gentleman from New York to the fact that that would not give sufficient time.

Mr. QUIGG. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] is undoubtedly going to propose some sort of motion of which he has already given indication from time to time, which indicates that more or less time will be consumed in roll calls; and if at 4 o'clock we shall not get through with the discussion, we will be required to consider this matter until 6, 7, or possibly later.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The only motion I know of, Mr. Chairman, which will come up and involve a roll call will be a motion to recommit with instructions.

Mr. HITT. Is that the only vote that will be presented for a yea-and-nay vote?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. That is all, as far as I am aware.

Mr. HITT. Then I will accept the time proposed by the gentleman from Arkansas, and say that the general debate shall close at 4 o'clock, and the vote be then taken.

Mr. DINSMORE. And in the meantime that nothing will be in order but the debate on this bill, which shall begin to-morrow immediately after the reading of the Journal?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Immediately after the reading of the Journal?

Mr. HITT. I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the time between now and 4 o'clock to-morrow shall be used in general debate on this bill, the debate to be then closed, and the time to be equally divided between the two sides.

Mr. QUIGG. And that then the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. That agreement does not cut off any right to move a reconsideration or recommitment of the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. None whatever.

Mr. SWANSON. One moment, Mr. Chairman. What is the proposition?

The CHAIRMAN. That general debate on the bill shall be closed at 4 o'clock to-morrow, at which time the committee shall rise and report the bill.

Mr. SWANSON. How is the time divided?

The CHAIRMAN. Equally between the two sides.

Mr. HITT. And it is understood, Mr. Chairman, that at 4 o'clock to-morrow there will be but one yea-and-nay vote, that on a motion to recommit.

That was precisely my statement—that we were to have a yea-and-nay vote upon the motion to recommit.

I have no desire to insinuate, because it is not my habit to insinuate, the charge of falsehood or unfair dealing against any man, but there has either been a misunderstanding or there has been a misstatement.

Mr. HENDERSON. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. BAILEY. Certainly.

Mr. HENDERSON. As a lawyer, familiar with the rules, what would be the gentleman's construction of that statement of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT]? Would it not be that the motion referred to was a motion to commit not subject to a point of order, but in order?

Mr. BAILEY. Why, Mr. Speaker, I am very free to say that I understood both then and prior to that time that the Republican party was ready to take its stand with the President, who has said in his message that this resolution ought not to be adopted.

Mr. HENDERSON. No; but my friend——

Mr. BAILEY. I am going to answer the question——

Mr. HENDERSON. You have not answered it.

Mr. BAILEY. But I must be permitted to answer in my own way. I understood that the Republican party was ready to take its position with the gentleman from Illinois, who himself declared in the course of his speech that this matter ought to be left for the President to settle. If the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was correct in assuming his position—if the President of the United States elected by the Republican party was correct in declaring that this resolution ought not to pass—then I believed that the Republican party had nerved itself to the point of taking a direct vote upon the proposition and to vote the resolution down. That was my construction of the matter, because your President and the chairman of your committee had said it ought to be voted down.

Mr. HENDERSON rose.

Mr. BAILEY. Let me finish my statement. You have asked me my construction——

Mr. HENDERSON. You have not answered my question.

Mr. BAILEY. My construction was that the Republican party had determined to face the direct question and thus get rid of it for the entire session, because if you did face it and vote down the resolution, that was an end of the controversy.

Mr. DALZELL. Does the gentleman make any distinction between a motion to recommit and a motion to recommit with instructions?

Mr. BAILEY. Oh, Mr. Speaker, that is a mere quibble over a technicality.

Mr. DALZELL. Oh, I think not. A motion to recommit would not be subject to a point of order.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. If the gentleman from Texas will permit me, I wish to say that there was no doubt at all in the mind of the gentleman from New York [Mr. QUIGG] or the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] or myself on this point; and the colloquy as read leaves no doubt that the motion contemplated was a motion to recommit with instructions. That was the language I used.

Mr. DALZELL and Mr. HENDERSON rose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas is occupying the floor on a personal explanation.

Mr. BAILEY. And I am entirely willing to be interrupted.

Mr. HENDERSON. But the gentleman has not answered my question.

Mr. BAILEY. I am going to do so.

Mr. HENDERSON. I want you to answer, not from your philosophy of the situation, not from any political purpose or theory that you may have upon that statement in the RECORD or any statement founded on those proceedings in the RECORD (because I have read the proceedings all through, before and after what the gentleman has read)—I want him to state here as a member of the House and as a member of the Committee on Rules, does that statement of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT], which he has just finished reading, imply anything else than a presumption that the motion referred to would be a motion made under the rules and not subject to a point of order?

Mr. BAILEY. Certainly; because we did not need any agreement for that. I had the right under the rules of the House to submit such a motion as that. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HENDERSON. It was because of that right that the agreement seems to have been reached as to the matter of time——

Mr. BAILEY. We did not need any agreement for that.

Mr. HENDERSON. And that there was to be no other dilatory motion. The gentleman has answered my question; and I only want to add that no understanding on the part of the gentleman from Texas or anyone else could have cut out the right of myself or any member of the House to make any point of order upon any instructions which might not be proper under the rules of the House.

Mr. BAILEY. And it did not cut you off. Enough Republicans had professed a willingness before the country to vote for the adoption of that resolution; and it was to relieve these Republican members from embarrassment if they voted against the resolution, or to save the Republican party from defeat if they

voted for it, that the agreement was violated. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HENDERSON. Allow me one word right there.

Mr. BAILEY. Let me finish my statement.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is absurd to suppose that we have to stand here and contract for our rights under the rules. There was no way to deny us the right under the rules to move to recommit that bill with instructions, subject to points of order.

Mr. LACEY. Was not the contract made for the benefit of gentlemen on the other side who wanted to go to a funeral; and did you not simply waive these other motions until the final stage, with the understanding that you were then to make such a motion in regard to commitment as would be in order under the rules?

Mr. BAILEY. Then you admit that there was a contract?

Mr. LACEY. No; the only contract was a contract made in order to enable myself and other members (and I availed myself of it) to go away that afternoon—that gentlemen might not be required to stay here to vote, but might go away to attend the funeral of Mr. Butterworth. You did not ask that at the end of that time there should be any waiver of the rules of the House or that the point should be withdrawn which had been contested for a day.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from Iowa perfectly understands that any motion consistent with the Constitution can be entertained if no point of order is made against it.

And although it has been held repeatedly, both by Democratic and Republican Speakers—by the present occupant of the chair and his illustrious predecessors—that a motion to recommit with certain instructions is not in order unless the proposed instructions would be in order if offered as an amendment to the bill, that matter was perfectly understood. I perfectly understood it myself. But if both sides of the House agree that a motion to recommit with instructions might be made, it being plainly in the mind of both sides what the instructions would be, such a proposition, so assented to, is tantamount to an agreement that the point of order would be waived. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman allow the Chair to say that no agreement of that sort could have been made without the consent of the House—no agreement providing that its rules should be waived in any case?

Mr. BAILEY. If, Mr. Speaker, the question is made to turn on that point, I am willing to rest it, for I rose to-day simply to establish that there was an agreement made to vote on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The question had never been submitted to the House, as a matter of fact.

Mr. BAILEY. It was stated here on the floor of the House, and there was no objection. It has been held, I presume, a hundred times that when an understanding is made in the presence of the House, and no objection is offered, it is tantamount to an agreement. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The chairman of the committee himself states it in the course of the running colloquy which I have read.

The SPEAKER. Well, the matter speaks for itself.

Mr. HITT. Will the gentleman from Texas allow an interruption?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas has the floor.

Mr. HITT. I will not interrupt the gentleman at present, but will ask to be heard hereafter.

Mr. BAILEY. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the agreement which was known on both sides of the House and of which the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] testifies that he took advantage by going to the funeral of the late Commissioner of Patents, promised that we would have a yea-and-nay vote on the motion to recommit. Now, I ask if we have had such a vote? If not—although we sought to obtain it—the agreement has been violated, and with that statement I leave the matter with the fair-minded men on this floor and people of this country. [Prolonged applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HITT. At the time of the discussion from which the gentleman has quoted, that appears in the RECORD as having taken place, there was an agreement or understanding made on the floor—made upon my repeated request—to fix a time for the conclusion of the consideration of the appropriation bill and closing general debate. If anyone reads the whole colloquy he will find that the point, the object and sole object of it, from first to last, on my part, was to secure a definite time for closing the general debate, the bill having been considered by paragraphs, and bring it to a vote before the House.

I proposed 1 o'clock; I proposed 2 o'clock, and 3 o'clock, and finally 4 o'clock. It was on the point of being assented to when the gentleman from New York [Mr. QUIGG] demurred, saying that there might be so many yeas and nays afterwards as to keep the House very late in session. Another gentleman said that there would be but one roll call, on a motion to recommit. But the question of yeas and nays to be taken was not the essential thing discussed or aimed at in the agreement sought, which was to fix an hour for closing general debate. As all know, any member was entitled to call for the yeas and nays upon at least three steps or three stages in the final progress of the bill to its passage.

When the discussion as to limiting the time had reached a point where we agreed on 4 o'clock, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] notified the House that he should move at the proper stage to recommit and ask for the yeas and nays on it. That was all there was of it.

I knew that he had the right, under the rules, to make that motion and call for the yeas and nays upon it, as also upon the engrossment and third reading of the bill, and upon the final passage of the bill. But if he moved to recommit with instructions it must be with instructions that were in order under the rules.

All of these roll calls could have been had, on demand by a sufficient number of members, under the rules, without the least departure from the understanding which was had. The only understanding was as to the time for closing the general debate, which debate, as gentlemen will remember, came after the bill had been considered by paragraphs. I then stated, and the agreement was, that we would close the debate at 4 o'clock—that that was to be the understanding—and afterwards the gentleman would have the right to have a vote by yeas and nays on recommittal.

But that motion to recommit was necessarily understood to be a legitimate and proper motion, and, if accompanied with instructions, they must be instructions which would have been in order in accordance with the rules of the House. No intimation was given of the instructions that would be proposed or what would be done beyond a motion to recommit, which is always in order at that stage of a bill, and the yeas and nays of course could be had on it. No gentleman on this side of the House knew at the time this agreement was made the tenor of the instructions which would be proposed to be given to the committee, and there was no thought on my part of agreeing to any instruction to be offered or agreeing to their consideration, for I did not know what they were to be. Even up to the time when we approached the final vote on the bill, no member had indicated what would be the tenor of any instructions he might offer with the motion to recommit.

It was competent for any member to raise a point of order on instructions proposed which were not in accordance with the rules of the House and not in order. Instructions in a motion to recommit must be strictly in accordance with the rules of the House, or the member in charge of a great appropriation bill must see that they are not grafted on the bill. He would be derelict in his duty if he did not undertake, by making the point of order at the proper time, to protect his bill at every stage from incorporation into it of provisions out of order or which have no relation to it.

It is an axiom in the code of the duty of a member in charge of a bill. It is the first step. It is the duty of the chairman to protect and care for his bill.

Mr. BLAND. Will the gentleman allow me right there?

Mr. HITT. A motion to recommit with instructions for any wild or strange purpose could have been made, and if the understanding that the gentleman from Texas professes to have accepted had been correct, I would have been bound (and everybody else would have been bound) to not avail myself of the right that every member has, to exclude it on a point of order and see that the rules were carried out in legislation.

It was my duty to do it; if a motion to recommit had been made which was in order, I would have made no objection. If a motion to recommit with instructions which were in order had been offered, I could not have successfully objected to it, but when it was palpably in violation of the rules of the House, it was my duty, and was no departure from the statement I made on the floor and no departure from the agreement as to the hour of terminating debate, for me to protect the bill by making the point of order that the motion to recommit with such instructions violated the rules of the House. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. BLAND. Will the gentleman allow me right there?

Mr. HITT. Certainly.

Mr. BLAND. If the rules provided for motions for recommitting, under the gentleman's statement, the necessity for an agreement did not exist.

Mr. HITT. The agreement was only as to the time of closing general debate. That was the essence of all the discussion. No other point was being settled, nor were we thinking of the point now pretended to have been included. The record of the long colloquy shows that clearly.

Mr. BLAND. But the right to move to recommit requires no agreement, unless there is something else.

Mr. HITT. That was not discussed in the colloquy, which runs through two columns. The question was as to fixing time for closing general debate.

Mr. BLAND. But in order to be an agreement it must be extraordinary to the rules.

Mr. HITT. The fixing of that time was extraordinary to the

rules—not provided for by them—and we provided it by the agreement. We also got rid of several other time-consuming votes by that assent, though you could have called for the yeas and nays on the third reading and engrossment as well as on the final passage without violating the agreement in spirit, for it was only as to the time of closing debate.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask, so that we may know for use hereafter, so that we may thoroughly understand it, whether a dialogue between any two members of the House, which seems to have been settled between them by an agreement, is binding on the House unless submitted by the Chair to the House and ratified by the House and appearing upon the record?

The SPEAKER. There are two difficulties about it—even if there was an arrangement, which does not seem to have taken place—if there was one, the Committee of the Whole has no right to waive the rules of the House, nor has anybody the right to waive the rules of the House except the House itself. Such an agreement as that would have to be submitted to the House at any time in order to be effectual.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. But this conversation and understanding between the two gentlemen was made while the House was in Committee of the Whole and was not even ratified by the committee.

The SPEAKER. Not even ratified by the committee.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. And not submitted to the House for ratification.

The SPEAKER. And not submitted to the House, which alone has the right to waive its rules. It would have taken the unanimous consent of the House, and the House never passed upon it in any way.

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. HOPKINS. Let us have the regular order.

Mr. STEELE. On Thursday last I addressed an interrogatory to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], with his consent, and he answered it to my satisfaction and, I presume, to his satisfaction, yet the reporters or somebody else failed to put either the question or the answer in the RECORD. The reporters have generally been very careful, and I wondered how it occurred. I should like the Chair to inform me if he has any knowledge on the subject.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Let me ask what is the gentleman from Indiana talking about?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman rises to a question of personal privilege. He has stated what he is talking about.

Mr. STEELE. I addressed a question to the gentleman the other day, with his permission, and his answer was entirely satisfactory, but neither the question nor the answer appeared in the RECORD.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Will the gentleman permit me to tell him how that occurred?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The reporters are not to blame. Right at the end of my speech on Cuba, the last sentence in it, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. STEELE] injected a question that had nothing on the face of the earth to do with the Cuban question. I stopped and answered it. It was about the armor-plate business. That alone is subject enough for a man to speak on for a week.

Mr. STEELE. The gentleman was going to war, and I wanted him to have ships.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Of course I like the gentleman from Indiana; otherwise I would not have taken any liberty with his question; but I say now and I thought then that his question had nothing to do with my speech. I stopped and answered it rather vigorously. Then I repeated the part of the sentence that I had uttered and finished it. In the meantime, however, as there are tricks in all trades except ours, and secrets in everything, I had given a copy of that speech to the reporters before I began. [Laughter.] After I had finished, one of the reporters of the House asked me if I wanted them to bring me the notes of that colloquy between the gentleman and myself.

Mr. GAINES. I have the notes here now. Will the gentleman put it all in?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I said to the reporter that I did not want the notes; that the question of the gentleman from Indiana was entirely irrelevant, and that I did not want the unity of my speech marred by putting that question in. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. So you ruled it out?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. So I cut it out. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. That is all right.

Mr. STEELE. The gentleman did not state anything to me about it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. In other words, I ruled it out of order. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair suggests that when members interrupt a speaker against his will, it has been usually considered that he had entire right to expunge the question: but where he answered it, then if he leaves it out, he ought to leave it out with the consent of the other member. That seems to be the fairest way.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I suppose that is so.

Mr. STEELE. I accept its being left out now.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. But if the Chair will permit me——

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Allow an interruption a moment.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering appropriation bills; and pending that motion, I desire to make some arrangement, if I can, with reference to closing general debate. I prefer to obtain it by unanimous agreement; but if not, I desire to make a motion as to the time when general debate shall close. I should like to ask my colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. LITTLE], what his wishes are with reference to the time for closing general debate.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Speaker, I should like to know if all points of order have been reserved on this bill?

The SPEAKER. They have.

Mr. LITTLE. All points of order have been reserved.

Mr. SHERMAN. Will two hours be sufficient?

Mr. LITTLE. I desire to say to the gentleman from New York that I think there is no disposition on this side to unusually prolong the debate. I think we should proceed with the debate, so as to form some idea as to the wish of the House.

Mr. SHERMAN. I would like very much if my colleague would agree upon some time, or suggest some time that will be satisfactory.

Mr. LITTLE. I think the request of my friend is a little unusual. It is hardly in order to ask that until we have had some debate.

Mr. SHERMAN. It may be unusual, but a great time saver.

Mr. LITTLE. I know of no urgent necessity in regard to time particularly. A number of gentlemen on this side want to address the House on the state of the Union, and I do not see why there should not be some opportunity for them to do so. I want to be heard a short time myself on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. I want to suggest to the gentleman whether or not three hours would be satisfactory, he and I each to control one-half of the time?

Mr. LITTLE. Three hours!

Mr. SHERMAN. An hour and a half on each side.

Mr. LITTLE. I do not like to make any agreement at this time. I think before that time is passed we can make some arrangement.

Mr. SHERMAN. Let me make this modification. I suggest that general debate be closed at 5 o'clock to-day; that one half of the time be controlled by the gentleman from Arkansas and the other half by myself.

Mr. LITTLE. I can not consent to limitation of debate at this time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Well, then, Mr. Speaker, I must move that general debate on the pending bill be closed at 5 o'clock to-day.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill; and pending that, moves that all general debate be closed at 5 o'clock.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. SHERMAN. On that I demand the previous question.

Mr. LITTLE (continuing). I move to amend the motion made by the gentleman that general debate close——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman calls for the previous question.

Mr. LITTLE. I had the ear of the Chair, and was going to state an amendment to the gentleman's motion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it is the custom of the House to recognize the gentleman in control of the bill if he desires to make such a motion.

Mr. LITTLE. When another member is on the floor?

The SPEAKER. The House can make disposition of it by voting down the previous question if it sees fit. The question is on ordering the previous question.

Mr. SHERMAN. I would like to hear the gentleman suggest his amendment.

Mr. LITTLE. I was going to offer an amendment to close general debate at 5 o'clock on Monday. [Cries of "Oh, no!" on the Republican side.]

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask if there has been any general debate on this bill?

The SPEAKER. There has not.

Mr. DOCKERY. I make the point of order that the gentleman's

motion is not in order until general debate has been had in committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is right, if he had made the point at the proper time.

Mr. DOCKERY. I have just heard what the motion is. There has been so much confusion in the committee that I did not understand what the proposition was.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman had moved the previous question, and the Chair had to put that question.

Mr. DOCKERY. Perhaps it is my fault about the matter, but clearly it is out of order under the rule.

The question was taken on ordering the previous question; and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. LITTLE. Division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 98, noes 102.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York, Mr. SHERMAN, and the gentleman from Arkansas, Mr. LITTLE, will please take their places as tellers.

The House again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 114, noes 105.

So the previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on closing general debate at 5 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. HEPBURN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering the bill (H. R. 6896) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I assume that the gentleman from Arkansas will control one half of the time and I will control the other half.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, that will be the order.

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, as the details of the ordinary appropriation bill are rather uninteresting, and as I have no mind to roast the Civil Service Commission, or to picture the horrors now existing in Cuba, or to elucidate any pet scheme in reference to the currency, I shall take the attention of the committee for a very brief period. The bill for this year, Mr. Chairman, carries appropriations aggregating, in round numbers, $100,000 more than last year. More than this entire amount is accounted for in the increase made necessary by reason of additional treaty stipulations.

While the bill as reported carries larger appropriations than the estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is perhaps proper to state that supplementary estimates have been submitted covering all but two or three items in the bill, and that these items, few in number, have been put in the bill upon the motion of Representatives from the locality affected, where they represented to the committee that such an item was beneficial for the service and for the Indian. The report, which gentlemen can investigate for all the details, is report No. 189; it gives in detail every addition and every subtraction from the bill of a year ago. It also shows that we have added to the bill several matters purely of a legislative character, which I assume possibly would be stricken out if anyone chose to raise a point of order in reference to them; but they were deemed essential on examination of the subject by the committee and have therefore been put in this bill without exception, or with two exceptions at least, involving no appropriation whatever.

The bill this year contains no provision ratifying a treaty. It follows out the declared policy of the Government in reference to the so-called contract schools and appropriates but 20 per cent of the amount carried by the bill of 1895 for that purpose.

The various provisions of the bill that are new, or those that are old, I think can be fully explained as they are reached under the five-minute rule when we get to them in their order, and I will not at the present time, Mr. Chairman, occupy any further time unless some gentleman should desire at the present time that I should give him information in reference to some specific item. I reserve the balance of my time, and I yield thirty minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON].

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, feeling a peculiar interest in the noble red man, I bespeak the attention of a few of the most intelligent members of the House while I indulge in a few reflections as to matters of interest to him and of much greater interest to the other people of this country. In short, Mr. Chairman, whatever may have been said in old statutes about Indians not taxed, they constitute one solitary class of all the charges on this Government that has done or given something to show for the paternalism resorted to to insure their support and happiness.

They have, in the course of time, quit-claimed to us quite valuable and extensive tracts of land, a reasonable ground rent on which would perhaps maintain them and all their cherished vices for all time, if the Government and the red man should last that long, even including operating expenses, Indian agents, stipends, etc.

While there may be some truth in the cruel remark that all good Indians are dead—

> Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutor'd mind
> Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the wind—

wakens the conviction that there may be worse people in life than Lo Jo. [Laughter.]

I have long wondered at the forbearance of the protectionists and the mongers of money in failing to attack and denounce the bounties to their red brethren as rank paternalism, and in not demanding that the Government give all that money to them, instead of to the Indians. While those classes charge it on others, as a blind to divert attention from themselves, they try to use all the paternalism in sight; they regard the Government as a "loving father"—which expression they use to signify that it supports and enriches them at the expense of every productive industry. What in reason would seem heresy has grown into a cardinal doctrine of economic and political faith and practice; their consciences having so far danced attendance to their interests that they would feel grieved if informed that the practice of taking from others by compulsion and giving to them was formerly considered robbery and looks that way yet to some old-fashioned people whom self-interest has not afflicted with obliquity of mental and moral vision.

These classes have charged our Populist brethren with infringing on their domain and making some paternalistic demands. But the Populists are mere amateurs in the practice of paternalism, their efforts in that line having been utterly insignificant in comparison with the shameless abandon with which the manufacturers and financial speculators have demanded and used the powers and privileges of this Government.

Now, while the mention of financial disturbers reminds me of the savages, the savages in turn remind me of the financial disturbers, who prey alike upon the substance of all men—red, white, and black—without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, all of whom need an honest and stable currency—not what is called "sound" currency.

I would not attempt to deceive a poor Indian with such delusive and dishonest terms. Many poor white folks and negroes have, however, been deceived to their own hurt by the designing men who perpetually juggle with our currency to facilitate speculation in financial conditions, sapping the life current of commerce, subordinating all things, principles and policies, to their interests, and seeking to prostitute the functions of government to the sole work of promoting their private fortunes, even at the expense of stifling liberty and pauperizing and enslaving all the masses.

From William street and the offices of several shining lights among the speculators the President and Congress receive copious and frequent batches of information as to what is best for so-called commercial interests, and how to run the Government so as to frustrate the schemes of neither the bulls nor the bears, but ignoring all questions of right and progress as to the people, and relegating to the wastebasket all appeals for liberty and humanity, pressing the people beneath the yoke and whip of taskmasters, and promoting, under the broad ægis of Government, the business of stock speculating and gambling in futures. These speculators take all forms, the most common being that of "wiseacres" who hold a close monopoly of wisdom and honesty, and direct their energies to shaping the finances of the country and controlling the same.

Their time is all seasons. They own and operate no railroads, but they gamble in the stocks and bonds, wreck the companies, and reduce to beggary stockholders, widows, and orphans. They own and operate no farms. They engage in no productive industry. In fact, "they toil not, neither do they spin," but they are much sweeter and purer than "the lilies of the field," and "Solomon in all his glory" was never half so wise or honest as they. That must be true, for they say so themselves, and they admit that they are the most truthful people on earth. It is inconvenient for them to be troubled with any form of property besides

money. If they are popular and influential with the Government, it is much easier to manipulate the money, and through that control the property and labor of other people, than it would be to trudge along, struggling with the other property, while allowing everybody else an equal chance at the money. The only currency they advocate is what they denominate "loanable capital."

Fair exchange, honest investment, and cash transactions among the masses are entirely foreign to their plans. They regard as superfluous all money except what they can lend on good interest and security. In fact, if they owned the other property, real and personal, its depreciation through legislative discrimination and the manipulation of speculators would not appear to them so honest as it now seems, and they are wise enough to know that, though it is now anarchy and repudiation for the people to complain who suffer thereby. The primitive idea was that money was intended, not as wealth itself, but as merely a representative of value and medium of exchange, conveniently used by people who produce something and have something—to exchange with one another their various products and commodities. It has so facilitated exchange and enlivened trade that it has been likened to the blood in the human system and called the blood of commerce.

If strangulation stops that current and paralyzes commerce, it is no reflection on the wisdom or honesty of the speculators who exercise the power—first, because they are too wise and honest to be reflected on; second, they profit by the partial or temporary paralysis of commerce which they produce, and thus justify their wisdom, and third, as they make the profit it establishes their honesty and benevolence, for "charity begins at home" and "he that fails to provide for his own household hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel."

Again, it has been likened to the tools with which coal and other valuable products are worked. If we limit the number and kind of tools which could be used and allow a monopoly of the production and furnishing of those tools, no matter how abundant and valuable the products might otherwise have been, the handful of tools originally designed as the mere instrument to develop wealth becomes more valuable than all the commodities which normally constituted the real wealth. The wiseacres are shrewd enough to know this and seek to bring about the situation, as it inures to their own profit and the other poor fellows, who, they say, ought not to discuss finance and participate in government because they are not millionaires, bear all the loss, and therefore it is perfectly honest.

It is a favorite practice of these financial experts to liken money to the bushel measure or the yardstick and talk about its correctness and unvarying accuracy and its soundness. They are wise enough to know that if the Government will give them a monopoly to furnish a limited number of bushel measures, and allow no grain used or sold except by their measures, with ample toll paid for the use thereof, a few measures would be more valuable than all the grain on earth and would be more durable and convenient to keep and preserve. They are wise and influential enough to satisfy the Government that they confer a great favor by undertaking to exercise this monopoly, actually inducing the Government to pay them a bounty therefor, together with many privileges and perquisites. And, of course, it is honest. Who would doubt it but an anarchist, who never had a million dollars and is entitled to no consideration? But suppose the Government, in addition to giving these experts a monopoly of the manufacture and use of yardsticks, should, after the similitude of their contention as to the dollar, allow them to select the material out of which to make yardsticks, and prohibit the use of any other material, and they should make the yardstick out of rubber that stretches every time there is tension put upon it, just like the gold standard for which these wise and honest patriots contend, meantime permitting them to buy every man's cloth with that elastic yardstick.

Suppose that to-day it is 36 inches long, but although it costs just as much to make a yard of cloth, and so many people had to make cloth for a living, that although there are enough people naked to buy and use all the cloth produced, yet, owing to manipulation of the yardstick, to-morrow the philanthropic manipulators thereof stretch it to 48 inches, and the next day to 60, and the next day to 100, until eventually they may get all the cloth they need for a yard, and yet wisely and innocently they wipe their mouths and say, "I have done no evil," persuading the people that there had been no depreciation in the prices of cloth, but an overproduction thereof, and if they would just bring it along a little faster and render more certain and permanent their right to stretch the yardstick—in other words, "restore confidence" in their permanent ability to continue that practice—their yardstick would be sufficient to measure all the cloth; and although all those who might otherwise consume go naked for lack of ability to secure the cloth, and all the producers starve through failure to realize the value of their cloth, yet statesmen and scholars are engaged by some means to go through the country proclaiming that it is best for both classes, making speeches and writing pamphlets, quoting one another, thus multiplying reliable authorities, while these paragons of wisdom and honesty, deprecating harsh names and epithets, and eschewing the "grievous words" that "stir up anger," but loving most tenderly the "soft answer" that "turneth away wrath," elegantly consign to infamy as anarchists, repudiators, thieves, and scoundrels all those of either class who dare murmur at their measurement or their privileges. Would it rectify the outrages if, under the noise of a judicious hue and cry about the corruption of the floating vote they piously "cast bread upon the waters" in such quarters as they think will enable them to gather up most of those selfsame floating votes, after the campaign and by wise and honest persuasion with voters and wise and honest agonizings with election managers, which they denominate "business methods," they sometimes secure what, on the face of the returns, appears to be a popular indorsement of their plan?

Of course it is no harm. It is wise and honest, for they say so. They keep the people's money and have a right to control the people as their wards, and that without accountability. They say so themselves. They say the people are ignorant and stubborn and incapable of intelligent action, and, not knowing what is best for them, have to be educated about election time, and then a campaign of education in the interest of the boss struggling for his political existence is very necessary to a discredited Administration by restoring local prosperity.

A single standard is no standard. All things having to be measured by it, and there being no coordinate medium to cooperate and alternate with it in popular use and demand, thus checking its fluctuations, it becomes immeasurable. Its value is arbitrary in the hands of its holder, and, stimulated by legislative and executive partiality, its purchasing and "loanable" power flies up without control or even restraint.

The consensus of human judgment has fixed the relative proportion between the property and the money in circulation to effect exchanges in trade at about 30 to 1. So that, regarding money as property, which was never intended and ought to be unlawful, if these speculators get possession of all the money, under normal conditions, they would own one thirty-first as much as all the balance of the people own, and with equal and fair consideration for all at the hands of the Government they would be entitled to one thirty-first part of the profits of business and the benefits of protection, provided they worked one thirty-first as much as all the rest of the people.

Now, is it right and proper for the Government to legislate all the time in behalf of this comparatively small interest to the detriment of all others, thus aggravating the mischievous tendency of greed and cupidity to make the "rich richer and the poor poorer?" Are not natural conditions such that Government partiality is unnecessary to enable that class to scuffle along and gather up a comfortable living, but that Government ought sometimes to watch and frustrate their machinations against the general welfare, especially all interference with the stability of the currency? But they are wise and honest and patriotic and benevolent. They love the poor, for they have often said so, and they are very anxious for the poor man to have a sound dollar to pay on what he owes them. Concern for the poor man has signalized that class through all history from Dives to his successors, whose wisdom and honesty take care of everything for us to-day.

Even the Saviour had frequent occasion to animadvert upon their unselfish characteristics. But "money makes the mare go," as they are wise enough to know, and being always willing to pay a quantum of its value for everything they get, they have endeavored to use it for every purpose under the sun since the days of Simon, who attempted to buy the Holy Ghost. They are "wiser in their generation than the children of light." But, then, they are patriotic. When the Government is in trouble they rush frantically to its relief and pay 40 cents in the dollar for its bonds drawing 7 per cent interest, with banking monopoly and indorsement of notes thrown in. And if they proceed immediately to secure legislation which enhances the bonds to 200 per cent, carping anarchists and repudiators ought to remember that wisdom and honesty and perfection are so rare that patriotism comes high.

For the honor of the Government they fear the validity of its paper money, but when 4 per cent interest is added they readily take all the paper they can get at a premium of 4 per cent, and by thrift, wisdom, and honesty, immediately sell at 123, and forthwith begin to use their patriotism to arrange for another issue of 4 per cent bonds by drawing gold from the Treasury and shipping it abroad. But when it looked like other people might help them precipitate the deal and share the benefits thereof, they could ship back the same gold without the packages ever having been opened and exchange it at the Treasury "even Stephen" for dishonest, unsound, old, rag-baby greenback money.

These experts terrify us with direful prophecies as to the shock to trade and ruin to their interests, which they confuse with the nation's honor, if legislation should cease to enlarge the value of their dollars as compared with commodities, but are unmoved by

the disaster which, as the result of any single one of their artificial panics, diminishes the value of the people's property more than the amount of all the money in the world.

They demand the separation of the Government from the banking business, which, being interpreted, signifies "to separate the money from the people," so that the experts can control the supply and deal it out in such quantities and under such conditions as will insure the most profitable returns. They do not mean that they want the Government to quit supplying its credit to national banks and paying them to use it, or take the prohibitory discrimination off of State banks. They are wise and honest and patriotic, and not likely to advise anything to damage their interests.

Being unerring weather cocks, however, they are politic enough to ostensibly bend rather than break before a rising storm of popular indignation. So they sometimes seek to appease and deceive the people by talking about State banks under Federal control, that is, calling some of them State banks while all are really national banks, having already abandoned the specious clamor about wild-cat banks by the modern insistence that Federal banks may safely "issue circulation based on bank assets."

In their superior, though somewhat conflicting, wisdom, they ignore as fogyism the doctrine of our fathers, that the only thing that this Government was expected to do in the way of supplying a currency was to keep the mints open to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver on individual account, and that all it had the right and power to do in connection with the banks was to let them alone, Treasury notes or exchequer bills having proven an unfailing antidote for the ills inflicted by those who harass the people by tampering with the currency, except when those in authority were in league with the speculators. In that case only, an Administration sometimes sets at naught law and the people's rights, and at the demand of holders of paper discredits half our coin money, thus inviting embarrassment by the operation of what is called the endless chain. But according to the theory of the experts this endless chain creates the necessity of issuing more bonds, which they want, and therefore shows a "method in their madness." The people will yet get together, in spite of arts and money, overturn their enemies, and put their friends on guard.

These experts affect to worry about the endless chain which depletes the gold reserve, and assert that if the gold standard were adopted no more gold would be demanded on Government paper. At the same time they admit that every dollar of that paper is payable in silver at the option of the Government. Suppose in the next election we secure a President, which now appears as certain as the continued favors of heaven, strong enough, brave enough, honest enough to serve the people instead of the money changers, who, by pursuing the only wise and honest course which has been open to any President, pays silver dollars to all speculators who seek to embarrass the Treasury by presenting paper for redemption. Is it probable that a nabob in possession of a million dollars in silver would go forth denouncing it as depreciated, and offering to sell it at 50 cents on the dollar? He would either swear the silver was good or keep the paper and swear it was sound.

The effect would be the same as in the case of the goldsmiths, the chrysalis form of gold bug, who, before even England conceived the iniquity of the single-gold standard, sought to embarrass the Bank of England by collecting its paper and making demands for gold. While honest tradesmen were furnished with the gold they needed, those who demanded gold for vexatious purposes were all refused. None of them, however, sacrificed their bank notes or admitted them unsound. The people applauded, and the credit of the bank improved. Even the gold-standard advocates admit that no disastrous consequences result from the practice of the Bank of France in paying out silver as well as gold.

These people predict a silver standard and apprehend that gold will go out of circulation, when there has not been such a thing as gold circulating among the people in years. Yet if they tell the truth, there is more gold in the United States than existed in the world at the discovery of America. They talk about the gold reserve illegally kept in the Treasury and its possible depletion, when the Treasury now contains four times as much gold as the whole earth possessed at a time when the arms and arts and commerce of Rome dominated and dazzled the word. They have not told us where the gold would go after it fled from this country. They say there is plenty in all other countries.

Strange that it does not occur to them that, being redundant in its new home, it would reduce its price there, get down off of its stilts, in its efforts to make something for its owner, and come right back to this country after our products, and go back into circulation with silver, just as it did in England at the time of recoinage, about which history makes the following significant remark:

> The high price of gold was not the evil which afflicted the State, but merely a symptom of that evil, and a fall in the price of gold would inevitably follow, and could by no human power and ingenuity be made to precede the recoinage of silver. Till the milled silver was in circulation the guinea continued in spite of law to pass for 30 shillings. When the milled silver became plentiful, the guinea fell to 21 shillings and 6 pence.

Parliament once broke up an artificial panic, created by speculators to juggle with currency and enhance the purchasing power of gold crowns and guineas, by passing this resolution:

"That they would not alter the standard of the gold and silver in fineness, weight, or denomination, and that they will make good all parliamentary funds since His Majesty's accession to the crown that have been made credits for loans from the subject."

The effect of this true statesmanship was instantaneous. The expectations of those who hoarded guineas in the belief that a guinea would pass for 30 shillings, of those who hoarded crowns in the belief that what was worth 5 shillings would exchange for commodities at the value of 7 shillings and 6 pence, were at an end. The true money flowed into circulation. Trade revived. The financial and commercial crisis was past. The nation was solvent.

Denouncing silver and paper as dishonest and unsound in order to create a panic for forcing legislation, yet pending that panic of their own creation, these experts pay 3 per cent premium to secure those silver and paper dollars for change; and have never refused to take any and all the dollars of this Government obtainable, such as they are.

They claim that with silver in circulation we would have a silver standard, but insist that with nothing but bank paper in circulation we could have a gold standard.

By sound money they mean money subject to their control which will continually appreciate in value.

Having made a difference of $16,000,000 between their bids for bonds payable in gold and those payable in coin, and the Government having by contract accepted the lower price for bonds which Congress, with full knowledge of the difference in the two offers, had expressly refused to make payable in gold, those wise and honest experts nevertheless insist that the Government ought to pay those bonds in gold without even offering to remit the $16,000,000 difference in the cost.

Having made a campaign on the pledge to maintain the statu quo as to the currency until international bimetallism could be secured, they immediately demanded the enactment of the single gold standard, admitting now what all intelligent people knew and all honest people contended, that the gold standard does not exist by law, but depends entirely on unwarranted construction.

Boasting that we have the best currency in the world, that confidence has been fully restored, which means confidence in their opportunities to rob the people, and that prosperity is breaking with all the glory of the morning over the country, they nevertheless insist on reforming our currency.

Pretending to desire an elastic currency, which means one which they can so control as to force all the materials out of the hands of the producers at a low price and compel all consumers to buy their supplies at a high price, they delude the people by talking about an equal distribution of the currency throughout the country, while they so exercise their tyranny over the banks of the country that in order to have any standing and credit for temporary loans when needed, or interchange of any business, the strongest country bank must continually keep on deposit with its Eastern correspondent a large part of its limited capital, not only losing interest thereon, depriving its locality of that much money, but piling up in this artificial center a large surplus of idle cash, rendering the money market stagnant there, and making money so scarce and high elsewhere as to render all other things cheap and stagnant everywhere else. Upon the slightest evidence of insubordination in business or politics, discipline may be administered by a boycott, or black list among the guild.

To those wise and honest people thus surrounded it looks like there is plenty of money. The wonder of the century is that all these contributory banks throughout the country, which furnish all that surplus money, do not show a little self-respect and independence and by cooperation build up some money centers of their own nearer their homes, where they are most needed and where they could enjoy the profits. They could secure circulation as well as any bank in the metropolis, and ought unanimously to rise and denounce the infamous robbery which takes away their right to issue currency.

Pretending to favor international bimetallism, these experts send commissioners to negotiate therefor, and fire on their rear, by denouncing bimetallism at home and holding conventions declaring the single standard alone desirable, and appointing persons of their own number on a commission to take the already published opinions of themselves and make their report, dictated by their masters long ago, recommending the gold standard and further powers to the banking oligarchy. This was doubtless in aid of their effort to secure international bimetallism.

They talk about the law of supply and demand as applicable to everything but money, ignoring the fact that when the supply of money is inadequate to move commodities, enabling those who

need them to buy and those who produce them to sell, the law of supply and demand is entirely suspended, it being impossible for it to have operation, force, or effect to move the supply or give expression to demand.

These experts say that if we establish the gold standard and furnish them with the Government's credit to run a bank monopoly, they will make just as much money as we need, which will all be as valuable as gold, which will remain as valuable as now. Yet they say that if we coin silver and enlarge the quantity of money, it would grow cheaper. It is commonly believed that if it were possible to make four or five paper representatives, each as valuable as the single dollar they represent, all together would be worth no more and buy no more than the original gold dollar itself, without any paper representatives.

What would become of the sound dollar if all the representatives were presented for redemption at once? But admitting that the wise and good experts are correct, does not this proposition to multiply money by giving notes look a good deal like the story of the man lifting himself over the fence by his boot straps? Would we not therein realize the visions of that ancient alchemy which sought to increase the supply of money by transmuting baser things into gold? And would it not be the creation of something out of nothing far eclipsing the demands so often denounced by the experts that the Government use its own credit direct when necessary, and resort to paper money exempt from expense and manipulation?

All the banking schemes ever advocated by this class sought to dispense with the metals because they are expensive. It is now proposed to improve on the original plan by having the Government indorse and redeem their bank notes in consideration of a 5 per cent safety fund deposited instead of bonds, as now required, which cost something. If that business is right, the Government might make a better deal. There are men who would pay 6 per cent for the Government's indorsement and agree to keep the safety fund intact.

If the Government's credit must support all paper money, it ought to save the expense and complication of Federal bank officials and machinery. This is the gist of the whole contention, and blazes the line of distinction between the diverse interests of the people on the one side and the financial cormorants and their creatures on the other. The only dangerous feature of governmental paper money is certainly common to Federal bank paper, but applies with greater force thereto. The supply of basic money to provide for metallic redemption is inadequate to protect the paper issues in case of reverse. Basic money, such as we insist on, consisting of silver and gold coined on individual account, needs no redeemer, and a quantity of paper money can only safely exist in proportion to the quantity of basic money.

In the judgment of patriots, the danger as to Government paper is small. You have to scratch a Federal banker or other financial expert who measures his faith in his country by the gain he realizes to turn loose the flood tides of prophetic woe and fill the world with howls of calamity and dismay. There was but one time when our Government paper was seriously questioned by honest men, and that can not occur again. Even then the experts manifested the greatest distrust, hoping to buy bonds low at high interest. That was when clouds of civil war enveloped us in gloom and threatened the dissolution of our Union. Suppose that in those crucial days the little artificial creatures of law called national banks, instead of using the opportunity to extort profits from the Government by the use of their gold, had, without Government credit, undertaken to furnish currency for the use of the people and the Government in conducting the war? The answer is apparent, and fearful to contemplate as a possibility.

It may be that my persistent references to State banks and the rights of the States and the people to regulate their internal and domestic affairs without so much interference by Federal authority may cause some statesman who advocates all the forms of paternalism demanded by the plutocrats to complain that I am talking about the obsolete doctrine of State rights. I will remind all such patriots that the doctrine is only regarded as obsolete when it is not necessary to their purpose to assert it. When necessary to protect their interests, it is a doctrine dear to their hearts.

One of the most remarkable conversions since Saul of Tarsus astonished mankind by revealing to the benighted mind of an eminent judge, who held and cast the deciding vote on the Supreme Court, the beauties and glories of the doctrine of State rights, in order to protect the beneficiaries of the corrupt financial and tariff legislation enacted by the Republican party during the last thirty years from paying their just tithes of taxes upon incomes from idle and hoarded millions wrested from the toil and sweat of the land, not alone by superior industry and brains, but by the favoritism and artificial help of corrupt and damnable laws. The details of that conversion have never been given to the world, not even the authority which furnished the new and convincing legal light to a mind trained and grown old in the study, practice, and judgment of the law.

When Saul was converted from error to light, the operation filled his soul with such pride that his eloquent descriptions thereof by tongue and pen have stirred the centuries to admiration. Without reflecting by the least intimation upon the integrity or the intelligence of the distinguished jurist who was so suddenly converted to the doctrine of State rights, I can not conceal my regret that he has not seen proper to give to the world the chapter and verse which enlightened his judgment. It might prove valuable in restraining others when tempted to ignore the rights of individuals as well as the functions of States, by providing that the Federal Government shall undertake to do useless and unwarranted things.

The experts object to remonetizing silver because it is cheap. In 1873 they demonetized it because it was high. They previously proposed, both in this country and France, to make it the single standard, demonetizing gold. They thought it necessary to their bank schemes to destroy one metal and all State-bank issues. They would as leave have silver as gold but for the fact that it would be impossible to corner it when it was diffused among the people in circulation, and it would be more difficult to realize their cherished design to create a dearth of currency and manufacture an abnormal demand for Federal bank notes. Legal use makes demand. Demand makes value.

With gold coined in large denominations and silver in small coins, like dollars and their subdivision, after the examples of all great countries in history, the commerce and energy of the United States, comprising more than half the force, business, and intelligence of this world, would use many times more than we could procure of both metals, fixing their relative value according to the comparative quantities in sight, estimated at about 16 to 1. Until demonetized by the United States, combined greed in all nations could not depress silver below gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. There was never a day with her mints open at that ratio when her silver dollar was worth less than her gold dollar. There never will be if her mints open to-morrow. It is dishonest juggling with words for people who do not believe in coinage at all to talk about ratio. If those who prate about 32 to 1 were candid, they would move to open the mints at that ratio; but they know that a silver dollar would then be worth just $2 in gold; therefore they do not move. If this Government will announce to the world irrevocably that her mints will be opened on a certain day at the market ratio, the markets of the world will unerringly register the commercial value at 16 to 1 before that day arrives.

The experts conducted the last national campaign on the assertion that the gold standard was fixed and free coinage would be an untried experiment, declaiming against the danger of altering the standard. Now they admit we have no lawful gold standard, and, "calling good evil and evil good," they mock us by crying reform, while insisting on further contraction and robbery. All the folly and corruption of their campaigns of education have but presumed on the ignorance and venality of the people, and discredited the teachings of history and experience; Persia with a known ratio under Darius, Athens with a perfect coinage of gold and silver, furnishing examples of the harmony of coinage and market ratios taught by McCauley, Jefferson, and the Chicago platform.

Rome, with a coinage practically unvarying in ratio during the reigns of the twelve Cæsars; Jerusalem throughout all her splendor; England for two hundred years before gold usurped the function of government; France for a century; the United States for eighty years, and the great and good men of all parties in this country, all combine to crush and shame the dishonest assertions of the wreckers who call themselves wise and good. Neither McCauley, Jefferson, nor any patriot subscribing to the Chicago platform was ever foolish or dishonest enough to talk about market ratio without coinage and legal-tender quality. With gold pampered and silver outlawed by law and construction, they can not fairly be compared in value. Silver, in spite of different mint ratios and all other discrimination, maintained its standing with gold. To destroy market ratio it was necessary to suspend coinage. Until that was done by this country, all persecution and discrimination were ineffectual to drive silver below gold.

When silver was demonetized, gold cut loose from restraint and, aided by law, flew away, leaving the relative value of silver and other commodities undisturbed, except that all in common appeared to be depressed and stagnant from the scarcity and lofty height to which gold had been lifted in use and price. The campaign of discrimination against silver has been the most malignant and expensive ever waged in the annals of human disaster and cupidity. "Give a dog a bad name and you might as well kill him." "Cæsar's wife was above suspicion," but if you turn loose the venom, vituperation, mendacity, gold, and patronage to persecute incessantly by whisperings and calumny as they have fought silver, they would pull down the purest vestal virgin from

her high pedestal of chaste repute and destroy her with putative shame. The fact that in spite of all machinations silver has sustained its substantial parity with the average price of commodities blazons it as the emblem of right and gonfalon of the people.

The experts prophesy a deluge of silver as the consequence of free coinage, and contradict it by declaring that silver could not be furnished fast enough to supply currency and prevent a panic following the flight of gold. Waiving the contradiction, suppose you place in charge of the mints a man who believes in bimetallism, as England did in the days of Newton, and there will be no dearth of currency, especially if resort be had to coin certificates pending mintage. As long as you keep national bankers or their creatures in charge of the Treasury and mints the people will always be regaled with sophistries about silver and Treasury notes while robbed perpetually by manipulation in favor of Federal banks.

When we claim that repeal of discrimination will restore business certainty and normal level of prices through a return to adequate and honest currency consisting of silver and gold, with paper convertible into either, leaving the people through the instrumentality of State banks to supplement the circulating medium as local necessity or enterprise may suggest, the experts in ridicule assert that legislation can not make wealth or prosperity. Adverse legislation has afflicted the common people with poverty and depression of business through destruction of equal condition and opportunity, while making the experts rich in money.

Its repeal would so far undo the evil inflicted as to restore conditions under which each and all may work, earn, and preserve according to his skill and industry, which is all that Government has a right to do in promoting the fortunes of anybody. The experts falsify their contention by promising prosperity if we adopt the gold standard. They prefer bank notes to Treasury notes, professedly because they can not force the Government to pay its promises. Then why do they want the indorsement and supervision of the Government? Why are they not willing to rely on their own resources as honest people are content to do, if permitted, and circulate their notes as far and no farther than their solvency and assets may inspire the people with confidence to accept them? Are not the statesmen who make such declarations representing the banks rather than the holders of notes?

Is not that preference conditioned on the permission to issue their bank notes at small cost and float them on Government credit with no competition?

Perhaps it is wrong to expect consistency and reason in connection with the operations of men of such wisdom and honesty as the experts. Their jewel casket is full of other, if not rarer, gems. The teachings of Jefferson and Calhoun and Jackson and Lincoln and Clay and Webster and Blaine are discredited by the luminous wisdom and towering integrity which can only be produced by the education and training acquired through an apprenticeship as a bank clerk or a few years as ward-heeler.

It is unfortunate that when the experts produce authorities in support of their financial contentions almost every one who is known beyond his own bailiwick may be impeached by proof of previous contradictory statements, and the only chance to sustain the witness by proof of general good character is to rely on the character borne before conversion.

Some of the wisest and purest of the great experts who, by guarding the universal equilibrium, prevent the "wreck of matter and crush of worlds," have disclosed the quality of their discernment by disclaimer of participation in "Coin's Financial School." I have since meditated over the possibility that, perhaps, search among the legends of Uncle Remus's "creters" and the archives of antiquity might reveal denials interposed by the characters mentioned in the immortal productions of Æsop and Bunyan.

More than two centuries ago Lord Bacon wrote: "There be three things that make a nation great and prosperous—a fertile soil, busy workshops, and easy conveyance of men and commodities from one place to another." He is another old fogy, and falls far short of comprehending modern conditions. He ought to have known that true greatness and opulence could never crown a nation's growth without a small moneyed aristocracy to hold mortgages on all the soil, force into trusts all the workshops, flood all the conveyances with watered stocks and wreck them with fraudulent bonds, corner all commodities, draw tribute from all men through the slavery of debt, utilize business methods when necessary to purchase votes, election managers, and legislatures, and, with superior wisdom and patriotism, exercise a close control over the Government.

To admit that Bacon was right would be to brand this wise, respectable, and honest little class as parasites whose existence is not only unnecessary but exceedingly burdensome to the body politic. But there is an honorable ground on which to adjust the difficulty. The pension industry, in the luxuriant proportions in which it flourishes at present, had not been dreamed of in Lord Bacon's philosophy. The wisdom and honesty of this patriotic but exclusive band of wiseacres would afford ample compensation for the few thousand millions, even if it required that much to pension them, make them comfortable, and abolish their occupation.

Wisdom and honesty would not necessarily "perish from out the earth" thereby. In comfort and confidence, no longer disturbed about the honor of the Government nor agonized over the ills of the poor, free from all care and disquietude, they could devote their whole lives to illuminating society with shining examples of wisdom and purity, perhaps thereby aiding us either to convert or destroy other minor parasites. It would be a great deal cheaper for the people, even if it required every dollar on earth to quiet these experts and insure the world against a renewal of their machinations.

It would be a fortunate bargain for the people to surrender to them every existing dollar, if permitted to provide other medium of exchange to float their commodities, transact their business, enhance their property, render stable their measure of value, and insure certainty for the rewards of toil, exempt from distracting operations of speculation and greed, which are rendered no less destructive by masquerading under pretense of wisdom and honesty.

Despite all professions of superior rectitude, if conditions were in operation to-day under which Annanias and Saphira conducted their "business methods" the undertaker's industry would become as profitable as that of the sheriff and heterophemy would cease to masquerade in the garb of integrity and wisdom.

We might account for the failure of common understanding to realize the truth and wisdom which fill the hearts and heads of these experts if we could adopt the sarcastic remark of Addison that "Gold is a great clearer and convincer of the understanding;" but McCauley startles us by the opinion that gold can, if desirable, procure scholars and statesmen to demolish, in popular faith, the theory of gravitation.

Besides, we are confronted by late events, in which for the love of gold and its representative in the form of Turkish bonds classic Greece, with her memories and glories, was left to humiliation and ruin, while struggling Cuba, fighting for liberty, within a hundred miles of "the land of the free and the home of the brave," and asking nothing but that we cease to help Spain, has been abandoned to starvation and butchery, because the financial magnates have not yet informed the Administration that their interests are ready for us to withdraw our aid and allow Cuba a fair showing.

True, the assaults of speculators upon the liberty and prosperity of our people, waged for twenty-five years, to induce us to adopt a financial policy of manifest self-destruction, is encouraged by one mournful precedent, in the campaign of Lord Castlereagh, "when with gold and offices and titles he succeeded in inducing the Irish Parliament to commit national suicide and surrender to England her liberty, her nationality, and her happiness," a disaster which her patriots and statesmen have not yet been able to retrieve.

If temporary success of corruption and bribery appall the lover of his country in our day, let him take courage from another example. There was an evil day in Athens when, deluded by false leaders, the people ostracized Aristides because he was just—the same reason that baffled the popular will and prevented the ascendency of the greatest living American in 1896—but when the policy of "business methods" had availed to purchase for the Persian King the submission of all the Grecian States except Athens, Aristides was recalled, and repelled the insulting overtures to his people in the burning words, "That there was not gold enough on earth to induce the Athenians to sell their own liberty or the liberties of the other Grecian States."

So a betrayed and disgusted people will turn back to the American Aristides, who will lead them in triumph over the rout and discomfiture of bossism and corruption back to their regained liberty and equality of condition under the law. The battle will be royal, if not the Armageddon of our liberties. The foe never sleeps and is powerful and well intrenched in corruption, patronage, and gold, commanded, cajoled, encouraged, or intimidated, according as different characters may require different influence, by two doughty leaders, the wonder and admiration of all the worshipers of Mammon, the terror and detestation of all who love liberty and equality—one, the financial head of the Government, the other, the business manager of the dominant party; the first, truly "an Israelite in whom there is no guile," whose shortcomings are all "errors of the head," the second, committing no error of the head, but all his faults being of the heart.

Notwithstanding sectional and local susceptibility to corrupt influence the attempted apotheosis of greed will fail in our land. Already most of the pivotal States, outraged by shady operations in 1896, have repudiated that action by later elections, the country thereby renouncing the declared result of 1896 and discrediting regnant bossism. Stripped of all misleading pretense, the experts have at last been driven from their cover of evasion and duplicity into the open to battle in the light for their unholy demands. When the guns shall have ceased to reverberate and the smoke of battle cleared away the friends of liberty may rejoice that "goldbuggery is dead," the people free, and the country

cleansed from the taint of corruption just as the new century opens, in which we may bless humanity with the perfection of civilization and the highest triumph of popular government. [Applause.]

Mr. EDDY. Mr. Chairman, perhaps the remarks that I shall make may not have a direct bearing upon the bill under consideration, but I have noticed that in the long debates which have lately occupied the attention of this House the speeches are remarkable chiefly from the fact that they do not have anything to do with the subject under discussion. We have discussed civil service on an appropriation bill, and some of us at least discuss free silver on every occasion. So, certainly, it will be no novelty for a man to discuss a question not properly before the House.

Mr. Chairman, we have learned by experience that the proper time for a man to make remarks on any subject is when he can get the opportunity, and when he has an undoubted right to the floor, for if he does not he is liable to find himself in the air with a carefully prepared extemporaneous speech on his hands for which he has no earthly use. It is true he can unload his speech under the "leave-to-print" privilege, but were one who has acquired something of a reputation for agitating the atmosphere during the campaign to resort to this procedure to get his views before the House and the country the boys at home might imagine that he had lost his nerve or his voice, and in those districts where it is a neck-and-neck race from the start until the winner passes under the wire such a course might prove disastrous.

But, Mr. Chairman, the question of the disposition of the public lands of this country is inseparable from the Indian question, because all of our public domain was first acquired from the Indians, either by purchase or conquest, and practically all public lands which are now in the possession of the Government, except those in Alaska, consist of portions of our country that have formerly been ceded to the Indians for reservations and have been received back by the Government from them under treaty stipulations. The public-land policy of this Government for more than twenty-five years, from 1862 to 1890, was to dispose of these lands by gift, or rather by grant, upon the performance of certain conditions, either to a corporation for the purpose of building a railroad, or to the party who would take up a certain amount and plant thereon a certain number of trees in a treeless region, or 160 acres to an individual who would settle upon the same for five years and cultivate it under the provisions of the homestead law.

The wisdom of the first method of disposition has been seriously questioned. The good results of the timber-culture law have been doubted; but the beneficent results of the operation of the homestead law are as well settled as the beneficent results of the emancipation proclamation; and a member of Congress would no more have thought of rising on the floor of this House and advocating its repeal than of standing in his place and advocating the restoration of slavery.

As a matter of fact, very few people in this country, or even on the floor of this House, are aware that all the beneficent provisions of the homestead law have been repealed and that the old song which we used to sing with so much vigor, "Uncle Sam is rich enough to buy us all a farm," must now be so amended as to read: "Uncle Sam has become so poor that if any man takes up 160 acres of the Government domain, he must pay from $200 to $500 for the privilege."

Mr. Chairman, the homestead law was founded upon the soundest business principles. The Government of the United States donated that which was not only valueless in itself but a constant source of expense to the Government, to the people, and thereby speedily filled it with a wealth-creating and revenue-producing citizenship. The States of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, and Washington were largely built up under its operation. Other States and Territories have been largely increased in wealth and population by its operation. Large cities have sprung up in the pathway of the pioneer. Great railroad lines have been built to transport the products of the homesteader to the seaboard.

Mr. Chairman, more money has been brought into this country and injected into our circulation by immigrants from foreign shores under the operation of the homestead law than the Government price of the lands that were donated. The United States derives every year more revenue from the speedy settlement of the States I have mentioned than it would have received if it had sold the land at the original Government price. The homestead law is the best bargain that this or any other country ever made with its own or foreign citizens. The rich fruits of perpetual revenue are poured into the coffers of the Government by simply donating the lands on which to plant the orchards of industry.

But this is not all. The hardy pioneers who settled up these States and Territories under the provisions of the homestead law constitute the greatest citizen-producing factory that this or any other country on God's green earth possesses. The cosmopolitan commingling of the many nationalities upon this vast domain has produced the most magnificent specimens of American manhood found on the continent to-day; and in case of foreign war or any other great national danger, if every other source of strength were exhausted, they could and would successfully defend this nation against any foe.

Mr. Chairman, is it not strange that a system productive of such beneficent results should have been changed or abandoned? Is it not strange that this Government in the dark days of the civil war, when in dire need of money and with comparatively few sources of revenue, could give to States and railroad corporations, principally the latter, more than 40,000,000 acres of land, worth more than $80,000,000, and five times as much to homestead settlers—give away an empire in extent, fair as the garden of the Lord and fruitful beyond compare—and should in 1890, with an overflowing Treasury, be seized with a spasmodic fit of economy and come to the conclusion that it could not afford to dispose of the comparatively infinitesimal fragments of the semiarid lands of Oklahoma and the Dakotas and the wooded, broken, swamp-intersected regions of northern Minnesota without charging from $1.25 to $3.75 an acre therefor?

It is worthy, perhaps, of passing notice to observe how this change was brought about. In 1887–88, and perhaps prior thereto, negotiations were opened with the Sioux Nation of Indians looking to the purchase of what was known as the Great Sioux Reservation, situated in North and South Dakota, and a portion of it, I believe, in Nebraska. A proposition for its purchase was incorporated into what was known as the Sioux bill or the Dawes bill, and submitted to Congress. Mr. Holman, of Indiana—and I speak his name with reverence, for, however misguided he may have been, he lived with an eye single to the public interests and died after years of faithful public life in the public service—was at that time a leading member of the Indian Committee of this House. It is surely no disrespect to his memory for me to say that he looked with suspicion upon any scheme involving the expenditure of money. He belonged to that class of economists who never can be brought to realize that under certain conditions liberality is frugality and expenditure economy.

He stood aghast at the vast sum of money required to make this purchase—$5,000,000 and over—not so much as the cost of a single battle ship, but still a large sum of money. He was a statesman; and he realized the necessity of opening up this portion of our public domain to settlement. He addressed himself to the problem of devising some expedient whereby that object could be accomplished without an expenditure of Government money on the part of the Government. He finally hit upon the expedient of dividing the total price by the number of acres, and when the tract was opened to settlement under the provisions of the homestead law, in addition to the condition of settlement and residence imposed on the settler, he was to pay a stipulated price per acre. Mr. Holman found a gentleman of a similar school of economy in the Senate in the person of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts; and a clause was incorporated in the Indian bill providing for an Indian treaty to carry out this project as a subordinate proposition, and never referred to the Committee on Public Lands in either the House or the Senate, and in that form it became a law. This precedent was unfortunately followed in opening other reservations since that time, and thus the beneficent provisions of the homestead laws were repealed and an unjust and inequitable burden was imposed upon the settlers on those reservations, a burden which to-day hangs like a pall over that country, retarding its development, hindering its settlement, and causing pale fear to sit, an unbidden and unwelcome guest, at the frugal board of every one of those pioneers—the fear of losing their little holdings.

The United States, prior to the opening up of the reservations recently opened, beginning with the Great Sioux, paid to the Indians more than $103,000,000 for lands purchased from them. Prior to those purchases these lands had in general been purchased from France or Spain. Now, it would have been as just to add the $103,000,000 paid to the Indians and the price of the land paid to France or Spain, together with the price of the recent purchases, into one lump sum and divide that total amount by the number of acres, and then compel the last settlers to pay the price of all, as it was to adopt the course which was pursued: and that would have been as just as to make the beggars who gladly ate the fragments of the recent $250-a-plate banquet held in Philadelphia pay the price of the same, and allow those who sat at the table to escape all expense.

The public-land policy of the United States from 1862 to 1890, a period covering more than twenty-five years, was this: That the Government held its public domain in trust for the people, and the Indian policy of the Government for more than one hundred years and down to 1890 was that the Indians were the "wards of the nation," and their maintenance a burden to be borne by all the people and not to be imposed upon a limited number of its poorest citizens, and I have no hesitation in saying that the law reversing this policy is one of the most unjust, inequitable, and uncalled for that was ever placed upon the statute books of the nation.

Mr. Chairman, I think that I know something of the privations and hardships of frontier life, and this knowledge was obtained in the stern school of experience and not in the fanciful college of theory, and I want to say that no man ever left the comforts and advantages of civilization and went out on the frontier and made a home for himself and family but he fully earned it without paying a money price therefor; and this Government never donated 160 acres of its domain, valueless until transformed into a fruitful field by the labor of the occupant, without receiving an ample return for the donation, without exacting a monetary price therefor.

Mr. Chairman, I know an old soldier located on the Sisseton-Wahpeton Indian Reservation. His face is seamed with a saber cut received in defending the flag of his country. He has faced three successive failures of crops, and he can barely maintain his family from the scanty returns of his farm and his meager pension. He could no more raise $400 to pay for his land than he could buy a Cunard steamer for a pleasure yacht, and the despairing look upon his face when he asked me if there was any hope of relief from Congressional action was pathetic to behold.

I know a widow on the Red Lake Indian Reservation in northern Minnesota who took a claim and built a shack thereon with the fond hope of providing a future home for herself and little ones. Huddled in one small room is her little family. Daily over the washboard she toils for their support, and the fear that some day she will lose her home that she has obtained by such sacrifice—for she knows she can never pay the Government price for it—will eventually drive her into an insane asylum or the grave. And these are not isolated cases. They are the rule on these reservations.

But, Mr. Chairman, I do not come here pleading the poverty of these people. I simply ask for justice. I simply ask that they be treated as others have been treated. If the principles of the homestead law were ever just, they are just now. If it was right to offer to the world a banquet of the finest lands in the universe, it is manifestly wrong to charge these poor people for the few fragments that are left.

Mr. Chairman, during the long debate on civil service which recently closed in the House much was said about the "cardinal principles of the Republican party," and we listened with delight to the clarion tones of the eminent leaders of our party urging us to stand by those principles and enact legislation along the lines laid down in our national platform. It stirred the blood like a bugle call to battle and roused the martial spirit of old-time Republicanism. That is the task set for us by the people who sent us here. Let it be done and speedily.

Mr. Chairman, "free homes" is one of the cardinal principles of the Republican party, twin-born with the great principle of universal freedom, which was its foundation stone.

It is a Republican principle that is older than the legislative career of any man on the floor of this House except the venerable member from Pennsylvania, Mr. GROW. It was the creation of his genius, the child of his broad sense of Americanism and of justice. For ten years he battled for it, and its enactment into law was the brightest jewel of achievement among the many bright jewels of achievement that he secured through his long and honorable career on the floor of this House.

We have wandered away from this principle in recent years, and from the plains of the Dakotas and Oklahoma, from the wooded regions of northern Minnesota, comes up a cry from hardy pioneers who have invested their all in their cabin homes and their humble environment, "Restore tous this privilege, or we lose our heritage."

Mr. Chairman, the Republican party, in the last national convention, met and declared on this subject:

> We believe in the immediate return to the free-homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free-home bill which has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

The principle of free homesteads is as much a cardinal principle of the Republican party as sound money or protection, and just as strongly set forth in its platform. That glorious platform closes with the following soul-inspiring declaration:

> These are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide and these policies we will put into execution.

Now, we are going to use every endeavor to have the House take speedy action on this cardinal principle of Republicanism, and I think I am justified in calling upon all these strong advocates of the cardinal principles of the Republican party to stand by me in this action.

But, Mr. Chairman, this is not only a cardinal principle of Republicanism, but it is a cardinal principle of Democracy, and a cardinal principle of Populism as well. The Democratic party in their national platform declare as follows:

> The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that the public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for the American people.

The Populist platform is still more emphatic:

> We demand that bona fide settlers on the public lands be granted free homes, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations now open for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come within this demand.

Mr. Chairman, so just, fair, and equitable is this principle that no party in the last campaign dared submit its case to the justice-loving American people without a specific declaration in its favor. Every man on the floor of this House is specifically pledged to its enactment into law, and he is so pledged by the declaration of his party in convention assembled; and it seems to me that we ought to welcome an opportunity, and if necessary create an opportunity, of speedily enacting this measure into law and removing the haunting dread that, specter-like, broods over the homestead settlers of the Southwest and the Northwest, the fear of becoming homeless and landless. I appeal to the representatives of the American people here in this House speedily to take such action as will make it impossible, forever impossible, for this great, rich, powerful nation to enact the rôle of the world-hated and the world-execrated English landlord of evicting poor and honest people from the lands and tenements that they have made valuable by the labor of their hands. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time that I have not occupied to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN].

Mr. SHERMAN. Will the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. LITTLE] occupy some time now?

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Chairman, there is one subject in connection with the pending bill to which I desire to call the attention of the House. I refer to that item of the bill providing for the transportation of the supplies to the various Indian reservations and schools in the United States. From the investigations I have been able to make upon that question it appears to me that great abuses have grown out of it, and in justice to the Government at the proper time during the consideration of the bill I shall offer an amendment, which I now send to the Clerk and ask to have read for the information of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment for information.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Strike out lines 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, page 57, and insert the following:

"That in the transportation of all supplies furnished by the United States Government to the various Indian tribes in the United States, and transported for that purpose from one State or Territory into another State or Territory, the Interstate Commerce Commission shall, upon the application of the Secretary of the Interior, after reasonable notice to all roads affected thereby, prescribe such maximum rates of freight charges as shall, in the judgment of the commission, be fair and reasonable; which rates, when so fixed, shall be binding upon all railroads and connecting lines engaged in the transportation of like or similar freights; and any railroad or connecting line refusing to receive and transport such freight shall forfeit to the United States the sum of $5,000 for each day they shall so refuse to receive and transport the same, to be recovered upon the suit of the United States in any court having jurisdiction."

Mr. SHERMAN. I do not understand that the gentleman offers that amendment now.

Mr. LITTLE. Oh, certainly not. That is an amendment I propose to offer at the proper time.

Mr. SHERMAN. It is read now for information.

Mr. LITTLE. Now, Mr. Chairman, for the further information of the House, I send the following statement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the desk and ask that it be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TRANSPORTATION OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Book of Estimates, page 153	$300,000
Increase over 1898	25,000

The law requires that contracts for transportation of goods and supplies shall be advertised and let to the lowest bidder. (Act March 3, 1877, section 1, 19 Stat., 291). So the amount to be spent depends upon the number of pounds to be transported. As has been said, the quantity of goods purchased for Indians has been increasing and consequently transportation has been increasing.

In 1890 $300,000 was appropriated for transportation; then $290,000 for two years, and since then $275,000. For the fiscal year 1897 there was a deficiency of about $7,500. This will be greater for 1898, even if no more pounds are transported, for the reason that transportation rates are one-third higher for 1898 than for 1897. Assuming that the same number of pounds will be shipped this year as last, and the contract rate being one-third higher, the cost of transportation for 1898 will reach fully $350,000, if not more.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Chairman, the purpose I have in the amendment is to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe fixed rates for the transportation of Government supplies to the various Indian reservations and schools when it falls under the class of interstate commerce. I find, Mr. Chairman, so far as I have been able to investigate this matter, that the Government during the present year has been subjected to the ordinary outrages and schemes of outside agreements—pooling—and thereby destroying competition in the market upon this question of transportation and placing the Government in the hands of a lot of transportation agents.

I find, sir, that for the year 1896 the rates of transportation from New York to Casa Grande, Ariz., was $3.24; that for the present year it is $4.47 per 100 pounds. From that same city to Phœnix,

Ariz., last year it was $3.11, and this year it is $4.27, being $1.16 more than it was last year. The commissioner states in the report which I have had read that there has been a uniform raise in the rates against the Government during the last twelve months of 33⅓ per cent. The report embracing this subject-matter has not been printed so as to allow it to be distributed to members of Congress; but it shows, upon examination, conclusively to me, that these persons calling themselves transportation agents have gotten together and agreed not to offer bids against each other, and in this way filched a large amount of money out of the Government Treasury.

Mr. HUNTER. I would ask the gentleman if this transportation is by railroad?

Mr. LITTLE. It is by railroad.

Mr. HUNTER. What is the distance over which it goes?

Mr. LITTLE. It is from New York to Arizona; I have not the distance in miles. But the general statement is that the increase is 33⅓ per cent. They are asking $350,000 to pay this expense, when it was paid only two years ago with $275,000; and this year without any increase in amount of freights we are asked to pay $350,000. The Department under existing law has no discretion to reject the bids, but must accept the lowest bid. I think the principle involved in this question is paramount to the amount of dollars actually involved.

I do not believe it is right that the Government of the United States, for this Government service, should be put in the attitude of an ordinary bidder for the service of these corporations which owe their lives and existence to the Government. The amendment that I propose is that the Interstate Commerce Commission, upon application of the Secretary of the Interior, shall prescribe reasonable rates that the Government shall pay for this service, and compel the railroads to make the transportation. The railroads do not come into the open market and bid for this privilege.

These transportation agents go to the railroads and get the inside figures, and then they pool among themselves and offer their bids, and the Secretary of the Interior up to this time has no discretion in refusing them. Therefore, we have to-day this immense increase. These bids are based upon the amount of freight without classification—I forget the railroad phraseology—flat rates, which means without any classification of freights. The rate paid by the Government this year on all classes of freight is equal to the highest class of freight from New York to these points, as well as from Chicago to these points, which is charged to private shippers.

I believe this to be a matter of such importance to the Government that the Congress ought to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to deal with these corporations and authorize it to fix rates and enforce them, and compel the roads to carry goods of the Government at what is a fair and reasonable price. [Applause.] This principle, Mr. Chairman, ought to be extended to all interstate commerce in the United States. [Applause.] I believe its importance demands it; and I want to read just here an example of what the people of this country are suffering from these corporations—our own business people. I read an extract from the opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission, or statement, in the celebrated import-rate case.

> On books, buttons, carpets, clothing, and hosiery the domestic rate from New Orleans to San Francisco was $2.88 per 100 pounds, while the total through charge on the same articles from Liverpool to San Francisco was only $1.07 per 100.
>
> Traveling on the same railway from New Orleans to San Francisco—
>
> Boots, shoes, cashmeres, cigars, confectionery, cutlery, gloves, hats, caps, laces, linen, linen goods, saddlers' goods, and woolen goods were carried from Liverpool through New Orleans to San Francisco for $1.07, though domestic commodities of the same kind were charged $3.70 for the haul from New Orleans to the same destination.

If these companies can ship the goods of foreign countries, including the home charge, from Liverpool by way of New Orleans and by rail from there to San Francisco at $1.07 a hundred, it is robbery for the Government to have to pay $4.47 in freight from New York to these points in Arizona, with corresponding rates to all other agencies in the country.

These railroads are largely owned and controlled by English capital; hence this outrageous discrimination against our own people.

How can the American merchant compete with the English merchant if the English merchant can lay down his goods at the inland towns and cities in the United States for less than half the freight charges that it costs the American merchant over the same railroad in the United States from his own store or factory? Such discrimination against our own people is iniquitous, oppressive, and should be stopped.

Gentlemen, there is no question about the authority of Congress to lay its hand on this evil and control it. When we know that the mileage of the railroads in the United States amounts to 187,736 miles, and that more than 30,000 miles are controlled by the same hand and by the same spirit, it becomes the imperative duty of the Government to assert its authority and rescue the commerce of the country from their grasp. The dignity of the Government demands that its business should be placed above the reach of these schemers and transportation agents. Justice to the people demands that the commerce of the country between its own citizens should be under the strict control of Congress and not left to the will of the corporations.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman from Arkansas allow me a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Arkansas yield?

Mr. LITTLE. I do.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Inasmuch as the gentleman has admitted that these conditions prevail and that we are at the mercy of the trunk lines of the United States, and inasmuch as a large number of the members of Congress, always in the majority—because that has been proven by the vote upon bills that come up—inasmuch as the corporations go into politics and have their representatives here, in view of all this, does not the gentleman think the only solution is to have governmental ownership of railroads?

Mr. LITTLE. Well, upon that proposition I will say, as I have heretofore said on the floor of this House, when the people become thoroughly convinced that their representatives and their Government are not capable of dealing with these matters in such a way as to compel justice toward the people, they may go to the extreme demanded by the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. GREENE. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. LITTLE. If the question is a brief one, I will.

Mr. GREENE. Do you not think that we have about arrived at that period in our nation's history to-day?

Mr. LITTLE. I think if the Republican party is to be continued it is possibly so. [Laughter.] But to continue. I want to say that with this unquestionable power in Congress there should be no hesitation on the part of Congress to exercise it. It is the demand of the platform upon which the campaign of 1896 was made. The Democratic party in its platform demanded a more vigorous and absolute control and supervision of these corporations. Why, they say, as a gentleman said to me the other day, "These high rates of the railroads are on account of the prosperity of the country." I said, "Yes, Republican prosperity." These railroads have increased their rates 33⅓ per cent without any corresponding increase in the business of the country. They feel their security under the rule of the Republicans and have therefore increased rates upon the commerce of the country.

I told him yes, that the sugar trust had pocketed within the last twelve months about $20,000,000; I told him yes, that the Standard Oil Company had pocketed about $30,000,000—wrested it from the people by this signal prosperity; I told him that the great coal combine had by its own statement filched from the people about $80,000,000; I told him yes, that these great trusts and their satellites had under the present Administration within twelve months filched from the people of this country more than $300,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, it is this same kind of prosperity that has put out the fires in the cotton factories of New England. It is the same prosperity that to-day is building soup houses in the great center of the cotton industries in New England to feed the starving factory hands. It is that prosperity to which, when pressed for a reason for the conditions existing, they assign the cheapness of raw material. Never before in the history of this House have I heard the claim that the cheapness of raw material made cheaper wages. The clamor has always been with protectionists that high raw material would make cheap wages, and whenever protection has been asked on raw material, it has been claimed by them that we must follow it with a compensatory duty on the finished product.

Mr. Chairman, returning to the question, I find that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the railroads within the United States hauled 765,891,385 tons of freight; that they earned for that year $1,150,169,376 and had remaining after deducting all operating expenses the sum of $377,180,332, giving them a profit above operating expenses of $2,072 per mile for every mile operated in the United States, which would be a profit of more than 10 per cent on a capital of $20,000 per mile.

But on examination we find that the average capitalization of the railroads in this country is $59,610 per mile. More than half of this amount represents watered stock or fictitious capital.

If the Interstate Commerce Commission was empowered to inquire into the actual capital invested in those roads or their present value and fix rates with reference to such real value or investment, millions of dollars could annually be saved to our commerce. Mr. Chairman, there must be some end to corporate greed. There must be some adequate protection offered the people.

The duty presses upon us. We must meet it or confess that the party in power is incompetent for the duty. The right to regulate the freight and passenger rates of common carriers has been an undisputed power for more than two hundred years.

This right belongs to the sovereign. If within a State, then the

power belongs to the State. If commerce between the States, the power rests with Congress. With the Morgan syndicate controlling more than 30,000 miles of railway and still grasping for more power, with the constant pooling contracts before us, we ought to be vigilant.

Lay the knife close to the throat of these monopolies. Warn them, if they expect to enjoy the protection of the law, they must respect the rights of the people. Compel by law justice, equality, and fair play toward all patrons of these companies. When you do, you will give to the people greater confidence in our Government and in its ability to insure justice and fair dealing toward all her citizens. You will unchain the commerce of our own country and contribute much toward the perpetuity of our institutions and the happiness of mankind. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I now yield the floor to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KLEBERG].

Mr. KLEBERG. I thank the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. LITTLE] for his kindness. I wish to make some general observations in regard to what he has said as to an amendment which he will offer at the proper time. I cordially agree with him that the amendment should be ingrafted on the bill before its passage, because it is certainly not right that this Government should pay charges for freight out of all reason to some privileged railroad corporations. It seems from this statement and from the letter which has been read before the committee that it is true that these railroad companies have combined, or, in other words, pooled their issues, and are charging the Government rates entirely out of proportion with the economical administration of the Government and the expenditure of the Government money.

But I would remind him, as I would other members of the committee, that while I perfectly agree that this matter should be left with the Interstate Commerce Commission, by the construction of our Supreme Court, whose decision I am not here to criticise, the Interstate Commerce Commission has no power to fix any rates, either maximum or minimum or absolute. It is true that for the last ten years not only that commission but a large majority of the American people thought that that great power was vested in that body so that it might fix reasonable rates upon the charges for freight by the railways.

Yea, that commission has proceeded upon that conclusion. Up to the time that the Supreme Court rendered its decision that it possessed no such power, it has gone on and fixed the railway rates upon a reasonable basis—has seen to it that they were fair and just.

I regret that I have not time to go over this great subject fully, because it should be fully discussed in this House. And not only should it be discussed, but some measure of legislative relief should be adopted by which the chaos which has existed since that important decision, the freight-bureau decision, may be brought to an end and order restored, so that the American people as well as the railways may know what freights are to be charged in the future.

Year after year we have had reports from this commission asking for necessary legislation not only upon the question of fixing rates (because it was supposed that the commission had that power under the interstate-commerce act), but asking other legislation by way of relief—the classification of freights, the public accounting of these great corporations; and I refer to them in no offensive sense; I am speaking in the interest of the people and also in the interest of honest railway investment. These reports, I say, have been made to Congress every year. The commission has done its full duty in pointing out the defects in the present law. Yet nothing has been done, except possibly the passage of some bill which would benefit the railways in their efforts at pooling. Such is the condition of the country to-day. We have on the one hand the railways asking for legalized pooling (that is, asking the privilege of fixing the rates and dividing the revenues among themselves), and on the other hand we have the Interstate Commerce Commission asking, in behalf of the people, for the enactment of some legislation for general relief.

This question is beyond any party question. It is true that the Democratic party has stood and now stands in favor of strengthening the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission; but it is equally true that the Republican members on that great commission are requesting at the hands of Congress some legislation looking to the interests of the people—which will give justice to the people as well as to the railways.

But this question is entirely too large to allow me in the limited time assigned me to go over the whole ground. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Chairman, outside of the financial question there is probably none of greater importance awaiting early legislative action on the part of the Congress of the United States than the transportation question. The railways of the country have not only become on the one hand a necessity, but on the other a menace to the economic progress of our people. The very fact that without sufficient railroad facilities the commercial life of persons and localities is impossible brings about the sterner fact that without governmental control of these great arteries of commerce commercial and industrial freedom are impossible and Government itself is hampered, if not, indeed, threatened. The tendency to combination and concentration, which seems to be the specter of the coming era in our country's history, is nowhere more palpable and manifest than in the great railroad problem of the United States. To quote from Mr. Adams, statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission:

> Looking at the matter in the light of history, railways, as administered, have destroyed the conditions under which the principle of competition can work for the great rank and file of business in a normal and satisfactory manner. In theory, competition is the central principle of our industrial structure. Both legislators and courts assume it to be present in the great majority of cases, and because of their confidence in its potency they deny the pertinency of socialistic arguments. In fact, however, competition has degenerated into a struggle for existence between great corporations or a struggle for special favors at the hand of great corporations, or it has ceased to exist altogether. In this lies the explanation of most of the industrial complications which perplex the nineteenth century. According to the common law of industries, competition is potent; but, in reality, competition is rendered impotent by the arbitrary manner in which railway managers administer their trusts.
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> If this be true, and that it finds adequate support in the history of the nineteenth century lies beyond reasonable controversy, the railway problem comes to be a problem of civilization. It is a question of keeping open the avenues of opportunity. There is involved in its solution the broad question of industrial liberty, and the technicalities of railway legislation take upon themselves a new meaning when one considers the true character and the industrial influence of railway transportation. As equality before the law is a canon of political liberty, so equality before the railways is a canon of industrial liberty. A solution of the railway problem means the reintroduction of those conditions under which competition can control industrial forces and deal justly as between industrial agents.

Our people are face to face with the momentous question whether they shall control the railroads or whether the railroads shall control them. These great corporations which once pleaded for privileges, franchises, and quasi-public functions to serve the people are about to dictate to them in a manner that their service shall be performed not to enrich the people, but rather to impoverish them and enrich the manipulators of the railroads. There was a time when the people, in their overanxiety to secure the necessity of railroad transportation, were wholly blind to the great power they transferred to the railroads and to the danger that this power could be abused, or they would have kept in view at least a plan for their reasonable control when they subsidized them and gave them right of way. I do not say this in a spirit of enmity against the great railroad interests which have grown up in this country, and have done probably more than any other agency to develop and civilize it, or with the slightest design to injure the actual property rights of those of our people who have their money invested and their interest involved in railroad securities or railroad employment, but in utter candor and fairness, in the face of the grave situation which threatens alike honest railroad investment and employment and the rights of the people generally; a condition alike destructive of the honest carrier and the honest shipper and which involves not only the rights and fortune but the very happiness, and, to some extent, the economic fate of our people; a condition which is the natural result of a system of fictitious capitalization and unjust discrimination, under which the construction and management of the railroads of the country have been accomplished and maintained, and which, crushing out competition among shareholders and transportation rates as well, is about to terminate in a great pool or trust of the entire railroad properties and activities of the country; a condition which contemplates that 185,000 miles of railroad in the United States, with annual earnings exceeding $1,000,000,000, shall be under the management, if not the ownership and control, of a private railroad pool, to be operated in the interests of railroad magnates and railroad rings; a condition which must be aggravated and perpetuated rather than improved, if the Congress of the United States will pass a pooling bill such as is demanded by the combined railroad influences now clamoring for the repeal of section 5 of the act regulating interstate commerce, passed February 4, 1887, and preventing pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, etc. The situation is just this: The Supreme Court of the United States having decided that a railroad pool in interstate commerce is, under the antitrust law, unlawful (Trans-Missouri Traffic Association Case), and that, on the other hand, the Interstate Railway Commission can not, under the present law, fix freight and passenger rates in interstate commerce (Freight Bureau Cases, 167 U. S.), has induced the railroads now to propose the repeal of the antipooling section of the interstate-commerce act, form a gigantic railway pool, fix rates, and divide earnings among the carriers entering the pool.

Discrimination on the one hand and rate cutting on the other inevitably drive the railroads to this last resort of forming a huge trust pool in self-preservation, as they claim, but which must result in the fostering of clique enterprises engaged in commerce and manufactures and other industries, and which in my opinion will assume such dimensions as to defy all control by the Government if once permitted to exist. The great trunk lines assume

that under the prevailing practice of rate cutting it is impossible to live up to the rates in their published schedules, and that in self-defense they must be allowed to pool or go into bankruptcy, while the weaker railways fall into the practice of rate cutting to compete with the stronger companies.

In the meantime the Interstate Commerce Commission is powerless under the late decision denying it the power to fix rates, and the law under which it operates is inadequate to prevent unlawful discriminations, rate cutting, or unreasonable rates in freight and passenger traffic, all of which go on, with little or no restraint, at the expense of the shippers and producers, and seriously threaten not only the business enterprises of individuals but entire localities and communities; in short, veritable anarchy reigns supreme at present in the interstate commerce of our railways, and which, without intelligent and prompt action on the part of Congress, must end disastrously to every business interest in the country.

Three ways are suggested to bring order out of this chaos:

1. Railway pooling under certain legal restrictions.
2. Government ownership and management of the railways.
3. Thoroughgoing governmental control by an interstate railway commission, with legislative and administrative powers to fix rates and prevent discriminations and abuses.

Railway pooling as contemplated by the various measures before Congress is utterly vicious, because it only submits to governmental interference after the pooling contract has taken effect. If pooling is to be permitted at all, guaranties for such interference should be secured before the authority to pool is given and before the contract goes into effect. To this proposition I venture to say the railroads will never accede.

But I am opposed to the principle of pooling even under the most favorable conditions, because I believe it to be against public policy and the spirit and life of the economic conditions of this country. If the competitive principle in our industrial economy is to be modified as far as it applies to the railways, let it rather be by a rule of maximum and minimum rates than by a combination which tends more to higher than to lower rates. If we are to bring our railroad system under the régime of socialism, let it be state socialism rather than private socialism.

If we must trust the faithful administration of our railway interests to a managing board, let it be to one appointed by the people through its governmental agency rather than one selected by the private owners and managers of railroads and railway property; for, to repeat an old truth, "When self the wavering balance holds, it's rarely well adjusted." Again, if discrimination, rate cutting, and other abuses under the competitive system are prevalent—and no doubt they are—what is to prevent these abuses under a gigantic pool, which can better afford to cover up its iniquities than the single corporation? And if pooling were legalized, would it not rather result in the forming of an Eastern, a Western, a Southern, and a Northern pool, which each in turn would discriminate against the other, with little or no danger of detection, because neither would be in the way of the other and each would occupy a different territory to itself?

Would the consequence of such an arrangement not tend to higher freight rates and greater burdens to the people; and would not such gigantic consolidation of railway interests, under the cloak of a Federal statute, overawe all State regulations and finally all national regulations? What would State and national railway commissions amount to in the face of such a quasi-legalized monster? To ask the question is to answer it; the servant would rule the master; the people would have bound themselves hand and foot, and instead of controlling other trusts, they would have encouraged clique enterprises to such an extent that private socialism would not only be complete but well-nigh invincible, and the utter impoverishment of the people accomplished to a degree that would hardly leave an avenue of escape from its thralldom except by a refuge to state socialism.

We are constantly reminded by the railway companies that there must not be a further reduction of rates; and if not a rise in rates, at least a check to lower rates. They emphasize stability and uniformity of rates, in order that a reasonable profit may be derived on the capital invested and a better service to the people secured, and therefore they insist that pooling should be legalized. Well, if rates are to be made so inflexibly stable as not to keep pace with the general fall of prices of other commodities—owing chiefly to a vicious financial system—the country does not want such stability in rates. If the price of the property of the producer and shipper must fall on a single gold standard, let railroad property suffer such depreciation alike with all other property, and not be permitted to fatten upon the misfortunes of an already oppressed people at the hands of a moneyed oligarchy.

There are two sides to this rate business; the one advocated by the railways seems to be wholly on the side and in the interest of the railways. It is all very well to insist on a fair return on the investment made in railroad property, but the rights of the shippers and producers should not be entirely ignored. The people were not consulted when the indebtedness which burdens the railroads was incurred. Are they not to be consulted when it comes to fixing freight rates with which their property is to be burdened? Is the freight which they must pay any less a tax because it is collected in the interest of private parties? From whence comes this power to tax the people on the part of these corporations, if it does not come from the people? The power of eminent domain is the power to destroy, is the power to take property for public use, and is one of the greatest prerogatives of government. It has been delegated by the people to the railways. The right to collect tolls and taxes is another power equally as great; it, too, the people have delegated to the railways.

Are the people not to be consulted first as to the extent they shall be taxed in return for all these great franchises granted, rather than burden the traffic with all it will bear? Is a policy which bases these rates on the true valuation of the railroad property not the best policy for both the carriers and the shippers, inasmuch as lower rates will in the long run bring greater returns than higher rates; and is it not wiser to intrust this great power to an impartial board who may and will act in the interest of all concerned than in the hands of interested parties who can see but one side of this question? If we are to have a commission to pass on such rates as the railroad pool may suggest, why not give this commission the primary power to fix rates in the first instance instead of conferring upon it the homeopathic function of an advisory board? Why, unless the railroads carry in all their well-sounding propositions, the ulterior design to exercise a controlling voice in the matter of fixing rates so that they may be high enough to suit their purposes without reference as to how they may affect the people?

Let us see what the courts have said on this subject. In the case of Ames Adel *vs.* The Union Pacific Railway Company, decided in 1894, "the Nebraska rate case," Judge Brewer used the following language:

> What is the test by which the reasonableness of rates is determined? This is not yet fully settled. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any single rule can be laid down, applicable to all cases. If it be said that the rates must be such as to secure to the owners a reasonable per cent on the money invested, it will be remembered that many things have happened to make the investment far in excess of the actual value of the property—injudicious contracts, poor engineering, unusually high cost of material, rascality on the part of those engaged in the construction and management of the property.
>
> These and many other things, as is well known, are factors which have largely entered into the investment with which many railroad companies stand charged. Now, if the public was seeking to take title to the railroad by condemnation, the present value of the property and not the cost is that which it would have to pay. In like manner it may be argued that when the legislature assumes the right to reduce rates, the rates so reduced can not be adjudged unreasonable, if under them there is earned by the railroad company a fair interest on the actual value of the property. It is not always easy to determine the value of railroad property, and if there is no other testimony in respect thereto than the amount of stock and bonds outstanding, or the construction account, it may be fairly assumed that one or the other of these represents it, and computation as to the compensatory quality of rates may be based upon such amounts.

From this decision we must infer that, if the actual value of the railroad property can not be ascertained by any direct means, the amount of stock and bonds may be followed as a guide, or the construction account, and that, at all events, a reasonable return upon the actual value of the railroad property is all the owners can require.

Recurring to railroad pooling, I beg to quote from a speech of Hon. Allen Fort, railroad commissioner from the State of Georgia, delivered in the convention of railroad commissioners held in Washington, May, 1894, as follows:

> I think the point we want to find in this question of pooling is in the arguments with which the road would induce us to approve of it. It means the practical abolition of competition in all branches of transportation at the points of competition. I wish it understood that in discussing trusts and monopolies I am not speaking of them in the sense in which the terms are often used, to deprive capital of its just rights, for corporate capital should be considered as sacred as that of the individual. But we do know that in this age, in this day, at this hour, if there is one particular thing above another from which this country is suffering it is monopoly, it is trusts. It is a day of trusts; consequently we find it a day of distrusts. And yet shall we legalize one of the most pernicious forms in which the trust can be made by recommending legalized pooling at points of competition? It seems to me that we will abandon one of the greatest principles that we hold on this subject of regulation.
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> In my State it would be impossible to permit pooling, because our constitution prohibits it in expressed terms, in terms even stronger than the act of Congress. I could not, with my convictions upon the subject, be willing to recommend to this convention a departure from what I believe to be a sound principle, founded not only upon the constitution of the State of Georgia, but those of other States. I have read with interest the very able report submitted upon this question, and I fail to agree with my learned friend who thinks this clause in the act has no place there, that it is incongruous with it. To my mind it seems to be there logically, to be necessary to the very spirit of the law. The legalizing of pooling would tend to destroy the very competition which now exists among the railroads and which has been of so much advantage.
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> The Interstate Commerce Commission should be invested with the rate-making power, the power to make a maximum and minimum rate. If it has not that power, Congress should confer it. Whatever is beyond the maximum or below the minimum would then be illegal.
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> They would not at the points of competition fix the rate. They would not have time, with all their indefatigable industry, to determine whether or not the rates upon the thousands of articles upon which rates are fixed are just, or to fix the rates at the thousands of places in this great country; but

if they had the rate-making power, the law would be almost self-executory. You could go to the courts, they could complain to the commission of the violation of rates that had already been established as just and reasonable, whereas they only determine now upon the rate fixed by the railroad companies themselves.

That would remove the difficulty in regard to pooling; but if we legalize it, if we take this step to give the sanction and approval of law to so convenient and common a means of combination, of promoting monopoly, we will strike down, to my mind, one of the greatest securities that the people have under railway regulation. It is in vain to talk of the facility with which they can practice a fraud upon the public by giving an advantage to this one or an advantage to this commodity or that locality, secretly or illegally. The opportunity would be equally as great if pooling were legalized. The very men who are regardless of the law and of the rights of his competitor would be equally regardless of their duty to other railroads and to the public, and still continue to the same extent to deceive and impose upon each other.

Why, it is a common thing to hear of these railroads complaining against each other. Take the Southern Railway and Steamship Association and I doubt not the Western Traffic Association and others throughout the land. They are great pooling combinations, in my opinion illegal (but that is not here for discussion now, but reduced to the last analysis that is what they are), and yet we find them constantly complaining of violations of these among themselves.

So I say, if their experience in this respect goes for anything, we can not evade the troubles that it is supposed will be gotten rid of by the legalizing of pooling.

It seems to me that if Congress repeals section 5 of the act to regulate commerce, it will have removed the last great barrier which now protects the people against corporate greed, and will have set a pernicious and powerful precedent for the legalizing of private socialism, which is a thousand times worse than outright state socialism, in that it permits combinations and trusts of private capital under a monopoly, primarily at least, for private gain, and thus sets a precedent most dangerous and far-reaching in its consequences by encouraging similar trusts in every private enterprise where private capital may choose to combine under the pretext of self-preservation, thus opening wide the flood gates of private avarice and corporate power.

Nothing would do more to hasten the change of our economic conditions from the competitive system to the collective system, and would furnish not only a powerful argument for the wildest socialist, but force the people to the adoption of state socialism in self-defense. If pooling among railways, who are quasi public functionaries, can be sanctioned, then, indeed, the legalizing of all private trusts would not only be consistent, but inevitable, and we might as well abandon the competitive idea in our economic conditions and go over, horse, foot, and dragoon, to private socialism of the worst form and quit caviling about oil trusts, sugar trusts, and coal trusts. Indeed, these exist principally through the discrimination and rebates made by trunk railways now, and would not only flourish more under a railroad pool, but receive a new impetus and legal status from the legalized railway pool,

I venture the opinion that the American people would never approve such a step and would soon take one in an opposite direction leading to state socialism, as of the preference between private and public socialism there can be little hesitation in favor of the latter. The question whether the classes or the masses should have the benefit of legal combination would soon resolve itself in favor of the masses, and it would not be long before every public enterprise, if not every private one, would fall under governmental control—revolutions do not travel backward—and the dreaded paternalism which now disturbs our dreams would be a reality. Whatever action Congress may take, let it not fall into this pitfall.

Such a course would indeed legalize the methods of socialism without tolerating its claim for equality of opportunity. It would result simply in a benefit to a privileged few at the expense of the many, and this under legal sanction. The great private trusts which are now outlawed, at least by public opinion, would be legally sanctified, and their methods of oppression upon labor and their brigandage upon commerce become a public virtue. While the trend of the times is indeed toward combination, let us at least not encourage it with legal approval in this direction.

I come now to the discussion of the question of Government ownership of the railways. If I had to choose between private ownership with legalized pooling and Government ownership, I would certainly prefer the latter, but I am not driven to this alternative, and still have the choice between regulation and Government ownership. But let us fairly scrutinize the latter without taking spasms at its mere mention. A great many of our people believe that it is the only solution of the railroad problem, and one of the great political parties of this country has embodied it as a plank in its national platform, and many of the brightest of our publicists openly advocate it in the leading American magazines and newspapers. Even some railroad men indorse it—it is true, more from a selfish standpoint—and its discussion has assumed a wide scope and an earnest character among all classes of our people.

Let us look first and see what are the relations of the governments of the world to the railroads. I can probably present this matter more strikingly and fully by reproducing a report from our Interstate Commerce Commission, under date of August 27, 1894, and which at the time was referred to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. It is as follows:

The Vice-President presented the following collection of statements from the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission relative to foreign railway ownership and operation:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1894.

SIR: In part compliance with the resolution of the Senate passed August 24, 1894, relating to railroad ownership by foreign governments, I have the honor to transmit herewith a collection of statements contained in various publications treating of foreign railway ownership and operation. The commission will hereafter furnish the Senate with such further information on the subjects embraced in the resolution as may be obtainable.

Respectfully,

WM. R. MORRISON, *Chairman.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

This subject is treated in this paper under the following heads:

1. Relations of Governments to the railroads of the world.
2. The foregoing data tabulated.
3. Comparison of freight and passenger rates on government-owned railroads and on roads within the United States.
4. Views of various writers on the subject.

(1) Relation of governments to the railroads of the world.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Government owned about 620 miles of railroad in or about the year 1893. In that year the total mileage was 8,053 miles.

AUSTRALASIA.

About five-sixths of the mileage in Australasia belongs to the various colonial governments. These roads were built principally with moneys derived from large loans negotiated by agents-general, and their value forms one of the principal assets for the public debt. The management of the Victorian and New South Wales railways having resulted in various abuses, they were, about the year 1884, placed under the direct management of a nonpartisan commission. In addition to the management of existing roads, this commission has charge of the construction of new lines.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In Austria about 40 per cent of the railway mileage is owned and about 73 per cent is operated by the State. Upon the expiration of charters not exceeding ninety years, the lines, lands, and buildings of the companies revert to the Government, but the equipment remains the property of the private owners. Before a railway is opened it must be approved by the minister of commerce. The tariffs of State roads are fixed by the Government. Those of the companies are subject to revision by the Government every three years, and the Government has power to reduce rates if the net earnings exceed 15 per cent on capital.

BELGIUM.

About three-fourths of the railway mileage in Belgium is owned and operated by the State. The roads not owned by the Government will, under the terms of their charters, ultimately revert to it. Railway affairs are administered by a Government "department of railways, post-offices, and telegraph." The laws regulate tariffs. Railways are exempted from taxation.

BRAZIL.

The State owns about one-fourth of the total railway mileage, but this one-fourth does about one-half of the entire business.

CANADA.

About one-tenth of the total mileage of about 15,000 miles is owned and controlled by the Government. For the year 1892 the operation of the Government lines resulted in a loss of over $600,000.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (ENGLISH SOUTH AFRICA).

All of the railroads are owned by the Government, except one of about 192 miles in Cape Colony.

CHILE.

About one-third of the railway mileage is owned by the State.

COLOMBIA.

The Government has granted subsidies to the railways with the understanding that, at the end of a certain period, they will become the property of the Government.

DENMARK.

The State owns and controls about three-fourths of the total mileage, which in 1892 was 1,289 miles.

EGYPT.

The railway system, covering about 1,225 miles, belongs to the Government.

FRANCE.

At the present date by far the larger portion (about five-sixths) of the French railway system is operated by private companies, each company serving a definite territory and being comparatively free from the competition of other lines. But the railroad properties are ultimately to become the property of the Government. This system is a mixed one of State and private ownership. The competition of the private lines compelled the Government to lease some of the State lines to the former. On account of the necessity for great additional taxation, the scheme of nationalization of the railway system was abandoned in 1883.

GERMANY.

In Germany nearly 90 per cent of the railway mileage is owned by the Government. Under the law, the Government is required to manage the railways in the interest of general traffic as a single system. It may cause the construction and equipment of roads and enforce uniform traffic and police regulations. Even the few private railways are controlled by State boards.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Government does not own any of the railways. There are stringent regulations provided by law and administered by the railway commission and board of trade. New lines cannot be constructed without the sanction of Parliament.

The act of 1844 provided that the Government should have the right to acquire any railroad constructed after its date by purchasing the same for a sum equal to twenty-five years' purchase of annual divisible profits, estimated on the average annual profits for the three years preceding the date of purchase. If, however, the average profits for such three years has been less than 10 per cent, and the company thought the purchase price based thereupon was inadequate because of the future prospects of the property,

the matter was to be referred to arbitration. Under this law, however, the Government was not empowered to take branches or extensions of old lines constructed after the date of the act unless it took the whole system, if the company required it to do so.

This law, so far as it relates to the Government acquisition of railroads, has never been acted upon. Twenty-three years later (in 1867) a commission appointed by the Government to report on the subject stated: "We are of the opinion that it is inexpedient at present to subvert the policy which has hitherto been adopted of leaving the construction and management of railways to the free enterprise of the people, under such conditions as Parliament may think best to impose for the general welfare of the public."

GREECE.

The railways of Greece are nearly all owned and altogether managed by private companies.

GUATEMALA.

The Government owns and operates 30 of the 126 miles of railway in this country.

HOLLAND.

One-half of the railways belong to the State, but that one-half is worked by a private company.

INDIA.

Two thirds of the railways belong to the Government, and the other one-third, owned by private companies, is subsidized.

ITALY.

Italy has tried both State and private railroads, and has come to the conclusion that it is not advantageous for the State to own and operate the railways. The result was a reorganization of the whole railway system. Under the present system private companies operate the State roads under contract with the Government. The contracts run for sixty years, the Government or the companies having the option to terminate them at the end of twenty or forty years upon a two-year notice.

JAPAN.

Only a small per cent of the railway mileage is owned by the Government. When a charter is granted to a private company for a limited period under the ordinance of 1887, the Government has the right at its expiration to purchase the property at a price calculated upon the average price of the shares during the five years previous to the date of purchase. Prior to 1875 there appears to have been State, prefecture, and village railroads in Japan. State roads are maintained at national expense, but their regulation and repair are in the hands of the prefectures through which they pass. Prefecture roads are maintained by equal contributions from the General Government and particular districts or prefectures. Village roads serve petty local districts, and are maintained at their expense.

MEXICO.

The Mexican railways are owned and operated by private corporations. Nearly all have been built by American companies. But the charters granted to most of the railway companies contain a proviso allowing the Government to purchase the railways after the lapse of a named number of years.

NICARAGUA.

The few roads of this country are owned by the State.

NORWAY.

Owing to the topographical difficulties of the country, Norway has never, except a short line of 42 miles, had any other than State railways.

PARAGUAY.

Paraguay owns its railways.

PERU.

The railways are operated by private companies.

PORTUGAL.

About 62 per cent of the mileage is owned and operated by private companies. Most of them, however, have been aided by the Government through concessions and subsidies or guaranties. Where aid has been granted it has always been conditioned upon the roads reverting to the Government in ninety-nine years.

RUSSIA.

The Government is stated to own and operate about 40 per cent of the railway mileage. Nearly all the railways owned by private companies have received subsidies from the Government. The State is represented on boards of directors, and all expenditures, declarations of dividends, etc., must be recommended by the directors and approved by the Government.

SPAIN.

Mileage owned and operated by private companies.

SWEDEN.

In 1892 about one-third of the total mileage of 5,254 was owned by the State.

SWISS CONFEDERATION.

All the lines of railways in this country belong to private companies, but the Government has direct supervision over them.

TURKEY.

The railways of Turkey all belong to private companies.

UNITED STATES.

The National Government does not own or operate any of the railways. It is stated that several of the States have tried ownership in a limited way. Illinois constructed a road at a cost of $1,000,000, but disposed of it for $100,000; Indiana had a similar experience; Georgia owns a railroad, but has found it expedient to lease it to a private company; Pennsylvania constructed a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, but subsequently sold it. Massachusetts, Michigan, and several other States tried the experiment without success. (Kirkman.)

URUGUAY.

There are no State railways in Uruguay.

NOTE.—The above statements are based upon the Consular Reports, Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics, Reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Statesman's Year Book, 1894, Reports of Bureau of American Republics, and various other authorities hereinafter cited.

(2) The foregoing data tabulated.

A table showing to what extent governmental ownership and operation of railways obtains in the principal governments of the world:

Country.	Year.	Total mileage.	Mileage owned by State.	Mileage owned by private companies.	Mileage operated by State.	Mileage operated by private companies.	Per cent of mileage owned by State.	Per cent of mileage owned by private companies.	Per cent of mileage operated by State.	Per cent of mileage operated by private companies.
Argentina	1893	8,053	620	7,433	620	7,433	7.70	92.30	7.70	92.30
Australasia	1893	12,660	10,619	2,041	10,619	2,041	83.88	16.12	83.88	16.12
Austria-Hungary	1893	17,619	7,044	10,575	12,923	4,696	39.98	60.02	73.35	26.65
Belgium	1893	2,810	2,018	792	2,018	792	71.81	28.19	71.81	28.19
Brazil	1892	6,375	1,700	4,675	1,700	4,675	26.67	73.33	26.67	73.33
Canada	1892	14,588	1,459	13,129	1,459	13,129	10	90	10	90
Cape of Good Hope	1892	2,444	2,252	192	2,252	192	92.14	7.86	92.14	7.86
Chile	1892	1,715	685	1,030	685	1,030	39.94	60.06	39.94	60.06
Colombia	1894	240	.....	240	.....	240	.....	100	.....	100
Denmark	1892	1,289	992	297	992	297	76.96	23.04	76.96	23.04
Egypt	1892	1,225	1,225	.....	1,225	.....	100	.....	100	.....
France	1893	*21,618	13,652	17,966	3,652	17,966	16.89	83.11	16.89	83.11
Germany	1892	26,971	23,848	3,123	24,144	2,827	88.42	11.58	89.52	10.48
Great Britain and Ireland	1893	20,325	.....	20,325	.....	20,325	.....	100	.....	100
Greece	1893	568	92	476	.....	568	16.20	83.80	.....	100
Guatemala	1894	126	30	96	30	96	23.81	76.19	23.81	76.19
Holland	1891	1,630	873	757	.....	1,630	53.56	46.44	.....	100
India—British	1893	*8,042	12,028	6,014	12,028	6,014	66.67	33.33	66.67	33.33
Italy	1890	†8,106	5,272	†2,834	.....	8,106	65.04	34.96	.....	100
Japan	1891	1,221	55	1,166	55	1,166	4.50	95.50	4.50	95.50
Mexico	1893	6,900	.....	6,900	.....	6,900	.....	100	.....	100
Nicaragua	1894	122	122	.....	122	.....	100	.....	100	.....
Norway	1893	971	929	42	929	42	95.67	4.33	95.67	4.33
Paraguay	1893	156	.....	156	.....	156	.....	100	.....	100
Peru	1893	950	.....	950	.....	950	.....	100	.....	100
Portugal	1891	1,334	505	829	505	829	37.86	62.14	37.86	62.14
Russia, including Finland	1891	19,640	8,003	11,637	8,003	11,637	40.75	59.25	40.75	59.25
Spain	1893	6,708	.....	6,708	.....	6,708	.....	100	.....	100
Sweden	1892	5,254	1,770	3,484	1,770	3,484	33.69	66.31	33.69	66.31
Switzerland	1892	2,082	.....	2,082	.....	2,082	.....	100	.....	100
Turkey in Europe	1892	904	.....	904	.....	904	.....	100	.....	100
Turkey in Asia	1892	974	.....	974	.....	974	.....	100	.....	100
United States	1893	176,461	.....	176,461	.....	176,461	.....	100	.....	100
Uruguay	1893	993	.....	993	.....	993	.....	100	.....	100

*Includes 1,957 miles of local interest.

†Includes 96 miles, owned jointly by State and private companies.

NOTE.—Where information of the apportionment of mileage operated between the state and private companies could not be obtained, it has been assumed that each operate the mileage which they own.

From this it appears that the following countries do not own or operate railways, viz: Colombia, Great Britain and Ireland, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, and Uruguay—10.

The following Governments own and operate practically all their railways, viz: Egypt and Nicaragua—2.

The following Governments own and operate some of the railways, viz: Argentina, Australasia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia, and Sweden—18.

The following Governments own part of the railways, but do not operate any, leasing all the present mileage to private companies, viz: Greece, Holland, and Italy—3.

Though not claimed to be accurate, it is believed that the foregoing summary presents an approximately correct statement of the relation of the various Governments to the railways.

The total railway mileage of the world is estimated in a recent issue of Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen at 406,416 miles on December 31, 1892.

(3) Comparison of freight and passenger rates on Government-owned roads and on roads in the United States.

The freight charges on the Australasian railways are considerably greater than on the lines in the United States. It is said, however, that there are circumstances which should be taken into consideration in comparing the charges of the two countries. The people here, nevertheless, are constantly clamoring for the reduction of the rates. The farmers in Victoria insist that it will not pay them to grow grain unless they can get a reduction of fully 50 per cent on the present rates.—*Consular Reports*, No. 97.

A word may be required as to American rates. No doubt we in Australia will never be able to obtain rates as low as those that prevail in the United States, our conditions being radically different; but the extraordinary thing is that the assertion should be persisted in that our Victorian rates are lower than those that are charged in America. The force of mendacity could scarcely further go. In one sense, there are no American rates to quote. There are a thousand and one railways in America, and each line has its own schedule, and any fancy list can be prepared.

The inquirer can only deal with averages, and taking averages there is no doubt possible. The current number of the Fortnightly Review is tolerably accessible to most people, and the inquirer has but to open the article by Mr. J. S. Jeans on the railway subject, and he will find the allegation that freights on the United States lines are the lowest in the world. Mr. Jeans adds: "There is no need for any controversy on this point. The fact is set out in the clearest possible light in the published accounts of the principal American railways. The Pennsylvania system may be taken as a typical case. Over a large portion of this vast system—the largest and most important on the face of the globe under one designation and control—the average ton-mile rate in 1890 was less than a farthing per ton per mile. The average ton-mile rate for the whole system was three-tenths of a penny. That is to say, that throughout this great organization the average for goods of all classes, first-class goods, second class, and so on, was just over a farthing per ton per mile, while in Victoria the average for all classes would be more like 3d. per ton per mile; and it is obvious that wheat and similar low-priced goods may be carried over the Pennsylvania lines at rates which appear to us to be nominal." * * * Still, when the average American rate for wheat is under

one-fourth of a penny per ton per mile, and the average Victoria rate is 1d. per ton and over, the handicap appears to be excessive. (Extract from the Argus, published in the Province of Victoria, as contained in Consul-General Marratta's report of May 10, 1894, Consular Reports, Volume XLV, No. 167, page 579.)

The freight rates in the United States, are, in general terms, only five-eighths of those charged on the continent of Europe, and a little less than one-half of those which prevail in Great Britain.—*Gen. Horace Porter, North American Review, 1891*, volume 153, page 718.

The transportation charges in Russia are 40 per cent higher than in America. Working expenses there are 75 per cent of the gross receipts.—*Consular Reports*, volume 26, page 350, 1888.

Mulhall gives the working expenses at 57 per cent of gross receipts.

The following table furnishes a comparison of average passenger rates per mile:

[Gen. Horace Porter, North American Review, page 718, volume 153, 1891.]

Country.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
United Kingdom	4.42	3.20	1.94
France	3.86	2.86	2.08
Germany	3.10	2.32	1.54
United States	2.12	.....	.....

In Paraguay the first-class rate for passengers is 4½ cents.—*Consular Reports*, volume 29, page 644, 1889.

The railway passenger rates in Great Britain may be taken generally as 4, 3, and 2 cents per mile for the first, second, and third classes, respectively.—*Consular Reports*, volume 40, page 280, 1892.

Comparative summary showing average rates per mile for passengers and freight in various countries.

[Mulhall and Interstate Commerce Commission Statistics of Railways in the United States, 1888.]

Country.	Passengers (pence per mile).			Freight (pence per ton per mile).
	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	
United Kingdom	2.1	1.6	1	1.40
France	2	1.5	1	1.10
Germany	1.5	1.1	.8	.82
Russia	1.8	1.4	.8	1.20
Austria	1.9	1.4	.9	1.15
Italy	1.8	1.3	.9	1.25
Spain	2.1	1.6	1	.....
Portugal	1.8	1.4	1	.....
Sweden	1.5	1.1	.8	1.60
Norway	.8	.5	.2½	1.20
Denmark	1.6	1.1	.8	1.44
Holland	1.6	1.3	.8	.78
Belgium	1.2	.9	.6	.80
Switzerland	1.9	1.3	1	1.65
Greece	1.4	.9	.7	.....
Turkey	2.9	2.6	1.4	.....
Canada	.9	.....	.....	*.51
United States	1.17	.....	.....	*.50

*1888.

NOTE.—Double the above figures to obtain rate in cents.

Table showing percentage of working expenses to gross receipts and percentage of interest paid on capital invested.

Country.	Percentage of working expenses.	Interest on capital.	Country.	Percentage of working expenses.	Interest on capital.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
United Kingdom	52	4.1	Switzerland	53	4.1
France	52	3.8	Roumania, etc	60	2.7
Germany	54	5.1	Europe	54	3.7
Russia	57	5.3	United States	70	3.1
Austria	56	3.1	Canada	70	1.7
Italy	65	2.5	Spanish America	67	1.6
Spain	44	4.4	Japan	43	3.1
Portugal	43	3.3	India	50	5.2
Sweden	62	2.9	Australia	63	3.3
Norway	70	1.8	South Africa	52	4.3
Denmark	86	1.2	Algeria	70	1.6
Holland	54	2.9	Egypt	46	4.1
Belgium	52	4.6	The world	62	3.2

Only India and Germany earn over 5 per cent on capital, the average for the world being 3½ per cent. There are 13 countries earning over the average and 11 less than the average. (Mulhall.)

Rates and cost of carriage in the United States for the years ending June 30, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, and 1888.

[Report on Statistics of Railways in the United States for year ending June 30, 1893, page 63.]

Item.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
Revenue per passenger per mile	*Cents.* 2.108	*Cents.* 2.126	*Cents.* 2.142	*Cents.* 2.167	*Cents.* 2.165	*Cents.* 2.349
Average cost of carrying 1 passenger 1 mile	1.955	1.939	1.910	1.917	1.993	2.042
Revenue per ton of freight per mile	.873	.896	.895	.941	.922	1.001
Average cost of carrying 1 ton 1 mile	.579	.582	.583	.604	.593	.630

The railway mileage in the United States on June 30, 1893, was 176,461.07 miles.—*Report on Statistics of Railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1893*, page 11.

Reported cost and value of railway properties in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1893 (161,253.07 miles of line represented).

[Report on Statistics of Railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1893, page 64.]

Item.	Amount.	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Cost of road	$8,415,491,543	$215,398,981
Cost of equipment	522,054,217	32,063,936
Stocks owned	637,107,244	22,832,201
Bonds owned	336,712,255	55,632,352
Cash and current assets	403,979,166	*8,596,219
Materials and supplies	75,755,170	918,508
Sinking fund and sundries	†127,327,910	3,192,898
Miscellaneous	753,836,856	*13,638,259
Total	11,272,264,361	307,804,398
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	4,630,457,481	51,886,022
Funded debt	5,266,318,961	170,308,600
Current liabilities	604,248,946	70,379,552
Accrued interest on funded debt not yet payable	26,415,861	*404,486
Miscellaneous	521,601,002	20,877,838
Profit and loss	223,222,110	*5,243,123
Total	11,272,264,361	307,804,398

*Decrease. †Sinking fund, $83,383,434; sundries, $43,944,476.

(4) *Views of various writers.*

The policy of giving the control of the railways to the State (in Australia) is very seriously questioned in many quarters. One of the principal objections to it is the amount of patronage it controls, and the liability to use such patronage for political purposes. Another objection is that under the State system the expenditures are greater and the receipts smaller than when under the management of private companies. It is urged, however, by those who support the State system that the reason Government-owned railways experience so much difficulty in making fair returns for the amount of capital invested is that as soon as a profit is shown the public insists upon concessions in rates or increased facilities, both of which are practically an amelioration of taxation. The difference between a State and a private railway is explained on the ground that as traffic develops, in one case, the public get immediate benefit from lower charges and greater facilities, and in the other, the shareholders obtain a larger dividend at the end of each year's working.—*Consular Reports*, 97.

The railways of Australia practically represent the assets for the national debts of each colony, and to-day would probably realize, if they were to be disposed of, the full amount of the national indebtedness. It is, however, improbable that the people concerned will ever allow these great possessions to pass into private hands, believing that they should be retained to open up and develop the resources of the colonies and aid in the material progress of Australia.

It is agreed, however, that to a certain extent the railway administration should be separated from politics. The construction and direction of new lines may well be left to Parliament to determine, but the management of the lines and control of the railways' daily working, it is held, are matters for skilled and capable railway managers, untrammeled by the exigencies that political considerations would often cause to influence the political mind.—*Consular Reports*, volume 45, No. 167, page 579.

[Extracts from The Railroad Problem, Adams, 1887.]

The Government of Belgium, meanwhile, in its turn, pressed by the competition of the private lines, found itself compelled to work its roads on regular "commercial principles." In order to get business it made special rates, and, if necessary, entered into joint-purse arrangements with its adversaries. (Page 99.)

Should the Belgian Government now adopt a policy of expansion and proceed to acquire the remaining lines of the system, it will enter upon the very doubtful experiment of exclusive State management. (Page 100.)

Meanwhile the whole drift of discussion tends away from the private ownership of French railroads and reliance on competition among them toward a closer connection between the railroads and the Government. (Page 108.)

Indeed, those managing the French railroad companies look with simple astonishment on the wild fluctuations in the railroad tariffs incident to the American method of operation, and they do not hesitate to say that if any similar outrages were perpetrated on the French people and business public by them the question of State ownership of railroads would immediately assume a new shape. Such proceedings would not be tolerated. (Page 108.)

The English, the Belgian, th French, and the German are the four great railroad systems. With many points in common, each has peculiar features deserving of careful study. In their political relations they are divided into two groups by a broad line of demarcation. On the one side of that line are the systems of the English-speaking race, based upon private enterprise and left for their regulation to the principles of laissez faire, the laws of competition and of supply and demand. On the other side of the line are the systems of continental Europe, in the creation of which the State assumed the initiative, and over which it exercises constant and watchful supervision. In applying results drawn from the experience of one country to problems which present themselves in another, the difference of social and political habit and education should ever be borne in mind. Because in the countries of continental Europe the State can and does hold close relations, amounting even to ownership, with the railroads, it does not follow that the same course could be successfully pursued in England or in America. The former nations are by political habit administrative, the latter are parliamentary; in other words, France and Germany are essentially executive in their governmental systems, while England and America are legislative. Now, the executive may design, construct, or operate a railroad; the legislative never can. A country, therefore, with a weak or unstable executive, or a crude and imperfect civil service, should accept with caution results achieved under a government of bureaus. Nevertheless, though conclusions can not be adopted in the gross, there may be in them much food for reflection. (Pages 115 and 116.)

Uncontrolled competition between railroads has been abandoned. The tendency of events is all in one direction. It varies simply in degree and as it is affected by the political habits and modes of thought of the nationalities. In one country the direct principle of exclusive State ownership is accepted, while in another a system of close public supervision is assuming shape.

Thus supervision, always increasing in efficiency, would seem to be the practical Anglo-Saxon solution of the problem, while upon the continent of Europe that solution is abandoned in favor of a purely governmental system. The paths diverge, but the end is the same—the restraint of an excessive competition resulting in a perpetual chaos. Order is evolved in different ways, but it is evolved at last. (Pages 213 and 214.)

See An Investor's Notes on American Railroads, Swann, 1887, pages 124-129, and The Railroad Question, Larrabee, 1893, page 409, et seq.

[An extract from Railway Practice, Alexander, 1887, pages 46-50.]

As to the argument that our own Government manages our postal affairs and generally with honesty and efficiency, I would say that there is such a radical difference between the relations to trade and commerce of the postal service and freight transportation that no parallel can be drawn. Letters and papers have no commercial value. Postal rates are uniform for all distances. No commercial rivalries are affected by them, and little money is involved in the operations of the Department but the salaries of the employees. But in the transportation of freight, and the rates charged upon it, every branch of agriculture, manufacture, and commerce, with their infinitely diversified rivalries, is intensely, vitally interested. Rates can not be uniform for all distances and nearly all articles, but there must be an infinite and frequently varying adjustment, or discrimination, and adaptation of rates to circumstances. * * * As to Professor Ely's reference to the Prussian governmental railroad management, * * * Prussia is small and finished. We are very large and growing. There it is a recognized governmental duty to look after and take care of the people. Here the people take care of themselves, and it is our theory that free competition will work out the best results possible to human nature.

[An extract from The Railways and the Republic, Hudson, 1887, pages 326, 327.]

There seems to be a general and well-founded belief that, while the management of the railways by the Government might remove many of the evils of corporate control, it would certainly, in our political system, cause others as great or greater. There are still some very respectable advocates of this system, who allege that it has proved a success in Europe. But the example of European railways can not be cited as conclusive for this country. The military considerations which govern the leading governmental railways in Europe are of no weight in this country, while the commercial purposes which are primary here are there secondary to the rapid concentration of troops at strategic points; nor does a comparison of their financial results with those of the American railways commend the plan. In Belgium the ratio of expenses to earnings is somewhat less on the state railways than on those of private companies, while in Germany the private railways have a slight advantage in this respect.

But, making allowance for the business which the Governments of these countries can put on their own roads at their own rates, the superiority of the private railways is marked, and confirms the theory, generally accepted in England and America, that in any business private enterprise, with free competition, furnishes more economical and efficient service to the public than the ownership and management by the State.

[Extracts from Railway Problems, Jeans, 1887.]

In all legislation that has taken place in reference to British railways since 1854 the possible ultimate acquisition of the system by the State has been steadily kept in view. (Page 468.)

If the postal and telegraph systems were properly taken under Government control, there seems much more reason why the railway system should be, since railways are not only used by all, but exercise a power and influence on our social and our business relations that no other single element can claim to do. (Page 457.)

In almost all European nations provision has been made for the ultimate acquisition of the railways as a whole by the nation and for the nation. (Page 456.)

Sir R. Hill gave the following, among other reasons, why railways should belong to the Government:

(*a*) A pecuniary gain to the State.
(*b*) A gain to shareholders and others in steadiness and security of income.
(*c*) Security against Parliamentary contests now so costly.
(*d*) A reduction (eventually large) in fares, freight, etc.
(*e*) Greater efficiency of management.
(*f*) Increased postal facilities. (Page 459.)

[An extract from the Forum, volume 5, page 429, 1888, Hadley.]

We know how public business is habitually mismanaged, and there is no instance, even among the foreign countries with the best civil service, of state railroad systems conducted on the American standard of efficiency. But a large section of the public, more or less misled as to the evidence, believes in state railroad ownership and desires to see it introduced into the United States.

[An extract from The Railways and the Traders, Acworth, 1891, preface, pages 6, 7.]

Now, I am no foe of government railways. On the contrary, I believe that in countries with a population less self-reliant than our own such a policy is necessary. In a country with a bureaucracy as well trained and as well organized as that of Prussia it may even be desirable. Nay, more, I am not concerned to deny that even here (England) state purchase might do something to bring up the worst railway services more nearly to the level of the best. But a careful study of the evidence has convinced me that in the long run state control ends in keeping down the best to the level of the worst, and that, taking them for all in all, the private railway companies of England and the United States have served the public better than the government railways of the Continent or of our Australian colonies, and, which is still more to the point, are likely to serve it better in the future.

[Extracts from The Working and Management of an English Railway, Findlay, 1889.]

The State purchase of railways would involve an objectionable amount of interference with the industries of the nation and with the character of the people. The Government would become the direct employer of a vast army of men of all classes, from laborers to highly-trained artisans, clerks, and officials. They must come in contact with trades unions, face the question of employer's liability, and all other difficult labor questions which from time to time agitate the industrial community, and at times they would even have to deal with strikes. (Page 235.)

All experience of the working and of the scale of expenditure of government departments is strongly opposed to the belief that so vast and difficult an undertaking as the administration of the railways of the country could be carried on economically and upon sound commercial principles by a department of state. (Page 236.)

It only remains to add that in France, where the experiment of ownership of railways by the State has been tried for many years past on a very considerable scale, an agitation is now growing up, as may be gathered from recent debates in the French Chambers, for the absolute sale of the state railways to private companies, on the grounds that the present system involves a very heavy annual loss to the exchequer, and that any advantages which may be expected to result from the ownership of the railways by the Government are not reaped by the public, but are applied to the furtherance of political objects. (Pages 236, 237.)

In Belgium, where, as before stated, the railways are worked as a department of the State, and the appointment of minister of railways is a political one, the patronage which lies in his gift is well known to be largely exercised for party purposes. Promotion in the service is entirely governed by consideration of the political tendencies of the individuals concerned, and when the minister is a Liberal he will systematically refuse to appoint or promote officials who are known to belong to the Clerical party; while, on the other hand, if a Clerical minister is in office, there is no hope of advancement for Liberals until their friends in turn succeed in power. (Page 237.)

In Germany, where there has been considerable experience of the plan of working the railways as a Government department, the financial result does not appear to be too encouraging. The railway department, it is true, figures in the budget with a large annual profit, but this is only apparent, for the Landtag is every year called upon to vote supplies to be expended on the railways far in excess of the so-called profit, notwithstanding which, loud complaints are heard of the want of sufficient plant for carrying on the working in efficient manner. (Page 237.)

[Extracts from Railway Rates and Government Control, Kirkman, 1892.]

The question of Government ownership and management of railroads has not been much discussed in the United States. There seems to be a tacit understanding among practical men that it would not be desirable. The Government itself has studiously discouraged such reference. (Page 236.)

Governmental management lacks spirit, alertness, and a desire to please (page 207). * * * It is nowhere the equal of private effort (page 209). * * * Its effect is to retard improvements, to prevent new enterprises, to lessen the interest of owner and manager in the comforts and conveniences of the people (page 217). * * * It is made up of about equal parts of business and politics, trade and theory, frankness and evasion, knowledge and ignorance, industry and sloth (page 223). * * * It is practiced more or less in many countries, not because the people thought it the best way, but because Government aid was necessary in the first instance to build the roads (page 224).

The highest good that can attach to Government intervention in a country whose people possess commercial spirit or enterprise is to be found in a wisely supervising body, such as the Board of Trade of Great Britain or the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States. (Page 232, note.)

In no instance has state ownership of railroads answered the expectation of those who advocated it from a belief that rates would be cheapened and facilities bettered thereby. (Page 233.)

The author of our interstate-commerce act (Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM) found Government ownership and management of railroads in Germany anything but agreeable. He discovered that it greatly increased the number of employees and surrounded the service with tedious and harrassing regulations. (Page 250, note.)

There is [said he] at each station a small army of uniformed employees, who make more fuss about the arrival or departure of a train than one sees in a year's travel in the United States. If American railroads were to employ such a number of men, and pay them the current American rates of wages, the lines could not earn enough to pay them if traffic rates were doubled. * * * In Germany all is fuss and feathers. Every railway employee is a Government official, and there is enough red-tape to weary an American. (Chicago Post, September 24, 1891.) (Page 250.)

[Extracts from Railway Secrecy and Trusts, Bonham, 1890.]

But the power of the State must be clearly confined to supervision and control, and must involve no kind of State ownership or interest for profits. (Page 87.)

In the end, the essential function of a free government is restricted to the guardianship of political and industrial equality, and this guardianship necessarily involves judicial and impartial relations to the subject-matter of control. (Page 87.)

The Government can never secure a free field for competition to all the citizens where it is not disinterested. As well might we expect a judge to decide equally and fairly between litigants, where that judge is an interested party, as to expect a Government to preserve industrial equality where its interests are involved as a participant in profits. This principle does not preclude Government ownership where industrial competition is not a factor. The Government may own a navy without impairing the principle. Such ownership is not for profit. It may own and conduct a post-office; this is for convenience and without profit. For the like reason it may own and conduct an exclusive telegraph system. It has been the owner of vast untenanted lands in the West. They have never been dealt with as a private owner deals with his own property. (Page 88.)

[Extracts from the Report on the Relations of the Governments of the Nations of Western Europe to the Railways, by Simon Sterne, 1887.]

Personal and preferential rates have been so completely eliminated from railway tariffs in civilized European States that it may be said that substantially they no longer exist. (Page 42.)

In one particular, however, the European governments have been more just to the railway companies and more conservative of their interests than we have been in this country. They have coupled supervision and control with the recognition of the right to the undivided occupancy of a field, and have prevented the mere duplication of railways not called for by public necessity, and which had and have their origin solely in the desire to divide a profitable field with another railway. (Pages 42 and 43.)

This report refers to the danger there will be in Government ownership of the railways in the United States from the patronage attending the large personnel employed in railway enterprises.

The inference is drawn therefrom that for any Government like that of the United States, the officials of which are elective and their tenure of office dependent largely upon the popular will, either the ownership of railways or their very effectual control by a central authority would so add to the power and patronage of any political party in office that it would be difficult to displace it, and would therefore be a menace to our form of government. (Page 43.)

Moreover, an impediment to the acquisition ultimately by the Government of the United States of the railways of the country exists in the nature of our institutions themselves, insomuch as no constitutional power exists on the part of the General Government to acquire these railroads. (Page 44.)

[Extracts from The Railroad Question, Larrabee, 1893.]

The experiment of State ownership and management of railroads has been longest tried in Belgium, and with the best results. With an excellent service, the rates of the Belgium State roads are the lowest in Europe. Their first-class passenger tariffs are, next to the zone tariff recently adopted on the State roads of Hungary, the lowest in the world, and are, for the same distance, lower than those of American roads. (Page 409.)

In France and Prussia the State service is superior to that of the private companies. (Pages 409 and 410.)

Ex-Governor Larrabee, in this work, also points to the demoralizing influence in case of Government ownership of railroad employees in politics. (Page 412.)

Mr. T. B. Blackstone, president of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, declares in favor of Government ownership of roads on the ground that by this means the railroads could dispose of their property to the Government at a price representing several times their original cost, or several times the cost of duplication. (Page 413.)

[Extracts from Railroad Transportation, Hadley, 1893.]

In judging the railroad policy of Belgium by its results, all must unite in admitting that they are in many respects extraordinarily good. What their average rates are we have already seen. The passenger rates are lower than anywhere else in the world, except, perhaps, on some East Indian railroads. The freight rates are much lower than anywhere else in Europe. Nominally, they are about the same as in the United States. Practically, they are lower for almost any given service, because Belgium does not have the enormous long-distance traffic which brings down the average in the United States. (Page 216.)

While not withholding the freest praise from the Belgium system, we may fairly ascribe much of its success to other causes than enlightened State management or deliberate public policy. (Page 218.)

There is a strong popular feeling, to a large extent unsuspected by those in authority, in favor of Government ownership of railroads as a system. No one can have much to do with the more thoughtful workingmen without finding how strong that feeling is and what hopes are based upon it. The fact that the question is not more under discussion must not blind us to the fact that forces are at work which may prove all but revolutionary when the question actually does come up under discussion. If it be true that Government railroad ownership would be a most serious political misfortune for the United States, we must be prepared to meet the danger with our eyes open. Unless we are able to face it intelligently and to show reason for our action, the widespread feeling in its favor will prove too strong for us. It may not come for many years, but the lessons of the Granger movement show plainly enough what forces will lie behind it when it does come. (Page 258.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

The people of England, proud of their commercial ability, and jealous of their commercial liberties, spurn the idea of governmental ownership or management of the railroads.—Joseph Nimmo, jr.

If ever American social ideas be ripe for the ownership and operation of railways by the State, then it will be time for a change of policy; at present the ideas of the Republic are not compatible with state socialism as applied to railways. If the United States will do justice between them and the people, it will do all that society expects for awhile.—*The Union Pacific Railway*, Davis, 1894.

The zone tariff systems of Hungary and Austria constitute the most important reform of modern times in the administration of the passenger traffic by railway. It was inaugurated in 1889, and its object was to encourage long-distance travel between the capital and the provinces, the theory being that the increased volume of travel would fully compensate for the lower charges to individuals. Each railway is divided into sections called zones, and all the railways of Hungary have a common center at Budapest. The zones are established to and from that center. Passenger rates are fixed, not per mile or per kilometer, but at so much per zone, the charge for every fraction of a zone being the same as for a full zone, thus bearing some analogy to the practice of grouping rates in freight traffic. As each zone constantly increases in length over that immediately preceding it, the effect of the system is evidently a constantly diminishing rate per mile or per kilometer in proportion to distance traveled.—*Railroad Regulation in Foreign Countries*, appendix to Fourth Annual Rep., I. C. C., page 334 et seq.

Regulation through State ownership has been practically unknown in the United States. It is of foreign origin and is foreign to the character of our institutions. The time may come when the people of the United States will be forced to consider the advisability of placing the railways of the country completely under the control of the General Government, as the postal service is, and as many believe the telegraph service should be. This would seem to be the surest method of securing the highest perfection and greatest efficiency of the railroad system in its entirety, and the best method of making it an harmonious whole in its operation and of bringing about that uniformity and stability of rates which is the greatest need of trade and commerce. But the dangers to be apprehended from the giving of such vast additional power to the Government will always prove a formidable barrier to the adoption of such a policy, and this committee sees no necessity for considering its advantages or disadvantages until other methods of regulation more American in spirit have at least been given a trial and have proved unsatisfactory.

Nor is it deemed important to investigate in detail the experience of those European nations in which the policy of state ownership or management in one form or another has prevailed.—*The report of the Senate Select Committee on Interstate Commerce, 1886.*

The difference between American and foreign railways is very great, and the advantages are all on the side of the American railroad. The English is better than the continental railway and more progressive, and the reason seems to be in state ownership. The nearer you get to governmental proprietorship in the lines the more uncomfortable and old-fogy and nonprogressive they remain.—*Chauncey M. Depew, Railway Review, 1887*, page 668.

In my judgment there is no adequate necessity for our country to try that which I think would be a dangerous experiment of the Government in assuming the enormous burden of debt which the acquisition of all the railroads would involve, and to engage in a business that requires a force of nearly 1,000,000 men. * * * The necessity should be the most extreme before such enormous power and working force should be added to that which the General Government already has. * * * As a general proposition rates are low. * * * Regulation under the law, State and national, is working out its designed result in correcting evils that had crept into railroad administration. * * * In a word, without stating further reasons, I do not believe that transportation by common carriers, or the interests of commerce, will be improved by Government ownership and operation of railroads. The railroads themselves, as artificial persons, would undoubtedly be benefited in a majority of cases by Government assumption, but I would not take the risk of it.—*Interstate Commerce Commissioner Veazey: Interview in the Washington Star*, July 21, 1894.

[Extracts from The People and the Railways, 1888, Morgan.]

The railroads are tyrants, they dominate this public, they purchase legislators, corrupt judiciaries, rule us with a rod of iron, is the popular cry. What is the remedy? Why, make them still stronger, make them the very Government itself. (Page 171.)

At present, utterly depraved as our railways are, and skillful as the high-priced legal talent they monopolize, they do, sometimes, pay for our baggage when they smash it, our cattle when they kill them, our freight when they destroy or mislay it, for our legs and arms and eyes when they maim us. I do not know whether all this would be done with a greater or less alacrity under a system of government-controlled railways. But I think I do know that the more paternal a government becomes, it is apt to take rather less than more care of the individual subject. (Page 173.)

The fairest plan would seem to be, if the railways were to be purchased at all, to enact that when any railroad company had paid its stockholders a certain agreed dividend for a certain number of years, then the Government should purchase its entire line and plant at a valuation of its stock based upon the payment of such dividends. If any plan were practicable, I think this plan would be. And if any plan of Government railway purchase could ever be just and honest to the involuntary venders, I think this one might be made so. (Page 174.)

[Extracts from National Consolidation of Railways, 1893, Lewis.]

A very large part of the social leadership of this country, instead of being a conservative force against the encroachments of the railway system, as in England, here casts its strength in favor of that system. So that consolidations of railway power which might be harmless in England, because counterbalanced by the power of the nobility, would be terribly dangerous in this country, where the force of wealthy and powerful families is directly opposite, and is cast into the scale of the railroad power. (Page 146.)

Thus, on account of radical differences both in the social organization and in the political constitution and form of government, a world-wide difference exists in the effect which the same consolidation of railway power under private ownership would exert in this country and in England. That which might be there safe would be here exceedingly dangerous, and in the end practically subversive of our republican form of government. (Page 148.)

If the National Government should buy up the roads, while nominally it would own them, in fact the ownership would be in the individuals and institutions furnishing the money to buy the bonds which the Government must issue to purchase the roads. Nor is governmental control necessarily the best method of managing the railroads. It might be the worst possible method if under the control of a corrupt and unscrupulous coterie of politicians. In such a case neither property nor business interests nor commercial or political liberty would be safe. (Page 207.)

The objection to governmental control on the ground of danger in our political affairs is not obviated by permitting this control to be left in the hands of a few private citizens. In fact, carefully analyzed, the objection will be seen to be based on the power which so vast an aggregate of wealth in one line of business, capable of being so easily controlled toward one object, inevitably creates. (Page 253.)

And in reply to the point made against Government ownership, that the railroad system would exercise too great an influence in our politics, I answer that the railroads now exercise a most dangerous and often corrupt influence in our politics, both State and national. (Page 260.)

In every State of the Union railroad influence is powerful, if not dominant, in its politics, and it is doubtful whether, if the Government should purchase the railroads their influence in politics would be any greater than it is now. The concentration of this influence, however, in national politics, with the vast power which so great a number of officeholders would exert in a national canvass, would make this influence exceedingly dangerous. (Page 267.)

[An extract from National Railways: An Argument for State Purchase, by James Hole, 1893, pages 10 and 11. (English.)]

As governments improve more public work can be intrusted to them, and they in turn are improved by it. The process is gradual. Thus it happens that individuals make a highway or a bridge at their own cost, and as recompense charge a toll. In time this is found to be an uncertain, slow, and costly process, and the community makes its own roads and bridges. The post-office was started as a private enterprise, and if it had remained one it would never have reached its present magnificent development. The telegraphs have followed this example. The adaptation of it, the telephone, will do the same. Gas, water supply, tramways, are falling under municipal ownership. Electric lighting is now in the private or company enterprise stage, but the examples of Bradford and St. Pancras (about to be followed in other places) show that this, too, is likely to fall within the sphere of municipal government. And when these public improvements are taken out of private ownership, those who led the way should be justly, even liberally, compensated.

So, too, railways fall under the class of things that the state ought to own in the public interest. It is admitted that private enterprise originated and perfected them, that it found the capital and energy to spread them over the country. The fair presumption, however, is that railroads, like all other roads, should be under public authority, and this is confirmed by practical experience. In other words, that to secure the full advantages of which the railway system is capable, it should be in the ownership of the state, as the trustee of the public.

Since this report was issued there have been some slight changes in the relations of the governments to their railroads. For instance, in Switzerland the Federal Legislature has adopted a proposition for state ownership. But upon the whole, the general relations of the different governments of the world to the railroads remain as they existed at the time of said report.

Can it be said in the face of these statistics and views of various writers on this subject that this country is ready to seriously consider the question of the Government ownership of railroads? I think not. Not, in my opinion, until all the methods of regulation have been fairly tried and failed. Should the National Government enter upon an experiment so uncertain in its results and so fraught with danger to its institutions? I confess the longer the present chaos in the conduct of our railway business is permitted to exist the nearer shall we approach the question of state ownership, and no time is to be lost in inaugurating a stringent regulation of the railways by Federal and State authority to avert this crisis.

In what, then, is this regulation to consist in order to bring about order out of the present state of confusion, and to protect the people against further abuses, and to secure stability and uniformity of rates alike just and reasonable to the railways and the people?

I answer that it consists in the strengthening of the present Interstate Commerce Commission, by investing it with legislative powers to fix and maintain maximum and minimum rates in freight and passenger traffic; with general administrative powers to regulate interstate commerce in all its details, making its orders, reports, and findings conclusive and lawful until they are challenged in the courts and found to be unlawful.

To show that Congress has this power, I beg to offer the following decisions and precedents of the courts:

POWER OF CONGRESS OVER INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Congress has power "to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court." (Cons. U. S., section 8, clause 9.)

To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes. (Cons. U. S., section 8, clause 3, Article I.)

The making and fixing of rates is a legislative and not a judicial function, and the decisions are uniform in declaring that statutes creating railroad commissions, and giving them the power to make and fix rates, are not unconstitutional as delegating a legislative power which belongs only to the legislature itself. (8 Am. and Eng. Ency. of Law, 911; R. R. *vs.* Dey, 4 Ry. and Corp. L. J., 465; Granger Cases, 94 U. S., 113-187; State *vs.* R. R. Co., 37 N. W., 782; State *vs.* R. R. Co., 35 N. W., 118; 36 Ib., 306; Tilley *vs.* R. R. Co., 5 F. R., 641; Georgia R., etc., Co., *vs.* Smith, 70 Geo., 694; N. Y. and N. E. R. R. Co. *vs.* Town of Bristol, 151 U. S., 556; Reagan *vs.* F. L. and T. Co., 154 U. S., 362, and cases quoted; Ames *vs.* Un. Pac. Ry. Co., 64 F. R., 165.

When the law has confided to a special tribunal the authority to hear and determine certain matters arising in the course of its duties, the decision of that tribunal, within the scope of its authority, is conclusive upon all others. (Johnson *vs.* Towsley, 13 Wall., 72.)

The legislature's determination, either directly or indirectly, of what is reasonable is conclusive, subject only to charter rights and to the fact that the rates established will give some compensation to the carrier. (Attorney-General *vs.* Old C. R. Co., 22 L. A. R., 112; C. and N. W. R. Co. *vs.* Dey, 35 F. R., 866.)

The power to regulate is to prescribe the rule by which the commerce is to be governed. This power, like all others vested in Congress, is complete in itself, may be exercised to its utmost extent, and acknowledges no limitations other than are prescribed in the Constitution. If, as has already been understood, the sovereignty of Congress, though limited to specified objects, is plenary as to those objects, the power over commerce with foreign nations and among the several States is vested in Congress as absolutely as it would be in a single government having in its constitution the same restrictions in the exercise of the power as are found in the Constitution of the United States. (Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, 9 Wh., 1, 197.)

It is obvious that the Government, in regulating commerce with foreign nations and among the States, may use means that may also be employed by a State in the exercise of its acknowledged powers—that, for example, of regulating commerce within a State. (Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, 9 Wh., 204.)

The power to regulate commerce * * * amounts to nothing more than a power to limit and restrain it at pleasure. (Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, 9 Wh., 227.)

It may be doubted whether any of the evils proceeding from the feebleness of the Federal Government contributed more to that great revolution which induced the present system than the deep and general conviction that commerce ought to be regulated by Congress. It is not, therefore, matter of surprise that the grant should be as extensive as the mischief and should comprehend all foreign commerce and all commerce arising among the States. (Brown *vs.* Maryland, 12 Wh., 446.)

The power to regulate commerce includes that of punishing all offenses against commerce. (U. S. *vs.* Coombs, 12 Pet., 72.)

The design and object of that power, as evinced in the history of the Constitution, was to establish a perfect equality amongst the several States as to commercial rights, and to prevent unjust and invidious distinctions which local jealousies or local and partial interests might be disposed to introduce and maintain. (Veazie *vs.* Moor, 14 How., 574.)

Commerce is a term of the largest import. * * * The power to regulate it embraces all the instruments by which such commerce may be conducted. (Welton *vs.* Missouri, 91 U. S., 280.)

The power conferred upon Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States is not confined to the instrumentalities of commerce known or in use when the Constitution was adopted, but keeps pace with the progress of the country, and adapts itself to the new developments of time and of circumstances. It was intended for the government of the business to which it relates at all times and under all circumstances; and it is not only the right but the duty of Congress to take care that intercourse among the States and the transmission of intelligence are not obstructed or unnecessarily encumbered by State legislation. (Pa. Tel. Co. *vs.* W. U. Tel. Co., 96 U. S., 9.)

The power to regulate that commerce * * * vested in Congress is the power to prescribe the rules by which it shall be governed—that is, the conditions upon which it shall be conducted. * * * The power also embraces within its control all the instrumentalities by which that commerce may be carried on, and the means by which it may be aided and encouraged. (Gloucester Ferry Co. *vs.* Penn., 114 U. S. 203.)

When a commodity has begun to move as an article of trade from one State to another, commerce in that commodity between the States has commenced. (The *Daniel Ball*, 10 Wall., 565.)

But this movement does not begin until the articles have been shipped or started for transportation from the one State to the other. (Coe *vs.* Errol, 116 U. S., 517.)

This species of legislation is one which must be, if established at all, of a general and national character. (Wabash Rwy. Co. *vs.* Ill., 118 U. S., 577.)

For the regulation of commerce as thus defined there can be only one system of rules applicable alike to the whole country; and the authority which can act for the whole country can alone adopt such a system. (County of Mobile *vs.* Kimball, 102 U. S., 691.)

The power to regulate commerce embraces a vast field, containing not only many but exceedingly various subjects quite unlike in their nature. (Cooley *vs.* Board of Wardens, 12 How., 299.)

The power to regulate commerce among the several States is granted to Congress in terms as absolute as is the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations. (Brown *vs.* Houston, 114 U. S., 622.)

The uses of railroad corporations are public, and therefore they are subject to legislative control in all respects necessary to protect the public against danger, injustice, and oppression. (N. Y. and N. E. R. Co. *vs.* Bristol, 151 U. S., 556.)

Congress has plenary power, subject to the limitations imposed by the Constitution, to prescribe the rule by which commerce among the several States is to be governed, and may, in its discretion, employ any appropriate means, not forbidden by the Constitution, to carry into effect, and accomplish the objects of, a power given to it by the Constitution. (I. C. C. *vs.* Brimson, 154 U. S., 447.)

The making and fixing of rates by either a legislature directly or by a commission do not work a deprivation of property without due process of law. (Munn *vs.* Ill., 94 U. S., 113; Davidson *vs.* New Orleans, 96 U. S., 97; Stone *vs.* F. L. and T. Co., 116 U. S., 307; Dow *vs.* Beidelman, 125 U. S., 680; Minneap. and St. L. R. Co. *vs.* Beckwith, 129 U. S., 26, and cases cited; Budd *vs.* New York, 143 U. S., 517; N. Y. and N. E. R. Co. *vs.* Town of Bristol, 151 U. S., 556; Reagan *vs.* F. L. and T. Co., 154 U. S., 362.)

The State does not lose the right to fix the price because an individual voluntarily undertakes to do the (public) work. (Budd *vs.* N. Y., 143 U. S., 517.)

The Nebraska statute fixing maximum rates is not obnoxious to the fourteenth amendment. (Ames *vs.* Un. Pac. Ry. Co., 64 F. R., 165.)

The compelling of railway companies to comply with the order of railroad commissioners regulating rates is due process of law. (8 Am. and Eng. Ency. of Law, 911; Chicago, etc., R. Co. *vs.* Becker, 32 F. R., 849; L. and N. R. Co. *vs.* R. R. Com., 16 Am. and Eng. R. Cas., 1; Oregon R. Com. *vs.* Oregon R. and N. Co., 35 Am. and Eng. R. Cas., 542; State *vs.* C., M. and St. P. R. Co., 37 N. W., 782; Stone *vs.* Natchez, 62 Miss., 646; Stone *vs.* Trust Co., 116 U. S., 307; State *vs.* Fremont, etc., R. Co., 32 Am. and Eng. R. Cas., 426; People *vs.* N. Y., L. E. and W. R. Co., 104 N. Y., 58; State *vs.* R. R. Co., 37 Conn., 153.

The principal objects of the interstate-commerce act were to secure just and reasonable charges for transportation. * * * (I. C. C. *vs.* B. & O. R. R. Co., 145 U. S., 263.)

It is difficult to perceive how the power to fix and regulate the charges for such transportation can be considered in any other light than that of a power to regulate commerce. (Ill. C. R. Co. *vs.* Stone, 20 F. R., 463.)

It is not doubted that Congress has the power to go beyond the general regulations of commerce which it is accustomed to establish and to descend to the most minute directions if it shall be deemed advisable. (Cooley, Const. Lim., 732, quoted with approval by Mr. Justice Field in the case of Gloucester Ferry Co. *vs.* Com. of Pa., 114 U. S., 196.)

That this power to regulate by fixing charges for interstate transportation is vested solely in Congress by Article I, section 8, paragraph 3, of the Constitution of the United States is, in my opinion, equally well settled by numerous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. (Mobile & O. R. Co. *vs.* Sessions, 28 F. R., 592.)

Several of the State statutes, under State constitutions containing nearly identical provisions on the subject as the Federal Constitution, allowing State railroad commissions to make and fix railway rates for such States, which said rates were to be operative until set aside by the courts, have been upheld as valid and constitutional by the United States Supreme Court. (See P. & A. R. Co. *vs.* State, 3 L. R. A., 661, with extensive notes.)

This Federal commission has assigned to it the duties, and performs for the United States in respect to that interstate commerce, committed by the Constitution to the exclusive care and jurisdiction of Congress, the same functions which State commissioners exercise in respect to local or purely internal commerce, over which the States appointing them have exclusive control. Their validity in their respective spheres of operation stands upon the same footing. The validity of State commissioners, invested with powers as ample and large as those conferred upon the Federal commission, have not been successfully questioned when limited to that local or internal commerce over which the States have exclusive jurisdiction; and no valid reason is seen for doubting or questioning the authority of Congress, under its sovereign and exclusive power to regulate commerce among the several States, to create like commissions for the purpose of supervising, investigating, and reporting upon matters or complaints connected with or growing out of interstate commerce. What one sovereign may do in respect to matters within its exclusive control the other may certainly do in respect to matters over which it has exclusive authority. (Ky. and Ind. Bridge Co. *vs.* L. and N. R. Co., 2 I. C. Rep., 380.)

The power granted to Congress to regulate commerce is necessarily exclusive whenever the subjects of it are national or admit only of one uniform system or plan of regulation throughout the country. * * * In the matter of interstate commerce the United States are but one country, and are and must be subject to one system of regulation and not to a multitude of systems. (Robbins *vs.* Shelby Co., etc., 120 U. S., 489; Stoutenburgh *vs.* Hennick, 129 U. S., 141.)

Congress may, under certain conditions, reduce the rates of fare on the Union Pacific Railroad, if unreasonable, and fix and establish the same by law. (12 Stat. L., 497, sec. 18. This statute is discussed by Mr. Justice Brewer in Ames *vs.* Un. Pac. Ry. Co., 64 F. R., 165, and held not to conclude the State of Nebraska from fixing rates until Congress takes action.)

This act (of Colorado) was intended to apply to intrastate traffic the same wholesome rules and regulations which Congress two years thereafter applied to commerce between the States. (Un. Pac. Ry. Co. *vs.* Goodridge, 149 U. S., 680.)

The Interstate Commerce Commission is an administrative board, and the courts are only to be resorted to when the commission prefers to enforce the provisions of the statute by a direct proceeding in the court or when the orders of the commission have been disregarded. (I. C. C. *vs.* C., N. O. and T. P. Ry. Co., 162 U. S., 184.)

The entire commerce of the United States, foreign and interstate, is subject to the provisions of the act of Congress to regulate commerce. (Tex. and Pac. Ry. Co. *vs.* I. C. C., 162 U. S., 197.)

Upon the power of legislatures to fix tolls, rates, or prices, see note to case of Winchester and L. Turnpike R. Co. *vs.* Croxton, 33 L. R. A. 177.

A statute imposing a penalty for charging more than just and reasonable compensation for the services of a carrier, without fixing any standard to determine what is just and reasonable, thus leaving the criminality of the carrier's act to depend on the jury's view of the reasonableness of a rate charged, is in violation of the constitutional provision against taking property without due process of law. (L. and N. R. Co. *vs.* Kentucky, 33 L. R. A., 209.)

Penalties can not be thus inflicted at the discretion of a jury. * * * The legislature can not delegate this power to a jury. If it can declare it a criminal act for a railroad corporation to take more than a "fair and just return" on its investments, it must, in order to maintain the validity of the law, define with reasonable certainty what would constitute such "fair and just return." (L. and N. R. Co. *vs.* R. R. Com., 19 F. R., 679.)

The Supreme Court of the United States, in Railroad Commission Cases, 116 U. S., 336, refers to the last-named case and substantially approves it.

Although a statute has been held to be unconstitutional which left it to the jury to determine whether or not a charge was excessive and unreasonable, in order to ascertain whether a penalty is recoverable, yet, where the action is merely for recovery of the illegal excess over reasonable rates, this is a question which is a proper one for a jury. (8 Am. and Eng. Ency. of Law, 935.)

The Iowa railroad commission act was attacked for uncertainty on the ground that it did not prescribe what should constitute a reasonable rate; but as the statute declared that the rate fixed by the commission should be prima facie evidence that it was reasonable, although the accused could show in defense that it was not reasonable, the supreme court of the State held that the statute was sufficiently definite, since the rate was fixed, although it was subject to attack in the courts. To the claim that the commissioner's rate would not secure the accused from conviction if it was excessive the court declared that the State was precluded from denying that the commissioner's rate was a reasonable one. (Bur. C. R. and N. R. Co. *vs.* Dey, 12 L. R. A. 436.)

The same decision in substance was made on this question by Judge Brewer, then of the United States circuit court, in the case of C. and N. W. R. Co. *vs.* Dey, 35 Fed. Rep., 866.

The Illinois act providing that a charge by a railroad company of more than reasonable rates shall constitute extortion is held to be sufficiently definite when construed with another section which provides that the railroad commission shall make a schedule of reasonable maximum rates. (C., B. and Q. R. Co. *vs.* People, 77 Ill., 443.)

And the validity of this provision of the Illinois statute has been further established by the Illinois supreme court. (See C., B. and Q. R. Co. *vs.*

Jones, 149 Ill., 361, 24 L. R. A., 141; Stone *vs.* F., L. and T. Co., 116 U. S., 307, deciding the same way the Mississippi statute.)

The Georgia statute is not violated unless the rates charged exceed those fixed by the commission. (Sorrell *vs.* Cent. R. R., 75 Ga., 500.)

But in order to constitute a crime the act must be one which the party is able to know in advance whether it is criminal or not. The criminality of an act can not depend upon whether a jury may think it reasonable or unreasonable. (Tozer *vs.* U. S., 52 F. R., 917.)

An inquiry whether rates of carriers are reasonable or not is a judicial act; but to prescribe rates for the future is a legislative act. That Congress has transferred to any administrative body the power to prescribe a tariff of rates for carriage by a common carrier is not to be presumed or implied from any doubtful and uncertain language. (I. C. C. *vs.* C., N. O. and T. P. R. Co., 167 U. S., 479.)

In the case of Munn *vs.* Illinois, Ninety-fourth United States supra, the Supreme Court of the United States, after a thorough review of the American and English authorities, has laid down the following fundamental principles governing public carriers and other quasi public institutions:

1. Under the powers inherent in every sovereignty, a government may regulate the conduct of its citizens toward each other, and, when necessary for the public good, the manner in which each shall use his own property.

2. It has, in the exercise of these powers, been customary in England from time immemorial, and in this country from the first colonization, to regulate ferries, common carriers, hackmen, bakers, millers, wharfingers, auctioneers, innkeepers, and many other matters of like quality, and in so doing to fix a maximum charge to be made for services rendered, accommodations furnished, and articles sold.

3. The fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution does not in any wise amend the law in this particular.

4. When the owner of property devotes it to a use in which the public has an interest, he in effect grants to the public an interest in such use, and must to the extent of that interest submit to be controlled by the public.

5. The limitation by legislative enactment of the rate of charges for services rendered in an employment of a public nature, or for the use of property in which the public has an interest, establishes no new principle in the law, but only gives a new effect to an old one.

Thus the highest court has permanently established the broad principle that the public have the right to regulate charges in all enterprises effected with a public use. To this doctrine all the courts have steadfastly adhered. In this leading case it was also held that the courts had no right to interfere with the rates fixed by the lawmaking power. This doctrine, however, has been since somewhat qualified in the case of Reagan *vs.* Trust Company (154 U. S., 412) and other cases there cited, where it is held that when rates are confiscatory the courts may so declare and relegate the matter back to the lawmaking power for new rates, by which a reasonable profit is left to the carrier. But the principle that the legislative power, either directly, or indirectly through a commission, can fix rates of freight and passenger traffic within this constitutional limitation has been uniformly upheld in all the decisions of the United States Supreme Court upon this subject. In a recent case, that of Livingston *vs.* Sanford (164 U. S., 578), the court uses the following language:

> We could not say that the act was unconstitutional because the company (as is alleged and admitted) could not earn more than 4 per cent on its capital stock.
>
> It can not be said that a corporation is entitled as of right and without reference to the interest of the public to realize any given per cent on capital stock.
>
> When the question arises whether the legislature has exceeded its constitutional power in prescribing the rates to be charged by a corporation controlling a public highway, stockholders are not the only persons whose rights or interests are to be considered. The rights of the public are not to be ignored.

The court further says:

> The public can not properly be subjected to unreasonable rates in order simply that stockholders may earn dividends. * * * If a corporation can not maintain such a highway and earn dividends for stockholders, it is a misfortune for it and them which the Constitution does not require to be remedied by imposing unjust burdens upon the public.

In the case of Chicago *vs.* Wellman (143 U. S., 339), where the act of the Wisconsin legislature fixing railroad fares at 2 cents per mile was challenged, the courts say:

> Before the court would declare such an act unconstitutional because the rates prevented stockholders receiving any dividend or bondholders any interest, the court must be fully advised as to what was done with the earnings; otherwise by exorbitant or unreasonable salaries or in some other improper way the company might tax the public with unreasonable charges. Unless such things are negatived by proof of reasonable salaries and expenses, or if the record is silent, the legislative rate will be sustained.

This principle was reaffirmed in Regan *vs.* Trust Company (U. S., supra). In Dowe *vs.* Beidelman (125 U. S., 680) it was held that rates which would pay only 1½ per cent on the original cost of the road were not illegal when the road is held by a reorganized company or its trustees after foreclosure. Even in charter exemptions it has been held that provisions in a railroad charter permitting the company from time to time to fix rates, etc., does not constitute a contract restricting the legislature from the power of fixing or reducing charges. (Stone *vs.* Farmers' Company, 116 U. S., 307; Stone *vs.* Illinois, id., 349; 134 U. S., 418; 108 U. S., 526; 94 U. S., 164; 132 U. S., 75.)

In short, the United States Supreme Court has declared that the railroads are chartered and built for the public benefit, and that the pecuniary profit of the owners is purely incidental.

It is a common mistake which some people still make, to look upon railways solely as the private property of the owners. These people forget that the railways are connected with the public interest, that they are quasi public corporations, and that their freight and passenger charges partake of the nature of public taxation, which is always subject to legislative control; that the interest of the public is paramount, and that the maxim "Suprema lex salus populi" is the true foundation upon which they exist.

It follows therefore that Congress has not only authority to delegate its power of fixing rates to a commission, but that it can invest this commission with power to examine and look into the character of the expenditures and management of the railways, and limit them to a reasonable net profit on the real value of their properties, without taking into account watered stock and bonds, exorbitant salaries, illegal disbursements or lobbying, and paying election and newspaper expenses, as well as all other extravagant expenditures. If we estimate the actual value of all railroad properties in this country in round figures at, say, $5,000,000,000, and their gross annual earnings in round figures at $1,000,000,000, we have a gross income of 20 per cent on said actual value, a higher gross profit than any legitimate business yields in this country.

Most of these earnings are expended for operating expenses, amounting, in round numbers, to $700,000,000. It would not only be to the interest of the public but that of the investor in railroad properties to have this item of expenditure brought under a system of thoroughgoing public accounting, when it would be found that much of this enormous expenditure was unwarranted and extravagant.

It must be remembered that this is a larger sum by $200,000,000 than that which is expended annually for the maintenance of the National Government, and includes salaries to officials in many instances which are double those paid by a single State to its governor and all of its other executive officers, and sometimes ten times what such State pays its chief executive. It also includes other large amounts for illegal expenditures, such as lobbying, running newspapers, and election expenses.

It is the right of the people to be informed of the character and amount of these expenditures for operating the railways and to have those which are illegal discarded, in the estimate of fixing rates on freight and passengers. This power of Congress to regulate commerce extends also to the matter of classification of freights. Under the present practice of diversified classification by the railways in different sections of the country, much serious dissatisfaction is occasioned among shippers. Charges of unjust discriminations between rival communities or kindred articles are of frequent occurrence, without adequate means of prevention or regulation on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It should be the object of the law to secure to the public impartial treatment on behalf of the railways in this respect.

In fact it is impossible to intelligently fix rates until some system of uniform classification has been established. It is admitted on the part of the railways that without legislative initiative the railways can never be induced to agree upon the work of classification, which they confess is highly desirable.

The interchange of traffic between connecting lines and the continuous carriage of freights from the place of shipment to the place of destination is another matter to which the effort of a commission can be directed, backed with ample power to enforce it.

Suitable fines and penalties to enforce all the orders and regulations of the commission is another implied power under the authority above quoted which should be clearly provided by Congress to reach all cases of infractions, either when permitted by the officers and agents of the railway companies or by the corporations themselves.

The power of the commission so delegated to it that its orders and regulations shall become effective without the aid of the courts, and until set aside by them for unconstitutionality, is clear and constitutes more than any other feature the efficiency of administrative regulation. In fact, the power of Congress is most ample to delegate full and complete authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission as a legislative and an administrative body to regulate interstate commerce in all its details, so as to make it at once satisfactory both to the carriers and the shippers upon the present basis of private ownership, and to make railway transportation far more efficient than it possibly could be made under the present cut-throat system or under State ownership.

Such interstate regulation, together with intelligent cooperative State regulation, is, in my opinion, the best system that could at this time, at least, be devised, and one which is entirely practicable.

Up to the time that the United States Supreme Court decided affirmatively that the Interstate Commerce Commission had no implied power to fix rates (May 24, 1897) under the act of February 4, 1887, it was generally believed that the latter embraced this power, and for ten years both the commission and the railways had pretty well accepted this doctrine, until finally the commission's power in this respect was directly challenged by the large traffic associations. These cases are known as the Freight Bureau Cases (167 U. S.). The commission in these cases found that the rates of the various railways who were defendants were unreasonable and in violation of the provisions of said interstate-commerce act, and ordered said defendants to desist from further charging such rates. The railroad companies having failed to

comply with said order, the commission, under section 16 of said act, instituted suit in the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of Ohio to compel obedience thereto.

The said circuit court dismissed the bill, from which decree an appeal was taken to the court of appeals, and that court submitted the issue to the United States Supreme Court whether the commission had power to fix rates.

On the 24th day of May, 1897, the Supreme Court of the United States delivered its opinion, deciding that the Interstate Commerce Commission had no such power under said act.

The court among other things says:

Before the passage of the act it was generally believed that there were great abuses in railroad management and railroad transportation, and the grave question which Congress had to consider was how those abuses should be corrected and what control should be taken of the business of such corporations.

The present inquiry is limited to the question as to what it determined should be done with reference to the matter of rates. There were three obvious and dissimilar courses open for consideration. Congress might itself prescribe the rates, or it might commit to some subordinate tribunal this duty; or it might leave with the companies the right to fix rates, subject to regulations and restrictions, as well as to that rule which is as old as the existence of common carriers, to wit, that rates must be reasonable. There is nothing in the act fixing rates.

The court, then, after going over the act, further says:

The question debated is whether it (Congress) vested in the commission the power and the duty to fix rates, etc. The grant of such power is never to be implied. The power itself is so vast and comprehensive, so largely affecting the rights of carriers and shippers, as well as indirectly all commercial transactions, the language by which the power is given had been so often used, and was so familiar to the legislative mind and capable of such definite and exact statement, that no just rule of construction would tolerate of such grant by mere implication. Administrative control over railroads through boards or commissions was no new thing. It had been resorted to in England and in many of the States of this Union, etc.

Then, after quoting many of the legislative acts of different States authorizing commissions to fix rates, the court concludes:

Our conclusion, then, is that Congress has not conferred upon the commission the legislative power of prescribing rates, either maximum or minimum or absolute. As it did not give the express power to the commission, it did not intend to secure the same result indirectly by empowering that tribunal to determine what in reference to the past was reasonable and just, whether as maximum, minimum, or absolute, and then enable it to obtain from the courts a peremptory order that in the future the railroad company should follow the rates thus determined to have been in the past reasonable and just.

Mr. Justice Harlan dissented. (Interstate Commerce Commission *vs.* Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, 167 United States, 479.)

Thus it will be observed that the Interstate Commerce Commission has neither express nor implied power under said act to fix rates, and that the railways alone have this power; and that the only way in which such rates can be questioned is by direct suit at common law in a court of competent jurisdiction upon complaint of a shipper that rates are unreasonable and unjust. Of course, such a proceeding leaves the shipper practically without a remedy, as the great majority of shippers are financially and otherwise not able to cope with the railway companies upon such a question in the courts. So that this decision is not only far-reaching in its consequences, but virtually emasculates the said act and leaves nothing of it of any force, except section 5, prohibiting pooling. With this out of the way, the status of the railways would be exactly where it was when the interstate-commerce act was passed ten years ago, with the additional power of pooling conceded to the railroads.

It is therefore the plain duty of Congress—

1. To empower the commission to fix and maintain maximum and minimum rates upon complaint made or upon its own motion and after a full and fair investigation of the facts.

2. To so amend the law as to provide for the interchange of traffic between connecting lines and to enforce the continuous carriage of freight from the place of shipment to the place of destination.

3. To empower the commission to prescribe uniform classification of freight,

4. To empower the commission to prescribe and enforce an efficient system of accounting, so as to ascertain reliable data of the value of the railroads and their annual income and expenditures, etc.

5. To so amend the law as to make the orders, proceedings, and regulations of the commission effective by denouncing adequate fines and penalties for the violation of such orders, proceedings, and regulations, and by placing the onus probandi that rates are unreasonable and the orders of the commission erroneous upon the railway companies.

In addition to all this, it will be necessary to amend section 4 of the act concerning the long and short haul so as to meet the effect of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Interstate Commerce Commission *vs.* Alabama Midland Railway Company et al., decided November 9, 1897, in which the court holds that competition in interstate freight rates may be taken into account as one of the dissimilar conditions and circumstances by which a carrier may ignore this section of the law without first applying to the Interstate Commission for authority to do so. This section should not be suspended for any cause except when the carrier is directly authorized to do so by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as without its active effect intermediate points are absolutely at the mercy of the carriers and the grossest inequalities must follow and the most injurious discriminations result.

The above amendments to the original act, together with a few minor amendments, will make the act what it was intended to be—a protection of the people against the greed of railway corporations, as well as other corporations who grow and thrive into trusts upon the illegitimate favors of freight discriminations and rebates.

The power of the commission to fix minimum as well as maximum rates would protect the railways against unjust and unreasonable competition and rate cutting, and would at once remove all just contention on their part for railroad pooling. It would effectually remove every reasonable ground for legalized pooling, but would have none of the objectionable consequences which pooling would entail upon the shippers and producers, and would go far toward maintaining uniformity and stability of rates, while the power of the commission to fix reasonable maximum rates would inure to the benefit of the shipper and producer, would secure cheaper transportation rates generally to the people, and would still leave a legitimate profit to legitimate railroad investment. Such a power vested in a commission would soon be recognized by the railway companies, and in a short time there would be a voluntary scaling of rates to a reasonable basis on the part of the railways without special interposition by the commission. Once let the railroads know that their rates must not be extortionate and they would soon adjust them upon a fair principle. With lower rates of freight, the business of the railways would increase correspondingly as the shipper and producer prospered. Under the commission's power to fix rates and the power it already possesses to prevent discriminations and abuses, together with the other amendments suggested, clique enterprises and trusts alone would be restricted, if not destroyed, and impartial treatment to all shippers and producers would secure equality of opportunity to all.

The compulsion of an interchange of traffic between connecting lines and a continuous carriage of freights from the point of shipment to the point of destination is of the utmost importance and should rest primarily in the hands of the commission.

The law as it now stands is inadequate, and railway companies who are hostile to each other can not be forced to carry the freights of connecting lines, although their roads may furnish the shortest and best route for through carriage. In England, upon application of a connecting line, or any person interested in through traffic, the commission can force such interchange of freight in the interest of the public by fixing and apportioning the proper rates to which connecting lines are entitled, and of course proper safeguards are provided in the interest of the connecting lines.

A similar provision in the interstate-commerce law is all that is required.

When it is considered that the transportation of freight involves the handling and carrying of a great variety of commodities of different weight, bulk, size, condition, risk, value, and character, it can be easily understood that a classification of this freight matter is of prime necessity in order to fix freight rates, and that classification of freight is in fact the foundation of fixing reasonable and just rates. Unless there can be a thorough classification of the various commodities of the entire commerce of the country no reliable basis for fixed freight charges can be made, and although some of the great trunk lines have done much to approximate such classification, there can never be uniformity in this direction until the Government takes the initiative and compels the different railways to conform to a general classification, as under the present system of private classification local and individual interests stand in the way of uniformity.

On the other hand, all interests, both of the railways and of commerce, concede the desirability of a single uniform freight classification, and all that is needed is to give the commission the power to inaugurate it, and little, if any, opposition on the part of the railway is probable.

A uniform system of accounts by the railways under close supervision and control of the commission is also of first importance. The expenditures made by the railways should be open to full and thorough inspection by the commission, so that it may be determined whether they are warranted or not in passing upon the question of reasonable rates. Frequent reports of the earnings of railways and operating expenses under specific supervision of the commission are necessary to the protection of the public and the stockholders alike, and must constitute one of the principal features of public regulation.

That the orders and rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be self-enforcing, without the additional machinery of the courts, in order to become efficient and bring about the public regulation so much desired, must be self-evident and can not be

questioned on constitutional grounds at this time. The Supreme Court of the United States having uniformly held that Congress has the exclusive power to regulate interstate commerce in all of its details and to delegate this power to a commission, and that when a business or property is connected with a public use such property or business becomes subject to legislative control; that due process of the law of the land in the matter of public control is one which, following the forms of law as appropriate to the case, is just to the parties to be affected and does not necessarily include a trial or a judgment of a court; that when the law has confided to a special tribune the authority to hear and determine certain matters arising in the course of its duties, the decision of that tribunal, within the scope of its authority, is conclusive upon all others, there can be little room or doubt that when the commission has fairly passed upon the facts, after due and full notice to the parties at interest in a question affecting the regulation of interstate commerce, such finding is conclusive, unless it is confiscatory in its nature, and that such finding can be enforced by proper fines and penalties enacted by Congress and to apply in the event of disobedience on the part of the railway to such findings.

Local tax assessors and boards of equalization in most if not all the States of the Union now pass upon the question of valuation of the properties of the railways, and in some instances without the right of appeal. Upon what legal ground can it be said that a national railroad commission shall not have the right, under the Constitution of the United States and the interstate-commerce law, to say what rates shall be charged by the railways, what classification of freights they must adopt, what connecting lines they must use in the carriage of interstate commerce, what proportion of the freight and revenues they are entitled to, and how they must keep their accounts, etc.? None; unless such action on the part of the commission is arbitrary, unjust, unfair, and deprives the railway of all profit and forces it to carry freight for nothing.

In that event the railways could at once resort to the courts and relieve themselves of illegal oppression and protect themselves against irreparable injury by injunction against the orders of the commission. But why should the lawmaking power forever be placing the people in the attitude of supplicants and forcing its commission to resort to the courts as a common litigant in order to enforce its rules, orders, and proceedings legally and constitutionally made and declared in the first instance? It is time that the railway companies are taught the lesson that they must obey the orders of the commission, under adequate fine and penalties fixed by Congress for their infraction, like they are required to respond to the assessment of a local tax assessor or any equalization board under a State law, and that if such order is unconstitutional, the onus probandi is upon the railways and not the commission.

This is the theory upon which the railroad-commission law of Texas has been constructed, and although its constitutionality has been combated in the courts it has not been declared unconstitutional and is to-day the most efficient law of its kind in all the States of the Union. Let the commission be required to give the railways a full and fair opportunity to be heard and make a thorough investigation into the facts of matters upon which it is to decide in questions affecting interstate commerce. Let it fix a reasonable time before its orders or rules shall be effective. Let the railways have the right in the meantime to enjoin the order of the commission, but let the order be conclusive when the time has expired unless the same is set aside by the commission upon new application on the part of the railways; and lastly, let there be an adequate penalty under the law to enforce the action of the commission.

As the law now stands, the commission must bring suit in one of the circuit courts of the United States to enforce its order, and is forced to try the matter there de novo, not upon the record and proceedings had before such commission, but upon new and such additional testimony as the railway may choose to offer, which has the effect of making a new case and a different question from those passed upon by the commission, and usually results in defeating the order of the commission. For instance, if the commission should find that rates are unreasonable and then resort to the court and attempt, on the face of the proof before it, to show such rates to be unreasonable, the railway could by additional proof show that the rates were not unreasonable. But amend the law so that when the commission has investigated a rate and found it to be unreasonable and has fixed a rate for the future, then, without further action on the part of the court, the railway shall, under penalty of the law, observe the rate so fixed at a certain time stipulated in the order of the commission, unless the company resorts to the court and enjoins such order on the ground that it is confiscatory or erroneous.

In that event the railway company would be apt to make its full defense before the commission in the first instance rather than expose itself to the penalty and the burden of a suit in court against the commission. The railway companies would respond promptly to the summons of the commission and submit to its process and investigation with greater alacrity. The investigations before the commission would be attended by the parties at interest, with their full defense and their testimony, and they would exhaust their efforts to convince the commission that their rates were reasonable. The commission, on the other hand, assuming that its orders were self-enforcing unless set aside by the courts for grave error, would exercise its great power with caution and fairness, and the courts would not be prone to enjoin the order of the commission except upon plain error or abuse of power; all of which would soon tend to make the orders of the commission what they should be—the official acts of a legislative and administrative board, which could only be set aside upon the showing that they were clearly wrong, by those whom they were intended to affect, and which would enforce themselves by proper penalties affixed by Congress for their infraction.

These are, briefly stated, the principle reforms which I would advocate in our transportation system and which are contained in my bill (H. R. 4060) introduced by me at the present session.

Of course this bill contains other amendments of minor importance—for instance, such as will include express companies, sleeping cars, and all other improved cars used by private companies. The bill also guards against any discrimination in favor of foreign transportation companies, and subjects all traffic coming from a foreign country to the provisions of the interstate-commerce act as soon as it reaches this country, so that freight coming from a foreign country can not be carried on so-called import rates, but must be carried for the same rates as domestic freight under similar conditions and circumstances confining these to domestic territory. Under the law as it stands now importers frequently secure better rates than domestic shippers, and goods are carried frequently cheaper from points abroad to points in the United States than between points wholly in this country, thus discriminating in favor of foreign enterprise at the expense of domestic enterprise.

Clauses as to the publication of advances and reductions in freight rates are so amended as to require publication for sixty days instead of ten and three days, as under the present law, except when otherwise ordered by the commission. The present limit is too short and does not afford the commission sufficient time to scrutinize rates and has a decided tendency to make rates both arbitrary and unstable.

The names of the several carriers who are parties to joint tariffs shall be specified, and evidence of concurrence by each of the parties thereto shall be shown or attached to the copy of such joint tariffs, etc. And the commission shall not only prescribe the form of schedules and joint tariff sheets, but enforce obedience on the part of the carriers thereto, such copies of schedules and tariffs to be filed with the commission and preserved as public records and to be used as prima facie evidence in investigations before the commission and in all judicial proceedings. So all copies of contracts, agreements, or arrangements between common carriers shall be so filed and used as evidence; also all statistics, tables, and figures contained in annual reports of carriers to the commission.

The penalties denounced against the officers and agents of carriers shall include the corporations themselves, as the present law applies its penalties only to such officers and agents and makes it difficult in most instances to discover the guilty official, the corporation persisting in the meantime in its infractions of the law. By making the carrier corporation amenable to a pecuniary fine a stricter observance of the law will be secured. A similar provision in the Texas statutes has but recently secured voluntary pleas of guilty of infractions of that statute by a corporation amounting to $25,000 for unlawful freight discriminations.

In cases where the commission has found that a common carrier has injured a private party by reason of discriminations and abuses, and such finding provides for the payment of money by such common carriers by way of reparation to any injured person or party and payment is refused, such person or party may bring a suit in any State court of competent jurisdiction where such person or party resides or such carrier may have an office and operate its line, and the conduct and proceedings in such suit, including appeal, shall be determined by the laws of the State applicable to other civil suits for damages or extortion, but such suit may also be brought at the option of the plaintiff in the United States court.

Provision is also made for special agents of the commission, not exceeding ten in number, to prosecute any inquiry of the commission necessary to the performance of its duties in any part of the United States—into any question of fact pertaining to the business of the commission.

I am not unmindful of the fact that on the one hand this bill will be attacked by many of the railway companies as inquisitorial and destructive of property rights, and that on the other hand socialists will condemn it as a mere palliative, which will fail to bring about the desired reform. But I shall content myself in adopting a course which lies in the middle of these two extremes,

as frequently the truth and true reform are to be found midway between two conflicting theories.

The theory of abandoning all governmental regulation of transportation and leaving it to self-regulation is utterly indefensible and must result, as already stated, in the control of the Government by the transportation companies and their natural allies, the trusts and syndicates; while the change from private to national ownership of the railways not only involves a radical change of our industrial conditions, but a like change of our present civil government. Once assume the right of control by national ownership of the means of transportation, and establish the relation of the Federal Government toward a private enterprise of such magnitude to be based upon a theory of collectivism, and not only do we expose every other private enterprise to like governmental absorption, acknowledging the principle of the socialist that all means of production and distribution should be owned and operated by the nation for the common weal, but we admit an innovation upon our entire theory of economics, which now rests upon the competitive principle—an innovation which will not only change this to the theory of collectivism, but actually change completely our theory of government.

If, as is contended by some modern political economists, governments should own and operate in the interest of the public all enterprises which are monopolistic in their tendency and which exclude private competition or unduly restrict it, could we halt at Government ownership of railroads? Would this not require us—to be consistent—to include the mines, factories, and in fact all large industrial and commercial enterprises which have a tendency to crush out private activity? Would such a course in its logical scope not force us squarely upon the socialistic idea to destroy not only all competition, but all private capital, and convert the same into collectivism and state capitalism, to be owned and operated by the nation for all the people alike?

Of course, nationalism, as interpreted in the light of socialism, contemplates not only a revolution in the present industrial structure, but alike a revolution in our republican institutions. State lines would be wiped out, and with them the principle of representative government and the functions of the principle of the present three coordinate branches in our State and Federal governments, upon which the political life of the nation depends; in fact, the abolition of constitutional government and a substitution therefor of social democracy, with the power of the people to rule themselves directly by means of the initiative, the referendum, and the imperative mandate, as in the days of ancient Greece and Rome and again in more modern France. The principle of a government based upon a written constitution and constitutional checks as the supreme law, which can only be changed according to the mode pointed out in said constitution, a principle at which the world has so long stood in marvel and which we were taught by our fathers to recognize as the essence of our national strength, is to be thrown to the winds and recourse is again to be had to the theories of the Greek solons, the Roman Cæsars, and the French philosophers.

Let us not underestimate the growth and strength of this ancient doctrine in modern habiliments. It is here on American soil, and is fast taking root among many classes of our people and in all sections of our country. The tendency of wealth is to concentrate in the hands of the few. The trend of the times is toward industrial combination, and the cry that the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer is not the idle shout of the demagogue. It is not an accident. It is the real skeleton in our national closet. It is a product of the nineteenth century and the natural outgrowth of an age of invention and machinery and reckless class legislation.

It is, in short, the spirit of socialism against private capitalism, it is the eternal and irrepressible struggle between collectivism and individualism, which is as old as the hills and which has been going on since the dawn of civilization, and which will continue until the human race has run it course. These two great elementary forces will continue to antagonize each other, like the forces of nature in centrifugal and centripetal motion, and when the pendulum of one threatens to swing too far in one direction, it is wisely checked by the other. In the meantime, as civilization advances, the struggle becomes sharper and greater foresight is required to keep the great clockwork of nature's economy in running order, and to prevent the mechanism of political economy from slipping a cog in its wheels and running down and moving the hands of time a century or two back on history's dial.

What wonder that history once more repeats itself, and the theory of Plato, of Lycurgus, of Rousseau, Robespierre, Danton, and Marat is eagerly embraced as a new political evangelism by those who dream of a perfect equality and the divine right to live in comfort and happiness under a paternalistic form of government? But the answer that paternalism is impracticable can not assuage the storm that is brewing, and while we are profiting from the lesson of the French Revolution, let us not forget the fearful cost in blood and treasure of that revolution and that the wild dreams of the French philosophers led a king and a queen to the guillotine; that the fierce mobs of the Jacobins and Sans Culottes vied in making war upon all those who belonged to the better class of French citizenship, trampled private rights under foot, dispersed legislatures, preached the doctrine of nihilism, and spread red anarchy over fair France until the great Corsican, with a mailed hand, throttled the specter and lifted himself upon the throne.

Now, the lesson to be learned from history is that true and lasting reform in government is not by revolution, but by evolution, and that the task of the statesman and patriot lies in the path of evolution. But while this is so, he must not ignore the conditions which surround him. He must meet the spirit of paternalism with tangible schemes of reform, or else paternalism must continue to grow in strength and influence and finally sweep the country, or conditions growing out of capitalistic greed, worse than paternalism, must assert themselves and menace republican institutions.

While revolutionary socialism is to be absolutely condemned, it by no means follows that the extension of the nation's activity in certain directions should be decried. But before the nation extends its activity beyond the postal service—which might include the postal telegraph—and certain other entirely public functions let such socialistic reforms as are desirable begin in municipal government. Let local self-government, which is the basis and strength of our national fabric, take the initiative and make the experiment; let socialism first vindicate itself in the municipal ownership of street railways, light and water plants, etc., before we begin at the top and plunge the nation into the vortex of general socialism.

In other words, let us not invite revolutionary socialism, or we may provoke a struggle that may end in absolutism and destroy the proud fabric which it has taken us over one hundred years to build up and which yet challenges the admiration of the world in its strength and greatness. As to radical socialism I have simply this to say: The struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest by natural selection will go on as long as life lasts on this earth. This has been the law of evolution, and will continue to be the law as long as man is subject to growth and decay and the immutable laws of nature, despite of all the fine-spun theories about man's perfect equality.

Men are not created equal in the sense of the socialist, and never will be. If they could be, the processes of nature as well as the divine plan of creation must be changed. Some are born sound in mind and body, and others are ushered into the world as cripples and weaklings; some are surrounded by climatic advantages, others are not; some have natural advantages, and others have not; although all are similar in body and mind, the greatest dissimilarity exists between them, and no two human beings are alike, or should be so. All must struggle to exist or development must cease, and the weak must fall by the wayside and the strong will reach the goal.

Eines schickt sich nicht fur alle,
Siehe jeder wo er bleibe,
Siehe jeder was er treibe,
Und wer steht das er nicht falle.

—*Goethe.*

Society might and should protect the weak and feeble, but it can never demand the same service of the weak that it can demand of the strong and the active, and when it forces the latter to share equally the value of their earnings with the former, it proscribes personal freedom as much as the master who forces his slave to work for him without remuneration.

Between the shiftless and the industrious the inequality and injustice would be still more glaring. No panacea against indolence has yet been discovered, and if the nation undertakes to provide for the lazy and shiftless by issuing to them the same material allowances that it extends to the industrious and thrifty, it simply enslaves the latter to maintain in idleness the former. The principle of mine and thine is as old as the race and is imbedded in nature's instinct, and finds expression even in the plant and animal kingdom. It is the mainspring in life's economy upon which rests all progress in elastic balance. Remove it by society's decrees and you remove man's incentive to development and he must revert to barbarism.

Self-interest is as necessary to uphold progress as selfishness is detrimental thereto; but by destroying the first you still retain the second, and thereby tie a millstone around man's neck. Virtue and righteousness are strengthened, if not called forth, by their antipodes, vice and wrong; and a hothouse virtue which is maintained without temptation is not worth the name and loses the very ground of its existence.

If man is forced by circumstances to be good and can not be anything else, I ask why should he receive credit for being good? And what element of moral strength is it to him? It is by nature's struggle to higher forms of life and its seeming contradictions and the inscrutable wisdom of a divine plan and energy that life's problems are solved, and not by the toy makeshifts evolved in man's limited brain.

All the laws society may pass will not change these inexorable laws, and can only serve to impede progress until nature's God has broken these fetters and resumed His onward march on the never-erring path of evolution. Man must work out his happiness on lines of his individuality, and no human being has yet been thrilled with this much-coveted emotion unless he has been permitted to seek and find it in his own way. You can no more force a person to be happy than you can lead an unwilling horse to water and make him drink, and physical comfort least of all will make man happy. He must dare and do, and if need be die, before he can kiss this whimsical phantom.

Yet this heavenly condition on earth is what radical socialism aims to bring about in its advocacy of the destruction of all private enterprise and a substitution therefor of collectivism and national ownership of all means of production and distribution, etc.

Let us turn our back upon a doctrine at once so fantastic and mischievous and set our face toward reforms that are practical and can be carried to realization for the amelioration of the toiling masses, and not fly to ills we know not of, never losing sight of the great central truth that to whatever extent socialism may leave its impress upon certain public activities that it must never be permitted to hamper individual freedom and private rights, for, after all, these are and will continue to be the corner stones of our civilization—civilization which begins and ends with individual liberty.

Control the railways by vesting in a Federal commission the full constitutional power which Congress possesses to regulate interstate commerce and the trusts and clique enterprises must go down before the sharp attack of legitimate competition.

Industrial freedom is based upon equal opportunity, and it can not exist where railways are permitted to discriminate in favor of certain enterprises. Therefore stop discrimination and extortion in freights and you again free American commerce from the thralldom of the trusts and syndicates. Add to this the proper legislation by the several States preventing the formation of trusts, and cooperating with national legislation in this respect, as well as on railway regulation, and then cap the climax with the blessings of bimetallism and a reform in national taxation, so as to reach wealth as well as poverty, and you will hear very little more of national socialism or the referendum, the initiative, or the imperative mandate, but you will have restored representative government to its pristine strength and glory. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. LITTLE. I ask unanimous consent that all gentlemen who have spoken or who may obtain the recognition of the Chair during this debate have liberty to extend their remarks in the RECORD. There are so many wishing to speak and the time is so short that I feel it necessary and proper to make this request.

There was no objection.

Mr. LITTLE. I now yield to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SMITH].

[Mr. SMITH of Arizona addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. LITTLE. I yield twenty minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS].

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, there is not much that need be said in behalf of this bill. It merely follows in the track of similar bills in the past. The committee has expended a great deal of time and hard work upon the measure to insure its being just; and in my opinion it is a good bill. I wish to say, however, that I disapprove of the whole policy embodied in these bills with reference to the Indian question. I think there ought to be a change in this respect. This bill carries in the aggregate an appropriation of seven million and a half of dollars for the maintenance of the Indians. In my view this Indian policy should be changed. The whole Indian Territory should be reopened. As a very able member of our committee has introduced a bill proceeding on that line, I will not say more on that question, but will proceed to discuss something that I think is of greater interest to the American people. I refer to the promises made by the Republican party one year and a half ago, the result of those promises up to the present time, and what we may expect in the future.

What is our present condition? Speaking for my Southern section of the country, I regret to say that it is unfortunately in a depressed condition. We are selling our cotton at 5 cents a pound, and the people there are in debt much more deeply this year than they were a year ago. What is the condition of things in the East? We see there in the cotton factories strikes and 10 per cent reductions of wages. What is the general condition of the country? Has there been any improvement? I have mentioned two instances of great depression in the South and the East; and I am sorry that I can not refer to any great improvement in any section of the country. It is true that the West is a little prosperous on account of the advance in the price of wheat. I will not refer in detail to the reasons for that advance; they have been discussed too often. I will only say what we all recognize, that the advanced price of wheat in the West is due solely to the misfortune of the wheat planters of India and other European countries. This advance in the price of a single agricultural product is not owing to Republican administration or a tariff or anything of that kind. It is true that the recent tariff raised the duty on wheat; but that has not affected the question.

I wish now to refer for a few moments to the cotton manufacturing industry, in reference to which the discussion here the other day took a wide range. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] undertook to defend the New England manufacturers. I was impressed with the gentleman's statement that the misfortunes of the cotton producer and the Eastern cotton manufacturer were due entirely to the overproduction of cotton. But I deny that under usually fair and prosperous conditions of the country we have produced more cotton than the world really requires. I find from an investigation of the statistics of the stock of American cotton at home and in other parts of the world that there are now only about 150,000 bales of cotton in excess of the number of bales on hand at the same date last year, and that with the decrease of the Egyptian and India cotton the stock of cotton would be brought down to about the same quantity as compared with to-day one year ago. But let us see what your platform of 1896 says on this subject. Under the section referring to the tariff we find this language:

> It upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm.

This was your campaign cry to bring about your Republican majority. It is true that you have put the cotton factory and its operators by the side of the cotton farmer, but in a manner that neither like. Under this bold promise they expected to see prosperity, but instead of prosperity and happiness we find depression, suffering, and gloom. Continuing under the same section of your tariff plank, we read:

> And makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each.

What would have become of the Western farmer if it had not been for both the demand and price for his wheat in foreign markets? It strikes me that your tariff law has just had the reverse effect of what you predicted in your platform of 1896.

But instead of defending his tariff bill the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], to make an excuse for its failure to give prosperity, or, we might say, to avert distress and suffering, would have the cotton growers as well as the cotton manufacturers to dwarf their energies and endeavor to build up prices by making short crops and running their factories on short time, adopting the squeeze-out plan; the thought of trusts to limit quantities and by that means to build up prices being ever before the Republican party. They forget that the cotton farmer must make cotton and the factory hand must work daily for their living.

He went on to say that it was a fact that the Eastern manufacturers could compete with and produce their manufactured goods just as cheap as the Southern factories. He said that the old theory about difference in freight was an exploded theory and did not enter into the competition. Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to take issue with the gentleman on that point and to endeavor to show that that can not be true.

He further laid great stress on the time—the working hours. He says we work eleven hours, while they work but eight hours or ten hours in the New England factories. I wish to say that while that may be true, yet in my State we have the eleven-hour law, which prevails generally in all business establishments. But we must remember in connection with that that we have important advantages, which can not be denied, in the southern part of the country and which do not exist in the New England States.

We are bound, under the conditions that prevail there, to take the manufacturing interests in this country in our own hands. We have great advantages over the East in many ways—climate, freight, and other advantages. The gentleman neglected to state the very important advantages that we have in climate. Our people can live in cheaper homes there, and more comfortably than they can in New England States. The weather is decidedly more comfortable, and we can afford to work for a longer time. It is no doubt true that the average wages of the Southern cotton-mill operatives is less than the average pay of the Eastern mills, but I would dare say that the salaries paid by Southern mills in our cities—for instance, Augusta, Ga., my own State—for the same class of manufactured product are quite as good as the salaries paid for the same labor in the East.

I venture the assertion that the laborer who receives 75 cents a day in any factory in the Southern States can save just as much money, taking into consideration all of those advantages which we possess, as does the laborer in a New England factory who receives his dollar per day.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. If the gentleman will allow

me, I would suggest that the difference in the fuel alone would amount to that.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Yes, sir; unquestionably it would.

Then, another advantage; we are very much nearer the coal fields, and we are right in the cotton belt. The gentleman laid great stress, as I have already said, on the question of freight. He said that the theory that the South has the great advantage in freight transportation has been destroyed; that it was only a theory that had never any force or effect, and that outside of the cheap labor and longer hours of work the Eastern mills had an equal advantage.

Mr. GAINES. If the gentleman will allow an interruption, in Alabama they are producing pig iron at $5.60 per ton, against $12.50 in the Eastern mills. The gentleman from Maine did not allude to that fact.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. He said the only difference was merely the difference in wages and the time that the laborer works, and when that difference was adjusted and Southern labor was paid the same wages as Eastern labor we would be precisely on the same level.

But, Mr. Chairman, I will go further, and state that the low price of freight on cotton—notwithstanding that fact the Southern manufacturer has a decided advantage in this branch of manufacture. I maintain that we are right along the line of the cotton belt; that we can get the cotton at a very low cost for transportation, while the Eastern manufacturer must pay freight on the raw cotton great distances. Besides that, when it comes to the manufactured state the Eastern mills, not being at the seaports, have to reship the manufactured goods and pay freight again. The Southern mills have no longer distances to reship to ports for transportation than the Eastern, whereas they do not pay freight or need not pay freight on the raw cotton, which is right at hand.

I maintain, therefore, that with reference to our trade along the coast line and to China and Japan we are on an equal footing with the Eastern markets, so far as freight is concerned, and we have the other advantages to which I have already referred.

But I was sorry the chairman of the great tariff committee, he who promulgated and framed the tariff bill under which we are operating and which he told us was to bring prosperity to the country—I was sorry to find him resorting to some of the same tactics that I read in a copy from an English newspaper in the last few days, especially in those countries where we hear so much about labor. We are told that the mill operatives in England want higher wages, but are unable to get them because the mill owners tell them in Great Britain that "we are competing with the Russian labor markets, where they work from one to two hours a day longer than we do" and are paid less wages, and hence they can not afford to pay any more because they can not compete with the cheap Russian labor.

I heard so much in the last campaign about the pauper labor, the cheap labor, in England, and yet it seems that that labor is rich as compared with the poor people who are laboring in Russian factories.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let us look at another branch of this subject. Let us take the question of wheat. I desire to say that if it were not for the great misfortunes of the farmers in India and in European countries generally where this grain is grown the crop produced by the Western farmers would have brought them only the same price that they have received for it in years gone by—that is, 50 or 60 cents a bushel. That certainly would have been a discouraging feature to the wheat grower. But the conditions which produced an increase in the value of his crop were remarkable. It is not the same excuse that is given to the cotton planter, "overproduction," but the advantages arising not only from the shortness of the European crop in India, but the advance in price by speculation—the syndicates and trusts in Europe and led in this country by the Leiters, Armours, and other speculators. Owing to this speculation the price of wheat is held up to the high figure it has maintained for the last few months.

I am told that large stocks of wheat are stored in the city of Chicago and other great cities, the holders trying to take advantage of the bears and the market; that these stocks of wheat are being held for speculative purposes and really above the export price. Then what is the unfortunate condition? While these speculators have taken advantage of the misfortunes of the poor people in Europe, these poor strikers at the Eastern mills, near the home of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], and those people who have had their wages reduced 10 per cent are having to pay this additional price for their bread. That is the condition of affairs to-day.

Mr. GAINES. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him for a moment?

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Yes.

Mr. GAINES. The gentleman fails to state that although they have cut down wages, they have not cut down dividends, but are now declaring dividends of from 15 to 18 per cent.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Yes. But the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means [Mr. DINGLEY], the father of this great measure, asks the people still to have hopes that the bill is going to give us prosperity, and he tells us now that we may look for prosperity in June and July, when the tariff bill will come to our rescue. I want to say that I have been watching closely the disbursements and receipts, and I see nothing to look forward to. In fact, the imports of this country have been rather decreasing than growing, and we have no right to expect any decided increase, nor do I look for it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And the balances between imports and exports have been settled against us by the return of our securities, which prohibits any prosperity on that line.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Yes. I am glad the gentleman makes that suggestion.

But before I leave the point I want to call attention to the condition of our Treasury to-day. We get these Treasury statements, but they are false in their conclusions. They show that the Government has received $809,000 more than it has disbursed, up to the present time during the present year, but that is not the real fact. We all know that $58,000,000 from the sale of Union Pacific bonds has been turned into the Treasury. Now, how much of that $58,000,000 is lying there I am unable to tell. There are some bonds against this amount, some $30,000,000. But I dare say that none of these bonds have been paid. Consequently, until I know better, I am constrained to say that we are from fifty to fifty-five million dollars short in receipts as compared with expenditures for the current year.

The people have lost hope in the tariff. They do not expect more from that. Then what else have you done? What do you propose to do to give the people relief? What are the people expecting now? They are waiting. The tariff theory is about to be exploded. The theory of international bimetallism is about to be exploded. Then what have the people to look forward to? What are they to expect? Why, nothing; and the people are getting discouraged. I can tell the people what they may expect. I see it as clearly as it is possible for it to be seen. They may expect a gold standard and the issue of money by banks, national or otherwise. Is not this a pitiful condition? Will this be an improvement to the people of the country? They have had it long enough. I attended the committee meeting and listened to the statement of Secretary Gage and Secretary Sherman.

I have seen where Secretary Gage has been abused, while at the same time President McKinley has been upheld by bimetallists and others. I want to say that I do not know Secretary Gage personally, but he must be a very big-hearted and patient man to stand this abuse all the time, because evidently he and the President are on good terms and thoroughly understand each other. Anyone who heard the speech of Senator WOLCOTT the other day will certainly give up all hope of international bimetallism. In fact, it has got down to this, that the Republican party is going to adopt the gold standard and national banks of issue. This is an outrage upon the people. It is wrong. I am getting disgusted at hearing this discussion of the question of what kind of money we shall have. It has gotten so that the country is filled with specialists to discuss its different forms. It has become a matter of theory instead of a practical question. It reminds me of the doctors of the present day who are discussing the various diseases of mankind. Why, we read in the papers now that the doctors have concluded they can take out a man's stomach and that he will still live. The discussion of financial questions reminds me of these things. Let us get money down to a practical common thing, a people's money, a common-sense matter, something that the people can understand. When we do that, then we will have free coinage of both gold and silver on the same basis, at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Mr. STURTEVANT. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Yes.

Mr. STURTEVANT. I wish he would state to me what civilized nation on the face of the earth has the unlimited coinage of both gold and silver.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Tell him what civilized nations had it twenty years ago, when they were more prosperous than they are now.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Following Europe, we have been whipped into line from time to time, as the others have, but I feel that the United States, instead of being a follower of others, ought to be the leader. If there is any nation in the world that can be independent and have the free coinage of silver and gold, it is the United States, because we are the most independent people; we are not dependent upon foreign countries, or less so than any other nation, because we export a great deal more than we import, and are independent at all times.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. If the gentleman will permit me, let me suggest that it is no evidence of civilization——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia yield to the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Certainly he does. [Laughter.]

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. I do.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. It is no evidence of the civilization of any country when it surrenders its right to issue and control its own currency to a corporation, whether it be of bankers or any other kind; nor is the gold standard, if adopted, any evidence of the civilization of a nation.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. If it were, Turkey and Cuba would be very highly civilized nations, and so would the Portuguese East Indies.

Mr. GAINES. And the Egyptians.

Mr. STURTEVANT. But it is a matter of history that gold has followed civilization since the first use of it.

Mr. BRUCKER. Silver likewise.

Mr. STURTEVANT. But silver in all civilized nations is now limited——

Mr. BRUCKER. To-day?

Mr. STURTEVANT. To-day, except in half-civilized nations.

Mr. MADDOX. Is it not true that Germany, the highest civilized country in the world, was on a silver standard only a few years ago?

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I am being taken away from the point I was discussing.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I do not care to take up the gentleman's time further, but I say that every civilized country that has curtailed the amount of its currency has lost its civilization. [Laughter.]

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I am speaking of bank currency. I believe in a government issuing its own money, issuing the money for its people; something plain that all can understand. What is the condition that confronts us? The Republican party are forcing us to adopt the gold standard; and as we have not enough gold to answer the business purposes of the country, then we must necessarily depend upon the banking system to give us money. It is the outrage of this privilege being given to banks that I am speaking of and protesting against. I am speaking of an intelligent nation, and I think any intelligent nation will issue money on its own strength and not depend upon banks for it. I think that that is a weakness in any nation.

Now, it is a well-known fact that under this system if we get a sufficient amount of money in circulation the banks will have to furnish it. It is a fact that inducements must be held out to banks of issue, and if they are to issue money they must be paid to do it. Banks will not issue money unless the Government holds out to them an inducement to do so. I think it is an outrage on the people of this country that we must pay banking corporations to issue money and pay them a premium, because they will not issue money unless it is to their interest to do so, and the amount in circulation will depend largely upon the greater interest we extend to the banks to issue money. If the profit in issuing money is great, they will issue more; if not, they will issue but little money. That is unfair. It is going a step backward for the Government to have to pay a bank to issue money.

Mr. TODD. And the banks issue poorer money than the Government.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. In the first place, it takes capital to establish banks. Then banks are luxuries that only capitalists and the already intrenched money power can afford, which means that bank circulation will be at the mercy of corporations and can be contracted and expanded in volume as may best subserve the interests of the banks. It is common sense to suppose that the banks would look to their interests and not to the interests of the Government; that in times of depression, when money would be needed most, then these banks of issue would become alarmed and prefer contracting rather than expanding their circulation.

I am desirous of being conservative in discussing banks of issue, but it seems so unjust to the masses of the people that they must have their money medium through second hands, or, to be more plain, to have middle men between the people and the Government, at the expense of the people. I do not feel that I am too severe in saying that it will virtually have the effect of putting the circulation of our money in the hands of trusts, pools, and combines, so that the volubility of our circulating medium can be lessened or made greater at the will of the banks, just as the quantity and price of sugar are regulated by the sugar syndicate or the price of oil by the Standard Oil trust.

The people are showing their disappointment and are discouraged because of the failure of your many promises of relief and prosperity. They are restless and now doubt your ability to pass such laws as will promote prosperity. Although you are in possession of all branches of the lawmaking power, you have put upon the statute books no good laws, and the people are holding you responsible for your failure to give relief.

Let me admonish you that your opportunities are passing away, and at the coming fall elections you can not go before the people seeking their support and indorsement by holding out to them such glowing promises as you made them in your last platform and campaign. You can not tell the striking workingman, now out of employment, of the prosperity in store for him; you can not say to the poor factory hand, with his wages reduced and the price of his bread dearer, that you will increase his wages and enlarge his bank account. You need not trouble then about the cotton planter's prosperity, for he did not expect when you were making him promises that relief would come from your administration of the Government.

What will you say to the great number of bimetallists all over the country, who, in the utmost good faith, accepted your liberal promises of a successful international monetary agreement, but who now too clearly realize that the promises and hope you held out to them have vanished like mist before the morning sun? This great band of voters will go to the party that can and will bring about bimetallism. The meaning of all this is a sure and great victory for Democracy in 1898, and two years later a still greater victory for Democracy and its principles. Then we will have bimetallism, and the American people will proclaim and assert their independence and will dictate and have enacted into law the great principles of true and honest money. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. I ask leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LITTLE. That leave has been granted. How much time have I remaining, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has fifty-two minutes remaining.

Mr. LITTLE. I yield twenty minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. STEPHENS].

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the attention of this House to the condition of the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Indian Reservation in Oklahoma.

The United States made a treaty with these tribes of Indians on October 6, 1892, in which they agree to receive an allotment of 160 acres of land each. Estimating 5 Indians to a family, each family would thus receive 800 acres of land for a permanent home. I have introduced a bill to ratify this treaty and to provide for carrying it into effect, and providing for the sale of the surplus lands in this reservation to the United States for $2,000,000.

This reservation contains 2,968,893 acres of land. Out of this 440,800 acres is to be allotted, leaving 2,528,093 acres sold to the United States at $1.25 per acre. This land will bring the Government the sum of $3,160,026, while the appropriation necessary to carry this treaty into effect is only $2,000,000.

The treaty and bill ratifying it provide that the sum of $200,000 shall be paid in four months from the date of the ratification of the treaty; $200,000 one year thereafter, and the final payment of $100,000 two years thereafter, and the balance, $1,500,000, will be placed in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Indians, and bears 5 per cent interest per annum.

This interest amounts to $75,000 per annum, which, added to the $200,000 paid annually the first two years, makes the sum of $275,000.

There are 2,755 Indians on these reservations. Each Indian will receive $97 for the first two years after this treaty and allotment bill passes. Each family, allowing 5 Indians to the family, will receive 800 acres of land and $485 in money. The third year each family will receive $322.50. After the third year the interest on the $1,500,000 still due will amount to $135 to each family.

This money and land will make these Indians self-supporting and far richer in lands and money than any of their white neighbors.

The present great appropriations annually made by Congress for their support and for running their agency will be discontinued. Forts Sill and Anadarko can be abandoned and the annual expenditures at these military forts saved to the Government.

Three-fourths of these Indians have already built houses upon the lands that they have selected for their homes, thus anticipating the ratification of this treaty and the allotment of their lands among them.

It is therefore evident that this Congress should ratify this treaty and now allot this reservation. This step will do more toward civilizing these tribes than anything else that can be done for them. It will also be a great benefit to the whole surrounding country.

This reservation is now only occupied by cattle ranches and these Indians. It has no local officers or government whatever, and for that reason it is the home and house of refuge for all the outlaws of the Southwest. Here they organize their raids on the horses and cattle, the banks, stores, and express trains of Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory. The citizens of that country have filed numerous petitions with us requesting that this treaty be ratified, stating that many murders and robberies have been committed by these outlaws and that they have thus created a reign of terror in that part of our country.

We can not, we should not, longer ignore the just demands of thousands of the best citizens of the Southwest.

It has been urged that this reservation is in a dry, arid region, where farming can not be successfully carried on. This is untrue. I live in a county adjoining this reservation on the southwest. This county last year produced at least 2,000,000 bushels of wheat and several thousand bales of cotton, besides a large crop of oats, corn, and other crops. This county received at the State fair at Dallas the first premium for the best bale of cotton and also for the best wheat raised in the State of Texas, and I assert that the country surrounding this reservation is to-day the most prosperous part of the Southwest.

The Fort Worth and Denver Railroad runs through my district, south of Red River and parallel with this reservation. The counties along this portion of this road will produce at least 50,000 bales of cotton and an immense amount of wheat and corn. I state these facts to show that this country is not a desert. Greer County, Okla., adjoining this reservation on the west, is thickly settled by farmers, all of whom are succeeding well in their farming operation, producing annually thousands of bales of cotton and millions of bushels of grain. Oklahoma, on the north, and the Chickasaw country, on the east, are equally productive and prosperous. The only opposition to opening this reservation comes from the cattlemen, who have been leasing these lands from the Indians for several years, and from the wealthy and influential Indians, who have large pastures fenced which they use for their own stock or lease to white men.

Many of the Indians are farming on a small scale, and nearly all of them are raising cattle and horses. (Read reports of Secretary of Interior.) There will be 2,528,093 acres of this reservation thrown open for settlement, enough to furnish 15,800 families with homes of 160 acres each, and it is a shame for all this rich land to remain idle while so many people are homeless. Under this treaty the Indian family of five persons will have 800 acres of land given to them besides the money, as I have explained. Why, then, should we not permit the homeless white man, who is willing to earn an honest living at farming, to purchase these lands, build up schools, churches, county seats—in short, wrest this wild country from the outlaws and make it the permanent home of thousands of American citizens?

The Indians would be greatly benefited by seeing their white neighbors open farms, erect houses, and raise crops of all kinds, and would follow their example. This kind of education would be practical, and is far better than the present mode of feeding and clothing them and giving them nothing to do. They should be thrown on their own resources and required to work and act like white men. Thus they would soon become self-supporting.

If the same number of white families should be fed and clothed and treated as these Indians are by this Government, they too would soon quit work and look wholly to the Government for support. These Indians are said to be wards of the Government. If so, then Congress is their guardian. If a man should be appointed by our courts the guardian of a family of children and should let them grow up without learning any useful trade or knowing how to make a living by honest labor, he would be condemned for his conduct, and justly so.

This Government spends millions of dollars in educating Indians and then returns them to their reservations—among their old, vicious, ignorant, lazy associates. These associates scorn, envy, and hate the educated young Indians and force them to give up their civilized ideas and fall to the common level of their tribe. The money we spend in educating these Indians is thus wasted. Suppose a city should build an expensive reservoir and filter river water and fill the reservoir. Suppose they should let this water flow into the river from the reservoir before it could be used. Would not the time, labor, and money of this city be lost?

This is exactly what our Government is doing by educating young Indians at great expense away from home, and then sending them home to again fall to the common level of their Indian associates. I would remedy this evil by allotting to every young Indian on leaving school 160 acres of land, to be chosen by him out of any part of their reservation. I would supply him with tools and provisions to make a crop, and he would thus become a self-sustaining farmer, and his example would be followed by others.

This Government should transfer its public lands to the States in which they are situated. The Indians and Indian reservations situated in the States should also be transferred to the States in which they are situated. The State legislatures can control these Indians much better and at much less expense than the General Government. But few members of Congress know anything about Indian questions or their reservations. If the States had charge of them, the State legislators would have a personal knowledge of Indian affairs and could much more effectually handle and civilize them.

The State would be reimbursed for the expense of caring for the Indians by the transfer of the public lands and the Indian reservations to the State.

But this will be objected to by many persons who claim to fear that the Western people will cheat and illtreat the Indians if they are controlled by the State legislatures. I have no patience with this morbid sentimentality—this "I am holier than thou" Phariseeism. There is as much intelligence, as much humanity, as much patriotism among the Western people and in their State legislatures as you will find anywhere on God's footstool.

Congress should pass a law offering to transfer our public lands, our Indians, and Indian reservations to the States, and when the State legislature accepts the offer, the transfer should be made. Our House Committee on Indian Affairs reported a bill favorably a few days ago repealing the Federal statutes making it a crime against the United States to sell whisky to an Indian in New York. It was urged in the committee, and I think rightly, that the laws of the State of New York should govern this matter.

This law is a step in the right direction, because the States should have full control of every citizen or human being in their borders.

I am a State-rights Democrat on this question as well as all others, and there is no reason why the States should not have control of the Indians and public lands in their borders.

Every true lover of his country should endeavor to economize in public expenditures, and this settlement of the Indian question would save many millions of dollars annually to our already overburdened people.

The Republican party should join us and change the Constitution, so that we can levy and collect a tax on inheritances and incomes, and thus compel the wealth of the country to bear its just part of taxation, and thus shift the burdens of tariff taxation from the millions of poor consumers to the property owner and capitalist.

I have introduced a joint resolution for the purpose of imposing a tax on incomes and inheritances, but, like the Cuban Senate resolution, it sleeps sweetly in the pigeonholes of a Republican committee of this House. But we this fall will appeal to that final tribunal, the people at the ballot box, which makes and unmake political parties, and ask them to send Representatives here next year who will not bury resolutions imposing an income tax on the wealthy and who will declare in favor of the acknowledgment of the independence of Cuba.

I believe that when the people speak again, they will forever relegate to the shades of political oblivion that party whose boss, HANNA, the other day telegraphed the President that "God reigns, and the Republican party still lives." Coming from this gold autocrat, this telegram should have read, "Gold reigns; therefore the Republican party still lives."

The President, in his annual message, recommends the legislation I insist upon.

I will read briefly what the President of the United States says in his message in reference to that matter:

> The Secretary of the Interior reports that leading Indians have absorbed great tracts of land to the exclusion of the common people, and government by an Indian aristocracy has been practically established, to the detriment of the people. It has been found impossible for the United States to keep its citizens out of the Territory, and the executory conditions contained in the treaties with these nations have for the most part become impossible of execution. Nor has it been possible for the tribal governments to secure to each individual Indian his full enjoyment in common with other Indians of the common property of the nations. Friends of the Indians have long believed that the best interests of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes would be found in American citizenship, with all the rights and privileges which belong to that condition.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes says:

> Individual ownership is in their (the commission's) opinion absolutely essential to any permanent improvement in present conditions, and the lack of it is the root of nearly all the evils which so grievously afflict these people. Allotment by agreement is the only possible method, unless the United States courts are clothed with the authority to apportion the lands among the citizen Indians for whose use it was originally granted.

The governor of Oklahoma, in his annual report in 1896, says:

> The situation in the matter of Indian reservations remains unchanged since the report last year. The Wichita, Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian reservations have not as yet been opened to settlement. I can not refrain from urging, as I have done heretofore, that these reservations be at once opened to settlement. They embrace some of the finest lands in Oklahoma Territory, and would be capable of supporting a large population. The Indians on their allotments can make but a very limited use of the unallotted land.
>
> It is, in my opinion, subversive of the very best purpose of allotments to withhold the residue of unallotted lands from settlement. The Indians learn more of the ways of civilization and modern agriculture from contact with white neighbors than in any other way. To put an Indian on an allotment in the midst of an Indian reservation and expect him to farm is indulging a hope not justified by the actual results. The attention of the Government to this question is most earnestly solicited, and the earliest possible action advised.

That serious difficulties attend the settlement of the question arising out of the conditions of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians situated in the Indian Territory will not be denied by anyone; but however great the difficulty, and however serious the embarrassment of the Government, the time has certainly arrived when the question must be solved. Further delay or further temporizing with the question can only increase the difficulties and

embarrassments of the situation. It requires no argument to convince every thinking man that a population of 200,000 people without State, county, or city government can not continue long to be a peaceful community, but that sooner or later a state of anarchy and a "reign of terror" will inevitably be inaugurated.

It is useless to any longer talk of the sacredness of treaty obligations between the Government and these tribes. The Indians, by their own voluntary act, have made it impossible for either them or the Government to carry into effect the existing treaty stipulations. The Indian, instead of preserving the country as a home for himself, in which his own local laws would apply, has invited the white man to come and occupy the country with him, until to-day there are about ten white men to one Indian. The Indian government wholly fails to furnish these white people with any protection to either person or property, and neither their laws nor their institutions furnish any rule of civil conduct for the white man. Not only so, but the tribal government and laws fail to furnish any adequate protection to the Indians either in person or property as against the encroachment of the white man or of each other.

By a well-known rule of law, when one party to a contract consisting of mutual obligations by his voluntary conduct makes it impossible for him to carry out his part of the mutual obligation he thereby releases the other party from any obligation to carry out his part of the contract. We think that this rule of law—which is a rule of justice and common sense as well—ought to be invoked in the solution of these questions, and under it we think it is clear that the Government has, by the voluntary conduct of the Indian, been released from its treaty obligations.

By the first article of the treaty of 1855 with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, as well as by the terms of the patent issued to them by the Government, their title to the land is conditioned upon the Indians continuing to occupy the same as a tribe. If the Indian should become extinct or abandon the same, the land is to revert to the United States. Now, in truth, the Indian has practically ceased to occupy and use this land for tribal purposes. He has invited others to occupy it with him, and has practically surrendered the possession and enjoyment of a greater portion of this land to persons not members of his tribe.

If this does not operate as a forfeiture of title by the letter of the law, it certainly does by the spirit of it, because it never could have been contemplated that the Indian would voluntarily deliver the possession of the greater portion of this land to another. He is prohibited by the terms of the grant from selling, and yet he has brought about a state of affairs which is equivalent to such a sale. By leases and by permissive occupancy he has produced the very condition that the Government sought to avoid by preventing a sale of the land.

Now, while we should not insist on a forfeiture to the extent of depriving the Indian of all his rights in the land, yet we do insist that the Government has a legal right so to do, and is fully justified by all the facts in so declaring; but we do not insist that the Government ought to so far forfeit this title as to take absolute control of the country, but in the apportionment or allotment of the land the Indians should be amply protected by giving them all, or a greater portion, of the land. We think that the legal right of the Government to do this is clear, and the political and moral obligations resting on the Government to establish a government over these people is far greater than any supposed obligation arising from treaty stipulations which have already been broken by the Indians themselves.

It is useless to attempt to settle this question by negotiation with the Indians. Recent experience on this line certainly demonstrates the truth of this proposition. Besides, there are local and inherent conditions which will forever prevent such negotiation, or at least delay it for an indefinite length of time, which are known to those who are familiar with the political methods of these people, but which it is not necessary here to state. In this connection we beg to say that the bill recently introduced by Mr. CURTIS of Kansas, relating to town sites, will furnish but little relief in any direction, and will work much wrong and injustice. Municipal government is greatly to be desired by all the towns in the Indian Territory containing a population of over 500.

But municipal government, without a settlement of the question of title, will simply be a patch of new cloth on an old garment, which is both unscriptural and foolish. If Congress has a right to take the land of the Indians and lease it out, we do not see why Congress could not take the land and sell it outright. If the land is the absolute property of the Indian, it is clear that Congress has no right to do either, and one is as much an infringement upon the property rights of the Indian as the other. The only difference is, by an absolute sale the fee is invested in an owner, and the interminable controversy ended; the other is simply to add another link to the long chain of confusion and absurdity.

Another thing I beg to call attention to in this connection. These towns were, as a rule, originally laid off and started by some enterprising member of the tribe; sometimes the Indian of mixed blood, sometimes an intermarried Indian, and occasionally an educated full-blood. They adopted different methods in order to induce people to come and build up their towns. Some of them sold the lots outright. Others leased to the occupant for a small annual rental, but retained the original possessory right in the first occupant or landlord.

Many vacant lots in these towns have become of great value. They are frequently the subject of bargain and sales, and many men now own these vacant lots who paid a big price for them, but because no improvement has been placed upon them there has been a disposition in all former efforts to legislate on this subject to give such owner no rights at all, but simply to take his property without compensation and appropriate it to the public use. There is also a disposition to take the property of adjoining landowners and appropriate it to the purposes of the town without compensation or without giving such owner even the first right of purchase.

It occurs to us that the rights of both of the above classes might be fully protected, either by an actual payment or by securing to them the first right of purchase, without any detriment to the rights or interest of anyone. We think that such an owner is as much entitled to protection, to the extent of his interest, as the man who has actually built a house upon the ground.

The establishment and growth of these towns is attributable, as a rule, to the individual enterprise of some citizen who, in order to promote trade, establish post-offices, schools, churches, and other conveniences usually appertaining to towns, has opened his inclosure, offered inducements for parties to come and settle there, opened roads leading to and from it, and under every rule of right such a man is entitled to the enhanced value of the property, which has been primarily and mainly the result of his own efforts.

The Chickasaws have a law which specially authorized citizens of that nation to establish depots on their holdings without the forfeiture of their possession, and, acting under this law, many citizens along the railroads have opened their inclosures for the establishment of depots, and have by their special efforts started thriving little towns, while such citizen continues to hold as before the land adjoining such town; and yet it is proposed in the establishment of town sites not only to take from him the lots which he has leased to actual occupants, but also to take from him any vacant lots he may have reserved for his own use, and, what is still worse, to take from him without compensation such amount of his land adjoining such town as the present or prospective necessities of such town may require, though such adjoining land may be his farm which he has for years occupied and cultivated.

Such a proposition is repugnant to every man's sense of right, and can only be tolerated when it is absolutely essential that the individual must be sacrificed for the benefit of the community, and when there is no feasible plan for compensation or protection to the individual. No such necessity arises in this case. Besides, full and fair protection may be extended to such owner by paying him out of the fund arising from the sale of lots or by securing to him the first right of purchase, and we protest that the clamor of the demagogue that no man ought to be permitted to acquire the ownership of a body of land adjacent to a town is an insufficient reason for the destruction of valuable existing property rights. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. SHERMAN. I yield thirty minutes to my colleague from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS].

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, if there is anything precious, endearing, and potential in the American people, it is the spirit of '76. Sir, it is the germ of our existence as a nation. It ought to be as enduring as endearing. Is it? The spirit of '76! What was it? What is it? It was here one hundred and twenty years ago. Is it here to-day? We have often heard of it. Its great work is before us. But do we comprehend it? It expressed itself in so many events during the dramatic period of the Revolution that a definite idea of it can not be gained from any one of them. It was in truth an evolution in government. It was in sooth a parting of ways.

"When the devil of tyranny once enters the body politic," said Macaulay, "it departs not but by struggles, by groanings, and by great convulsions." The world was ripe. The hour for the great struggle had arrived and the agony was on. The battle was between legitimacy and individual and public rights. It was a shifting of the power of the state from the will of the monarch to the control of the people.

"I will govern according to the public weal, but not according to the public will," bluntly declared James I. George III set himself to the pace. This states the issue precisely. It was the public will against the will of the monarch. The promulgation of the issue astonished the world. The result enlightened it more than it had ever been enlightened in regard to government. It awakened intellectual activity as to the rights of man and the philosophy of government. All that is ferocious and grasping in

tyranny came to the front. All that is grand in sacrifice met it, humiliated it, conquered it.

Sir, the victorious impulse was called the spirit of '76; but it was not born in '76. It has a biography in the history of our race running back through ages. Over and over again it tried to assert itself and was as often stricken down by the mailed hand of despotism. On every page of the history of the race, either by its own efforts or by measures for its suppression, it records itself. If, instead of pitchforks and staves, Jack Cade and his followers had possessed the ballot, as we now possess it, they would have overthrown monarchy in a day. Their provocation was as great and their motives as just as those that inspired the heroes of our Revolution. They were utterly overwhelmed. A servile literature gave them an inheritance of infamy; but a just judgment is lifting it into a reminiscent glory. Many and many another effort has gone down before the atrocious spirit of grasping tyranny.

In these struggles for freedom we trace the growth of the spirit of '76. Though its growth was slow, it was constant as to its purpose and undeviating. In our Revolution it had a new advantage. An ocean rolled between it and its pursuers. For the first time in history it had a broad field upon which to demonstrate. It turned at bay, erect, grand, defiant. It spoke to General Gage through the lips of the schoolboys on Boston Common; it inspired the negro Attucks in the Boston massacre; it was manifest in the tea chests afloat in Boston Harbor; it appeared in the belfry of the Old North Church, and sent Paul Revere on his famous ride; it spoke spitefully from the muzzles of American rifles at Concord and Lexington, and it sanctified itself in the blood of Warren at Bunker Hill. At times it appeared in qualities in no way akin to it.

The Continental Army, ragged and destitute, simply did its bidding. That Army showed no such devotion to the person of its chief as did the army of Italy to Napoleon, or the Army of the Potomac to McClellan. Its blood-stained snow tracks at Valley Forge attested its devotion to the cause of liberty. At times it was mutinous; at times marauding. Desertions were common in it—even to the enemy. But the spirit of '76 always regathered and strengthened it. It visited every gathering, it mounted every pulpit, it appeared at every hearthstone, it sat at every table. Defying danger and death, it energized all ages and both sexes. It animated Moll Pitcher at Monmouth and immortalized Nathan Hale on the gallows.

As the peril darkened, it made its way across the Atlantic, entered the English Parliament, and pleaded the cause of freedom in the very presence of the King. Its astounding demonstration awoke the world, and won the applause of even savage tribes. It forced its way upon the great stage of human action, never again to relinquish a leading part. Apparently dormant after the surrender at Yorktown and the signing of the treaty at Paris, it was roused anew by British aggression nearly thirty years afterwards, It arose incarnate in 1812. It tore from its adversary the crown of supremacy on the ocean, and awoke anew the echoes of freedom on Lake Champlain and Lake Erie. [Applause.] It idealized itself in Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, and lifted Decatur. Hull, Porter, McDonough, and Stewart to a level with Paul Jones in the temple of fame.

To-day every monarch recognizes its presence and pays heed to its inspiring mandates. It is fast driving imperialism from the boards and filling the stage with its wholesome and godlike presence. The divinity of its mission challenges despotism to its most frantic efforts. In Greece, for the moment, it seems to have lost its footing; but in our neighboring island, the Queen of the Antilles, it is engaged in as hard a task as that which it accomplished on this ground. [Applause.]

To that devoted island despotism has summoned all its terrors and made use of all its savage implements. But the spirit of '76 is there[applause], and there to stay. All undeviating and undaunted, its torn and bleeding squadrons pour from mountain fastnesses on plain and in valley to confront and defy the uttermost efforts of Spanish tyranny. For some inscrutable reason it calls in vain for help—help almost tendered, but still withheld. It breasts the terrible storm friendless and unaided. Marti, like another Warren, fell at the beginning of the conflict; Maceo, like Montgomery, brilliant and daring, lies dead in the second year of the war.

But Gomez and Garcia, like another Washington and another Greene, maintain the deadly struggle undaunted and undismayed, deaf to all threats and cajolements. No Lafayette has appeared—not even a Louis XVI. And America only 60 miles away! A whole continent wrested from Spain, and Cuba left to all the horrors of extermination, without one word of official sympathy. Grant had only to frown on the empire set up by Louis Napoleon in Mexico, and it faded away. In his memoirs he says:

> I sent Sheridan with a corps to the Rio Grande to have him where he might aid Juarez in driving the French from Mexico.

He waited for no declaration of war; nor did Bazaine wait for it. He packed up, bag and baggage, and left American soil at once. But Grant is dead, Sheridan is dead. Can it be that the spirit of '76 has taken its departure with them? [Applause.] A great people were behind them, and the tyrant tottered to his fall. Such was the power of the great Republic at the end of our civil war. Has it lost its manhood within thirty years, and is there no majestic figure left in the affairs of the nation? [Applause.]

Still the agonizing struggle continues at our very door. At reveille every morning the priest has been seen, crucifix in hand, walking beside fair youths and hoary-headed men, to be shot to death for no crime but their devotion to the spirit of '76. In every instance before the fatal volley the last exclamation of the victim was, "Liberty to Cuba!" The cruelty of the act wrings the heart, but the grandeur of the sacrifice ennobles the cause.

The mission of America, as declared in the Monroe doctrine, is to foster liberty and drive despotism from this continent. [Applause.] That doctrine is the guardian of the spirit of '76. It was not the expression of the sentiment of Monroe alone. It was the embodiment of the sentiment of the nation. Without this it could have no force; with it, it has proved invincible. Jackson was unswerving to its dictates when he scornfully refused the mission to Mexico with Iturbide on the throne. "I will never recognize Iturbide as emperor," he replied. And Richard Olney exhibited the same American spirit when he warned England against her encroachments on the soil of Venezuela, freed from centuries of Spanish tyranny by Simon Bolivar.

Those who revere oppression point to the struggling Cuban patriots and say that such scattered, destitute, and emaciated bands do not deserve freedom and would not know how to use it if they had it.

Ah, Mr. Chairman, this is only a repetition of the scorn, contempt, and derision that were heaped upon Washington and his tattered battalions by royalists and American Tories.

There is no appeal that will nerve the arm of a patriot like a cry from the helpless. That cry comes with appalling force from Cuba to-day.

The shrieks of daughters and wives, struggling in the arms of the beastly Hessians in the Revolution, were incentives to action far more stirring than the call of the bugle and the rattle of the drum. The massacre at Wyoming stirred the patriots to far greater exertions than the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The licentious insolence and merciless rapacity of the British grenadiers lost more than their bravery gained and inspired the people with a deadly enmity against the British Government.

All the outrages committed by the invaders during the period of the Revolution pale almost into insignificance in comparison with the excesses and barbarities visited upon the Cubans to-day. The shooting of Mrs. Caldwell, the murder of Jane McCrea, and the hanging of Hayne have a thousand parallels in the actions of the Spaniards. The horrors of British prison ships at New York and Charleston are exceeded by the atrocities in the Cabanas, the Chafarinas, and Fernando Po. The avowed purpose of Weyler was the extermination of the patriots. Two hundred thousand dead already, and a thousand a day treading in their footsteps—a grim reminder of the vision of Mirza.

What must be the essentials of a spirit that can unite a people in a firm resolve for a great effort, and set their lives and fortunes upon the cast. It must have life, growth, cohesion, flexibility. It must have endured trials. It must be fashioned to the purpose; the purpose must be molded to it. It must be prudent, resolute, firm, unyielding; so firm and so undeviating as to fling consequences to the wind, and unflinchingly stand the hazard of the die. Of such material was the spirit of '76 a hundred and twenty years ago; of such material is the spirit of '76 to-day.

What of the lessons of this great movement? What has it taught mankind? It has brought about a revolution in methods in every civilized country under heaven but Spain. The Spaniard alone refuses to learn the lesson. Is it not about time that this willful dullard was hurried into the class of civilization and made to keep pace with its progress? The spirit of '76 is a determined spirit. It has a firm hold on humanity, and is resolved to continue its guidance until the whole world is united in its scholarship. The period of its minority was too long and its graduation too severe for it to permit anything but progress in every branch of the political philosophy of which it was at once the founder and the guardian.

Mr. Chairman, this Cuban question is not a question of domestic politics, but one of national policy—so high and so broad that it seems to me all should be agreed in regard to it. The great Republic should promptly and imperatively put an end to this monstrosity on our borders, abhorrent to every principle which we profess to uphold. [Loud applause.]

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, I shall take advantage of the practice of the House when it is in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to express some views which may not be deemed

entirely germane to the bill under consideration, but which nevertheless relate to the state of the Union. The bill now before us votes away money, and I make it my excuse for devoting the few minutes allowed me to talking briefly about our financial condition and the attitude of the political parties on that question.

When the Republican party is placed on trial before the tribunal of the people at the approaching elections, it will stand charged with having perpetrated a fraud upon the country during the memorable campaign of 1896 on the question of bimetallism; it will stand charged with false pretenses; it will stand charged with want of good faith—and it will be convicted. It went before the country bidding for votes, holding out a promise which it never intended to keep. It assured the voters of the United States, in its platform adopted by its national convention, that it would use every means to bring about international agreement for bimetallism.

The framers of that platform used the strongest words they could employ. They "pledged" the party to endeavor to bring about an agreement between the leading commercial nations for the free coinage of silver and gold without discrimination against either metal. No Republican will dare claim now that the party platform of 1896 was not intended to carry to the voters of this country the assurance that the attainment of bimetallism was the aim of the party.

The high priests of Republicanism, the wily framers of the St. Louis platform, recognized that there was an overwhelming demand for the full restoration of silver as a money of final redemption. They realized the folly of going to the people with an unqualified declaration for the perpetuity of a single gold standard. They declared from every stump that they favored bimetallism. They insisted that they loved the "dollar of the fathers" as loyally as the most ardent silver advocate. They only proposed, they said, a different and safer method of obtaining the desired end.

Every one concedes now that by this pretense they captured many votes, and that by this method they carried the election. Thousands voted the Republican ticket because they regarded the party leaders as candid and sincere, and because they believed that international agreement would really and speedily be brought about. But for their pledge to promote the free coinage of silver upon an equality with gold, William J. Bryan would to-day be President of the United States. How has the faith been preserved—how has the sacred pledge been kept? President McKinley, it is true, appointed three gentlemen (now known as the Wolcott Commission) to visit Europe and undertake to bring about an understanding.

The commission went abroad, remained away some months, and came back without success. Since the return of Senator WOLCOTT and his associates the American people have been waiting to hear an account of their work. The other day Senator WOLCOTT, in a brilliant speech in the Senate Chamber, gave a vivid description of the efforts and labors of the commission and the reasons why they had failed of success. The distinguished Senator is a good Republican, and, realizing that his party stood charged with bad faith in failing to give him proper support, he tried to divert attention from the party by praising the President.

He told us that the President had "extended to the mission his unswerving support in all its efforts to bring about an international agreement," and that the commission had felt that back of their efforts "was the earnest desire of the Chief Executive to carry out in its integrity the provisions of the platform of the Republican party pledging it to every effort to bring about an international bimetallic agreement." Senator WOLCOTT does not assure us that he had the moral support of his party leaders. In naming the embarrassments which he encountered while abroad, he says:

> We were also somewhat embarrassed by the statements of representatives of the New York bankers in England, who sought access to the English officials and assured them that any sentiment which had formerly existed in the United States in favor of bimetallism was dead; that the mission was sent solely as a sop to a few far Western Republicans; that the country generally favored the gold standard, and that the President of the United States shared this view.

Let us remember, Mr. Chairman, that the very New York bankers of whom Mr. WOLCOTT complains, who sent their emissaries to London to defeat the purposes of the commission, are the very class whom the bimetallic advocates have all along charged with holding dominion and control over the destinies of this country.

The truth is, the Wolcott commission was discredited from the day of its creation and went upon its mission without the moral support of the Republican party. The very atmosphere was charged with doubts and sneers. No active aid was ever given them by the party in power so far as I know or have ever heard. No words of cheer were ever sent them across the sea, so far as I have ever been informed. The commission received encouragement abroad, but none from the dominant party at home. As Senator MONEY, of Mississippi, well expressed it in an interview in the Washington Times:

> Lord Salisbury must have smiled in the face of the American commission as they were arguing the importance of a bimetallic conference when he had read in the papers that morning that the Administration which sent the commission had the day before extolled the single gold standard and denounced bimetallism.

And the party in power has been quick to insist that every effort has been exhausted and that there is no hope for agreement between the nations. The self-constituted "monetary commission" of the Indianapolis convention says in its report that all further effort at international bimetallism "must now be abandoned," and all the gold-standard people have held up their hands and piously said "Amen."

I charge that there has not been and is not now any real or sincere purpose in them to carry out their pledge. Those who furnish the "sinews of war" for the Republican party do not intend that bimetallism shall ever be attained if they can prevent it, either with or without international or any other sort of agreement. If they had ever entertained any honest purpose to promote and finally bring about free coinage they would not have been so easily discouraged or so quickly fatigued.

One of the first acts of President McKinley, after being elected on a platform pledging his party to labor for a double standard by international agreement, was to appoint a distinguished national banker to be Secretary of the Treasury, and this gentleman was then and is now known to be an ardent and uncompromising single-gold-standard advocate, and opposed to the free coinage of silver under any circumstances or conditions. That distinguished gentleman, during the present session of this Congress, appeared before the Committee on Banking and Currency of this House and presented to them a bill which he had prepared, or caused to be prepared, the object of which was, he frankly said, "to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard and to remove, so far as possible, doubts and fears on this point." That bill, in its every feature, provides for putting the country upon a gold basis and contemplates the payment of every Government obligation in gold.

Mr. Gage says:

> As to the first proposition—to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, remove as far as possible doubts and fears on that point, and thus strengthen the United States both at home and abroad—the proposition to refund the bonded debt of the United States, now payable in coin, into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest and payable, principal and interest, in gold, is a measure directed to that end.
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> It will cost the Government nothing whatever, so far as the refunding of the debt is concerned, except the expenditure necessary to print the bonds and do the clerical work. It will take ambiguity out of the relations of the Government to its creditors; it will give, I believe, a strength and security and power to the whole commercial and industrial system of the United States, and the measure as it is prepared will, in my opinion, accomplish that object.

To place the Government in this position would leave no loophole for bimetallism hereafter, and the Secretary not only well knows that fact but his design is that it shall have that effect. He knows that it would indeed "remove all doubts and fears" of the gold-standard advocates, and would irrevocably and forever fasten upon the people of this country a condition which would give the bond speculators absolute dominion and control. If President McKinley dissents from these views of his Secretary he does not say so. In his message to Congress he calls especial attention to the financial plans of Mr. Gage and takes no issue with him on any feature thereof. He says:

> The Secretary of the Treasury has outlined a plan in great detail for the purpose of removing the threatened recurrence of a depleted gold reserve and save us from future embarrassment on that account. To this plan I invite your careful consideration.

I assert that those who dictate the policy of the Republican party, those high in its councils, agree with Mr. Gage. I assert that the party and its policy stand for the golden god, and that the issue between Republicanism and the hosts of Democracy is clearly drawn.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, the Republican party stands charged with false pretenses; stands charged with deception; stands charged with bad faith to a nation, and when, at the coming elections, it goes to trial before the people, it will be convicted.

I am not skilled in financial affairs; I do not profess to be, nor do I presume to undertake to teach it. We have many wise financiers nowadays and the country is flooded with alleged arguments pro and con upon the money question.

I perhaps belong to that great majority referred to by the "monetary commission of the Indianapolis monetary convention," in their report the other day, as that large portion "of the people of the United States who have no conception of the nature or importance of a money standard," or to that class referred to by Secretary Gage as "the simpler and more humble," who get confused about the meaning of the word "coin." I shall, nevertheless, venture one or two suggestions. The last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury contains a table showing "the amounts of money in the United States, in the Treasury and in circulation, on the dates specified."

The last table is as follows:

JULY 1, 1897.

[Population, 72,937,000; circulation per capita, $22.49.]

	General stock coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation.
Gold coin, including bullion in Treasury	$696,239,016	$178,649,328	$517,589,688
Standard silver dollars, including bullion in Treasury	556,590,184	504,649,903	51,940,281
Subsidiary silver	75,818,369	16,201,960	59,616,409
Gold certificates	38,782,169	1,496,830	37,285,339
Silver certificates	375,479,504	17,630,192	357,849,312
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	114,867,280	31,397,763	83,469,517
United States notes	346,681,016	100,726,394	245,954,622
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872	62,340,000	1,380,000	60,960,000
National-bank notes	230,668,034	5,123,683	225,544,351
Total	2,497,465,572	857,256,053	1,640,209,519

It will be observed that of the $696,239,016 which constitutes the total gold supply in this country the Government owns and possesses only $178,649,328, coin and bullion combined. The remainder is owned by national banks or corporations or individuals. In brief, the total gold supply is less than $700,000,000, of which the Government owns and possesses not quite one-third. The total money supply, as shown by the table heretofore quoted, is only a little less than two and a half billion dollars, and nearly all of this money, except gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates, was, by the statutes under which it was issued, redeemable by the Government, at the Government's option, in either gold or silver.

Under the new order of things, all this is now held to be redeemable in gold, if the holder so demands. The Secretary tells us in his report that not only will he undertake to redeem all classes of paper money in gold, but that, in order to maintain the parity, he will exchange, on even terms, gold for silver. In other words, silver itself is now held redeemable in gold. And he has been frank enough to say:

> Nevertheless, it must be recognized that this undertaking involves a large financial responsibility and requires proper and adequate legislative provisions for its continued execution.
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> The responsibility of the Government in this respect means that, in addition to its liability for redemption in gold on demand of $346,000,000 of legal-tender notes, it must also hold itself in readiness to redeem in like manner $114,000,000 of the Treasury notes of 1890, and to maintain through its Treasury the free interchangeability with gold any part or all of $470,000,000 in silver now current with our people. The aggregate of these liabilities amounts to $930,000,000.

But we do not stop here. The Secretary says the policy of the Government is to refund the present bonded indebtedness of the United States by issuing bonds payable in gold and exchange them for the outstanding bonds now payable in coin—now payable, at the option of the Government, in either gold or silver. The amounts of the several series of bonds, Mr. Gage, in his statement before the Committee on Banking and Currency, says, is $659,000,000. Add this to the $930,000,000 redeemable money and you have a total burden on our limited gold supply which is appalling. You have $1,589,000,000 resting on a single-standard redemption basis of less than $200,000,000 of gold held by the Government, and with less than seven hundred millions total gold supply in the country.

I will not stop now to make the calculation, but it is an easy matter of arithmetic. The Government, with its redeemable currency and its bonded indebtedness, carries a liability of more than a billion and a half of dollars, all of which it is proposed now by the Republican Secretary of the Treasury to bring to a gold basis. We have only $178,649,328 of gold to redeem and pay with. What, therefore, is the proportion of gold to the amount of liability? When we make the gold standard irrevocable we make it the measure by which all wealth is estimated and all obligations, whether of the Government or of the citizen, will be gold obligations in their last analysis.

I do not argue that our standard money need necessarily be adequate to the instantaneous redemption of every paper dollar or the instantaneous payment of every Government obligation. I do not argue that the volume of money need necessarily be adequate to the instantaneous payment of every debt, public and private. But I do argue that the volume of money should be large enough to give it an easy flow into every part of the country and to easily sustain every industry. I do argue that the standard of this money should not be so rigid as to cause values of commodities or the earnings of a day's labor to shrink before it.

We called attention to all these things during the memorable campaign of 1896. We said then that the financial condition of the country was bad and growing worse. We showed then that it was in the power of the speculators in stocks and bonds to fatten upon our misfortunes. They called us agitators and spoke of us as anarchists. They told us that there was no trouble about our financial affairs and that we had diseased imaginations. Now, presto, change! The President in his message tells us that our monetary affairs are indeed out of joint, and cries, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!" And what remedy is proposed? Why, that we shall "get out of the banking business" and turn over to the national banks the sole power to furnish money to the people, but that we shall indorse the notes of the banks and become liable therefor; that we shall refund our obligations with gold bonds only and that then we shall declare that gold alone is the standard of value; that a gold dollar shall be the unit of value; that the farm and its products, the loom and its products, the forge and its products shall be measured by our limited supply of gold; that all commodities, all labor, shall be so measured. We hear much of commerce nowadays. We are told that this is a commercial age and that nothing must impede or clog the wheels of traffic. We hear much of foreign investment in American securities and are told that any effort on our part to maintain a double standard of value will frighten away those who would invest in our stocks and bonds.

Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to disturb these relations or diminish or hamper or hinder our foreign commerce, nor do I believe the maintenance of a double standard or the free coinage of silver would disturb it. I do know, however, that the maintenance of a single gold standard in the United States, in view of our contract obligations and in view of our domestic conditions, will enthrall this Government and oppress its people. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. LITTLE. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. KING].

Mr. KING. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS] has just referred to Gomez and other conspicuous figures in the ranks of the Cuban revolutionists. Apropos of this, I desire to submit a few words concerning another important character not alluded to by the distinguished gentleman, one who is acting an important rôle in the struggle now going on in Cuba.

I make this reference to him especially because of the unwarranted charges so recently made in some of the publications of this country against him, and because it was reported that some members of this House, not fully aware of the facts, as I believe, have indulged in severe criticisms, which not only related to his military proceedings, but reflected upon the character of the insurgents and the mode of warfare conducted by them. I think the denunciatory words employed did a great injustice to the heroic, faithful, suffering officer who is so zealously struggling for the cause of liberty in our neighboring isle.

I refer to Nestor Aranguren. And it will be remembered that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] recently introduced into the House a resolution which had for its object the obtaining of information bearing upon the death of Ruiz, the Spanish officer who visited Aranguren's troops, and also such facts explanatory of Aranguren's connection with the unfortunate affair.

It has been charged that Ruiz went into the insurgents' camp under the protection of a flag of truce, and that while there he was foully murdered by order of Aranguren; that he went as a messenger of peace, and that his killing was wanton and wholly without justification.

It is my firm conviction, based upon personal investigation while in Cuba, and admissions made by Spanish officials, that never in the history of this desolating, sorrowful contest now being waged, except upon one occasion, has a flag of truce been employed. The occasion referred to was when a few insurgents, who were desirous of surrendering, raised a white flag, and were cut down by Spanish guerrillas.

Ruiz did not go into the camp of General Aranguren under a flag of truce. He went pursuant to Sagasta's plan of bribing the insurgent leaders to desert their cause, for the purpose of inducing Aranguren to violate his sworn duty as an officer of the Cuban Republic. Ruiz was warned against going if his purpose was to advocate the acceptance of autonomy, and he was aware of the fact that under the Cuban constitution propositions looking to peace must be submitted to the civil authorities.

The policy of General Blanco, it was publicly known, was to disintegrate the insurgent forces, if possible, by sending into their camps persons who were to offer inducements to the men and their leaders to leave the revolutionary forces. When General Gomez learned of this plan, he issued an order to the insurgent army, in which attention was called to the provision of the constitution referred to; and the officers were commanded to arrest all emissaries coming for any such purpose, and try them immediately before a military court.

They were to be regarded and treated as spies, as persons engaged in highly dishonorable and execrable work. This order had been received by Aranguren from his commanding officer. There was but one course open for him, viz, to enforce it. Ruiz knew of the order; was advised of the danger; and knowing this

persisted in going, in violating the order as well as the organic law of the Cuban Republic.

He knew that if General Aranguren performed his duty he (Ruiz) would be tried and executed as a spy. That his mission was to use every effort to persuade his friend Aranguren to become a traitor to the republic and desert his men and the cause for which they had so valiantly contended is not controverted. After reaching the insurgents' forces he began the advocacy of autonomy. He was arrested by order of General Aranguren, a military tribunal was convoked, and after being duly tried and found guilty was executed.

Within a short time I hope to be able to present to this House a copy of the court-martial proceedings, which will fully sustain the statements now made.

I ask, gentlemen, what other course could the Cuban general have pursued? His friendship for Ruiz could not justify him in omitting to obey the orders of Gomez.

Now, gentlemen, the Cubans have a civil government. It controls the army, carries on the war, occupies one-half of the island, and has troops in the remainder. It has survived for three years and is supported by patriotic, devoted people. They desire freedom and the overthrow of the despotism of Spanish imperialism. The efforts made to pass the resolution according belligerent rights to the insurgents ought to have received the unanimous support of the members of this House. I am not a jingoist; I would deprecate the taking of any step by our Government which might produce war.

But there would be no war as a result of such a step.

Our relations with Cuba and her people have been such that we have an interest in her welfare. The President has declared in effect that this nation may be required to go further than the accordance of belligerent rights; that intervention in the interest of the American people and the peace of our country may be essential. Of this I am convinced. Sooner or later the hand of the United States must be stretched out to restore peace. Even if we would, the responsibility can not be shirked. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how much time I have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has about fifteen minutes.

Mr. LITTLE. I yield that to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD].

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, when the heart of the American people is beating, like my friend from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS] has said, to the tune of 1776, when the American people from one end of this land to the other are filled with the desire to aid the patriots of Cuba, who are struggling near our borders for their liberty, it is time for the great Republic to consider whether it is prepared for war.

This Congress has on two occasions, and the last Congress, I believe, on more than one occasion, refused to make an appropriation to complete the battle ships now resting on the stocks in our navy-yards. And why? Because in their sober judgment they believed that the contractors who had been furnishing the armor plate for the ships were asking from the Government an extravagant and unreasonable price. And yet you are standing here today, when a war may be imminent, when it may be forced upon us at any moment, cherishing an idea of false economy, because you fear the representatives of certain great contractors may get a little more money and gain the benefit of the enhanced price, and are failing to complete the great battle ships that would enable us to be prepared for war and to protect the doctrines that have always been maintained by the people of our Republic. [Applause.]

Now, I would not make these remarks if it was not for the fact that I have noticed that some unknown and mysterious source has been interjecting into the newspapers of this country continually, since this Congress met, false statements as to the condition of this armor-plate business, a false idea as to whether it is advisable for the Government to take hold of this matter, or whether we shall continue to leave ourselves helpless in the hands of these contractors, who refuse to furnish armor plate at the price that this Congress has determined to be a reasonable one. I send to the desk a clipping from the Washington Post of last Thursday and ask that it be read. I have seen the same statement in a number of other papers, and only ask that this be read as a matter of convenience, as it makes statements that I wish to deny.

The Clerk read as follows:

ARMOR AT $400 A TON—SECRETARY LONG SAYS THAT CONTRACTS AT THIS PRICE CAN BE MADE.

Secretary Long, accompanied by Chief Constructor Hichborn, Chief O'Neill, of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Judge-Advocate-General Lemly, appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday. The Secretary said, in response to questions, that the Navy Department had prepared full plans and specifications calling for an armor plant under the last naval appropriation bill and that estimates on the cost of land, tools, and machinery necessary to equip the plant had been made. The bids were to be opened on the 29th instant, and he thought several bids would be made.

Secretary Long said also that in view of the report of the committee which he had appointed to consider the question of a Government armor plant, and their report upon the great cost and delay it would involve, he had entered into further negotiations with private armor plants now furnishing armor for other ships, and he believed that he could make a contract for the supply of armor plate for the *Illinois*, *Alabama*, and *Wisconsin*, now under course of construction, which would be ready whenever the ships were ready to receive it, at the rate of $400 per ton. The Secretary recommended, in view of the circumstances, that an arrangement to this effect should be made.

From the Secretary's statement, corroborated by statements by Commodore Hichborn and Captain O'Neill, it appears that the cost of a Government plant properly equipped would be from $3,500,000 to $4,500,000. He said this estimate included all machinery for making armor plate, guns, and projectiles, and added that if the Government adopted the policy of providing its own plant, no armor could be expected from such plant for about three years. The committee has taken no action upon the armor-plate matter, and it is considered probable that the whole question will receive attention in that connection.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Now, Mr. Chairman, some persons—I do not know who, but probably the owners of the present plant—have tried to give the impression to the country that the fact that this armor-plate committee have reported to Congress that it will cost three and one-half million dollars to build an armor-plate factory, has demonstrated to the country that we can not afford to build one, that it is absurd to attempt it, and that the Government will lose money if we attempt to make our own armor plate and build an armor-plate factory.

Now, what are the figures? When we had this question up for discussion last summer, the argument of the gentleman who was speaking on the side of the contractors, who desired a renewal of the contract at $400 a ton, was based on the report of Lieutenant Rohrer, of the Navy, in which he estimated that armor plate would cost $423.

The entire argument and contention was based on this report. Well, now, what does this report show? He makes an estimate on 3,000 tons of armor plate. That estimate shows that the ingots to make 3,000 tons of armor plate cost $90,390; that the materials consumed in the manufacture of that armor plate cost $170,250; that the labor cost is $130,500; that the keeping of the plant ready for use is $29,400; that the shop expenses amount to $7,140.

Now, mark you, those are all the expenses that go into the making of armor plate, except the interest on the cost of plant and items that are not concerned in the material itself. The other expenses are offices expenses, which will not be increased whether you enlarge the plant or diminish it. They are as follows:

Office expenses and contingencies, $3.34 per ton of plate	$10,020.00
Experimental work, $1.67 per ton of plate	5,010.00
Administration, superintendence, and engineering, $21.40 per ton of plate	64,200.00
Add 6 per cent of working capital ($519,360) as charge to cover losses, etc	31,161.60
Add annual dividend on capital stock ($4,087,521.60), 6 per cent	245,251.30
Add taxes, insurance, interest, etc., 10 per cent of cost of plant	353,700.00
Annual sinking-fund charge to cover depreciation in value of plant, owing to completion of battle ships required	133,211.00

This makes a total of $1,270,333.90 as the cost of 3,000 tons of armor, or $423.41 a ton. The value of the plant, on which these calculations of interest, etc., are made, is estimated at $4,087,521.

Mr. GAINES. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question right there?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I have but five minutes in which to finish this.

Mr. GAINES. Very well.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The present estimate is that the plant will cost from three and one-half million to four and one-half million dollars. Taking the average, say $4,000,000, it is within the estimate of what they say this plant would cost; but the plant for which the Government engineers have estimated is a plant to manufacture 6,000 tons of armor and all the ordnance supplies that the Navy uses, whereas the plant for which I have read this estimate is a plant to manufacture only 3,000 tons of armor. Now double the amount stated in this report as the cost of materials used, and what do we have? Doubling the cost of the ingots, we have $180,780. Doubling the next item, the materials consumed in manufacture, we have $340,500. Doubling the item of labor gives $261,000. Doubling the item of keeping the plant ready for use we have $58,800. Doubling the next item, shop expenses, and we have $14,280. Those are all the additional expenses that will be incurred by reason of doubling the amount of product of the plant. The balance of the charges, for interest, and so forth, would be no more on the Government armor-plate plant costing $4,000,000 than on this plant costing $4,000,000. Yet the Government plant would produce 6,000 tons of armor, and this plant only produces 3,000 tons of armor. Then add the other charges which this board said were proper; and the findings of this board have been accepted by the gentlemen who contend that the contract should be given back to the Bethlehem and Carnegie plants.

Add all these items and it makes a total of $1,693,903, and divide it by 6,000 tons, and it makes armor plate cost $282.31 a ton. Two hundred and eighty-two dollars and thirty-one cents a ton in this new Government plant, according to their own calculations! And yet it seems from these reports that are going out that even

the Secretary of the Navy has caught the infection, and says that we ought to recede from our position and give these men, after allowing them this enormous interest of 10 per cent and allowing them all that they claim in this report—over and above that allow them the difference between $282.31 and $400 a ton as an additional profit.

I say, Mr. Chairman, that this report that they have based all their argument upon proves conclusively that the Government should at once take steps to build a plant and make the armor for these three ships. I understand it will take 3,000 tons of armor plate to equip each one of them. That would be 3,000 tons each for the *Illinois*, *Wisconsin*, and *Alabama*, or about 9,000 tons. The saving of the difference between $400 and $282 would be $117 a ton. On 9,000 tons that would be a saving to this Government of $1,059,210. One-third, or nearly one-third of what this plant will cost, will be saved by us building the plant now on the ships now in course of construction if we do not let out this contract.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I say it is our duty to at once go to work to build a plant, to cease this hesitation in reference to whether we shall let out the contract, after the House of Representatives of the United States have on four occasions within a year distinctly, by an overwhelming vote, refused to let out this contract at $400 a ton.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. ROBBINS. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the gentleman a question before he sits down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LITTLE. I yield sufficient time for the gentleman to ask his question.

Mr. ROBBINS. I would ask the gentleman whether in these estimates he has taken into consideration the patents and the machines which are covered by patents now in the possession and ownership of the present armor-plate plants in the country?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I could not take into consideration, of course, what the value of these patents would be; but if it is necessary, the Government could buy these patents much cheaper than pay this enormous price. To-day we are paying a certain percentage over and above these figures for the use of one of these patents, and I presume we can continue to do that if we make our own armor. If the parties do not consent to that, the Government would have the right to condemn that patent, if it was a valid one.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair was in error in stating the time the gentleman from Arkansas was entitled to. The gentleman has now nine minutes remaining.

Mr. LITTLE. That is my understanding. I yield five minutes of that time to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES].

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Chairman, I am reminded by the questions asked my friend from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] who has just addressed the House of a subject to which I did not intend to allude. But since he has been interrogated on the matter in a serious way, I take this occasion to say that the patent for the so-called Harvey armor process—a process by which the face of steel plate is hardened a certain number of inches—was issued under the most colorable circumstances, as shown by the official evidence and Senate report made thereon, filed by Senator CHANDLER in February, 1896, as well as by the recent developments in the Patent Office Department, if the press reports which I have read are true.

For several years there has been pending a suit in the courts to vacate the Harvey patents. As to whether this is being prosecuted in good faith I am not advised, but confess that from the public record of the matter I have my doubts. It seems now the Department, through the Patent Office, is industriously looking into the matter, and especially so since the Krupp, a competing, process has been recently purchased and brought to this country.

It seems the Harvey process routed the Krupp process in Europe, and now the Krupp process, in turn, has come to the United States to rout the Harvey process. It would be naturally inferred, if the Harvey patent is held valid, we will have at least two competitive processes in the future, though practically and admittedly the parties who have furnished the Government with armor plate have not competed with each other. To this they have sworn before several Congressional committees.

I desire in this same connection to cite this fact, to call it to the attention of Congress, and to the nation: That this Harvey process, although patented in America, is to-day being used by the European Governments in equipping their men-of-war with armor plate. We permitted Mr. Harvey to come along and at least get some sort of a patent on this process, and then he went to Europe, after having clad our vessels with the harveyized armor plate, and sold six-sevenths [I believe it is six-sevenths] to the enemy, while the other seventh, or a small portion of the whole, a minority, is owned by parties in America.

In other words, he, Mr. Harvey, equips our men-of-war with harveyized armor plate so that we, as he contends, can turn the missiles of the enemy, and then he goes over to the enemy in Europe and fits the European men-of-war with the same kind of plates, so that they may be able to turn our missiles to naught. And not content with this, he sells out a controlling interest of this process to the enemy. This policy, it seems to me, could well be denominated an international armor-plate policy, the very thing, I submit, we do not want, and to avoid which we must presume our Government patented and adopted this armor-plate process in the first place. Such a policy, it seems to me, must put us on a level with the enemy in armor-plate making, armor-plate using, and on an equality in actual combat so far as the armor plate could do so.

We know, Mr. Chairman, that in the past we have whipped the enemy when we did not have armor-clad vessels. We made our vessels out of wood, and in our way, without letting the enemy know when or how we did it or how we used them, save in actual combat. We made them and kept all the manner of making and using them to ourselves. We filled them with patriots, and explained to them at the mouth of the cannon how we used them. But now the enemy must know all about at least just what this armor plate will stand, its virtues, its uses, and how to use it, since all this must have been explained by Mr. Harvey when they purchased the patent in part from him. We do not know, and can not know, what we could do in combat under such circumstances as this sort of policy may place us. And it is this that must challenge the attention of considerate Americans.

What would we think if the commander of the Army of the United States should go over to Europe and explain to the enemy our arms, the way to use them, and the way they are made? Or what would we think of that general who should write a book on military tactics, and then sell the copyright to the enemy?

Bear in mind that the armor plate is a war process, a war machinery. It is not an every-day patent that is used in the walks of private life in time of peace. Hence the rules that would apply to the latter are questionable with the former.

And just here I am reminded of our "disappearing gun" now in use at Fortress Monroe by the Government. What policy is pursued with it? It is mounted within and operates from within the fort. The public is excluded from even seeing, and does not know and is not allowed to know the manner in which it operates, how it looks, or how it is made. None but Government officials, by a special permit, and then under guard, are allowed even to see it. Being a Government official, I examined it last summer, and know that I correctly state the rules that govern seeing it.

Now, compare the disappearing-gun policy or rules with the disappearing and appearing policy or rules which govern our men-of-war. Mr. Harvey has gone to Europe, having clad our vessels with harveyized plate, and sold his so-called patent to the enemy, who now knows all about how to make and use harveyized plate and how to control the patent.

I thought, and think yet, knowing these facts and getting them officially, that it is my duty to call them sharply to the attention of Congress, and if possible rivet the eyes of the Secretary of the Navy on these two irreconcilable policies—at all events, apparently irreconcilable.

In brief, we exclude the public from even seeing or knowing anything about the disappearing gun which guards our shores and these armor-clad men-of-war upon our shores, but allow not only the public but the enemy to know all about our men-of-war which guard not only the disappearing gun and our shores, but our sea commerce, our lives, and our liberties. These are policies about which we certainly should think more seriously. As stated, our armor plate is war machinery per se. Now, should we patent and then permit the patentee to sell that patent to the enemy—sell war machinery to the enemy? Can we afford to create engines of destruction—create machinery to destroy us? These are serious questions; as to how they can be remedied is another question. I call these facts to the attention of the public, I believe, for the first time.

In addition to this I want to say another thing just here: That it is remarkably strange that the two resolutions referred to the Navy Committee, the chairman of which is the distinguished gentleman from Maine [Mr. BOUTELLE], have not been reported, although some weeks have passed since they were referred. These resolutions touch upon important matters. They call for the publication for the benefit of Congress of the valuable data obtained at the expense of a tedious visit, South and West, made last fall by the Armor Factory Board under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

That board visited the mineral regions of the South, in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, and Illinois, while other data which was mailed to the committee from many other States is also valuable. I was with this board in Alabama and a portion of Tennessee, and know that the data touches upon the value of the raw material which is used in making armor plate and which has been used by those who have been furnishing such to the Government, who have been making it.

This testimony is invaluable as advising Congress as to the cost of the raw material, and what should be the ultimate cost of armor plate furnished us. It seems to me, in all fairness to all parties,

that this data should be printed and placed before Congress and the country.

I am informed, in a "grapevine" sort of way, that the distinguished chairman of the Navy Committee says that the Armor Factory Board, although under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in making this visit and investigation exceeded their powers; and that, therefore, their action is void, and for that reason the resolutions will not be even reported to this honorable body.

If this is the position of the distinguished gentleman on that committee, I take issue with him and the committee on the law of the case as well as the right of the committee or its distinguished chairman to so act. I submit that if his position is correct he should have reported such conclusion to the House so that we might pass on the fact.

It seems to me that it would be entirely proper, before we enter into a new contract for armor plate at any price, that we should have the light that this testimony might—indeed, I know, will—throw on the cost of armor, to the end that we may see whether or not three hundred, or four hundred, or four hundred and twenty-five, or five hundred, or six hundred and five dollars, which last amount is the average we have paid under contracts heretofore made for armor plate, are reasonable or unreasonable prices per ton for this plate.

We prefer to have the right of exercising our judgment as court and jury, as we have the right to do under the Constitution in these matters, rather than have it confined exclusively to the gentleman from Maine or to the Secretary of the Navy or to any other one man. I am not a one-man-government man. I believe in that kind of a government which sticks closest to the majority of the people, and which yields, at least for the time being, to the honest will of an honest majority honestly expressed by that people. This is the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy of which I claim to be an humble representative here.

I desire to insert in my remarks to-day the colloquy between the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. STEELE], who introduced one of these resolutions, and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] and myself, bearing upon the interrogatories which passed between the two, and which I undertook to answer, and I think did answer, but which were omitted from the RECORD. Mr. STEELE said:

Mr. STEELE. I would like to ask the gentleman if the Democratic party in the House has not stood out against any proposition to purchase armor plate for our vessels unless it could be purchased for a price less than $500 per ton?

Mr. GAINES. Because we have been dealing with people who were perpetrating a fraud upon the Government.

Mr. STEELE. My question was that "unless they could purchase $500 armor plate for $300"——

Mr. GAINES. Well, the Democrats and a good many Republicans voted against that proposition, and those Democrats who voted against it would do the same thing to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. LITTLE. I yield three minutes more to the gentleman.

Mr. GAINES. But turning aside from this subject thus casually but nevertheless sincerely referred to, about which much could be said, I am delighted that the distinguished tariff maker from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] has concluded that the next time he undertakes to make another move toward making a tariff incidentally for revenue and deliberately to build up private fortunes for the few at the direct expense of the many, as he did in the Dingley bill, that he has determined to amend the Constitution beforehand.

I am delighted to know that before he undertakes to bend or inveigh that sacred instrument and the natural rights of the people of this country, which they reserve to themselves, that he will rather amend first the Constitution to cover the evil of which he complains.

He says he wants the Federal Constitution amended so as to limit in each State the number of hours that shall constitute a day's labor.

I am as much in favor of assisting the laboring man as any man. I know what it is to labor long hours and short, day and night. I have never failed to respond, and shall never fail to respond, to the petition of the laborer to relieve him by just laws. I believe in just labor laws, and so does the Democratic party, which was first to recognize the labor unions of this country in its platform. [Applause.]

I suppose the gentleman from Maine wants to enact this sort of a law, making this question a Federal question that the Federal courts may take charge, not only of the manufactories of this country and run them, but of the wage earners, too, by writ of injunction. [Applause.] By making such a change in the Constitution it would turn the laborer of this country over to the Federal courts, whose judges are appointed for life, rather than to the State courts, whose judges are elected by the people and who have to appeal to the masses in a limited number of years for reelection.

I must be permitted here to observe that it is passing strange that for a hundred years we have not had such a proposition suggested; certainly none to my knowledge. Why did not the distinguished gentleman call this question—that is, short hours in the East and long hours in the South, which he says is the cause of the distressed condition of the cotton mills in the East—to the attention of Congress last summer when the Dingley tariff was being acted upon by Congress? We were here nearly six months, and at no time that I recall was this question even mentioned.

Not a single word was uttered upon that question. Again, the New England States shortened their number of hours of labor, many, if not all of them, years ago—Maine as early as 1871 and 1887; New Hampshire, 1887, the law being originally passed in 1847; New Jersey, in 1883; Rhode Island, 1885, and Massachusetts, 1871, which information I get from Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor. Now, why was not this question raised when the McKinley tariff was being discussed? Why not when the Wilson tariff was being discussed? Why not when the Dingley tariff was being discussed?

If the Wilson and McKinley tariffs worked under such uneven hours of labor, how is it that this, the present tariff, the highest of all our tariffs, is a failure in the cotton industry? Does it not show the Dingley tariff is deficient?

Ah, Mr. Chairman, it was said in 1893 by the Republicans, particularly in the East, and President Cleveland and his followers, that confidence and prosperity would be immediately restored by the repeal of the Sherman silver law—by the unconditional murder of silver. It was said last year, "Give us a protective tariff, and prosperity and confidence will appear; the shafts of industry will start throughout the country."

A protective tariff and the gold standard were all we needed, was the cry last spring, and Congress was prohibited by the iron hand of the Speaker of this House from passing any general legislation save the Dingley tariff bill. And yet the cry comes now that the Constitution must be amended to restore wages recently cut in the East, in the New England cotton mills, still shouting all the time that prosperity has actually come.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this distressing and chaotic condition of things was prophesied in 1868, before the gold standard had been adopted here or there, and as a natural result of the gold standard. It was then said the gold standard would reduce prices and paralyze the fruits of labor, and depreciate the profits of the bondholder in any country that adopted it. It was declared in 1873, as I have before stated, by high Republican officials, that it would cause a fall in the prices of articles measured by the gold standard, which has been our measure since 1873, the deadening effect of which was in part overcome by the coinage laws of 1878 and 1890.

The trouble is the deadening effect of the gold standard. You may look here and there; to the North, East, South, and West, for the cause of the trouble, just as the prophets of '68 said you would do; but after all, I say, and I honestly believe it, the trouble is the gold standard, and I further declare seriously that we will never have that "general prosperity" that this great people in this great country are entitled to have until we return to a low tariff and genuine bimetallism; until we return to the money of the Constitution and to the people their reserved right to have coined both metals as we had it for eighty years before 1873, and until it was in that year by fraud demonetized by the Republican party, and that, too, if the record is to be believed, by imposing upon the Republican Speaker of this House, Mr. Blaine, who, it is said, did not know when he approved the bill which did the foul deed that it contained the clause that demonetized silver. [Applause.]

I want the gentleman to remember that what I say as to a low tariff is not a dictum of mine, but a fact. And more, a great Republican who was afterwards President of the United States, and others who were candidates, each and all of them have testified in effect to the fact that from 1846 to 1860 was the most prosperous period in the history of this country. It was then we had the lowest tariff since 1812, as Mr. Blaine said, and under which, said Mr. Garfield, we had "general prosperity."

The laws were then democratic. They were made for the masses and by the masses, and not for the few nor by the few. They were formed according to and within the limits of the Constitution. They were made so that any man, highland or lowland, far or near, could take his gold or his silver to the mint, have it made into full legal-tender money under free coinage, and then take that money and pay his debts, get something to eat, and keep himself and his family from shivering in the cold blasts of winter. [Applause.]

Give us back those laws and those happy conditions will return. Give us back such times as we had during those years of the free coinage of gold and silver and prosperity will come. It will be "general prosperity," and all will be well. [Great applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Chairman, I have not gotten to the best of my speech yet. [Great laughter and applause.]

Mr. SHERMAN. How much more time does the gentleman want?

Mr. GAINES. Just long enough for me to quote a little more Republican authority against you gentlemen.

Mr. SHERMAN. I will give the gentleman three minutes.

Mr. GAINES. I am specially grateful to the distinguished gentleman from New York for his kindness, because I know he differs with me in politics. Now, let me turn for a moment to some surprising statistics of recent date. They were originally compiled by Henry E. Tiepke, commissioner of Rhode Island, and appear in the September Bulletin, 1897, issued by the Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D. Wright, a Republican, as is, I suppose, the commissioner of Rhode Island.

The title to the report is, "The Ninth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics, made to the General Assembly (Rhode Island) at its January Session, 1896." The table covers the years 1894–95, and shows a continuous increase in every department except the number of firms which decreased. Bear now in mind that the Wilson tariff took effect August, 1894, and was in full operation in 1895. It shows the number of employees increased in 1895 over 1894 6 per cent; wages over 18 per cent; capital invested nearly $7,000,000, or 17 per cent; output, $5,000,000, or 13 per cent, while the amount of wages increased $1,607,935. Such is the record of a low tariff, even under the paralyzing influence of the Cleveland-Sherman-Republican gold-standard policy inaugurated in 1893. [Applause.]

I insert the whole table with the author's explanation thereof:

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES, 1894, 1895.

This information relates only to the textile industries. Reports covering complete statistics for both years were received from 123 establishments. Of these, 60 were engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods; 8, hosiery and knit goods; 9, printing, dyeing, and bleaching; 3, silk and silk goods, and 43, woolen goods. The information is given in detail for each branch of the industry.

The following is a summary of the figures presented:

Statistics of textile manufacturing establishments, 1894 and 1895.

Item.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Establishments	123	123	----------	----------
Firms	54	48	a 6	a 11.11
Corporations	69	75	6	8.70
Partners and stockholders	1,343	1,347	4	.30
Capital invested	$42,029,778	$48,835,724	$6,805,946	16.19
Cost of material used	$21,776,562	$20,728,591	a $1,047,971	a 4.81
Value of goods made	$38,722,193	$43,447,884	$4,725,691	12.20
Aggregate wages paid	$8,824,298	$10,432,233	$1,607,935	18.22
Average days in operation	282.07	288.72	26.65	10.17
Employees:				
Average number	27,201	28,681	1,480	5.44
Greatest number	30,319	30,700	381	1.26
Smallest number	21,170	24,191	3,021	14.27
Average yearly earnings	$324.41	$363.73	$39.32	12.12

a Decrease.

The hours of labor in Rhode Island in 1895 were ten, just as they are now and have been since 1885. It is surprising that the gentleman from Maine did not allude to these facts, and that the Republicans studiously avoid any reference to them. These increases under a low tariff occurred under short hours in the East, and long hours in the South. Now, then, why were wages not cut in 1895, under a low tariff and the gold standard, in Rhode Island, and cut under a high tariff and the gold standard in 1898? And not only this, but many of the mills of Rhode Island and the East being moved to the South. The hours were just as long, as a rule, in the South in 1895 as they are in 1898. It should be remembered that Rhode Island is the home of Senator ALDRICH, who led the fight for the Dingley tariff last year.

It would seem that the Dingley tariff has started the industries of Rhode Island, but started them South, and we give them a hearty welcome.

These figures speak for themselves. They are an exemplification of the unwisdom of a high tariff even with a gold standard, the rich fruits of which are now before our eyes—distress, woe, starvation, cut wages, no clothing in the cold winter, closed mills, with a general move of these mills from the East toward the South, where they can get the very best labor in large quantities, with raw material growing around the mills as we have it in the South.

And right here let me make another comparison with another period, the low-tariff period of 1846 to 1860. Admitting for the present that there is prosperity in the cotton mills in the South and that there is distress in the cotton mills in the East; that there is weal in the South and woe in the East under the gold standard and protective tariffs; what conditions do we find under the low tariff and the free coinage of silver in the period from 1846 to 1860? I quote:

The fact is, Mr. Chairman, the decade from 1850 to 1860 was one of peace and general prosperity.

"General prosperity," Mr. Chairman; not prosperity in the South and distress in the East, or distress in the South and prosperity in the East, but "general prosperity" all over the country. From whom do I quote? Do you Republicans want to know? I will tell you. I quote from General Garfield in his speech made in this House in 1878. [Applause.]

Again I quote from another authority:

Moreover, the tariff of 1846 was yielding abundant revenue.

Which is not the case with the Dingley tariff, Mr. Chairman, because the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] says that "the Treasury needs money." And "the business of the country," not of a part of the country, but the whole country, "was in a flourishing condition." I quote further:

Money became very abundant in the year 1849; large enterprises were undertaken; speculation was prevalent, and for a considerable period the prosperity of the country was general and apparently genuine.

From whom do I quote? The "Plumed Knight," the "Idol of his party," Hon. James G. Blaine, in his Twenty Years in Congress. [Applause.] One or two more quotations:

The tariff of 1846, though confessedly and professedly a tariff for revenue, was, so far as regards all the greatest interests of the country, as perfect a tariff as any that we ever had.

These were the words of the present Senator ALLISON, in this House, in March, 1870. Just one more quotation:

Men who have looked with hungry eyes upon an overflowing Treasury with surplus millions do not wish to see the sources from which these coveted millions are derived dried up.

This, Mr. Chairman, was another Republican, afterwards Vice-President, Henry Wilson, then Senator from Massachusetts.

"The Treasury" was not then "in need" of funds.

I hold in my hand the New York World of to-day, which I have just picked up from my desk, containing a letter from the cotton factories of a certain Southern State. It is dated January 21, 1898. [Cries of "Who wrote it?"]

Mr. GAINES. I will tell you directly. I will insert it in my remarks.

I quote:

In 1886 this State had 80 cotton mills, 4,071 looms, and 199,433 spindles.

We had then, recollect, a high tariff, but were coining large amounts of silver dollars under the Bland-Allison law. I read again:

In 1894 this had increased to 156 mills, with 14,908 looms and 700,497 spindles.

We had to help us out from August, 1894, the Wilson low tariff, and, up until the repeal of the Sherman law in the summer of 1893, a large silver-dollar coinage to also help. With what result? We had an increase in cotton mills in this State from 1886 to 1894 of 76, or 9 per year, and an increase in looms of 9,837, or 1,229 per year, and 501,064 spindles, or 62,633 per year. I again quote:

Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven has witnessed a wonderful increase in cotton manufactories, for there are now in this State 1,010 cotton mills, with 14,010 knitting machines and 24,517 looms and 1,144,385 spindles.

This shows what we can do under a low tariff.

[Here the hammer fell.]

[Cries of "Who is he?" "Give us his name!"]

Mr. GAINES. The Republican governor of the State of North Carolina, and his name is Daniel L. Russell.

NORTH CAROLINA'S GOVERNOR TO THE WORLD.

[By telegraph to the editor of The World.]

RALEIGH, N. C., *January 21, 1898.*

In 1886 this State had 80 cotton mills, 4,071 looms, and 199,433 spindles.

In 1894 this had increased to 156 mills with 14,908 looms and 700,497 spindles.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven has witnesses a wonderful increase in cotton manufacturing, for there are now in this State 1,010 cotton mills, with 1,410 knitting machines, 24,517 looms, and 1,044,385 spindles.

The average daily wages paid skilled men (exclusive of machinists, engineers, firemen, and superintendents) was $1.11; unskilled, 66¾ cents; skilled women, 67½ cents; unskilled, 46 cents, and children 34½ cents, or a general average of 65 cents a day.

The prospect for a rapid extension of our cotton-mill industry is excellent, for within our borders are water courses with an aggregate of 3,500,000 horse-power, capable of running 140,000,000 spindles.

Here is the cotton grown, and its transportation to the Northern mills is saved by its manufacture here. Our mills are in excellent condition, and some are declaring as high as 15 per cent dividend on the capital invested.

Pierpont Morgan seems to control some of our railroads and wants the rest of them. We have a railroad commission a majority of whom can not be bought by Morgan or his clique. Hence we have assurance of reasonable transportation rates inside the State from the fields to the factories and from the mills to our own seaports, unless by the usurpation of Federal judges we shall witness the success of the impending conspiracy to revolutionize this Government by the destruction of the reserved rights of the States.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
Governor of North Carolina.

Mr. RIDGELY. Mr. Chairman, I have been asking some of the older members as to what latitude of subjects are allowed in the general debate of a pending bill. They told me we were at liberty to talk about anything outside of the bill, being careful not to talk of the pending bill. If in the short time allowed me I should encroach upon the bill, I hope I shall not be called down as being out of order. I have not said that with the intention of reflecting upon any gentleman who is taking part in this discussion. I have been entertained with their speeches, and I have been entertained by what has been said about armor plate.

One important feature of that subject has not been mentioned, and that is the danger we have found ourselves in by depending

upon private companies to furnish, under contract, armor plate, much of which has proved defective. We do not know to-day what is the real condition of the plate upon our vessels, nor will we know in the future if we have to get armor plate only of contractors and not under the immediate management and direction of Government officials working for the Government, where faithfulness and perfection shall be the highest claim to the holding of their positions.

I think that this feature of the case alone, aside from the consideration of the particular question whether it would cost the Government more to make its armor plate for itself than to get it under contract—I think that the consideration of the perfection of the plate and the consequent safety of our vessels is sufficient to warrant the Government in going into the business of making not only this but all other materials necessary in such critical times as war.

Now, as to the question under consideration, the Indian appropriation bill, I have just one thought to submit bearing upon the general policy of this Government in its Indian affairs. Those of us who have lived near the frontier—along the borders of the Indian reservations—know that for years and years, as the white man has encroached and pressed upon the borders of the Indian lands, we have by means of treaties acquired the titles to their lands, crowding the Indians farther and farther west. My own district borders upon the northern line of the Indian Territory, and therefore I speak with knowledge when I say that there is a growing pressure to acquire from the Indians the last acre of their lands. There is a growing pressure for such legislation as will make it possible to acquire the title of these lands without any regard to what may become of the poor Indian. Hence my fear is that even before the Indian becomes extinct, if that shall ever be, all the Indian titles to land will have been extinguished and possibly all the Indian annuities also, so that the Indians of this country, the original possessors of all this land, will be as badly off as a very large percentage of our white citizens—poor and homeless.

Let us review briefly our land policy, both with the Indians and our white citizens.

The general policy has been to recognize the Indians as owning collectively all the lands of the nation. By degrees our Government has bought out the Indians; thus we have acquired title collectively, and by custom designate these lands "our public domain." For many years we were very reckless in parting with title to these lands, but as far back as 1852, in the first Republican platform, one of its planks declared that this careless disposal of the public lands should cease and no more sales be made; that the public lands should be given in small tracts as homesteads to our homeless citizens; and I well remember one of the most popular campaign cries of the Republican party was "Free homes for the homeless."

The policy was partially carried into effect by the legislation of the party when it came into power. The main feature of the policy was to insure a home inalienable to every family of our nation. The great mistake we have made is in failing to prevent the centralizing of the lands by transfer of title without limit, until to-day an alarming percentage—over half—of our own citizens are absolutely homeless, and the opportunities to acquire homes grow less and less each year. Mr. Chairman, while it is properly our duty to make these appropriations and protect the Indians, it is also our bounden duty to at once enact a land policy that will speedily place every family of our nation in possession of an inalienable home beyond the reach of speculators, debts, or taxgatherers. This can be done, and each year will increase the demand for such a policy until it is done.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, it is not often that a public man has his action on a public question vindicated within the course of a few hours; but it does occur to me (and I make the remark parenthetically before moving that the committee rise) that my course in insisting this morning that three hours would be sufficient for the general debate upon the Indian appropriation bill has been quite thoroughly vindicated by the discussion which we have had here since a quarter of 2 o'clock this afternoon. [Laughter.] I move the committee rise.

Mr. LITTLE. Allow me to say that quite a number of gentlemen who wanted to discuss this bill in connection with the question of Indian legislation abandoned the idea of making speeches when they found the time for debate had been limited to so short a period.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. SHERMAN, that the committee rise, it was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HEPBURN reported that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, having had under consideration House bill No. 6896, the Indian appropriation bill, had come to no resolution thereon.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. MCEWAN, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments numbered 1, 4, 7, 8, and 10 to the bill (H. R. 6251) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for prior years, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the House of Representatives; had disagreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment numbered 9; had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. HALE, Mr. ALLISON, and Mr. COCKRELL as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. BROWN, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the Fifty-fourth Congress papers in the case of Israel Dehass, there having been no adverse report.

Mr. STEELE, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the Fiftieth Congress papers in the case of H. M. Sailors, there having been no adverse report.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. NORTON of South Carolina, by unanimous consent, obtained indefinite leave of absence, on account of important business.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs Mr. HURLEY of New York, in place of Mr. Wilson, of New York, who is no longer a member of the House.

And then, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m., the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting an agreement with the Uintah and White River Indians for the cession of certain lands, was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. HOOKER, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. Res. 99) providing for a survey and report upon the practicability of securing a navigable channel of adequate width and of 35 feet depth at mean low water of the Gulf of Mexico throughout Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 223); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 2858) entitled "An act authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes," reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 229); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIFFIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3039) to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the administration of justice in the Army," approved October 1, 1890, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 224); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6954) to regulate plumbing and gasfitting in the District of Columbia, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 226); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CLARK of Iowa, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4772) to require prepayment on all first-class mail matter, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 227); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. SOUTHARD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. Res. 105) to authorize the President to appoint as an assistant engineer in the Navy ex-Naval Cadet T. D. Parker, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 225); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4526) granting a pension to Mary Vockey—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Papers in the case of Catharine Barry Meeha—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

Papers to accompany H. R. 2894, for the relief of Richard Mollencott—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

Papers in the case of Abraham Lasher, to accompany H. R. 2771—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

Papers to accompany H. R. 3687, for the relief of Aaron M. Applegate—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

Papers to accompany H. R. 2956, for the relief of William H. Pfrimmer—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

Papers in the case of Edward B. McPherson, jr.—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 7094) providing an additional circuit judge in the third judicial circuit—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 7095) to regulate commerce and to establish a military and post road, and to incorporate and authorize the National Hudson River Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Hudson River, between the States of New York and New Jersey, at New York City—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 7096) for making the criminal laws of the United States applicable to Indians in the Indian schools—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 7097) providing for the calling and holding of special terms of the circuit court within and for the district of Nebraska—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PLOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 7098) for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers that fell at the battle of Talladega, in 1813—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A joint resolution (H. Res. 129) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to detail from that Department an additional clerk to act as assistant clerk to the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House of Representatives—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. McCALL: A joint resolution (H. Res. 130) making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the free-delivery service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A resolution (House Res. No. 174) authorizing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to employ an additional assistant clerk—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. LEWIS of Washington: A resolution (House Res. No. 175) requesting the President of the United States to furnish information concerning the agreement to pay $4,000,000 to the creditors of Hawaii—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CATCHINGS: A bill (H. R. 7099) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Sandy Everett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 7100) granting a pension to Cyrus Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7101) granting a pension to Thomas C. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7102) granting a pension to Levi Maule—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE VRIES: A bill (H. R. 7103) to increase the pension of Joseph Adler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DINSMORE: A bill (H. R. 7104) for the relief of Elizabeth J. Woolum—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FLEMING: A bill (H. R. 7105) appropriating $99.76 to pay Myra A. Wilson, widow of James R. Wilson, in full of claim of her husband as mail contractor—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 7106) for the relief of J. & O. P. Cobb & Co.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7107) to remove the charge of desertion against Jonathan Baker, Columbus, Ind.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUNTER: A bill (H. R. 7108) for the relief of Dr. John N. Groves—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KELLEY: A bill (H. R. 7109) granting a pension to John W. Elliott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 7110) to increase the pension of William H. Good—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7111) for the relief of the estate of H. Niswander—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 7112) for the relief of Stafford, Seymour & Co., for Indian depredations—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 7113) for the relief of Asa Townsend—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MEYER of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 7114) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in matter of claim of the heirs of Nathaniel and William Offutt—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McDONALD (by request): A bill (H. R. 7115) to quitclaim all interest of the United States of America in and to original lot 4, square 1113, in the city of Washington, D. C., to William H. Dix—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 7116) granting a pension to A. Z. Cornell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHATTUC: A bill (H. R. 7117) granting an honorable certificate of discharge to John M. James, late private in Company M, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7118) granting relief to Hellen Robinson, late chambermaid and army nurse, steamer *City of Madison*, when destroyed by explosion, etc.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 7119) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Quinn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 7120) to correct the military record of Aaron Lanfare—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: A bill (H. R. 7121) to muster into the volunteer service of the United States John H. Clark—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7122) to grant an honorable discharge to George W. Shank—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 7123) for the relief of Edward Kolb—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows;

By Mr. ADAMSON (by request): Petition of the administrator of Hiram Middlebrook, deceased, late of Muscogee County, Ga., asking reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BOUTELL of Illinois: Protest of the German Immigrant Relief Society of Chicago, Ill., against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BRUCKER: Protests of Iron Moulder's Union No. 242, of Jackson; Salesmen's Union No. 18, of Grand Rapids; Mine Workers' Union No. 8, of Ishpeming; Cigar Makers' Union No. 22, of Detroit, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 30 and Senate bill No. 1575, restricting the right to buy and sell railroad tickets—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CLARK of Iowa: Petitions of the First Presbyterian Church and Christian Endeavor, of Middletown, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, protest of the German Roman Catholic Benevolent Society of Fort Madison, Iowa, against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Business Men's Association of Keokuk, Iowa, for reform in the currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of citizens of Keokuk, Iowa, urging the repeal or modification of the civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. CLARKE of New Hampshire: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Colebrook and Wolfboro, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Louisiana, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of William Foulke, of St. Paul, Minn., asking that bank depositors be given better security, and suggesting beneficial measures—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. COLSON: Petition of the Pendleton County Republican committee, asking for the repeal of the civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Sundry petitions of H. W. Boarman and 17 others, R. French and 17 others, James A. Greaves and 18 others, A. M. Edwards and 18 others, J. D. Lynes and 48 others, H. F. Jones and 49 others, A. C. Gerhard and 19 others, R. E. M. Duffie and 19 others, H. Moore and 19 others, S. Pedlow and 19 others, C. H. Pease and 19 others, M. H. Kohan and 19 others, T. H. Choicener and 19 others, A. L. Parks and 19 others, J. L. Crone and 19 others, C. T. Daugherty and 19 others, L. Heyman and 19 others, S. W. Meyerfeld and 19 others, E. Raimer and 19 others, M. A. Chancey and 19 others, all of the city of New York, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DE VRIES: Statement to accompany House bill No. 2497, for the relief of James E. Eaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 6774, relating to the record of W. C. Looper—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Protest of Peter Braun and 12 others, in opposition to the proposed bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to relieve Jonathan Baker, of Columbus, Ind., of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HANDY: Petition of W. C. R. Colquhoun and 63 citizens of Wilmington, Del., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HENDERSON: Resolutions of the Business Men's Association of Keokuk, Iowa, favoring the bill framed by the monetary commission for reform in the currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HICKS: Petition of Frank Calderwood, W. R. Owens, J. C. Cree, A. J. Ebling, and 8 other citizens of Tyrone, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, memorial of Economic Circle of Johnstown, Pa., praying that Congress shall instruct the next Commissioner of the Census to make clear distinction of land value and of improvement value of all real estate within the country in his next census and report—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. JENKINS: Resolutions of the Superior Commercial Club, of West Superior, Wis., favoring the passage of Senate bill No. 1035, to create a uniform bankruptcy law throughout the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Superior Commercial Club, of West Superior, Wis., for the creation of a department of commerce and industry—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIRKPATRICK: Protests of the St. Joseph Society of Lehighton, St. Joseph Society of South Easton, and St. Joseph Society of Mauch Chunk, all in the State of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of Electric Council, No. 354, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of East Mauch Chunk, Pa., in favor of the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Bethlehem Auxiliary of the Women's National Indian Association, praying that the usual appropriation for the Board of Indian Commissioners be continued—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of Weatherly, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building and grounds—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KULP: Resolutions of the National Board of Trade, Washington, D. C., and petition of the Maritime Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the Torrey bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mount Carmel, Pa., for the passage of a bill to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Pennsylvania Commandery, favoring Government ownership and preservation of Fort Ticonderoga—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, protests of the Birnie Paper Company, William S. Bellows, and P. W. Ziegler & Co., all of Springfield, Mass., against the passage of the so-called Loud postage bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petitions of editors of German newspapers and officers of German societies in the United States, in opposition to further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mount Carmel, Pa., protesting against the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mount Carmel, Pa., in favor of the passage of the Broderick bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, protest of the St. Bonifacious German Beneficial Society, of Shamokin, Pa., in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of 145 citizens of Bernice, Pa., in favor of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, protest of the Arion Society, of New York, against the educational test in reference to immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the passage of House bill No. 30 and Senate bill No. 1575, relating to ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorials of the Merchants' Association of New York and Grocers and Importers' Exchange of Philadelphia, concerning expenditures in the Post-Office Department—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LACEY: Papers to accompany House bill relating to the claim of H. Niswander—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition to accompany House bill to increase the pension of William H. Good—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of the Business Men's Association of Keokuk, Iowa, in favor of the monetary commission bill—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. McINTIRE: Petition of State officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and citizens of Baltimore, Md., for the passage of a bill forbidding the sale of liquor in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OTJEN: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., in favor of the Indianapolis monetary commission bill—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church of Galesburg, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petitions of the Woman's Christian temperance unions of Toulon and Abingdon, in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of John A. Logan Council, No. 10, Order United American Mechanics, of Galesburg, Ill., in favor of the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ROBBINS: Petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of Livermore, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Petition of the Sons of the Revolution, State of Connecticut, in favor of Government ownership and preservation of Fort Ticonderoga—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SAUERHERING: Protest of P. J. Hale and 28 citizens of Stoughton, Wis., against the passage of a general bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts: Petition of Harmony

Division, Sons of Temperance, of Amherst, Mass., favoring the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors in Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: Petition and resolutions of the boards of supervisors of the counties of Yuma and Pima, Ariz., praying for the passage of a bill providing for the election of certain officers in Arizona by the people thereof—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Papers to accompany House bill No. 3580, for the relief of Thomas J. Daniel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Papers to accompany House bill No. 3999, for the relief of G. S. Bishop and others—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 2276, for the relief of Almon Stuart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fairfield, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fairfield, Nebr., for the passage of a bill to forbid interstate transmission of lottery and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fairfield, Nebr., asking for the passage of the bill to raise the age of protection of girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fairfield, Nebr., urging the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fairfield, Nebr., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of liquors in Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fairfield, Nebr., favoring the passage of a Sabbath law for the national capital—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fairfield, Nebr., and the Nebraska State Teachers' Association, of Lincoln, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fairfield, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to substitute voluntary arbitration for railway strikes—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. TAYLER of Ohio: Petition of the Ministerial Association of Canton, Ohio, in favor of the passage of a bill to limit absolute divorce, with remarriage, to cases of adultery in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: Papers to accompany House bill granting an honorable discharge to George W. Shark—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to correct the record of John H. Clark—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *January 24, 1898.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last, when, on motion of Mr. WALTHALL, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. WALTHALL. Mr. President, I present the credentials of Hon. Hernando D. Money, elected a Senator from the State of Mississippi, which I ask may be read.

The credentials of Hernando D. Money, chosen by the legislature of the State of Mississippi a Senator from that State for the unexpired term of J. Z. George, deceased, ending March 3, 1899, were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. WALTHALL. Mr. Money is present and I ask that the oath of office be administered to him.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator-elect will take his place at the Vice-President's desk and receive the oath of office.

Mr. Money was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. WALTHALL, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

PROCEEDS OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, made in the States and Territories under the provisions of "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862," approved August 30, 1890, as required by section 5 of the act; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

STATUS OF FREEDMEN IN CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 18th ultimo, a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to the present status in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Ind T., of the freedmen (former slaves and their descendants) of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 4581) to make available $15,000 heretofore appropriated for the expense of operating a dredge boat at Sabine Pass, Tex.;

A bill (H. R. 5982) to amend an act entitled "An act declaring a certain bridge across the Tallahatchie River, in Tallahatchie County, State of Mississippi, a lawful structure, and for other purposes," approved May 28, 1896; and

A bill (H. R. 6085) amending section 2139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the petition of Dr. W. H. Sanders, of Mobile, Ala., chairman of the executive committee of a quarantine convention of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, praying Congress to suspend judgment and action upon quarantine matters until the subject can receive that thought and investigation which its importance demands; which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a petition of sundry business men of Oconto, Wis., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the harbor at that city; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the State board of health of Wisconsin, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called antivivisection bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the State board of health of Wisconsin, praying for the establishment of a department of public health; which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of West Superior, Wis., praying for the enactment of a general bankruptcy law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of West Superior, Wis., praying for the establishment of a department of commerce and industries; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of West Superior, Wis., praying for the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the memorial of A. H. Ward and 12 other citizens of Milwaukee, Wis., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Wisconsin Society of the Colonial Dames of America, praying for the enactment of legislation to perpetuate Fort Ticonderoga; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HARRIS. I present a memorial of the city council of Leavenworth, Kans., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to establish divisions in the Treasury Department for regulating insurance in the various States. I ask that the memorial be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *January 21, 1898.*

Resolutions passed by the city council, of Leavenworth, Kans., January 19, 1898, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas a bill has been introduced in the Senate of the United States

entitled "An act to establish divisions in the Treasury Department for regulating insurance in the various States, and provides, among other things, to abolish the 2 per cent tax and all benefit and benevolent funds now paid to disabled firemen:" Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the council of the city of Leavenworth protests against the passage of the proposed legislation as affecting seriously the efficiency of the fire department in the cities of this State.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable means to defeat this proposed legislation, and that the mayor and clerk are directed to forward duly certified copies of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

[SEAL.] JOHN D. EDMOND, *Mayor.*

Attest:

M. A. PRZYBYLOWICZ, *City Clerk.*

Mr. HARRIS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Clay County, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate gambling by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Clay County, Kans., praying for the enactment of Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Clay County, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting traffic and public sports in the District of Columbia on the first day of the week; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Clay County, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. MURPHY presented petitions of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Nile, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Alfred, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cuba, and of the congregations of sundry churches of Rushford, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Endeavor Society of the Friendship Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Nile, N. Y., and a petition of the congregation of the Friendship Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Nile, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented the petitions of J. F. Bates and 52 other citizens, of H. A. Trembley and 18 other citizens, of C. G. Taylor and 19 other citizens, of G. E. Eddy and 19 other citizens, of E. O. Ellis and 19 other citizens, of T. H. Oaks and 19 other citizens, of P. Murnan and 19 other citizens, of W. H. Ferguson and 19 other citizens, of J. A. Hughes and 19 other citizens, of R. G. Hammond and 19 other citizens, of C. F. Hummel and 19 other citizens, of A. D. Darling and 19 other citizens, of Samuel Garfield and 19 other citizens, of E. E. Mueller and 19 other citizens, of E. Lemberg and 19 other citizens, of E. H. Hinckley and 19 other citizens, of J. C. McCabe and 19 other citizens, of F. D. Cafferty and 19 other citizens, of L. Purtscher and 19 other citizens, of A. Sommers and 19 other citizens, of M. H. Kahn and 19 other citizens, of D. W. Coone and 19 other citizens, of G. W. Cain and 19 other citizens, of S. B. Hicks and 19 other citizens, of D. Heidelbeyer and 19 other citizens, of I. J. Hughes and 19 other citizens, of J. B. Smith and 19 other citizens, of H. C. Moon and 19 other citizens, of L. Pedlows and 19 other citizens, of S. K. Raff and 19 other citizens, of C. H. Pease and 19 other citizens, of J. F. Harney and 19 other citizens, of L. W. Clark and 19 other citizens, of H. Adern and 19 other citizens, of P. T. Faye and 19 other citizens, of A. C. Humphrey and 19 other citizens, of J. Foise and 19 other citizens, of S. L. Emanuel and 19 other citizens, of S. W. Meyerfeld and 19 other citizens, of J. E. Sutlow and 19 other citizens, of G. W. Gray and 19 other citizens, of J. A. Terrier and 19 other citizens, of H. J. Boyle and 19 other citizens, of E. J. Edmonds and 19 other citizens, of V. D. Jenks and 19 other citizens, of T. M. Alles and 19 other citizens, of H. A. Lloyd and 19 other citizens, of E. J. Markwitz and 16 other citizens, of S. S. Aldrich and 13 other citizens, of W. W. Hout and 15 other citizens, of R. D. Tutweiler and 15 other citizens, of W. J. Auten and 9 other citizens, of Carl Rosenberger and 36 other citizens, of J. F. Price and 67 other citizens, of L. Heyman and 17 other citizens, of J. R. Glanberg and 17 other citizens, of W. S. Stearns and 17 other citizens, of E. F. Swan and 17 other citizens, of A. J. Yore and 17 other citizens, of E. A. Stiltey and 17 other citizens, of G. Mayer and 17 other citizens, of A. M. King and 17 other citizens, of B. L. Andrews and 17 other citizens, of W. Danda and 17 other citizens, of J. R. Southard and 18 other citizens, of H. J. Pemberton and 18 other citizens, of A. W. Eschner and 18 other citizens, of A. J. Ashton and 18 other citizens, of A. M. Edwards and 18 other citizens, of J. A. Cummings and 18 other citizens, of J. F. Hinckley and 18 other citizens, of J. A. Robison and 18 other citizens, of E. H. Converse and 18 other citizens, of D. F. Whitbreck and 18 other citizens, of William Entler and 18 other citizens, of E. H. Koehn and 18 other citizens, of A. L. Park and 18 other citizens, of H. Kienz and 18 other citizens, of Max Hiesch and 18 other citizens, of G. D. Drake and 18 other citizens, of E. S. Shepherd and 18 other citizens, of J. N. Norton and 18 other citizens, of W. J. Wright and 18 other citizens, of J. J. O'Flynn and 18 other citizens, of A. Bornstern and 18 other citizens, and of J. A. Hughes and 124 other citizens, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. WALTHALL. I present a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Mississippi, favoring intervention by the United States Government in the war between Spain and Cuba. I ask that it may be read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The memorial was read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Joint resolution favoring intervention by the United States Government in the war between Spain and Cuba.

Whereas the people of Cuba are engaged in the most desperate and heroic struggle of modern times to protect themselves from the cruel, inhuman, and barbarous tyranny and oppression of the Spanish Government, and to achieve and establish for themselves the divine right of self-government; and

Whereas there comes to this body reliable information through Maj. George L. Donald, jr., an honored and reliable citizen of this State, now in Cuba, that 90,000 persons, principally women and children, have perished by starvation in the province of Santa Clara alone since January 1, 1897; and that in thirty-two cities and towns visited by him the appalling fact was revealed that "one can not go 20 steps without some poor, starving woman or child begging him for something to eat; that one can not sit down in a hotel to eat a meal without being asked for bread by starving children;" thus disclosing the policy of the Spanish Government to exterminate the inhabitants of that beautiful isle, which wears the crown of the "Queen of the Antilles," by starvation, which is cruel, inhuman, brutal, and revolting to every sense of humanity, Christianity, and civilization: Therefore,

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the Mississippi legislature in special session convened, That, speaking for the people of Mississippi and in behalf of humanity and the Christian civilization of the world, we believe it to be the duty of the United States Government to at once intervene, peaceably if it can, but forcibly if it must, to save the people of Cuba from the cruel fate of annihilation by the barbarous and inhuman methods of the Spanish Government.

Be it further resolved, That a certified copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives at Washington, with the request that they be laid before the Congress of the United States.

Adopted by the senate January 12, 1898.

J. H. JONES,
President of the Senate.

Adopted by the house January 14, 1898.

JAMES F. McCOOL,
Speaker of the House.

Approved by the governor January 17, 1898.

A. J. McLAURIN, *Governor.*

Attest:

[SEAL.] J. L. POWER,
Secretary of State.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Mount Carmel, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 96, to provide for the inspection and treatment of trees, plants, buds, cuttings, grafts, scions, nursery stock, and fruit imported into the United States, for the inspection and treatment of trees, plants, buds, cuttings, grafts, scions, and nursery stock grown within the United States, which become a subject of interstate commerce; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit public sports and traffic on the first day of the week in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Ashuelot Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Keene, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to prevent the desecration of the national flag; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Manchester, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol and all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Portsmouth, Unity, and Epsom, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. SEWELL presented a petition of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Rahway, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating

liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. ALLISON presented a petition of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of Dunlap, Iowa, and a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Blairstown, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. BACON. I present resolutions passed by the legislature of the State of Georgia relative to the removal of restrictions upon the Secretary of Agriculture in the purchase of seeds. The purpose of the memorial is to call the attention of Congress to the importance of the Secretary having power to purchase seeds directly from the producers of seeds, and not be limited, as he now is. I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., praying that an appropriation be made for increasing the garrison of troops at Fort Snelling, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a petition of 200 citizens of Spring Valley, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of Typographical Union No. 136, of Duluth, Minn., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of 23 citizens of Walesville, Minn., remonstrating against the enactment of a general bankruptcy law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Young Men's Republican League of Los Angeles, Cal., favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. THURSTON presented petitions of the Equal Suffrage Club, of 102 citizens, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, all of Tablerock, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol and all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Equal Suffrage Club, of Tablerock, Nebr., and a petition of 102 citizens of Tablerock, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting interstate gambling by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Equal Suffrage Club, of Tablerock, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Equal Suffrage Club, of 102 citizens, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, all of Tablerock, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DANIEL presented the memorial of Local Union No. 10, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers, of Richmond Va., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of 30 members of the congregation of the Baptist Church of Wahpeton, N. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the —— church of Crary, of 101 citizens, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Jamestown, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Dawson, all in the State of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM presented the memorial of W. W. Vose, of London Mills, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the memorials of Dr. Henry T. Byford, of Chicago; of Dr. W. W. Adams, of Atkinson; of Dr. Everett J. Brown, of Decatur, and of Dr. J. S. Miller, of Peoria, all in the State of Illinois, remonstrating against the passage of Senate bill No. 1063, for the further prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the United States, remonstrating against the enactment of a general bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of sundry colored citizens of the District of Columbia, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. VEST presented a petition of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 44, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 95, to amend the laws relating to American seamen, for the protection of such seamen, and to promote commerce; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MILLS presented a petition of the Young People's Society of the First Presbyterian Church of El Paso, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the United States, remonstrating against the passage of a general bankruptcy law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of the Pleasant Ridge Cumberland Presbyterian Christian Endeavor Society, of Fairfax, Mo., and a petition of the Endeavor Society of the Pleasant View Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Fairfax, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented memorials of the Industrial Council of Labor Unions of Kansas City; of the Stone Masons' International Union of America, of Kansas City; of Local Union No. 8, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers, of Kansas City; of Local Union No. 6, National Union of Steam Engineers, of Kansas City; of Bricklayers' Union No. 4, of Kansas City, and of local union of Carriage and Wagon Workers of Kansas City, all in the State of Missouri, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Jameson, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Mountain Grove, of 60 citizens of Dexter, and of sundry citizens of Maysville, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

BOOKS AND RECORDS IN CAPITOL.

Mr. CHANDLER. I present certain communications addressed to the Secretary of the Senate, showing the amount expended in preparing rooms and fitting alcoves in the old Congressional Library; the number of books now remaining in the Capitol belonging to the Senate library, the House library, and the Supreme Court library, respectively, and also a report as to the condition of the files and records of the Senate, and the rooms in which they are located. I move that the communications be printed as a document, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The motion was agreed to.

PAPER ON THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I present a paper prepared by ex-Senator Fred T. Dubois, concerning the Hawaiian Islands. I move that the paper be printed as a document.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom the subject was referred, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill (S. 3365) relating to the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company; which was read twice by its title.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported adversely thereon; and they were postponed indefinitely:

A bill (S. 1860) to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company of the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 3034) to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company of the District of Columbia, the Maryland and Washington Railway Company, and the Belt Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Mr. MCMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3202) authorizing and requiring certain extensions to be made to the lines of the Capital Traction Company in the District of Columbia, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported adversely thereon; and they were postponed indefinitely:

A bill (S. 1717) to amend the charter of the Capital Traction Company of the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 1718) to amend the charter of the Capital Traction Company of the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 2547) to amend the charter of the Capital Traction Company of the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 2885) to amend the charter of the Capital Traction Company; and

A bill (S. 2931) to amend the charter of the Capital Traction Company of the District of Columbia.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2821) to provide a home for aged and infirm colored people, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PETTIGREW, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2911) to aid the public-land States to support schools of mines, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2785) for the relief of Blanche T. Hunton, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by myself on the 22d instant, intended to be proposed to the pension appropriation bill, to report it without amendment. Inasmuch as the bill has been reported, I move that the amendment lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted a report to accompany the bill (S. 106) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of those who were killed by the explosion of the gun-cotton factory at the United States torpedo station at Newport, R. I., heretofore reported by him.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CAFFERY introduced a bill (S. 3366) for the relief of the estate of Dominigue Pochelu, deceased, late of New Orleans, La.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3367) for the confirmation of an old Spanish grant made to Aimable Bertrand, in the year 1777; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 3368) extending the time for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Yankton, S. Dak.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3369) granting an increase of pension to John Cook; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 3370) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Trapp, of South Omaha, in the State of Nebraska; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LINDSAY introduced a bill (S. 3371) for the relief of those suffering from the destruction of the salt works near Manchester, Ky., pursuant to the orders of Maj. Gen. Carlos Buell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 3372) to amend national-bank laws, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3373) for the relief of the executor of William Dillon, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3374) granting a pension to Isaac D. Caldwell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3375) to regulate the pay of assistant engineer officers to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 3376) to incorporate the International Woman's Health Protective League; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3377) to correct the military record of William Gilfoyle; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 3378) for the relief of the estate of Benjamin D. Carpenter, deceased, late of Brightwood, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 3379) granting a pension to William Stansberry; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas (for Mr. GRAY) introduced a bill (S. 3380) to amend section 5498 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 3381) to quiet the title of certain lands in the State of Mississippi, and for the relief of Eli Ayres or his legal representatives, and so forth; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 3382) granting a pension to Joshua H. Buckingham; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3383) for the relief of Isaac W. Blake; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 3384) to authorize the construction of a railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Louisiana, Mo.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 93) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of three officers of the Navy to proceed to Navassa Island and Swamm Island, in the West Indies, and examine and report upon the practicability and advisability of establishing a coaling station for the United States Government on either of said islands; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HANSBROUGH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Army appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to give notice that to-morrow, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XL, I will submit an amendment to Rule XIV, paragraph 5, for reference to the Committee on Rules.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

A bill (H. R. 4581) to make available $15,000 heretofore appropriated for the expense of operating a dredge boat at Sabine Pass, Tex.; and

A bill (H. R. 5982) to amend an act entitled "An act declaring a certain bridge across the Tallahatchie River, in Tallahatchie County, State of Mississippi, a lawful structure, and for other purposes," approved May 28, 1896.

The bill (H. R. 6085) amending section 2139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, being concurrent resolution No. 22, offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] and reported from the Committee on Finance by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST], on which the Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. MORGAN. Before the Senator from Indiana proceeds, I do not wish to interrupt him at all, but I desire to give notice that I shall ask the Senate for permission during the morning some time or during the day to make a personal statement in regard to what I conceive to be an attack which has been made upon my veracity or my character by the ex-President of the United States, Mr. Cleveland. I shall want to occupy the floor to-day for a while in order to set myself right and do myself justice upon that subject.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Alabama desire to make a statement now?

Mr. MORGAN. No; I prefer to wait and let the Senator from Indiana go on.

Mr. TURPIE. I ask that the pending concurrent resolution may be read.

The Secretary read the concurrent resolution, reported by Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Finance, on the 18th instant, as follows:

Whereas by the act entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment, in coin or its equivalent, of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly

provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; and

Whereas all the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin; and

Whereas all bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January 14, 1875, are required to be of the description of bonds of the United States described in the said act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt;" and

Whereas, at the date of the passage of said act of Congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of standard value of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, declared by the act approved January 18, 1837, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States,'" to be a legal tender of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

Mr. TURPIE. Mr. President, I shall willingly vote for the resolution offered by the honorable Senator from Colorado. I think its introduction timely and opportune, especially when we are confronted with a measure commended to our approval and consideration which proposes to increase the amount of the national debt by three or four hundred million dollars by retiring the Treasury notes now in circulation among the people as money by funding them into national bonds.

Under these circumstances, sir, I think it is not only not in derogation of the national honor but in affirmance of the public faith that we should declare, and complete the declaration, that these bonds are payable in coin, not in gold, and that we should favor and enforce the policy of the free coinage of the standard silver dollars, in which, by the express terms of the contract, all the bonds of the United States are now payable.

It would, sir, be certainly an act of injustice to tax the people for the purpose of paying the national funded debt in gold. None of our taxes are payable in gold. Neither the internal nor external revenue is levied or collectible in gold. The only method by which we could procure gold to pay the bonded debt would be by the sale of other bonds for that purpose. Thus we should make an endless chain worse than the one we have, an endless chain of bonds and bondage, entailing upon ourselves and our posterity a perpetuity of debt and servitude.

Especially is this action unjust in a case where our present law provides that all bonds issued or to be issued shall be payable in coin, silver or gold. Prior to the passage of the act to strengthen the public credit in 1869, the bonds of the United States were payable in any lawful money. This is shown and conceded by the very passage of that enactment, since if they had been payable in silver or gold before the act there would have been no object in providing for their payment in coin. The bondholder was much benefited by the act making his obligations payable in coin.

It was a change in the contract made for his advantage, certainly not for the interest of the people or the Government. The public credit of the United States depends only on a single factor, the ability of the people to pay Federal taxes. What addition was made by the passage of the act of 1869 to the wealth or resources of this country? What did it add to the value of land or to that of the products of labor? How much did it increase or enlarge the ability of the taxpayer to pay the taxes levied against him? Not in the least—not to the extent of a penny's worth.

The act of 1869 did not and could not strengthen the public credit. It did strengthen the public creditor. It gave him the right to demand coin, which he had not before. It made him a preferred creditor. Pensions, salaries, and all other kinds of expenses of the Government are payable in any lawful money, in legal-tender paper currency. The bondholder can not now be paid in that manner. He has done nothing to earn or deserve this preference. But a bargain is a bargain. Let us stand by it. He is entitled to what the contract requires, nothing more, nothing less—the payment in silver standard dollars of the amount of the obligations which he holds against the Federal Treasury.

That the act to strengthen the public credit was an anomaly extraordinary in its tenor may well be conceded when it is considered that it was one wholly new, unheard of before in our financial policy. The great civil war had been fought and ended in victory. The public credit had successfully passed through the most prolonged and serious strain to which it had ever been subjected without any law that our bonds should be payable in coin. After the war, in time of profound peace, after all danger to the national credit had overpassed, this special novelty found favor. Coin was made synonymous with solvency. Coin, silver or gold, was declared to be the only money in the payment of our funded debt.

It is quite clear that this novel coin enactment was not to stand alone. It was the beginning of a series of enactments which had for its object to set apart the funded debt as a coin debt, to be paid not only in coin, but in coin of one kind, gold. That there is a close historical and yet closer financial connection between the act so called to strengthen the public credit and the act passed in 1873, which by fraud or stealth demonetized silver, is plain from a study of their common origin and the joint purpose of the two acts. The act of 1873 demonetized the standard silver dollar. In barely four years before, the act strengthening the public credit had made the bonds payable in coin.

The act of 1869 made the bonds payable in coin. This was one step taken, from lawful money to coin. There was one other step to be taken, from coin to gold. The act of 1873 closed the mints to the coinage of the standard silver dollar. There was at that time only an inconsiderable amount of standard silver dollars in existence—not enough to pay the interest on the bonds—and as the act of 1873 discontinued their further coinage, there was nothing left but the gold dollar and its multiples with which to pay the bonded debt.

After the passage and approval of the act of 1873 the whole amount of the national funded debt became payable in gold coin alone, because under the joint operation of the acts of 1869 and 1873—the former providing for payment in coin, the latter prohibiting the minting of any but one kind of coin, gold—the many millions of bonds then outstanding were not payable except in gold.

This transmutation of paper bonds into gold exceeded anything in the history of the Rosicrucians of the Middle Ages; it outstripped all the glowing romance in the search for the philosopher's stone, both in its celerity and effect. The transmutation was made in the incredibly short time of four years. It required little time and small movement. In one time and two motions the gold appeared alone, the silver vanished, and the debt so remained a gold debt for five years afterwards.

Public sentiment and the opinion of all political parties revolted against this condition of the funded debt payable alone in gold. In 1878 there was a restoration of silver to the coinage of the mint by providing for the coinage of the standard silver dollar, in which, under the act of 1869, the funded debt was payable. The movement was so far backed by the honest resentment of the people that this measure for restoration passed both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote against the veto of the President—of the President—showing the very early origin of that hard and fast solemn league and covenant between the gold power and the President of the United States. There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother to the Treasury. It is the man in the golden mask.

In my judgment the coin bonds of the Government, payable now in silver, are a principal element in the financial question. The national funded debt held by the syndicate of debt and gold, which are the same in action and interest, is one of the main keys to the monetary position in the United States.

If we, on the one hand, were to abandon silver and permit a change in the contract so as to make the bonds payable in gold, the syndicate of gold would lose their interest to a certain and very large degree in the coinage question here. They would take their $800,000,000 in gold and quit. On the other hand, if we maintain the bimetallic standard in the payment of the funded debt and enforce it by opening the mint to the free coinage of silver, the syndicate of debt would change front immediately. They would become instantly as zealous and ardent friends of the standard silver dollar as the Senator from Colorado who introduced this resolution or the Senator from Missouri who reported it.

The syndicate would not allow the loss of one-half of their large investment of these bonds by any discount of the silver coin in which they are made payable. They would insist that the money in which by the contract their debts are payable should be deemed and taken as sound, honest, solvent coin worth its face value. Every fundholder in the world would join them in this demand.

The syndicate of national debt is a closely allied fraternity, few in number, but vast in influence and in the circuit of its power. Never since national debt was first invented in the last four centuries have they lost an investment or discounted its value in any quarter of the globe. They make common cause in the collection, security, and solvency of debt incurred by any and all governments. They would take a summary vengeance in their own way upon any government which would intervene to discredit the silver coinage of the United States in which their bonds are payable.

All these fund-creditors would concur in the policy of sustaining the paying and purchasing power of that coinage. Whatever might be the fortune of silver coin elsewhere, that silver coin of the United States in which the bonds of the syndicate are payable would by reason of the vast interests pledged and engaged in its behalf be counted at its full nominal face value. Debtor and creditor would alike unite in maintaining the silver coinage of our country, and would together join in a great act of justice, honesty, honor, and integrity in upholding and fulfilling the

terms of the original contract, by which these bonds are payable in silver.

Both parties, the Government and the people of the United States, by their obligations, the holders of the funded debt with the enormous amount of $800,000,000 at stake, would be pledged to the maintenance of the silver-dollar coinage of this Republic.

Two hundred million dollars of that debt was contracted quite recently, and it is not only payable in silver by the text of the act of 1869, but expressly announced as payable in silver by the contemporary action of Congress at the time when the loan was made.

There was an effort by direct bill to make future issues and the new issues of which I have spoken payable in gold. It was defeated in the Senate by a very large majority. And yet, not satisfied with this discomfiture, the President of the United States then in office, backed by all the prestige and power of the Treasury, came here with his message to advise us that these bonds, the recent bonds, should, for reasons which he gave at the time, be made payable in gold, and in gold only. The Senate rejected that advice, as it had defeated the bill which attempted to make the bonds payable in gold.

What, then, did the bondholders do when they bought the first, and especially when they bought the last and recent issue of United States bonds? They paid in gold above par for the face value of those $200,000,000 of bonds payable in silver coin. In other words, they bought the right, thirty years after the date of those bonds, to demand and receive from the Treasury of the United States the nominal face value of the bonds in standard silver dollars, and the whole $800,000,000 is subject to the same covenanted condition.

What, then, is the estimate, what is the judgment and the belief of this syndicate of gold as to the real value of the standard silver dollar? They believe, and they have backed their belief with their money, that the standard silver dollar is now a lawful, sound coin, worth its face value, and that thirty years from now it will be of the same value—an equivalent for the gold that they gave in the purchase of their bonds when they paid their bids.

How this estimate and judgment and action of the syndicate of gold is contradicted by their utterances elsewhere is immaterial. We know what they did. What they say is different. What they say is also wholly indifferent. Actions, investments, the deposit of money in exchange for another kind of money—silver—as defined by law; these are louder and stronger than any words. How this judgment, opinion, and action of the syndicate give the lie to that perfidious falsehood, which they have taken the pains to publish in every form of mendacity, that the standard silver dollar is only worth half its face value, and is bound to be at some time in the future, thirty years from now, worth even less than that. Their own action is a denial of this untruth.

Sir, I return to a consideration of that partial restoration of silver in 1878 of which I have spoken. There were in that enactment two limitations—one on the amount to be coined, the other on the legal-tender quality of the dollar coined. Both of these limitations were the result of the compromise between the friends and the enemies of free-silver coinage. The limitation on the legal-tender quality of the dollar is contained in the phrase making it a legal tender for the payment of all debts "except where otherwise expressly provided in the contract."

There is no doubt that at the time of the passage of this enactment the syndicate of gold designed to have a section in it similar to the section in the statute of frauds, requiring all contracts above the value of $50 to be in writing, and requiring in that instance all debts above the value of $50 to be payable in gold, and gold only. This would have included, inclosed, and shut down the national bonded debt to its compulsory and perpetual payment in gold. The syndicate were not successful in procuring that legislation.

They were compelled to accept, because they were driven to accept, the words instead "except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." That is a limitation upon the legal-tender function of the silver dollar, but it leaves the silver dollar still a legal payment for any bond of the United States, because no bond of the United States is included in the phase "except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." We have made no bonds payable in gold. The gold notes and bonds provided for in the clause quoted are all contracts between private parties.

No bond of the United States is made payable in gold, and, therefore, under the act of 1878, the standard silver dollar was restored to its functions in the same manner as when the act of 1869 was passed, when it was declared to be coin—a coin in which payments of bonds could be made.

One of the many propositions submitted to us quite recently, and commended to our careful consideration, under the shape of monetary or financial reform, sets out with the proposal to make all contracts payable in gold. This, of course, includes the national debt, and I believe the language is purposely devised in order to include the national debt, without regard to its effect as to other debts. It would have seemed harsh to state that "all bonds issued by the United States shall be payable in gold;" but it would seem not so selfish and exclusive to say, on the other hand, as this proposed enactment does, that all contracts shall be payable in gold. That effects the purpose of gold payment of the national debt without exposing the exclusiveness of which I have spoken.

In a further section of this same proposed enactment, indorsed by one of these monetary commissions, they say that they leave untouched the status of the standard silver dollar and of the currency now in circulation in this country.

Let us compare these two sections together and see what truth, or what honesty, or what provision for a sound monetary system there is in a comparison of these two sections. The first section provides that all contracts shall be payable in gold.

The subsequent section pretends that it would not disturb the status of the standard silver dollar; but the debt-paying and legal-tender status of the standard silver dollar depends upon the observance of the act of 1878. It is legal tender in all contracts "not otherwise specially provided for;" but when you provide that all contracts shall be payable in gold, the national debt, as well as all other obligations, come in under the phrase "except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract," and the silver standard dollar is left without the debt-paying quality in relation to the national debt or any other obligation. Such is the effect of the duplicity plainly set forth in one of these proposed enactments.

There is one mark, Mr. President, one indication, one sign for all generations, of the true relative value of the precious metals, silver and gold, and there is but one sign of such real value at any given time—it is the ratio. The ratio is the official expression, the deliberate legislation, or administrative opinion of the Government making and maintaining it, upon the proportionate value of silver and gold compared with each other at the time when it is made for purposes of coinage.

The ratio is not, and never has been, affected by the current prices in the market of either gold or silver bullion, subject as they both are to constant changes, but it has always been fixed by taking careful account of the stock of silver and gold in use in the world at the time of any proposed change, waiting patiently for the effect of the gradual distribution of this stock, taking into account the added product of both silver and gold during the period since the establishment of the last ratio, and averaging the value of each in the long period of a century or two centuries.

No ratio has ever been established for any other reason or for any other cause. But the ratio, although adopted independently by different countries, has always shown, without real concert of action, the appearance of common consent; but it is only an appearance. The differences of ratio constantly appear even between governments where their territories join, as France and Spain. The differences are very small, but they are real, existing, and have not disappeared in four centuries, and there never was a time when these differences in the ratio did not exist.

If our forefathers or grand forefathers, if you will allow me the expression, in France, in England, in Germany, and the other countries of the Old World had waited for an international agreement upon the subject of ratio, no silver would ever have been coined up to this day; and the man who now bases his support of free coinage upon the condition that there shall be an international agreement as to ratio makes a condition which the past has shown to be wholly unnecessary and which the future will show to be impracticable.

I have a profound conviction that silver will be restored to its free and full functions as money, not by any international unit ratio, but by each country upon its own ratio and for its own reasons, as it has been coined for centuries before our time.

The differences in the ratio have been so small because they are fixed upon the consideration of the same natural causes—production, increased or decreased, of both metals with the incidents of distribution in the world of coined money. For this reason changes in the ratio have been so slow and gradual that no man in any ordinary business has ever lost or gained anything by such changes, whether he did business in the nineteenth, eighteenth, or seventeenth century. Only the very largest dealers in gold or silver bullion have been either gainers or losers by any change in the ratio made for these normal and natural causes.

Arbitrary legislation or action for the direct purpose of artificially affecting the price of silver or gold bullion, such as that of 1873 in this country and others, had not before our day been resorted to. There is no such act in any former age, and such arbitrary hostile legislation has never affected any change in the ratio, not even in our day, because it is not founded on natural causes and has no connection with either the increase or decrease of the gold or silver product.

The ratio was advanced from 3 to 4 points during the twelve hundred years from the Christian era to the century immediately preceding the voyage and discovery of Columbus, from 9½ or 10, which it was at the time of the Christian era, to 11 and 11½ in one or two countries, to 12 at the time of the discovery of America.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century, in 1500, near the time of the Columbian voyage, but after it, the ratio stood at an average of 12 to 1. That was the general average. It was not precisely the same in any three countries. The ratio changed afterwards, in the period from 1492 to 1792, the year of our first coinage, in three hundred years, from 12 to 1 to 15 to 1—only 3 points.

In our own national life of one hundred years the ratio has changed 1 point, and that change has been half a point at a time—first from 15 to 15½, and lastly from 15½ to 16, where it stands to-day and will stand. But Europe, in this same period of one hundred years, from 1792 to 1892, has changed the ratio only one-half a point, the average ratio being there 15½ to 1. It has changed the ratio in one hundred years from 15 to 15½.

The two centuries immediately succeeding the discovery of America witnessed the largest addition to the world's stock of silver that has ever occurred. For a long period of years the treasure ships of Spain, sailing twice a year—every six months—carried not only large amounts of silver in the hands of officers, crew, and passengers, but those ships were freighted with silver bars, with silver plate, and with silver ingots on public, royal account, as we freight ships to-day with lumber or with coal.

This large transmission of silver, the semiannual voyage of the treasure fleets from the Americas to Spain, lasted about forty years. It represented not only the mining and the smelting of that time, but the silver hoards of ages accumulated by the Aztecs and other native American tribes, which had become prize of war to the Spaniard. The consequence was that the coinage of silver, the Spanish milled, pillared dollar, became cosmopolitan in its character.

It went to China, to India, to every part of Europe, carrying with it, as the historian testifies, new life and vigor into every department of business and enterprise. It came to the colonies, now the United States, and to the colonies then of Spain in Central and South America. It was everywhere distributed, and this distribution was permanent. I recollect in my boyhood, as gentlemen of my age here may recollect, and even younger manhood, seeing occasionally this Spanish milled, pillared silver dollar. It was rare, but it was a testimonial of the world-wide circulation which had been given to the post-Columbian coinage of silver by Spain in the mints of the Old and the New World.

What was the effect upon the ratio of this large increment of the stock of silver of the world, exceeding in quantity and value all succeeding additions to the world's silver? It has been heretofore noted, but I will restate it. Taking into account, as the fixation of the ratio always does, the contemporaneous supply of gold, and waiting patiently the effect of distribution, the ratio, as before noted, changed three points in three hundred years—one point in one hundred years—one point in each of the two centuries wherein this vast transmission of silver had been made from the New World to the Old. This was the sum total of the effect on the ratio.

Mr. President, it is useless, it is almost absurd, to talk about the present product of silver being an overproduction, or to assert that silver in its value has declined from any such natural cause. The unchanged ratio of 16 to 1, the unchanged ratio of 15½ to 1 untouched, makes this demonstration clearly apparent, and confounds the falsifier who attempts to justify his pretension that the true value of silver has fallen by overproduction. Silver was not demonetized on account of its fall in value.

It was first demonetized by Great Britain in 1816; but had silver fallen at that time? The product of gold and silver was normal and natural at that time. Silver was demonetized in 1816 in the interest of the gold syndicate of Great Britain, standing at the head of the credit and commerce of the world, for the purpose of compelling the payment of their debt and the payment for their commodities to be made in that kind of money—gold—which they owned and controlled. Demonetization was made without any reference to the value of silver.

Silver was not demonetized because of any fall in its value. In 1870, and from 1870 to 1874, when the United States and European Governments closed their mints to its free coinage, it was demonetized by those Governments through the interest of the syndicate in gold to create that monopoly of money which would enable that syndicate to control the debts and credits of the world. Silver was not demonetized because its value had fallen at that time; but the price of its bullion was afterward depressed, and continues to be beaten down by the artificial and forcible exclusion of it from the mints and its lessened demand for money use, egged on by the bulls in gold, who for the last hundred years have beared silver in every market.

The fall in the price of silver bullion is an effect of demonetization, and of that other influence in aid of demonetization which first originated the policy of the single gold standard. If silver bullion was to-day at its former full price, $1.29 per ounce, or if it was 3 per cent above that price, as it was when the Government of the United States demonetized it, those interested owners of the gold and the debt of the world would still be unalterably opposed to its remonetization. In fact, the more it is worth the more deadly is their hatred and hostility.

The syndicate of gold, seeking thus the absolute control of the finances of the world, is not in any way primarily concerned about the value of silver bullion nor in the slightest degree about the ratio. They care nothing for either. They commenced now nearly a century ago to destroy silver coin as money without regard to its value, relative or absolute, and they continue in that course.

That was their purpose in the beginning, and it will be their purpose to the end. To remonetize silver is to abandon their scheme and to destroy the policy of the syndicate, which has been from the beginning, and is now, to compel the payment of all debt in gold. Thus they may inaugurate that state of bondage which I have spoken of and levy taxes upon mankind forever. The millionaire owners of gold and bonds, those who compose the syndicate, the gold trust, will take no serious account of the present artificial or forced price of silver bullion in determining its real value.

So long as silver is or can be held down in duress, in chains, in fetters and captivity, and its condition can be shown as an argument for its destruction, they will continue to prolong this violent depression; but they know and believe, and have affirmed this belief with their money in gold, that this price of silver bullion is not its real value. That is very evident from their own action when we get a glimpse, which is not very often, of their action in the premises. Let us now look at some of their recent actions.

In that very eloquent but informal report, as he called it, of the honorable junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] the other day, we learned that there is a public law of England authorizing the Bank of England to keep one-fifth of its reserve in silver, and that there was a proposal by the bank, assented to by the Government a few months ago, that they would act upon this law and keep one-fifth of the reserve in silver. When the knowledge came to the public that this proposal had been made and accepted, the syndicate of gold took the bank and the Government both by the throat and said, "This shall not be done."

Would such a proposition be for a moment entertained either by the bank or the Government of England, would such a law be allowed to remain on the statute book of Great Britain a single day, if the Government or the bank believed that silver bullion had lost half of its real value?

Would the Bank of England—that ancient maidenly spinster in finance, who issues no bills the second time, but once redeemed keeps them always behind the counter, who would be startled from her propriety by a mere suggestion of suspension, or nonpayment, or of payment in discredited coin—make such a proposition, would it permit a law allowing it to be made, if its reserve in silver were not believed to be the equivalent of its reserve in gold?

The Bank and the Government of England both know of verity and in truth that the bullion and the silver coin of the United Kingdom, coined at the ratio of 15½ to 1, is as sound money to-day and worth as much as it was in 1816, when they first demonetized silver. That is the only reason why they allow silver to be part of the reserve. It is part of the authorized reserve of the Bank of England provided by public law, not redeemable in anything, thoroughly independent, of essential value, the equivalent of gold, used to redeem the Bank of England's notes in silver, authorized by a public law of the Empire to be used and paid for that purpose.

The bank, that venerable mistress of the world's finance, has perhaps not forgotten certain passages in her own history. Twice she has paid over the counter in silver her notes presented for redemption. Not only has she paid in silver, but she has paid in shillings and sixpences, the very lowest denominations of that coin. And even in times quite recent, upon the failure of the Barings and the bankruptcy of the Argentine credits, the Bank of England would have ceased payment in gold if that of France had not come to her assistance; would have paid then in silver but for French aid.

This is the reason why the English Government allows the bank by law to cast an anchor to the windward, and provides especially for the silver reserve in its vaults. The Bank of France came to the rescue of that of England by heavy shipments of gold coin, sorely needed across the channel. This gold, in the very moment of the British bank's emergency, was sent from France, bimetallic France, which had at the time a very large coinage of gold, a still larger silver coinage than ours, alike receivable and payable for its own paper and public dues, payable at the option of the payer, and not at the option of the note holder.

According to theorists, so prominent in leading articles in the gold press, in reviews, magazines, leaflets, and pamphlets so full of the motley unwisdom of the gold standard, there could have been no gold in France at that time and there should be none there now. With more than a century's free coinage of silver, and with the present coinage, full coinage to-day on government account of silver at the European ratio, less than our own, gold,

according to their theory, should leave France, should be driven from France, should not be found in France. France should have lost all her gold long ago.

But gold did not leave France. It was neither carried nor driven away by the presence of silver, this immense mass of silver, which supported and surrounded it; and at the time of the Argentine failure France had millions of gold to spare for a needy sister in England. The only time when gold in any large quantities left France was when it was sent to the relief of the English Bank and Government. Then it was led away.

The gold standard, the sound money, the stable currency prevalent in the British financial zone, so much belauded by worshipers of gold, had all failed; totally, utterly failed. French bimetallism came to the rescue. France came with her gold—gold and silver, not gold without silver—to save the Bank of England in her extremity.

Again, we listened, in the very able and interesting report of the ex-member of the International Monetary Commission, to a detail of the facts of their negotiations, in which it appeared that the Republic of France had offered to go to the free coinage of silver, and preferred to do it, on their old ratio of 15½ to 1. That was a solemn public proposition by the Government of the Republic of France, made only a few months ago. I will not enter into formal laudations of the French financial system.

It is bimetallic. It is founded upon the coinage and use of both of the precious metals as full money of final payment. It is sound; it is honest; it is a stable system, one which has stood the severest tests and the highest, heaviest, and most prolonged strains successfully. It has been subject even to extraordinary perils, owing to the misfortunes of the war with Germany.

Now, I do not believe, and no rational man not blinded by the ophthalmia of the gold dust can believe, that the Government of the French Republic would offer to open their mints to silver at the existing ratio if they entertained the opinion that the forced decline in the price of silver bullion had at all affected its real worth and use as money.

If they believed that the fall in the price of silver was due to its overproduction, or to any other natural cause, they would not and could not either allow its further coinage or its free coinage upon any condition, either of operation or cooperation. To admit or to retain in the circulation of France, with cooperation or without cooperation, many millions of silver coin, and at the same time declare that this vast volume of money was worth only half its face value, is a blasphemy against the people and the Government of the Republic of France.

Such action would disturb their whole system. Such a currency would be unsound, unstable. They have no such currency and never had any unsound money in France under the present Republic. The French Government declares and asserts in the act and fact of payment and redemption of its notes that its silver coin is in all respects solvent at its full face value. In so doing it squarely contradicts that monstrous falsity of the gold trust that there is any true cause or genuine reason for a change of ratio, or for the nonuser of silver as money at the existing ratio in this country or any other.

It is no wonder, under these circumstances, Mr. President, that the United States still makes and continues to utter its bonds payable in coin, not in gold, and that those silver bonds of the United States bring a premium in the market.

It will be noted in the same address of the late member of the International Monetary Commission that noncooperation, and that by a single power, is the obstacle in the way of the European remonetization of silver. It is not the artificial and compulsory reduction in the price of silver bullion.

That is not once spoken of. It is the intense opposition of the syndicate of gold to the abandonment of their long-matured scheme for the spoliation of the wealth of the world by the debasement of one-half of its specie currency. It is not in the mine or in the miner, or his silver product, less or more, that the hindrance to free coinage is found. It is in the mint, the British, foreign mint, which is owned, controlled, and enslaved by the gold interest and influence.

In the same able speech of the honorable ex-commissioner there are some detailed accounts of the recent English financial policy in relation to their extensive and very populous province of India. Some time since in India the British Government demonetized silver and adopted the gold standard. But quite recently they have made a change in the ratio, conceded to be wholly local and provincial, and have commenced recoinage of silver. They have changed the ratio from 15½ to 1 to 22 to 1.

And they have made an order in council that this change shall operate upon current payments into the Indian treasury, thus compelling the 300,000,000 people in that province to pay an immense sum in dues, taxes, and in debts in silver, at a less value than they had received it, at a less value than the British Government had before coined, uttered, and paid it to the inhabitants of India. Sir, this is an act replete with every element of injustice and misrule. This act has behind it the right of force, but not the force of right.

For ages the people of India have used silver as money, not because they have no gold, but they will not use gold as money, even when it is coined and offered to them. They have the silver habit, as many people in the United States have. They like to see and handle that coin. For ages and generations they have preferred it, they have hoarded it, so that it is an axiom among writers upon coinage that silver flows constantly to India and that it never returns.

Perhaps in this order of the British Government there may be some slight admixture of patriotism with pelf. They perhaps have availed themselves of present circumstances to counteract this historical current of silver to the Indies, and to say that they will make silver flow back, at least so far as the coffers of the Indian treasury. It may be so.

But the spoliation of India has been such a familiar and often-recurring feature in English policy as scarcely to attract attention. India is not a constituency. It is only a dependency. It has no representation in Parliament. Its people have no vote or voice in the administration of its financial affairs. It falls an easy prey to English tyranny and oppression. But just now India, in the zone of finance and in the wide horizon of the money theme, occupies a very distinct and prominent position.

India juts out like a promontory of rock into the sea of this debate, because it is the first and only place in the world where, to use the language of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the gold standard is more plainly declared and applied in the financial policy of the country. It is the only place where the full programme of the gold standard has been begun and entered upon; a programme which arrogantly demands not only that the world shall be deprived of the further use of silver as money of final payment, but that the silver now in use shall be discounted and discredited for the profit of the gold trust.

And yet the British Government of to-day might say, as Lord Clive said in his time, "Charge me with fraud and peculation! My God, sir, I am astonished at my moderation." The millions of India are in hopeless, helpless subjection to foreign rule. They are in the attitude of waiting—waiting to be pillaged. Why did the English gold-standard rulers stop at 22 to 1? Why did they not fix it at 32 to 1, so that they might clip the roupee one-half and make an end? They had the power absolute. They had nothing to fear.

The military and naval forces of Great Britain, under the flag of England, were there at their service to enforce the gold standard, to make it more plainly applicable to the financial policy of India. No, they had nothing to fear. However, the British Government did have a remnant of shame. They were loath, very loath, to face the people at home, to face the public of all Europe upon such a grand-larceny proposition as 32 to 1. Why does not the British Government change the ratio at home in the United Kingdom? Why does it not clip its own coinage, the crown, the shilling, and sixpence, as it has clipped the rupee of India?

Many a time and oft have the Princes of the Palace of Gold met in conclave to consider this question. How can we ever persuade the people of the United States to discard their standard silver dollar and to issue their bonds payable in gold as long as we allow in every country in Europe this vast amount of silver coin, coined at a half point below their own, to circulate at its full face value? Often have they considered that. Many a time has this golden cabal discussed the proposition of changing the ratio and of clipping the silver coinage of Europe. As far as legislation is concerned, they can entirely control it. Why have they not made the change in ratio and why have they not imposed the clipping of the coin?

The powers of the gold trust pretend that patriotism, honesty, and righteousness demand the permanent demonetization of silver and its perpetual debasement. The powers with those motives behind them should have no fear. Yet the gold rulers of Europe have fear—naked fear and trembling. It is not conscience which makes cowards of these chieftains. Neither is it shame which makes them hesitate. They know that this pretense of a fall in the real value of silver, based upon the salted and bogus price which they have fastened by their own action and procurement upon silver bullion, is a spurious and base pretense.

They know this, but what hinders them in the further movements of the gold campaign is that they also know that the masses of the people of Europe are fully aware of the falsehood contained in this pretension. The day that the gold trust might decree a change in the ratio and the rate of discount upon the current silver coinage, the countless multitudes of silver users having these coins in their pockets and in their purses, small in detail, but millions in the aggregate, would rise in every market of the world to defy and defeat this gigantic act of rapine.

For a few days there would be no coin quotations; but when the quotations reappeared, those of silver coinage would be at par at the old ratio. The money changers would be driven from their

position, and the raid of the gold trust would be heard of no more. But this would give to the syndicate and all others a most terrible distrust and suspicion of the miscarriage of their scheme.

Justice, honor, patriotism have very little natural kinship with gold. They have a very old and innate relationship to the multitude of mankind, one which the history of our race, in the course of God's providence, has often shown and vindicated. Why do not the followers of the gold standard in this country propose a change of ratio and a discount upon the current coinage? Our ratio is 16 to 1. There it stands. The world has its history by heart. We all know it was a growth and is a growth—the growth of better times than these, founded upon the action of better and abler men than in the last ten years have darkened with their shadows the doors of the Treasury.

The gold trust has circulated the falsehood that our coin is worth but half its value. Why not propose a change in the ratio? Because the ratio is established by the averages of centuries, and the ratio takes no notice except of natural causes; and, like the Pharisees of old, they fear the people.

Seeing, then, that the syndicate of gold in Europe, the lords of its whole life and action, fear to take any step in the direction of changing the ratio or reducing the coin value of silver in the United States or elsewhere, we should here in all confidence restore silver to its full free function as money, and retain our bonds for the present and in all the future, if, unfortunately, we have ever to give any others than those now in existence, payable in coin, not in gold, and this policy we may pursue without let, loss, or hindrance from any foreign power or foreign interest. We are entitled to the freedom of the mint within the constitutional limitations of gold and silver as we are entitled to the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press. We can not rightfully be deprived of this liberty of the mint by domestic legislation, much less by foreign laws or alien and foreign influence.

The foreign magi, the high priests in the innermost shrine of the temple of gold, aliens to this Government and enemies of this Republic, the rulers in the synagogue of millionaires, do not deign to argue the question of free coinage. Their contempt of the opinions of the people and their representatives is not concealed. It is manifest. These high priests, such as those who dictated to the British Government its recent policy of rapine in India, are men of few words and of many dollars.

When they speak, they lie. When they are silent, they steal. Their position is not one of argument; rather of naked, swollen insolence. They say to the people of the United States, "Pay your debts in gold or we will withdraw credits and enforce collections." Neither the people nor the Government of the United States need pay the slightest attention to this menace.

The United States have only to act, in answer to this threat, by standing by the existing contract, to freely coin silver with which to fulfill that contract, to see these braggarts of the gold trust abandon their threats and insolence, to see them compelled by their own interests and by the prudential fear and care of their own investments to maintain the face value of the standard silver dollar as fully as we ourselves could wish or desire.

What have the people of the United States to gain by joining the unholy alliance which would exclude silver from our mints and make our bonds payable in gold alone? We produce within our own territory one-third of the silver bullion of the world. We have five hundred millions of standard silver dollars, either in coin or the paper representation of it, in circulation, in daily use as standard money.

We need much more, not only for the account of the national debt, but of the uncounted millions of private debt which must at some time be paid out of the profits of the business of the people now everywhere depressed and embarrassed by the threatened approach of the single gold standard, that standard of money and values which Hamilton and his illustrious contemporaries declared more than one hundred years ago to be too narrow and restricted for American policy.

Certainly we have thus far gained nothing by our approximate approach to or reluctant dalliance with the gold standard. Executive dalliance with this gilded peril has already cost the people sums almost incalculable. Our gains by this attempt to aid the gold trust have been on the minus side. Our losses from its further continuance and more plain application can not now be even estimated, when values of all kinds have shrunk to the lowest point, when prices have been shriveled to the uttermost farthing, when wages have been scaled down to the last extremity, when the great army of unemployed has received its last recruits, when the national honor has been disparaged by the debasement of our silver coinage, when a so-called stable currency has been issued, upon neither gold nor silver, but upon that mysterious and indescribable myth called "resources," then, and not till then, we can make some reasonable calculation of the losses incurred by the adoption of the single gold standard. For my part I shall vote for no scheme of pretended monetary or financial reform which is not founded upon the free coinage of silver and gold as full legal-tender money of the United States, and which does not provide that the standard silver dollar of the present fineness and ratio shall be lawfully payable and receivable in liquidation of all bonds of the United States and in satisfaction of all notes and obligations of the Treasury, whether they be funded or unfunded.

I shall join hands with no conference, with no commission, which seek by mere ex post facto verbal artifice and indirection to change not only the Constitution but the laws and contracts of the United States in the interest of foreign powers and of alien trusts. With all due respect for monetary conventions, conferences, and commissions, we of the Democratic party prefer to give our confidence to the people. We put our trust in the people for the past, present, and future, knowing that the people, as they are the most powerful, so are they the most pure, the most unsubsidized, disinterested, and constant guardians of the public faith and of the national honor.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION—ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, I desire the privilege of the floor for a personal explanation and vindication which I consider to be essential under conditions that exist now. I have prepared my remarks in writing in order that there might not be any inaccuracy in my statement or any misunderstanding of the subject in hand.

I feel called upon to make a statement to the Senate on the subject of the following article, which appeared in the Post of yesterday:

MR. CLEVELAND AND ANNEXATION—HE DENIES SENATOR MORGAN'S ASSERTION THAT HE WAS IN FAVOR OF IT.

[Special to the Post.]

PRINCETON, N. J., *January 22, 1898.*

In reference to the assertion recently made by Senator MORGAN that ex-President Cleveland was really in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, the ex-President to-day made the following statement:

"Anyone who knows me, or knows anything concerning my Administration, is well aware that I was always opposed to the annexation of Hawaii. I regard such a proceeding as a violent departure from our traditional policy, and as soon as possible after my inauguration I withdrew the treaty providing for annexation, which had been drawn up by President Harrison. Actuated by a simple desire to ascertain the exact facts relative to the Hawaiian revolution, I dispatched Mr. Blount to the islands to thoroughly investigate the situation.

"From what he told me, I was satisfied that the part played by the United States in the revolution was simply disgraceful, and it was only with a desire to see a great national wrong righted that I made the recommendations which I did to Congress. Senator MORGAN knew, or ought to have known, that I have been utterly and constantly opposed to Hawaiian annexation, and I supposed that everyone else was under the same impression."

Evidently this statement relates to proceedings in an executive session of the Senate, which Mr. Cleveland, without calling the matter to my attention, assumes to be a correct account of some observation I had made in the discussion of the Hawaiian treaty.

Without abusing the rules of the Senate and the honorable confidence which the Senate reposes in all its members and officers I can not refer to anything that has occurred in an executive session, either to admit or to deny a statement about such a matter. Whoever has reported anything it is alleged that I have said in such confidential sessions of the Senate, if he has made even a true statement, is a betrayer of confidence; and a betrayer of a just and honorable confidence is necessarily a dishonest person and is unworthy of credit. Mr. Cleveland, in accepting such a statement and in replying to it in the press without inquiry from me, displays an additional willingness to act on ex parte evidence in Hawaiian matters, and in this case, as in his former action, to adopt the assertion of some self-impeached witness as to what I have said about him. I have never stated anything more than my opinion as to the attitude of Mr. Cleveland on this subject, and that was done in no fault-finding spirit, but rather in commendation of his motives.

I can not state what I have said in an executive session of the Senate, but inasmuch as Mr. Cleveland has taken the liberty, upon a false assumption, of imputing to me certain remarks and commenting on them in a censorious way and questioning my veracity, I will now state what I believe as to the matter in question and some of the grounds for that belief.

Feeling that he deserves the scourge, he applies it to his own shoulders and seeks for a pretext in what he asserts that I have said in the confidence of an executive session of the Senate. I suppose the above-quoted statements are his, as they are printed in marks of quotation. He says:

> Senator MORGAN knows, or ought to have known, that I have been utterly and constantly opposed to Hawaiian annexation, and I supposed that every one else was under the same impression.

I knew, because he gave me to distinctly so understand, that in the time of his first Administration he was decidedly favorable to the annexation both of Hawaii and Cuba. I was not then committed to either proposition, and am not now committed to the annexation of Cuba. Not considering this declaration confidential, I have stated it to others on several occasions, as much as ten years ago and later, and I again state the fact. I am not alone in this knowledge of his attitude on the Hawaiian question, even at the time of the recent revolution; and if he will ask me the

question, I will give him at least one name among his most confidential associates who has stated that he was in favor of the annexation of Hawaii, but was opposed to the manner and circumstances under which Mr. Harrison had attempted to accomplish that result.

I can not accept Mr. Cleveland's statement that "anyone who knows me (him) or knows anything concerning my (his) Administration is well aware that I was always opposed to the annexation of Hawaii." I do not believe that it is true.

He next speaks of the "traditional policy" of the United States, and says: "I regard such a proceeding as a violent departure from our traditional policy." I do not know to what fact in our history he refers as establishing "our traditional policy" against annexation.

It can not be the annexation of Alaska, which is 800 miles away from our border at its nearest point, and 3,000 miles away at its farthest points, to the north and west. He can not base a tradition hostile to annexation on the five other annexation measures relating to territory acquired from Mexico, France, Spain, and Texas, or upon the Ostend manifesto, signed by three great Democrats, then foreign ministers—Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé—in 1854. That declaration is far more weighty in Democratic circles than any imaginary traditions that ever fretted the Democratic bosoms of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham.

He can not rest this alleged tradition upon the official declarations of Daniel Webster, or Edward Everett, or Abel P. Upshur, or William L. Marcy, or William H. Seward, or Hamilton Fish, or James G. Blaine, or Thomas F. Bayard, or upon any minister of the United States that ever wrote a dispatch from Hawaii, or Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, or John W. Foster, or Mr. Sherman. This alleged "tradition" is contradicted by the official diplomatic correspondence of all these statesmen, and in the messages of Mr. Tyler, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Grant, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. McKinley.

In fact, this "traditional policy" opposed to annexation has no support in the official acts or declarations of any American statesman, even in those of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham, until the appearance of this interview in a newspaper. Neither of them ever before took ground against the annexation of Hawaii on the ground of its being opposed to "our traditional policy" in any official paper or on any ground that related to the merits of the question. If all these great men I have mentioned, whose declarations I now have before me, were guilty of a "violent departure from our traditional policy" in declaring their willingness to accept the annexation of Hawaii and, some of them, in urging it, I do not understand how or when that policy originated which so unhappily brings them under the censure of ex-President Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland has evidently mixed up the alleged "traditional policy" of the United States with his indignation at the destruction of the monarchy in Hawaii by the inauguration of the Republic. He is very sore over that event. He says:

> As soon as possible after my inauguration—
>
> Referring to his second inauguration—
>
> I withdrew the treaty providing for annexation which had been drawn up by President Harrison.

He would have been more accurate if he had said that the treaty had been concluded and signed by the accredited negotiators of both Governments, and had been laid before the Senate by the President of the United States in a message recommending its ratification.

This withdrawal of the treaty from the Senate was immediately upon his inauguration, under the evident apprehension that the Senate would ratify the treaty if he did not act "as soon as possible."

I have never believed that this hasty act was lawful or courteous, either to the Senate or Mr. Harrison, and I am only in line with the great body of the people in the opinion that it was intended as a rebuke to Mr. Harrison that was not justified by official decorum and was not founded in justice. It had all the appearance of a hasty and vindictive act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). The Senator from Alabama will suspend for a moment. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it is the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A resolution by Mr. TELLER, declaring that all bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under certain acts of Congress are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars, etc.

Mr. FRYE. I ask that the unfinished business may be informally laid aside, retaining its place, so that the Senator from Alabama may be permitted to go on with his speech.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Such will be the order, if the Chair hears no objection. The Chair hears none, and such is the order. The Senator from Alabama will proceed.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Cleveland proceeds to say that—

> Actuated by a simple desire to ascertain the exact facts relative to the Hawaiian revolution, I dispatched Mr. Blount to the islands to thoroughly investigate the situation.

He struck before he inquired. To justify his hasty assault on the treaty he sent out Mr. Blount to inquire about the facts. "Our traditional policy," from which annexation was a "violent departure," was no part of the pretext for Blount's "paramount" mission.

Then he proceeds to say:

> From what he (Blount) told me, I was satisfied that the part played by the United States in the revolution was simply disgraceful.

This, I am sure, is the first time that an ex-President or a President has made so grave a charge against the United States. It deserves no reply, because the conduct of the accuser proves that he could not have believed it. If he had believed this, he could not have recognized the Government of Mr. Dole. He adds:

> And it was only with a desire to see a great national wrong righted that I made the recommendation I did to Congress.

When he sent Mr. Blount to Hawaii, Mr. Cleveland made no recommendation to Congress. He did not even inform Congress about Blount's mission. He was afraid that Congress would arrest it. Nor did he make any recommendation to Congress as to Hawaiian affairs for many months after that event, and after Mr. Willis had failed in the effort, made under the directions of the President, to reestablish the monarchy and to place Lilioukalani on the throne.

Then he recommended that the whole subject be taken charge of by Congress. He had failed to reestablish the monarchy and was evidently disgusted at the Republic.

Congress has not the least responsibility for anything that was done in Hawaii from the time when Mr. Cleveland withdrew the treaty until Mr. Willis had ceased to be minister to Hawaii. This effort to transfer the responsibility to Congress is without any foundation in justice. Mr. Cleveland states in the sentence from which I have just quoted as follows: "And it was only with a desire to see a great national wrong righted that I made the recommendation I did to Congress." What "great national wrong" was it that he wanted to see righted?

Beyond question, it was the overthrow of the monarchy, and he desired the restoration of Liliuokalani to the throne in order that "the disgraceful part played by the United States in the revolution"—a great national wrong—might be righted.

That is what he says he wanted to accomplish. Congress could not rectify that wrong by legislation, because it had been done by the diplomatic representative of the United States in Hawaii, who had recognized the successor Government—the provisional republic—as a government de facto.

The remedy for this great national wrong, if it was such, was exceedingly simple, and it was exclusively in the power of President Cleveland to redress it. It was merely that the President should refuse further recognition of the alleged treasonable government de facto of the revolutionists, and to accredit Mr. Blount to the de jure government of the Queen.

This Mr. Cleveland was afraid to do openly, and he resorted to intrigue. Not only was this not done, but, with a duplicity that was then without parallel or excuse, Mr. Blount was accredited to the provisional government as minister paramount, and Stevens, who had been accredited to the Queen's Government, was retained to act as minister in conjunction with Blount, notwithstanding the fact that he had recognized the provisional government as a de facto government and was then charged with being the responsible author of "the part played by the United States in the revolution," which Mr. Cleveland says was "simply disgraceful."

But Mr. Blount was charged by Mr. Cleveland with still another duty, which could only be performed by the full recognition of Liliuokalani as the rightful monarch who had been temporarily driven from the throne. That duty was to confer with her as a Queen still entitled to the throne. In this triple involvement the President of the United States forgot his duty to his disgraced country, so easy to perform by simply recalling Mr. Stevens and by accrediting Mr. Blount to the Queen's Government.

He entered upon a course of intrigue into which he was led by his fear that the Senate would refuse to confirm Mr. Blount as minister to the court of Liliuokalani. That would have settled the matter once for all; and his fears were just.

I was not in the United States then, and could not have had any voice in the matter; so I am free to discuss it.

If this question had been left to the Senate, that body would never have voted that, in the state of facts that attended the revolution in Hawaii, "the part played by the United States was simply disgraceful."

But Mr. Cleveland did not stop at this deceptive, and secret, and ungracious interference with the domestic affairs of Hawaii. He went covertly into a second intrigue in Hawaii. He sent the name of Mr. Willis to the Senate, as minister to Hawaii, vice Stevens, resigned. Mr. Willis, as he deserved to be, was confirmed as minister to Hawaii, and was expressly accredited by Mr. Cleveland to the Dole Government.

But he also went with secret instructions that he should confer with Liliuokalani as the rightful sovereign as to the terms she would make with the revolutionists, as to life, property, and amnesty, if she should be reinstated as queen by Mr. Cleveland. He saw her, stated his credentials to her secretly and under a pledge to that effect, and she, feeling secure in her returning power, with savage frankness told him what she would do, as is stated in the following dispatch of Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, November 16, 1893.

SIR: In the forenoon of Monday, the 13th instant, by prearrangement, the Queen, accompanied by the royal chamberlain, Mr. Robertson, called at the legation. No one was present at the half-hour interview which followed, her chamberlain having been taken to another room, and Consul-General Mills, who had invited her to come, remaining in the front of the house to prevent interruption.

After a formal greeting, the Queen was informed that the President of the United States had important communications to make to her, and she was asked whether she was willing to receive them alone and in confidence, assuring her that this was for her own interest and safety. She answered in the affirmative.

I then made known to her the President's sincere regret that, through the unauthorized intervention of the United States, she had been obliged to surrender her sovereignty, and his hope that, with her consent and cooperation, the wrong done to her and to her people might be redressed. To this she bowed her acknowledgments.

I then said to her, "The President expects and believes that when reinstated you will show forgiveness and magnanimity; that you will wish to be the queen of all the people, both native and foreign born; that you will make haste to secure their love and loyalty and to establish peace, friendship, and good government." To this she made no reply. After waiting a moment, I continued: "The President not only tenders you his sympathy, but wishes to help you. Before fully making known to you his purposes, I desire to know whether you are willing to answer certain questions which it is my duty to ask?" She answered, "I am willing." I then asked her, "Should you be restored to the throne, would you grant full amnesty as to life and property to all those persons who have been or who are now in the provisional government, or who have been instrumental in the overthrow of your government?" She hesitated a moment, and then slowly and calmly answered:

"There are certain laws of my government by which I shall abide. My decision would be, as the law directs, that such persons should be beheaded and their property confiscated to the government." I then said, repeating very distinctly her words, "It is your feeling that these people should be beheaded and their property confiscated?" She replied, "It is." I then said to her, "Do you fully understand the meaning of every word which I have said to you, and of every word which you have said to me, and if so, do you still have the same opinion?" Her answer was, "I have understood and mean all I have said, but I might leave the decision of this to my ministers." To this I replied, "Suppose it was necessary to make a decision before you appointed any ministers, and that you were asked to issue a royal proclamation of general amnesty, would you do it?"

She answered, "I have no legal right to do that, and I would not do it." Pausing a moment, she continued, "These people were the cause of the revolution and constitution of 1887. There will never be any peace while they are here. They must be sent out of the country, or punished, and their property confiscated." I then said, "I have no further communication to make to you now, and will have none until I hear from my Government, which will probably be three or four weeks."

Nothing was said for several minutes, when I asked her whether she was willing to give me the names of four of her most trusted friends, as I might, within a day or two, consider it my duty to hold a consultation with them in her presence. She assented, and gave these names: J. O. Carter, John Richardson, Joseph Nawahi, and E. C. Macfarlane.

I then inquired whether she had any fears for her safety at her present residence, Washington Square. She replied that she did have some fears; that while she had trusty friends that guarded her house every night, they were armed only with clubs, and that men shabbily dressed had been often seen prowling about the adjoining premises—a schoolhouse with large yard. I informed her that I was authorized by the President to offer her protection either on one of our war ships or at the legation, and desired her to accept the offer at once. She declined, saying she believed it was best for her at present to remain at her own residence. I then said to her that at any moment, night or day, this offer of our Government was open to her acceptance.

The interview thereupon, after some personal remarks, was brought to a close.

Upon reflection, I concluded not to hold any consultation at present with the Queen's friends, as they have no official position, and furthermore, because I feared, if known to so many, her declarations might become public, to her great detriment, if not danger, and to the interruption of the plans of our Government.

Mr. J. O. Carter is a brother of Mr. H. A. P. Carter, the former Hawaiian minister to the United States, and is conceded to be a man of high character, integrity, and intelligence. He is about 55 years old. He has had no public experience. Mr. Macfarlane, like Mr. Carter, is of white parentage, is an unmarried man, about 42 years old, and is engaged in the commission business. John Richardson is a young man about 35 years old. He is a cousin of Samuel Parker, the half-caste, who was a member of the Queen's cabinet at the time of the last revolution. He is a resident of Maui, being designated in the directory of 1889 as "attorney at law, stock raiser, and proprietor Bismark livery stable."

Richardson is "half-caste." Joseph Nawahi is a full-blooded native, practices law (as he told me) in the native courts, and has a moderate English education. He has served twenty years in the legislature, but displays very little knowledge of the structure and philosophy of the Government which he so long represented. He is 51 years old, and is president of the native Hawaiian political club.

Upon being asked to name three of the most prominent native leaders, he gave the names of John E. Bush, R. W. Wilcox, and modestly added, "I am a leader." John E. Bush is a man of considerable ability, but his reputation is very bad. R. W. Wilcox is the notorious half-breed who engineered the revolution of 1889. Of all these men, Carter and Macfarlane are the only two to whom the ministerial bureaus could be safely intrusted. In conversation with Sam Parker, and also with Joseph Nawahi, it was plainly evident that the Queen's implied condemnation of the constitution of 1887 was fully indorsed by them.

From these and other facts which have been developed I feel satisfied that there will be a concerted movement in the event of restoration for the overthrow of that constitution, which would mean the overthrow of constitutional and limited government and the absolute dominion of the Queen.

The law referred to by the Queen is Chapter VI, section 9, of the Penal Code, as follows:

"Whoever shall commit the crime of treason shall suffer the punishment of death, and all his property shall be confiscated to the Government."

There are under this law no degrees of treason. Plotting alone carries with it the death sentence.

I need hardly add, in conclusion, that the tension of feeling is so great that the promptest action is necessary to prevent disastrous consequences.

I send a cipher telegram asking that Mr. Blount's report be withheld for the present, and I send with it a telegram, not in cipher, as follows:

"Views of the first party so extreme as to require further instructions."

I am, etc.,

ALBERT S. WILLIS.

The interview which I have just read was reported to the President, and it was a very wet blanket to his enthusiastic hopes for the monarchy. Mr. Willis made another effort and yet another, with the result which I will read. In a dispatch marked "confidential," and dated Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, December 18, 1893, to Mr. Gresham, he says:

[Confidential.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, December 18, 1893.

SIR: Your cipher instructions of December 2 were received as translated at 3 p. m. Thursday, the 14th instant. An arrangement was immediately made for an interview with the Queen for Saturday, December 16 at 9 a. m.

Mr. J. O. Carter was invited to be present. Mr. Carter, as stated in my dispatch No. 3, of November 14, is a brother of the late Mr. H. A. P. Carter, who was the Hawaiian minister to the United States. He is the president and manager of the incorporated company of "C. Brewer & Co.," which does a large general mercantile and commission business, and is agent for a number of large sugar plantations. He is conceded by all factions to be a man of great intelligence and strict integrity. He is a native Hawaiian, but of American parentage.

At the appointed hour the Queen and Mr. Carter came, and the interview was, with their consent, reported stenographically by Mr. Mills, our consul-general.

I inclose the report, verified by the Queen and Mr. Carter. I also send a copy of a part of the interview with the Queen, reported in my dispatch No. 3, of November 14, which is also verified by the Queen, marked A.

Mr. Mills's report includes all that was said. It will be observed that no restrictions were placed upon the Queen or upon Mr. Carter, the object being to secure a full and unreserved expression of views.

I will not go over that part of it which I have already read from another report. Mr. Willis, addressing himself to the Queen, says:

Mr. WILLIS. I wish to ask you now, and I ask you to deliberate well before answering, whether the views expressed at that time, as read to you now, have been in any respect modified since that conversation?

The QUEEN. They have not.

Mr. WILLIS. You still adhere to your judgment, as then expressed, that all of those persons should be punished according to the law under the constitution of 1887, which is that they should be punished with capital punishment and their property confiscated?

The QUEEN. I feel that if any change should be made that they must not be permitted to remain in the country, and that their property should be confiscated. That is my view.

Mr. CARTER. You do rescind so much of that interview as pronounced upon them the death penalty?

The QUEEN. I do in that respect.

Mr. CARTER. You feel that their remaining in the country would be a constant source of trouble to you and your people?

The QUEEN. I do. I think I mentioned at the time that should they be permitted to remain, that as they have once committed treason and this being the second offense, that the next time would be dangerous for the community and the people. I think I said that in the other conversation.

Mr. CARTER. In general terms, then, you feel that the continued living in this community of these persons who were guilty of the act of 1887 and the act of the 17th of January would be dangerous and a constant menace to your people?

The QUEEN. I do. I feel also that if they were sent away they should never be permitted to return—they or their children.

Mr. CARTER. Unless you exercised clemency; or would you pronounce against them definitely now?

The QUEEN. I feel so; that they should be permanently banished, and their children.

Then the conversation went on and referred to some other matters, and there was a continued reiteration of this same determination on the part of the Queen, who had attempted to do away, by a proclamation of her own, with the constitution of 1887, which she had sworn to support, and from which she derived her election, and she had no title to office except under that constitution. Then Mr. Carter called in again.

Says Mr. Willis, in a dispatch of December 19, 1893, to Mr. Gresham, marked "confidential:"

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, December 19, 1893.

SIR: In the forenoon of yesterday (Monday, December 18) Mr. Mills met the Queen and Mr. Carter at the Queen's private residence, Washington Place, when the report of the interview held at the legation on the preceding Saturday was read over and verified.

After the close of Saturday's interview and the withdrawal of the parties, Mr. Carter returned to inquire whether a supplementary statement by the Queen would be received. He informed me that he had held a conversation with her a few minutes after she left the legation, and he believed that on next Monday (this being Saturday) she would desire another interview. I told him that the object of the President was to ascertain her course of action in the event of restoration; that the United States could not dictate the policy of the Queen, if restored, nor interfere in any way with the domestic affairs of her Kingdom.

A certain status or condition of affairs existed on the 17th of January, 1893, which was overthrown by our unlawful intervention. If the President, within constitutional limitations, could remedy this wrong, he was willing to do so, and to this extent only and under these circumstances only he inquired as to the future policy of the Queen. Whatever she determined upon, however, must be her voluntary act.

With this explanation I consented to receive further communications from the Queen.

In these communications she modified to some extent, but not materially, her former statement. I introduce those also as part of my remarks without stopping now to read them to the Senate. I suppose Senators have already read them.

On the 20th day of December, 1893, another confidential dispatch was sent by Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham, as follows:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, December 20, 1893.

SIR: On Monday afternoon at 6 p. m., before the report of the Washington Place interview, referred to in my dispatch, No. 15, of December 19, had been written from the stenographic notes, Mr. Carter called at the legation and read to me a note to him, just received from the Queen, in which she unreservedly consented, when restored as the constitutional sovereign, to grant amnesty and assume all obligations of the provisional government.

On yesterday (Tuesday) morning at 9 o'clock Mr. Carter brought a letter from the Queen, a copy of which I inclose, and an agreement signed by her, binding herself, if restored, to grant full amnesty, a copy of which I inclose.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT S. WILLIS.

This is the Queen's letter:

[Inclosure 1 with No. 16.]

WASHINGTON PLACE, HONOLULU, *December 18, 1893.*

His Excellency ALBERT WILLIS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, U. S. A.

SIR: Since I had the interview with you this morning I have given the most careful and conscientious thought as to my duty, and I now of my own free will give my conclusions:

I must not feel vengeful to any of my people. If I am restored by the United States I must forget myself and remember only my dear people and my country. I must forgive and forget the past, permitting no proscription or punishment of anyone, but trusting that all will hereafter work together in peace and friendship for the good and for the glory of our beautiful and once happy land.

Asking you to bear to the President and to the Government he represents a message of gratitude from me and from my people, and promising, with God's grace, to prove worthy of the confidence and friendship of your people, I am, etc.,

LILIUOKALANI.

I will insert that, and also the letter, without now stopping to read it:

[Inclosure 2 with No. 16.]

I, Liliuokalani, in recognition of the high sense of justice which has actuated the President of the United States, and desiring to put aside all feelings of personal hatred or revenge and to do what is best for all the people of these islands, both native and foreign born, do hereby and herein solemnly declare and pledge myself that, if reinstated as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands, that I will immediately proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the revolution of January 17, 1893, a full pardon and amnesty for their offenses, with restoration of all rights, privileges, and immunities under the constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof, and that I will forbid and prevent the adoption of any measures of proscription or punishment for what has been done in the past by those setting up or supporting the provisional government.

I further solemnly agree to accept the restoration under the constitution existing at the time of said revolution and that I will abide by and fully execute that constitution with all the guaranties as to person and property therein contained.

I furthermore solemnly pledge myself and my government, if restored, to assume all the obligations created by the provisional government, in the proper course of administration, including all expenditures for military or police services, it being my purpose, if restored, to assume the government precisely as it existed on the day when it was unlawfully overthrown.

Witness my hand this 18th of December, 1893.

LILIUOKALANI.

Attest:
J. O. CARTER.

Then, when it was supposed that this savage monarch had been outwardly subdued until she could be made to play her part, Mr. Willis saw Mr. Dole and his cabinet and put his insulting but authorized question to them. Up to that time Mr. Willis had given to Mr. Dole and his cabinet no information of his movements in reference to this secret dealing with Liliuokalani, but, on the contrary, had received from him on the 18th of December, 1893, the note which I now read:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, December 18, 1893.

SIR: I am informed that you are in communication with Liliuokalani, the ex-Queen, with a view of reestablishing the monarchy in the Hawaiian Islands and of supporting her pretensions to the sovereignty. Will you inform me if this report is true or if you are acting in any way hostile to this Government.

I appreciate fully the fact that any such action upon your part in view of your official relations with this Government would seem impossible; but as the information has come to me from such sources that I am compelled to notice it, you will pardon me for pressing you for an immediate answer.

Accept the assurances of distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be, sir,

Your excellency's obedient, humble servant,

SANFORD B. DOLE,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To this note no answer was given. It was merely evaded.

Then, on the 19th day of December, after this drilling and final subjugation of Liliuokalani, through the joint efforts of Mr. Willis, Mr. Carter, and four or five other men in Hawaii, the Queen consented to the agreement I have just read. Mr. Willis, taking that agreement with him, invited the Dole Government to an interview at their place of business, and with that interview he gives a memorandum, to be found on page 1274, containing the address that he made to them. He goes on in his address to review the situation and to denounce the provisional government as having been established by fraud and force. He states what had been done in respect to the treaty; that it had been withdrawn by the President of the United States, and denounces the provisional government as one that did not exist according to any law or usage which could be tolerated; and says this:

In obedience to the command of the President I have secured the Queen's agreement to this course, and I now read and deliver a writing signed by her and duly attested, a copy of which I will leave with you.

That is the agreement I have just read.

He then said, addressing Mr. Dole:

It becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, the executive of the provisional government and your ministers, of the President's determination of the question, which your action and that of the Queen devolved upon him, and that you are expected to promptly relinquish to her her constitutional authority.

And now, Mr. President and gentlemen of the provisional government, with a deep and solemn sense of the gravity of the situation, and with the earnest hope that your answer will be inspired by that high patriotism which forgets all self-interest, in the name and by the authority of the United States of America, I submit to you the question, "Are you willing to abide by the decision of the President?"

The answer of President Dole to Mr. Willis is a very extensive paper, and I will only put in extracts from pages 1276 and 1282. Mr. Dole says to Mr. Willis:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Honolulu, December 23, 1893.

SIR: Your excellency's communication of December 19, announcing the conclusion which the President of the United States of America has finally arrived at respecting the application of this government for a treaty of political union with that country, and referring also to the domestic affairs of these islands, has had the consideration of the government.

While it is with deep disappointment that we learn that the important proposition which we have submitted to the Government of the United States, and which was at first favorably considered by it, has at length been rejected, we have experienced a sense of relief that we are now favored with the first official information upon the subject that has been received through a period of over nine months.

While we accept the decision of the President of the United States, declining further to consider the annexation proposition, as the final conclusion of the present Administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word of the American Government upon this subject, for the history of the mutual relations of the two countries, of American effort and influence in building up the Christian civilization which has so conspicuously aided in giving this country an honorable place among independent nations, the geographical position of these islands, and the important and, to both countries, profitable reciprocal commercial interests which have long existed, together with our weakness as a sovereign nation, all point with convincing force to political union between the two countries as the necessary logical result from the circumstances mentioned.

This conviction is emphasized by the favorable expression of American statesmen over a long period in favor of annexation, conspicuous among whom are the names of W. L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish, and James G. Blaine, all former Secretaries of State, and especially so by the action of your last Administration in negotiating a treaty of annexation with this Government and sending it to the Senate with a view to its ratification.

We shall therefore continue the project of political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy, confidently hoping that sooner or later it will be crowned with success, to the lasting benefit of both countries.

The additional portion of your communication, referring to our domestic affairs with a view of interfering therein, is a new departure in the relations of the two Governments. Your information that the President of the United States expects this Government "to promptly relinquish to her (meaning the ex-Queen) her constitutional authority," with the question "Are you willing to abide by the decision of the President?" might well be dismissed in a single word, but for the circumstance that your communication contains, as it appears to me, misstatements and erroneous conclusions based thereon that are so prejudicial to this Government that I can not permit them to pass unchallenged; moreover, the importance and menacing character of this proposition make it appropriate for me to discuss somewhat fully the questions raised by it.

We do not recognize the right of the President of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs. Such right could be conferred upon him by the act of this Government, and by that alone, or it could be acquired by conquest. This I understand to be the American doctrine, conspicuously announced from time to time by the authorities of your Government.

President Jackson said in his message to Congress in 1836: "The uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party, without reference to the merits of the original controversy."

This principle of international law has been consistently recognized during the whole past intercourse of the two countries, and was recently reaffirmed in the instructions given by Secretary Gresham to Commissioner Blount on March 11, 1893, and by the latter published in the newspapers in Honolulu in a letter of his own to the Hawaiian public. The words of these instructions which I refer to are as follows: "The United States claim no right to interfere in the political or domestic affairs or in the internal conflicts of the Hawaiian Islands other than as herein stated (referring to the protection of American citizens) or for the purpose of maintaining any treaty or other rights which they possess." The treaties between the two countries confer no right of interference.

Upon what, then, Mr. Minister, does the President of the United States base his right of interference? Your communication is without information upon this point, excepting such as may be contained in the following brief and vague sentences: "She (the ex-Queen) was advised and assured by her ministers and leaders of the movement for the overthrow of her government that if she surrendered under protest her case would afterwards be fairly considered by the President of the United States. The Queen finally yielded to the armed forces of the United States then quartered in Honolulu, relying on the good faith and honor of the President, when informed of what had occurred, to undo the action of the minister and reinstate her and the authority which she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands." Also, "it becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, the executive of the provisional government, and your ministers, of the President's determination of the question which your action and that of the Queen devolved upon him, and that you are expected to promptly relinquish to her her constitutional authority."

I understand that the first quotation is referred to in the following words of the second: "Which your action and that of the Queen devolved upon him" (the President of the United States), and that the President has arrived at his conclusions from Commissioner Blount's report. We have had as yet no opportunity of examining this document, but from extracts published in the papers and for reasons set forth hereafter we are not disposed to submit the fate of Hawaii to its statements and conclusions. As a matter of fact, no member of the executive of the provisional government has conferred with the ex-Queen, either verbally or otherwise, from the time the new government was proclaimed till now, with the exception of one or two notices which were sent to her by myself in regard to her removal from the

palace and relating to the guards which the government first allowed her and perhaps others of a like nature. I infer that a conversation which Mr. Damon, then a member of the advisory council, is reported by Mr. Blount to have had with the ex-Queen on January 17, and which has been quoted in the newspapers, is the basis of this astounding claim of the President of the United States of his authority to adjudicate upon our right as a government to exist.

Mr. Damon, on the occasion mentioned, was allowed to accompany the cabinet of the former Government, who had been in conference with me and my associates, to meet the ex-Queen. He went informally, without instructions and without authority to represent the Government or to assure the ex-Queen "that if she surrendered under protest her case would afterwards be fairly considered by the President of the United States." Our ultimatum had already been given to the members of the ex-cabinet who had been in conference with us. What Mr. Damon said to the ex-Queen he said on his individual responsibility and did not report it to us. Mr. Blount's report of his remarks on that occasion furnish to the Government its first information of the nature of those remarks. Admitting for argument's sake that the Government had authorized such assurances, what was "her case" that was afterwards to "be fairly considered by the President of the United States"?

Was it the question of her right to subvert the Hawaiian constitution and to proclaim a new one to suit herself, or was it her claim to be restored to the sovereignty, or was it her claim against the United States for the alleged unwarrantable acts of Minister Stevens, or was it all these in the alternative; who can say? But if it had been all of these, or any of them, it could not have been more clearly and finally decided by the President of the United States in favor of the provisional government than when he recognized it without qualification and received its accredited commissioners, negotiated a treaty of annexation with them, received its accredited envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and accredited successively two envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to it; the ex-Queen in the meantime being represented in Washington by her agents, who had full access to the Department of State.

I omit the reading of other parts of Mr. Dole's letter to Mr. Willis, which, while they are important, and are marked with candor and high ability, are not necessary to be quoted on this occasion. I will read only his closing remarks, which are as follows:

Although the situation at the close of the session was deeply discouraging to the community, it was accepted without any intention of meeting it by other than legal means. The attempted coup d'état of the Queen followed, and her ministers, threatened with violence, fled to the citizens for assistance and protection; then it was that the uprising against the Queen took place, and, gathering force from day to day, resulted in the proclamation of the provisional government and the abrogation of the monarchy on the third day thereafter.

No man can correctly say that the Queen owed her downfall to the interference of American forces. The revolution was carried through by the representatives, now largely reenforced, of the same public sentiment which forced the monarchy to its knees in 1887, which suppressed the insurrection of 1889, and which for twenty years has been battling for representative government in this country. If the American forces had been absent the revolution would have taken place, for the sufficient causes for it had nothing to do with their presence.

I, therefore, in all friendship of the Government of the United States, which you represent, and desiring to cherish the good will of the great American people, submit the answer of my Government to your proposition, and ask that you will transmit the same to the President of the United States for his consideration.

Though the provisional government is far from being "a great power" and could not long resist the forces of the United States in a hostile attack, we deem our position to be impregnable under all legal precedents, under the principles of diplomatic intercourse, and in the forum of conscience. We have done your Government no wrong; no charge of discourtesy is or can be brought against us. Our only issue with your people has been that, because we revered its institutions of civil liberty, we have desired to have them extended to our own distracted country, and because we honor its flag and deeming that its beneficent and authoritative presence would be for the best interests of all our people, we have stood ready to add our country, a new star, to its glory, and to consummate a union which we believed would be as much for the benefit of your country as ours. If this is an offense, we plead guilty to it.

I am instructed to inform you, Mr. Minister, that the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands respectfully and unhesitatingly declines to entertain the proposition of the President of the United States that it should surrender its authority to the ex-Queen.

This answer is made not only upon the grounds hereinbefore set forth, but upon our sense of duty and loyalty to the brave men whose commissions we hold, who have faithfully stood by us in the hour of trial, and whose will is the only earthly authority we recognize. We can not betray the sacred trust they have placed in our hands, a trust which represents the cause of Christian civilization in the interests of the whole people of these islands.

With assurances of the highest consideration,

I have, etc.,

SANFORD B. DOLE,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency ALBERT S. WILLIS,
United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Seeing that he had a native Hawaiian to deal with who was incapable of intrigue, and who loved his honor and his people, Mr. Cleveland retired from the contest and attempted to load the responsibility on Congress. It was then, and only then, that he concluded to refer Hawaiian affairs to Congress, which he did in a message, without any advice or recommendations.

When I returned to the country I found these matters in a disagreeable shape, and was instructed by the Senate, along with my colleagues on the Committee on Foreign Relations, to inquire into Hawaiian affairs, which we did fully and with perfect impartiality. That report is before the Senate, and the whole world can read it.

Believing, as I had a right to believe, that Mr. Cleveland was not opposed to annexation, but that he felt that Liliuokalani was still the rightful sovereign, I was convinced that he had a purpose in restoring her to the throne that did not openly appear and that his purpose was to do what that great Democrat from New York, Mr. Marcy, had tried to do, to annex Hawaii to the United States and to pension Liliuokalani and Kaiulani.

It never occurred to me that Mr. Cleveland's soul would revolt against annexation on Democratic grounds after the great precedent that Mr. Marcy had established, or on "traditional" grounds, when all the great diplomatists and Presidents since Mr. Adams had looked to Hawaii as an heir to our liberties.

In examining Mr. Blount's report to the President, I found a statement written and signed by Liliuokalani, in which she says:

I also wrote a letter to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 31st of January, 1893:

His Excellency GROVER CLEVELAND,
President-elect of the United States.

MY GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: In the vicisitudes which happened in the Hawaiian Islands, and which affect my people, myself, and my house so seriously, I feel comforted the more that, besides the friendly relation of the United States, I have the boon of your personal friendship and good will.

The changes which occurred here need not be stated in this letter; you will have at the time at which it reaches you the official information, but I have instructed the Hon. Paul Neumann, whom I have appointed my representative at Washington, to submit to you a précis of the facts and circumstances relating to the revolution in Honolulu, and to supplement it by such statements which you may please to elicit. I beg that you will consider this matter, in which there is so much involved for my people, and that you give us your friendly assistance in granting redress for a wrong which we claim has been done to us, under color of the assistance of the naval forces of the United States in a friendly port. Believe me that I do not veil under this a request to you the fulfillment of which would in the slightest degree be contrary to your position, and I leave our grievance in your hands, confident that in so far as you deem it proper we shall have your sympathy and your aid.

I am, your good friend, LILIUOKALANI R.

On the 31st of January the Hon. Paul Neumann received his appointment as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America. On the 1st of February he departed for Washington, with Prince David Kawanauakoa to accompany him on his commission, to negotiate for a withdrawal of the treaty and to restore to us what had been taken away by the actions of the revolutionists. At my request Mr. E. C. Macfarlane kindly consented to accompany the commission.

These are the words of Liliuokalani.

Paul Neumann went as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America. His high credentials were a power of attorney to sell the sovereignty of the kingdom for money—a pension—which reads as follows:

To all persons and to the Government of the United States of America and to all other Governments whatsoever: To all bodies corporate, as well as bodies politic, and more especially to the President and to the Secretary of the Department of State of the United States of America, I, Liliuokalani, of the city of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, one of the Hawaiian Islands, send greeting:

Whereas on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893, at the city of Honolulu aforesaid, I did yield to the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands my authority as Sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands under protest; and

Whereas by so doing I claim to be entitled by international law and in the high forum of conscience and equity to receive consideration and provision both for myself and family and for Kaiulani, who was my legally appointed successor as such sovereign; and

Whereas it is my intention and desire by these presents to authorize, secure, accomplish, and finally complete and to ratify by such arrangements as may conduce to the greatest welfare and benefit of all the people of the Hawaiian Islands and also of myself and family and the said Kaiulani; and

Whereas I repose the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity, and fidelity of Paul Neumann, esq., of the city of Honolulu aforesaid, counselor at law, and have intrusted him with full power and authority to act for me in the premises:

Now, therefore, know ye, that in consideration of the premises, I, Liliuokalani, aforesaid, have made, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do hereby make, constitute, and appoint, the aforesaid Paul Neumann, esq., my true, lawful, and sufficient attorney, for me and in my name, place, and stead, to negotiate, arrange, and agree with the United States of America and the President and the Secretary of the Department of State thereof, and and with any other (if any) representative or official thereof having authority in the premises for such official, or the consideration, benefit, and advantage as in the opinion of my said attorney shall, may, or can be obtained from the United States of America as well for myself and family as for the said Kaiulani, in consideration of existing conditions and circumstances.

And if no official consideration for myself or said Kaiulani shall in the opinion of my said attorney be attainable from the United States of America, then and thereupon, and in such case to arrange and agree upon such pecuniary considerations, benefits, and advantages as can or may be secured for myself and family, and for said Kaiulani, from the United States of America, and whether the same shall be in the form of payment at one time of a sum of money to myself for of distinct sums of money to myself and said Kaiulani, or in payment of stated sums of money annually, or oftener, for a fixed period or periods of time, and upon ascertaining that such pecuniary considerations, benefits, advantages, or payments of money from and on the part of the said United States can be secured to agree upon, receive, and accept the same, and in my name and behalf to make, execute, and deliver such agreements, releases, and acquittances of all my claims, demands, and pretensions whatsoever upon the throne of the Hawaiian Islands and upon the Government of the United States of America, as well as of the Hawaiian Islands and upon all persons having had anything to do with or having been or being in any way concerned in the said provisional government as shall be requisite to accomplish and secure such pecuniary considerations, benefits, advantages, and payments, or which shall be required therefor by the President or the Secretary of the Department of State aforesaid, or by any other (if any) representative or official of the United States authorized to act or agree in the premises, and all that my said attorney shall do or cause to be done in the premises I do hereby, for myself and my successors, executors, administrators, and assigns, ratify and confirm, and further I do hereby covenant with my said attorney and his executors and administrators and with the President of the United States of America and with any other person and persons representing the said United States of America in the premises, and with each of them, and with their respective successors, both jointly and severally, that all and whatsoever my said attorney shall in my behalf agree to do or cause to be done or agreed upon by virtue of these presents I will and my successors, heirs, executors, and administrators shall ratify and confirm, and that I will at any time thereafter execute, sign, seal, acknowledge, and deliver such other and further releases, acquittances, assurances, and instruments in writing, as shall in the opinion of my said attorney or in the opinion of the President of the United States of America or of any officer or representative thereof having the matter in

charge be requisite and proper in order to carry out the full intent and meaning of these presents.

In witness whereof I hereunto and also to two other instruments of the same date and time have set my hands and seals at the city of Honolulu aforesaid this —— day of —— in the year A. D. 1893.

Mr. Blount says Neumann left Honolulu for the United States in April, 1893.

Dr. William Shaw Bowen's statement, in April, 1893, gave Mr. Blount a distinct idea of a plan to buy out the claim of Liliuokalani.

Mr. Blount, in writing to Mr. Gresham, says:

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *April 26, 1893.*

SIR: On the 7th instant the *Alameda* reached this place. Among its passengers were Dr. William Shaw Bowen and Mr. Harold M. Sewall. The San Francisco papers announced that they had refused to say that they were not joint commissioners with myself to Honolulu. The former represented himself to me as a correspondent of the New York World, and said he would be glad to give me any information he could gather here. Thinking it a mere matter of courtesy, I thanked him.

On Sunday, the 16th instant, I was out walking and met him on the street, riding in a buggy. He left his buggy in the hands of his friend, Mr. Sewall, and joined me in a walk of some length. Before it was concluded he said to me that he and Paul Neumann were arranging a meeting between President Dole and the Queen, the object being to pay her a sum of money in consideration of her formal abdication of the throne and lending her influence to the provisional government with a view to annexation to the United States. He repeated this statement frequently, at intervals, to which I made no response.

Further on in the same letter Mr. Blount says:

I believe that Dr. Bowen, Mr. Sewall, and Mr. Neumann have pretended that the two former knew the opinions of Mr. Cleveland and assured the Queen that annexation would take place, and that she had better come to terms at once.

Mr. Neumann leaves here on the next steamer, probably with a power to act for the Queen, with authority derived from her out of these circumstances.

The question occurs to my mind whether, if the United States desired the adjustment as probably agreed on, it had better not be accomplished through its representative here, either myself or the successor of Mr. Stevens as minister here, that assurance might be had that the action of the Government was free from any suspicion of indirection in the transaction.

I know the American minister, Mr. Stevens, has said that he had learned that Mr. Blount believed that such a settlement as indicated would simplify the situation. I called on him yesterday and told him that I did not think it was proper for him to speak of my views on the subject; that declarations of that sort coming from him would give rise to the suspicion that the Government of the United States was behind Dr. Bowen and Mr. Sewall in whatever they might see fit to represent in regard to the views of the President. During this interview I called his attention to the following conversation between Mr. Spreckels and myself on the 21st instant:

"Mr. BLOUNT. Please state whether or not you have had any message from the American minister, and whether any conversation with him.

"A. I have.

"Q. Be kind enough to state it.

"A. He sent down on Tuesday about 3 o'clock, whether I would be kind enough to come up to his house to see him. I took a carriage and saw him at 4 o'clock that Tuesday afternoon. He told me that Mr. Parker had no influence with the Queen, but that Paul Neumann could control her, and, if I would, I could control Paul Neumann; that Paul Neumann tell the Queen that she be in favor of annexation, and tell the Kanakas, who follow her, to go all for annexation. He said that he expected to be here only thirty or forty days, and he would like for annexation to be before he left. Some words to that effect."

Mr. Blount continues:

He said he thought Mr. Spreckels misunderstood him as to his declaration that he wanted to finish up annexation before he left. I then told him that I felt assured that it would be displeasing to the Secretary of State and the President if they were informed that he was seeking to mold opinion here on the matter of annexation of these islands; that I was here instructed in part to inquire into that very subject; that it was certainly very unseemly, while I was making the inquiry, for him to be urging annexation; that he must know by the fact of my presence alone that he was not authorized to represent the views of the present Administration in relation to any matter growing out of the proposition to annex these islands to the United States. At first he said that his position had been made known through the publication of his dispatches, and that he never could go back on them.

To this I replied that the proposition of going back on his dispatches was one thing, and that his undertaking to form public opinion here on the subject of annexation at this time for an Administration not of his own political party, and when I was present to represent it especially in such matters, scarcely seemed fair in the light of the courtesy which had been manifested toward him. I said to him that I hoped in future that he would not undertake to advance or retard the cause of annexation or to represent the Government in any way in that connection, and that whenever it was necessary for him to speak on the matter that he would refer persons to me.

This he agreed to. All this colloquy was characterized by kindliness on my part, and, so far as I could observe, by courtesy on the part of Mr. Stevens. He complained somewhat that I did not confide in him and did not seek his opinion about men and things here. I replied that I was engaged on certain lines of inquiry and might in the future find occasion to seek his opinion.

Mr. President, I do not care about arguing this. The statement of facts as presented to Mr. Gresham in the form I have read it and presented to the President of the United States is quite enough to give any person to understand that this subject was diplomatically considered. If it was considered at all, and if it was rejected for the reason that Mr. Cleveland was opposed to annexation on principle, that was the fitting opportunity to have notified the provisional government and the world that the United States refused to annex Hawaii then or at any time.

The offer of Liliuokalani to surrender her claim for a pension meant the annexation of the islands to the United States. It was my belief, in which many others concurred, that the provisional government was expected to bring about this result. Mr. Blount evidently believed that the agreement had been informally entered into.

As the President, in all his messages to Congress and in all his instructions to Blount and Willis, had never intimated the least opposition to annexation, and never avowedly repelled the overtures of Paul Neumann to sell out the monarchy to the United States, or to Mr. Dole, which could only mean annexation, I did form the opinion at the time that Mr. Cleveland was willing to annexation, with the consent of the ex-Queen, and that he referred that question, with all others relating to Hawaii, "to the more extended powers and broader discretion of Congress."

Mr. Dole's prompt and unhesitating refusal to betray his Government and the splendid people on whose courage, resources, and virtue it rested, forced Mr. Cleveland to abandon his policy of active intervention to destroy the provisional government.

Mr. Blount and Mr. Willis were both accredited to the provisional government. I will here insert the original letters accrediting them to the Dole Government without stopping to read them:

President Cleveland to President Dole.

Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, to His Excellency Sanford B. Dole, president of the executive and advisory councils of the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: I have made choice of James H. Blount, one of our distinguished citizens, as my special commissioner to visit the Hawaiian Islands and make report to me concerning the present status of affairs in that country. He is well informed of our sincere desire to cultivate and maintain to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long subsisted between the two countries, and in all matters affecting relations with the Government of the Hawaiian Islands his authority is paramount. My knowledge of his high character and ability gives me entire confidence that he will use every endeavor to advance the interest and prosperity of both Governments, and so render himself acceptable to your excellency.

I therefore request your excellency to receive him favorably and to give full credence to what he shall say on the part of the United States and to the assurances which I have charged him to convey to you of the best wishes of this Government for the prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands.

May God have your excellency in His wise keeping.

Written at Washington this 11th day of March, in the year 1893.

Your good friend,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM, *Secretary of State.*

Remarks of Mr. Willis to Mr. Dole.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Mr. Blount, the late envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to your Government, having resigned his office while absent from his post, I have the honor now to present his letter of recall and to express for him his sincere regret that he is unable in person to make known his continued good wishes in behalf of your people and his grateful appreciation of the many courtesies of which, while here, he was the honored recipient.

I desire at the same time to place in your hands the letter accrediting me as his successor. In doing this I am directed by the President to give renewed assurances of the friendship, interest, and hearty good will which our Government entertains for you and for the people of this island realm.

Aside from our geographical proximity and the consequent preponderating commercial interests which center here, the present advanced civilization and Christianization of your people, together with your enlightened codes of law, stand to-day beneficial monuments of American zeal, courage, and intelligence.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the United States were the first to recognize the independence of the Hawaiian Islands and to welcome them into the great family of free.

At the same time these ministers were accredited to Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani. This double dealing lays a broad predicate for the belief that President Cleveland was quite capable of entertaining one purpose and of declaring another or of an attempt to restore the monarchy while expressing friendship for the Republic.

No other chapter in our history bears any comparison with this for diplomatic duplicity. It needs the support of some great purpose to sustain it. When he revealed himself to the Dole Government he was met with a refusal that was not tempered with regret or apology. It was also accompanied with the distinct announcement of the wish and purpose of still offering annexation to the Government of the United States. Mr. Cleveland declined to change the credentials of his ministers so as to accredit them to the Queen, thus destroying all his contention that the United States had been disgraced by playing a part in her dethronement.

If he believed that gross accusation, it was his business and his duty, as President, to refuse recognition to the Dole Government. But he took the other course, and renewed the recognition of the Dole Government and referred the whole matter to Congress. What matter did he thus refer? It was the only matter left open by President Dole's reply to Mr. Willis, namely, the question of annexation.

In expressing the belief that Mr. Cleveland was not an exception to the statement that all the Presidents since the days of Mr. Adams were in favor of the ultimate annexation of Hawaii, I was entirely sincere. I had failed to remember, however, that he is supposed to take offense at being associated with any of his great predecessors as a participant in his views of important questions.

In this instance his isolation is complete, but it does not gain the element of sublimity by his indignant assertion that "the part played by the United States in the Hawaiian revolution was simply disgraceful," and that he then upheld this disgraceful proceeding with all the power of the Executive when he found that the Republic refused, at his bidding, to yield the government to

the miserable pretense of regal authority that had, as he well knows, polluted everything that it could control.

When he espoused the monarchy, against the republic, in Hawaii, he rejected liberty, as we understand that blessing, and with it a high and noble civilization, and took to his bosom corruption, violence, revenge, and despotism in a form as distinct and repulsive as it was ever manifested, even in Cuba. And yet he poses as the vindicator of the United States against a part played by his predecessor in the Presidency, which he now denounces as being "simply disgraceful."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I suppose an arrangement must have been made when I was temporarily absent from the Chamber by which the Hawaiian treaty is to be discussed in public. Am I in error, I inquire of the Chair?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair knows of no such agreement.

Mr. WHITE. I listened, I think, to the greater part of the very interesting remarks of the Senator from Alabama, and they seemed to me, disconnected from certain addresses which the newspapers assert have occurred elsewhere, to be rather incomplete. The Senator from Alabama has attempted to respond to a statement made with reference to a statement which he is supposed to have made in executive session. The incident which has just occurred illustrates the utter folly of debating part of a question behind closed doors, some of the material of which leaks out, and another portion of which is repeated in the open Senate.

The fair treatment of this question would involve a discussion of the entire matter in public, and not a parceling out of certain portions of it, perhaps not strictly relevant to the direct question, but at least concerned in it, and involving to some extent issues which relate to its final solution. I presume there will be no objection hereafter to any Senator debating anything concerning Hawaii which he may see fit to bring before the Senate in open session in response to irrelevant and extraneous remarks.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I desire to say a word in reference to the matter which has recently occupied the attention of the Senate.

I have no disposition to interfere in the matter of controversy between the Senator from Alabama and Mr. Cleveland. It would not be proper for me to attempt any defense of Mr. Cleveland, even if I were so disposed, because such would properly come from parties who have held very different relations to him from those I have occupied. However, there was one thing said by the Senator from Alabama which, if I understood him correctly, does call for some remark from me, because it concerns another person, one for whom I should speak.

I may have been mistaken, but I understood the Senator from Alabama to say that Mr. Cleveland did not appoint Mr. Blount as minister, but, on the contrary, appointed him as commissioner, because he did not think Mr. Blount could be confirmed by the Senate as minister. Am I correct in that understanding?

Mr. MORGAN. I said the President did not send him forward as minister because, in my opinion, he was afraid that that would bring up the Hawaiian question——

Mr. BACON. I can not hear the Senator from Alabama, although I am standing very near him.

Mr. MORGAN. I said I was satisfied, that it was my belief, that Mr. Cleveland did not appoint Mr. Blount as minister, because that would bring his nomination before the Senate for confirmation, and would introduce that question, and he did not think he could succeed in stopping the Hawaiian revolution by that means. That is the substance of what I said.

Mr. BACON. If I understood the Senator from Alabama, although these are not his words, I think the RECORD will show——

Mr. MORGAN. My remarks are in writing, and the Senator can read them.

Mr. BACON. I think the RECORD will show that the Senator from Alabama said that Mr. Cleveland appointed Mr. Blount as commissioner——

Mr. MORGAN. No.

Mr. BACON. And did not appoint him as minister, because he did not think he could be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. MORGAN. I did not use that language at all.

Mr. BACON. Very well.

The only purpose I have in saying anything about it is this: Whether or not the Senator used that language, if my understanding is correct, his language is susceptible of such a construction, and if it should pass without remark or without reply, it would certainly be a reflection upon Mr. Blount, personally and politically, because at the time of his appointment as commissioner none of the things which afterwards excited the antagonism against him had occurred.

He had not gone to Hawaii, and if the simple statement, without explanation, be made in the Senate that Mr. Blount had been appointed as commissioner and not as minister, because it was thought he could not be confirmed by the Senate, it must necessarily leave the impression that Mr. Blount, by reason of some previous misconduct or by reason of the want of confidence in him on the part of the Senate, could not have commanded the support of the Senate for confirmation if he had been appointed as minister. Of course I accept the disclaimer of the Senator from Alabama that such was not his intention, and I repeat that I only speak of it because if no reply were made such construction could be implied.

Mr. Blount was for twenty years my immediate representative in Congress. I have known him from his early manhood. I think I can say in confidence, in the presence of the Senate and in the hearing of many who served with him for long years in the House, that he did have the confidence of the public men of this Government, and that he certainly would have commanded the confirmation of the Senate for any post to which the President of the United States might have seen proper to appoint him.

A short time before he left Congress—I believe the last Congress in which he served—he was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House. He commanded and still commands the confidence of the people of his State, and I am quite sure that the Senator from Alabama will agree with me that such construction, if his language is liable to it, would do injustice to Mr. Blount.

Mr. MORGAN. This effort at hypercriticism of my remarks is based upon total misrepresentation of what they were.

Mr. BACON. I hope the Senator will not use the word "misrepresentation."

Mr. MORGAN. Misunderstanding.

Mr. BACON. It may have been a misunderstanding or misconstruction.

Mr. MORGAN. Misunderstanding. It will not lead me off from the question. As to whether I have brought censure against Mr. Blount, I will say that in the report which I made I vindicated Mr. Blount as fully as any man, by language, can do such a thing. If the Senator from Georgia had read it, he would see that Mr. Blount received at my hands as chairman of the committee every possible vindication that a gentleman could expect or claim. I have known him for years. He was sworn as a witness upon that occasion. We had the benefit of his oral testimony.

Mr. Blount is a man entirely above reproach, and I have not made the slightest reference to the question whether he would have been confirmed or whether he would not have been confirmed. I referred only to the fact that Mr. Cleveland, instead of accepting Mr. Stevens's resignation, which had been tendered before Mr. Blount ever went there, and offering Mr. Blount as minister to Liliuokalani, as he would have been bound as a man of honor to do if he believed what he said the other day to the newspaper, took occasion to send Mr. Blount there as commissioner, in order that Mr. Cleveland, not Mr. Blount, might avoid a controversy with the Senate. Mr. Blount would have been confirmed by any Democratic Senate that ever sat in this Chamber, and he deserved it.

Mr. BACON. I am entirely satisfied with that statement on the part of the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. MORGAN. The Senator ought to have been satisfied before he undertook to make a false issue here.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I made no false issue, and the language used by the Senator, which he read and which was taken down at the same time by the Reporter, will show that the Senator did state in substance that Mr. Blount had been appointed as commissioner and not as minister because he could not have been confirmed, or that there was apprehension that he could not have been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. MORGAN. I stated nothing of the kind.

Mr. BACON. I did not misrepresent him.

Mr. MORGAN. I feel that the Senator from Georgia is misstating it.

Mr. BACON. Let the RECORD show.

Mr. VEST. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Alabama to what I have no doubt was an unintentional mistake on his part. I understood the Senator to say that if the facts—I think those were his words—in regard to the Hawaiian matter had been submitted to the Senate, the course of the Administration of Mr. Cleveland would not have been approved substantially.

Mr. MORGAN. No, I said the Senate never would have voted that the United States Government, in its conduct in reference to the revolution, was playing a part that was simply disgraceful.

Mr. VEST. I do not propose to interfere in this matter at all, but it would be unjust to ex-President Cleveland, whom I do not at all represent, if one fact were left out of this episode. On January 25, 1895, the Senate, by a yea-and-nay vote, passed the following joint resolution:

> That while the people of the United States earnestly sympathize with the effort to establish republican institutions wherever that effort is made, they reaffirm the policy of absolute noninterference, unless by agreement, with the affairs of other nations, and recognize to the fullest extent the right of every people to adopt and maintain their own form of government, unawed and uninfluenced by foreign dictation.
>
> That the Administration of President Cleveland in maintaining this policy as to our foreign relations deserves the approval and support of the American people.

That was offered as a substitute for one in regard to the Hawaiian matter offered in the Senate by the Senator from Nebraska

[Mr. ALLEN], and was adopted on a yea-and-nay vote, as the RECORD will show, in 1895. So the criticism of the Senator from Alabama is unjust to ex-President Cleveland and must apply, so far as the larger part of his remarks are concerned, to a majority of the Senate.

Mr. MORGAN. My criticism was upon what Mr. Cleveland stated in the interview in the press, and not upon the resolution. I have made no reference to anything at all except what was in the interview in the press, in which he undertook to put me before the United States as having misrepresented the facts and as being really unworthy of credit because I happen to differ with him in my opinion as to what his motives were at the time the revolution was going on. I still have those opinions, and some of these days he will find out, perhaps. Let him ask me the question. He will find out who it is I refer to in the remark.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4303) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill indicated, not displacing the unfinished business, except temporarily. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with an amendment, on page 3, line 6, to increase the appropriation for clerk hire at pension agencies from $400,000 to $430,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I submit an amendment which has been favorably acted upon by the Committee on Pensions, and to which I think there will be no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. At the end of line 7, on page 2, it is proposed to insert the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That hereafter no pensions shall be paid upon power of attorney from pensioners residing in foreign countries.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I simply desire to say that there are eighty-two foreign pensioners paid from the agency in this city. I do not know how many may be paid from the other agencies in the country. Of those eighty-two pensioners one man holds a power of attorney for sixty-five, and if those pensioners receive an average of $12 a month, which probably is about what they get, that man handles the sum of $9,360 per year belonging to pensioners residing in foreign countries.

The facilities for transmitting the pension money to foreign pensioners is adequate. It is sent to seventeen pensioners from the agency, there is no difficulty about it, and it is altogether unnecessary that those people should have any representative here for the purpose of handling and transmitting their money. I think I might perhaps make some further suggestions concerning the matter if it were necessary to show the desirability of the amendment, but I will content myself with what I have said, and trust that there will be no objection to the amendment being inserted.

Mr. CHANDLER. May I ask my colleague whether any pensioner on the roll who may be in a foreign country can have his pension check remitted to him regularly upon mere request?

Mr. GALLINGER. I think he has to execute a voucher somewhere, of course.

Mr. CHANDLER. There is no signature needed but his own in order to get his pension?

Mr. GALLINGER. Not at all.

Mr. CHANDLER. And it can be sent to him in a foreign country?

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes, sir; beyond question.

Mr. PERKINS. Upon the payment of the foreign postage.

Mr. GALLINGER. Upon the payment of the foreign postage.

Mr. HOAR. Let the amendment be again read.

The Secretary again read the amendment.

Mr. GEAR. I will ask the Senator from New Hampshire if it costs the soldier anything for the power of attorney?

Mr. GALLINGER. It may cost him a very considerable amount by way of percentage paid to the man who represents him here. In all probability that is the fact.

Mr. GEAR. The Senator from New Hampshire has no knowledge about that?

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say that suggestions have been made to me on this point which lead me to feel that the amendment is very proper and very necessary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that while the bill contains the usual appropriations, that is to say, the same amount that was appropriated for the present fiscal year, the statement has been made by the Commissioner of Pensions, and it is an undoubted fact, that the bill does not carry a sufficient amount to pay the pensions for the year ending June 30, 1899, by from eight and a half to ten million dollars. The bill is framed to meet the general condition of the Treasury and the failure of the revenue measures to produce enough money to pay the ordinary current expenses of the Government. It is one of several efforts that is to be made by the present Congress to create a fictitious balance on the books of the Treasury, when the fact will remain that there is not sufficient revenue to pay all the expenditures of the Government.

As the statement of the Commissioner of Pensions may not be brought to the attention of Senators and the country, it having been made to a committee of the House of Representatives in the consideration of this bill, I desire to place it upon the official record. His statement is that in making up the estimates for the bill he, in the due course of business, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior his estimate of the amount of money that would be required for the fiscal year for which we are making provision, and his estimate was $148,337,000, whereas we have appropriated about $141,000,000 in this bill. He stated, in answer to the chairman of the committee, that the amount which would be required would be $148,337,000, and that possibly it would run up to $150,000,000. But, said Mr. Evans, the Commissioner:

> The Secretary of the Interior thought we had better make the same estimate. But I have got the figures here on which I base my estimate.
>
> The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to take the position we ought to appropriate $148,000,000, or are you satisfied to let us appropriate the amount named by the Secretary?
>
> Mr. EVANS. Well, you are going to have a deficiency this year, and you know that just as well as I do. We had a deficiency last year.

It is true that the consideration by the committee of the question as to the appropriation was adjourned over one day so that the Commissioner of Pensions might have an opportunity to confer, and he came back the next day and said he was content to have the appropriation as now made. But the fact remains that that deficiency will occur. It is intended by this appropriation bill that it shall occur. When you take note of this fact and of the extraordinary haste in which all of these bills are being prepared and rushed through, all cut below the estimates of the Department, it is that the great party in control of the Government may go before the people in November next with a book account showing that their conduct of the affairs of the Government has been such as to leave a balance in the Treasury, when in fact there will be a deficit of over $20,000,000. Of course, the party in power may take this responsibility. The appropriations for pensions must be made. No modification of the act of 1890, or of the acts prior to 1890, will be attempted. The amendment offered by my friend the Senator from New Hampshire a few moments ago may strike some patriotic sentiment in the country, but it will not cut off a dollar of the expenditures under these appropriations.

Mr. GALLINGER. It was not so intended.

Mr. GORMAN. It was not so intended, as the Senator from New Hampshire frankly states. There will be no reduction.

When the act of 1890 was under consideration in this body the amount of the appropriations was then discussed. I had the honor to take some part in that discussion, and I produced an estimate from a gentleman in the service of the Government, a Union officer, one of the most efficient officers, I think, now in the civil service of the Government. His estimate then made, which I submitted to the Senate, was that the act of 1890 would bring these appropriations up to from $150,000,000 to $160,000,000 a year until 1898 and 1899. His estimate then made was disputed by Senators on the other side of the Chamber. They denied that there would ever be such an amount; but it was admitted at that time that if that should be the case the revenue measures then on the statute book would not be sufficient to meet the expenditures, and that has turned out to be more accurate than usual with such estimates. The appropriations on account of pensions, as shown by the reference to the statements of the Committee on Appropriations, show that prior to the passage of the act of 1890 our appropriations amounted to $89,758,700. The table of pension appropriations is as follows:

Year.	Amount appropriated.	Year.	Amount appropriated.
1877	$29,533,500.00	1887	$82,075,200.00
1878	28,533,000.00	1888	83,152,500.00
1879	20,371,574.00	1889	85,258,700.00
1880	56,233,200.00	1890	89,758,700.00
1881	41,644,000.00	1891	123,779,348.35
1882	68,282,306.68	1892	164,550,383.34
1883	116,000,000.00	1893	154,411,682.00
1884	86,575,000.00	1894	180,681,074.85
1885	20,810,000.00	1895	151,881,570.00
1886	60,000,000.00	1896	141,381,570.00
Total	536,982,380.68	Total	1,256,630,748.54

Thus it will be seen that $89,758,700 was the greatest amount, except in 1883, that had ever been appropriated by Congress for this purpose in any one year; that since then the appropriation in 1891, after the act of 1890, amounted to $123,000,000, in round numbers, in 1892 to $164,000,000, in 1893 to $154,000,000 in 1895 to $151,000,000, and in 1896 to $141,000,000, with a deficiency, as stated by the Commissioner of Pensions, of over $2,500,000; and the only way in which the Treasury could be relieved of it, as he frankly stated in his communication both to the House and the Senate and in his annual report, was that he held back certificates, 14,000 in number, until after the 30th day of June, so that they might not be included in the demands on the Treasury for that fiscal year.

Now we come, as I said a moment ago, to the appropriations for the current fiscal year. I think before the present session closes it will be demonstrated that in the present distress in which you find yourselves on the other side of the Chamber, with a revenue act whose rates are so high and the depression in the country so great that it is impossible for it to produce sufficient revenue to meet the ordinary expenditures of the Government——

Mr. MASON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maryland yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. GORMAN. Certainly.

Mr. MASON. I just want to ask you if your party has any fear that we shall have to borrow as much money as you did?

Mr. GORMAN. The Senator's party has been most fortunate in having succeeded an Administration that piled money up in the Treasury by the sale of bonds. It has been most fortunate in getting from the Pacific railroad companies several million dollars. But it is the people's money that you are expending. This Administration, like the last, is pursuing a policy by which you are tying up the principal. You are not levying money enough to pay the current expenditures of the Government, and that means but one thing with the individual and with the Government, bankruptcy and distress.

Mr. MASON. I beg your pardon, but how many million did we get from the Pacific railroad companies more than your party had agreed to settle for?

Mr. GORMAN. That remains yet to be seen. It remains to be seen whether the management of that particular branch (and I have no criticism to make upon it at this time) was wise or unwise; whether the Government shall come into possession of a railroad and begin the scheme, as is proposed, I understand, in quarters not at this end of the Avenue, of buying railroads and operating them. That question is yet to be settled. The mere amount of a million or two dollars, greater or less, in the payment on account of the Union Pacific Railroad amounts to nothing. That great question is to come yet.

But, Mr. President, I am not to be diverted from the matter under consideration. I have no other thought except to call the attention of the Senate to what is going on before us. I believe, from what I know of the case, that it is the predetermined arrangement to rush these bills through Congress appropriating less amounts than are necessary to support the Government, so that there may be a fictitious balance, or a book balance, in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year. Then, when we come back after the elections of November, 1898, we shall have the deficiency appropriation bills piled up, as the amounts must be provided for.

Congress must adjourn, Mr. President, for the decree has gone forth, with slim appropriations and no legislation whatever of a general character to relieve, as had been promised, the conditions that surround us. Congress will have adjourned with an apparent success so far as the management of the finances is concerned, but it will have adjourned without any legislation whatever to bring more money into the Treasury or relieve an overburdened people.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, your committee in considering the appropriations for the pension service took the estimate of the Secretary of the Interior as it was presented to Congress in the Book of Estimates. The estimate was the same that it has been for the past three years. The Commissioner, however, reduced the amount for rents to $16,080, and that reduction of nearly $4,000 below the estimate has been made. But the committee had no discretion in making these appropriations except to be governed by the recommendation of the head of the Department. It is the custom that has heretofore prevailed from time immemorial, and it seems to me it is the only real safe guide by which we can be governed.

All I think will agree that the Secretary of the Interior is a man of fine business qualifications, who has mastered or is attempting to master in detail the business of the high and important Department over which he presides. While it is true, as the distinguished Senator from Maryland says, that in the hearings before the committee in the other branch of Congress the Commissioner of Pensions estimated a larger sum than your committee have appropriated, yet his estimates are entirely problematical. He has no information, and it is not in human ken to have information as to the number who in the next fiscal year will go to "that bourn from which no traveler returns." Many of the old veterans are beyond three-score years and ten, and many of them as the years roll around will no longer require any pension. Your committee have therefore believed it to be safe business policy to be governed by the advice and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior rather than that of any subordinate, no matter how able he may be, in any of the bureaus under his jurisdiction.

Looking at the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, I find he states that the whole number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1897, was 996,014, and the average value of each pension at the close of the year was $133.17 per annum, or only about $11 per month is paid to the pensioners. The pensions are scattered through every State and Territory of the Union, and if the total amount exceeds what some of our economical friends think it should exceed, the place to attack it is in a general legislative bill and not on this appropriation bill.

I will not weary the Senate by reviewing the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, but I believe it is safe and wise on our part to appropriate that which the Secretary of the Interior has recommended. If there is a deficiency in the next Congress, I am sorry my friend from Maryland will not be here to give his vote to pay it; but I am sure that his constituency, as well as that of my own and every other Senator upon this floor, will cheerfully vote to pay the meager sum of $133.17 to our pensioners, where it goes to do so much good.

One of the most satisfactory duties that I have performed in my legislative career has been to get a pension allowed that was due to some old veteran who became incapacitated by injury received while fighting for the old flag, or a pension for his widow or children who were almost dependent upon the charities of the communities where they lived and whose pension had simply been side-tracked in the great number of applications that are presented to the Department for adjudication. It was only necessary to call up the pension cases and have them considered by the proper authorities. I venture to say that my friend from Maryland, like myself, has found great satisfaction in asking the Commissioner to take out of order some just claim that has been pigeonholed and was awaiting a zealous investigation when he, as the representative of the applicant, succeeded in having his claim considered and the amount justly due him paid.

I am sure, then, it is better for us to appropriate now the one hundred and forty-one million and odd dollars which has been recommended; and if, when we meet in the next Congress, there is a deficiency, we will take it up and consider it like business men, and we will pass upon it and pay it if it is right and proper that we should do so.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, so far as the criticism of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] was applicable merely to the pending appropriation bill, it was not of so much consequence as what he stated with regard to the policy of the Committee on Appropriations. I do not suppose that the Commissioner of Pensions can determine in advance exactly the amount which he will be required under the law to pay for pensions during the fiscal year for which the appropriations are made. I think the truth is that an estimate has never proved to be exactly correct. It is possible that at some times the entire appropriation has not been expended. It has been more frequently the case that more than the appropriation was expended. So what the Senator said with regard to the question as to whether there would be a deficiency at the end of the fiscal year for pensions is perhaps inconsequential.

But what the Senator from Maryland said with regard to the policy of the Committee on Appropriations constitutes a pretty serious charge, coming from a member of that committee. If I understood the Senator, he stated in substance that he believed it to be the policy of the Committee on Appropriations to rush through appropriation bills which should not and would not appropriate the amount which was necessary to carry out the provisions of law, and with the deliberate intention of having a deficiency at the end of the year to make up what was not appropriated by the committee. I should like to inquire of the chairman of the committee [Mr. ALLISON], if he will give me his attention for a moment, whether the Senator from Maryland was justified in his statement that he believed it to be the policy of the Appropriations Committee to rush through the appropriation bills with an amount insufficient to meet the requirements of law; in other words, to make a fictitious balance on the books of the Government, knowing full well that it would be necessary to pass large deficiency bills, but desiring to make a good showing upon which to go to the country in the elections.

If the Senator from Iowa will permit me for a moment, I think I have not misstated the substance of what was said by the Senator from Maryland. We have heard a great deal about extravagance and about economical expenditures. If the Committee on Appropriations is taking pains that there shall be no extravagance

in appropriations and that economy shall be observed in all the expenditures of the Government, for one I want to express my satisfaction and my commendation of that policy. I do not believe that the Committee on Appropriations is deliberately recommending bills here which will not meet the necessary requirements of Government during the fiscal year for which the bills are passed.

And one word more. Neither do I believe, Mr. President, that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, for which we are now appropriating, there will be any deficit in our revenues. I believe our revenues for that year will be entirely sufficient to meet all the necessary expenditures of the Government, whether they come in the form of these appropriation bills or of added deficiency bills, which we have to pass every year. I think that a study of Government receipts from month to month since the last act raising customs revenues was passed fully justifies me in the statement that, while by reason of anticipatory importations there was for the first few months after the passage of the law a deficit, during the last months of this year there will be more than enough to meet the monthly expenditures and for the year 1899 more than enough to meet the requirements of law in our appropriations.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator from Connecticut permit me to ask him a question? Can the Senator from Connecticut state the amount of the deficit now existing for this fiscal year, without, of course, taking into consideration the amount paid by the Union Pacific Railroad Company as the result of the late settlement of its indebtedness to the Government?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I have not the actual figures before me. I know that for the first month after the passage of the act there was a large deficit; that the second month it was a smaller deficit, and that each month it decreased, until in the month of December there was a surplus. There will probably be a small deficit in the month of January because of the extraordinary amount to be paid in that month, but our revenues will exceed in the month of January by two or three million dollars what they were in the month of December. They are constantly increasing, and for the remaining months of the fiscal year the receipts will undoubtedly exceed the monthly expenditures.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I presume that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], who, I observe, is about to take the floor, can give us the exact figures of the shortage since June; that is, without taking into consideration, as I say, the money paid, extraordinarily, of course, to the Government as the result of the Union Pacific Railroad settlement, known to be very large.

Mr. ALLISON. I, of course, did not expect to enter into this debate on the pension appropriation bill to-day. My friend from California [Mr. PERKINS], who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations, is abundantly able to take care of the bill.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] alludes to some observations made by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN], also a member of the Committee on Appropriations, respecting the policy of that committee. I was unfortunate enough to have my attention diverted for the moment, and so did not hear the statement of the Senator from Maryland; but if the Senator from Connecticut has correctly reported him, I will say in reply to his remarks that it is news to me that there is any settled purpose on the part of the Committee on Appropriations to report here and seek to have passed such bills as will make deficiency appropriations absolutely necessary at the next session of Congress.

Mr. GORMAN. I wish to correct the Senator's statement. I said I believed, and I think we will show before the end of the session, that that was the policy of our friends on the other side. I did not confine the remark to the Committee on Appropriations, and I will give my reasons for the statement later on.

Mr. ALLISON. I was about to add that, inasmuch as a majority of the Committee on Appropriations in political sentiment is opposed to what are understood to be the views of the Republicans on this side of the Chamber, I did not know but that the majority had introduced into the committee some new rule of conduct in regard to our appropriations. So far as I know, however, there is no purpose on the part of the Committee on Appropriations, and I will say on the part of those who compose the Republican party on this side of the Chamber, to shirk any responsibility as to any appropriation of public money necessary to carry on the affairs of this Government.

I wish to say here in regard to that subject that in my belief it is not possible to greatly retrench the appropriations as they have been made for the last few years for these public purposes, and that if retrenchment or reduction is to be made in appropriations, reductions must be confined to two or three of the great appropriation bills. In my judgment, it is not possible for us to reduce the expenditures of the diplomatic service in any great degree; it is not possible for us to reduce the pension bill in any great degree, as the Senator from California has already so well shown; neither is it practicable for us to reduce the ordinary legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government.

Therefore, if we are to make the appropriations for the next fiscal year less than the appropriations for the current fiscal year, it will be necessary for us to curtail the appropriations which we have hitherto been making for the support of the Navy and for the support of the Army in the way of building fortifications and constructing new ships. It will also be necessary for us to curtail somewhat the expectations of a great many people as to river and harbor appropriations. Wisely or unwisely, a few years ago we established the precedent of making contracts in advance of appropriations. So the Committee on Commerce of this body and the Committee on Rivers and Harbors in the House of Representatives have recommended us to make contracts far in advance of current appropriations.

This year, if those contracts are to be executed, we shall have river and harbor appropriations upon the sundry civil bill of nearly $17,000,000. If there is to be any curtailment of appropriations for rivers and harbors, it must be by reducing the regular river and harbor bill, which comes to us every two years. So far as I know, however, this year, and all years that I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations, whether under the chairmanship of others on that side or on this side, or under my own chairmanship, we have endeavored, so far as we could, to appropriate the sums necessary from year to year to carry on the ordinary operations of the Government, and, so far as I can speak for this side of the Chamber, it is our purpose to do so this year. The same is true as to this pension appropriation bill.

The Senator from Maryland says that we shall have a deficiency. How can that be known? Who can say how many will be added to the pension rolls during the year? Who can say how many of those already on the rolls will, from natural causes, cease to draw pensions? It is true the Commissioner of Pensions said in a hearing before the House committee that he believed $148,000,000 would be required instead of $141,000,000, but twice in writing he stated to the Committee on Appropriations of this body that he was entirely satisfied with the sum appropriated.

It may be that there will be a deficiency of a few million dollars in pension appropriations when we meet here next December in the short session. If so, it will not be an unusual occurrence. We frequently have deficiency appropriations in every department of the Government. My own belief is that if there is a deficiency by reason of this in the appropriation bill for pensions, it will not be a large one. We have appropriated what the responsible officer of the Government, the Secretary of the Interior, says will be necessary, and if a deficiency occurs and it is necessary to make an appropriation to meet it, it will be made.

I should not myself favor appropriating any sum of money less than seems reasonably certain to be sufficient to pay pensions.

I wish also to assure my friend from Maryland, so far as appropriation bills are concerned, this being the first one that we have been able to bring forward in the Senate, although it is now nearly two months since this session began, if it shall be hereafter shown that we are appropriating less money than is necessary to provide for the ordinary expenditures of this Government efficiently, I shall join with him in committee and here to increase the appropriations.

As to revenue, I wish to say one word. I agree with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] that from the constantly increasing receipts from customs and otherwise we shall have before the end of this year a sufficient revenue to meet the appropriations which we shall make for necessary expenditures. It is true that we have drawn upon the surplus in the Treasury for the last few months. I can not give the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] the exact figures in that regard, but they are transmitted every morning, as I understand, to every Senator in the Chamber, and if I had one of those statements here I could furnish him with the information.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator from Iowa permit me to interrupt him?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHITE. The statement referred to by the Senator from Iowa, which is transmitted every morning to Senators and to others, does not contain the general item called miscellaneous receipts; and that item will be noticed, so far as the receipts are concerned, to be very large. It has been augmented by an immense sum, as I before stated. If we eliminate that sum, will not the deficiency amount to over $50,000,000?

Mr. ALLISON. I do not think it would, and yet I only state from my examination of the Treasury statements made from day to day. The deficiency, excluding the payment by the Pacific railroads, would, I think, probably amount to forty-one or forty-two million dollars, not more.

Mr. WHITE. If the Senator will allow me, has he the exact figures of the amount of the payment made by the Pacific roads?

Mr. ALLISON. I have them not here, but the amount is easily ascertainable, and it is not worth while for us to split hairs about it. I undertake to say to the Senator from California that,

excluding the amount received from the Pacific railroad payments, the deficiency is less than $43,000,000.

Mr. WHITE. And greater at this period than it ever was, is it not?

Mr. ALLISON. Not so large by a very great sum. Whenever Senators desire to enter into debate as to the deficiencies and the causes of them, I think we will not shrink from that debate on this side of the Chamber. Of course everybody knows that the deficiency results from the fact that up to this moment we have received very little, if any, revenue from the duties on sugar.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. And on wool.

Mr. ALLISON. And, as the Senator from Connecticut reminds me, and as I was about to state, we have received very little revenue as yet from the duties on wool and woolens. That such would be the case was perfectly well known to us all when the tariff bill was passed. It was not expected or believed by anybody that that tariff bill would immediately produce a surplus revenue or a revenue equal to our expenditures. The tariff bill which we passed last year on the 24th day of July has not yet come into full play, and when it does—I only express my own opinion, and do it with deference in the presence of the Senator from Maryland and the Senator from California—I have no doubt that the revenues derived from that source and from internal revenue will be equal to our expenditures unless they are largely or considerably increased. When we reach that question, we shall endeavor to meet it, and I will furnish accurate figures to the Senator to-morrow morning.

There is another thing I will say to Senators on the other side of the Chamber who speak about a deficiency. In the act of 1894, which we did not change in the act of 1897, under the internal-revenue provisions the bonded period for the payment of taxes on distilled spirits was extended four years. That four-year period will expire in a few months, and it is perfectly understood at the Treasury that when the four-year period shall have expired, and when all the distilled spirits that are in bond come under the seven-year provision, there will be increased revenue from our internal-revenue taxation.

So, if a deficiency exists, we may say that it exists from circumstances which surround us, first, on account of the revenue bill passed by the Senators on the other side in 1894, and, secondly, by the increased anticipatory importations prior to the passage of the revenue law of last year.

At this early stage of debate, and in this beginning of our discussions upon appropriation bills, I think it is extremely difficult for us to get an accurate statement either as to how the appropriation bills will finally appear or how much revenue we shall have from month to month to pay the amounts appropriated; but before we adjourn we shall certainly know whether or not the revenue laws now in existence will be sufficient to pay the current expenditures as disclosed by our appropriations.

I want to say a word more in reply to some suggestions made by the Senator from Maryland. I do not understand that we are making any great haste about the appropriation bills. I undertake to say that we are further behind in the Senate now respecting the ordinary appropriation bills than we have been at any similar time for several years. This is the first of the regular appropriation bills that we have considered in the Senate, although nearly two months of the session have passed away. We have on many occasions passed one or two appropriation bills before the holiday recess. So I hope there will be no fear that we shall unduly hasten appropriation bills.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I dislike to listen to a discussion with regard to appropriations being made in view of a deficiency. No deficiency exists, and it is not likely to exist. A deficiency can not possibly occur in the next four years if the revenue should be $50,000,000 a year less than the appropriations. There is now in the Treasury a very unhealthy surplus of $241,000,000, which ought to be in circulation, which is drawing no interest, whilst we are paying interest on borrowed money and hoarding money in the Treasury Department that is doing nothing. The idle money in the Treasury ought to be got out in some way.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator is mistaken as to the amount of money in the Treasury. I understand it is only $153,000,000.

Mr. BACON. That is gold.

Mr. STEWART. That is gold. I am right in my statement.

Mr. ALLISON. I think it is two hundred and thirty-nine millions in all.

Mr. STEWART. The Senator has the statement there, and I think he will find that it is $241,000,000.

Mr. ALLISON. I had it a few moments ago, but have it not before me now. I do not wish to disturb the Senator.

Mr. STEWART. I should like to have the amount stated accurately, and to be corrected if I am wrong in my statement.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator may proceed, and I will furnish the figures later.

Mr. STEWART. I think the amount is $241,000,000 now. I say if there ever was a time when debts ought to be paid, when the dam should be taken away from just claims and they should be paid, this session of Congress is the time when it should be done. There are from fifteen to twenty millions of claims, which are recognized as just by the two Houses of Congress, which have been passed sometimes by one House and sometimes by the other and by the committees. These claims are dammed up and kept back, as is alleged, on account of not having the money with which to pay them, while we have this large surplus in the Treasury and are borrowing money and paying interest upon it and refusing to pay our honest debts.

If anybody can imagine any reason why there should be between two and three hundred millions of dollars locked up in the Treasury all the time, if any possible honest reason can be assigned for it, I have not heard it.

I have no doubt that the tariff and internal-revenue laws now in existence will ultimately produce a surplus if there is any business at all done in this country. If famine should exist in other lands, as it has existed during the last year, that will increase business here; but of course business can not increase materially while we are contracting the volume of money and piling up the bonded debt.

Mr. ALLISON. I have the figures now about which the Senator inquired.

Mr. STEWART. How much do they amount to?

Mr. ALLISON. Two hundred and thirty-nine million dollars.

Mr. STEWART. I say this $239,000,000 in the Treasury, taken out of circulation, of course has a tendency to reduce the revenue, because the people must do business in order to be able to pay taxes, and while you contract the currency by hoarding in the Treasury or by limiting us to the gold standard, you will have less business and less revenue.

Japan has contracted the currency very largely by going into the market for gold and taking it away from us. I saw a statement of the finance minister of India that owing to their good crops this year they would be able to draw something from the general stock of gold. One country after another is drawing from the general stock of gold. This brings down prices here and makes business more and more stagnant; and on top of all that we have got $241,000,000 lying idle in the Treasury, and we are paying interest upon it, when we will not even pay our honest debts, because we want to keep the money away from the people. That is the policy here.

When that condition of things exists, why stand here talking about limiting appropriations for the reason that we have a deficiency? Two hundred and forty-one millions of surplus does not look very much like a deficiency to me; and a man must have a rather crooked mind and a crooked eye who looks at it as a deficiency.

The surplus is an unhealthy one and it ought to be paid out if there is any legitimate means of paying it out. If we have not any use for it in carrying on the Government, we ought to stop paying interest on it; we ought not to let it lie there, for it is against good policy and against the policy which both parties have advocated from the foundation of the Government until this time. That policy is now changed.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, I only want to say a word in reply to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON]. I stated that in my judgment this bill was so framed and that it was the policy to be continued by the Committee on Appropriations to so reduce the appropriations in the aggregate as to bring the expenditures within the revenue, and that the result would be large deficiencies to be provided for at the next session.

Now, I desire to read again from an official statement made to the committee in which this bill originated, in which the responsible officer in charge of the Department stated frankly to the committee that $140,000,000 on account of the general pension fund would not be sufficient by eight and a half millions. He was asked the question if he had submitted his estimates to the Secretary of the Interior, who approves them and then forwards them to the Treasury Department, his statement showing that fact. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the committee in which this bill originated, asked the Commissioner of Pensions this question:

> The CHAIRMAN. Now we can begin on the question of the amount. The first item we see is for the general appropriation for Army and Navy pensions. The estimate for 1899 is $140,000,000, and the appropriation for the last three years has been $140,000,000, and you estimate the same amount this year?
>
> Mr. EVANS. Well, my estimate is $148,337,000. If it runs as it does now it will come near $150,000,000.
>
> The CHAIRMAN. How does that come about?
>
> Mr. EVANS. The Secretary of the Interior thought we had better make the same estimate. But I have got the figures here on which I base my estimate.
>
> The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to take the position we ought to appropriate $148,000,000, or are you satisfied to let us appropriate the amount named by the Secretary?
>
> Mr. EVANS. Well, you are going to have a deficiency this year, and you know that just as well as I do. We had a deficiency last year.
>
> The CHAIRMAN. The question right at the outstart is, what attitude will we

be placed in with a bill which proposes more than the Secretary of the Interior estimates?

Mr. BELDEN. I am in favor of asking the clerk to ask the Secretary of the Interior if he made that estimate on what he knows to be the basis, and if he has cut it down.

Mr. EVANS. I will frankly tell you so. Now, we were short $2,500,000——

Mr. BELDEN. That only makes it worse if we keep hiding it.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us take it up first and consider it on that point. I would like for Mr. Courts, who has had long experience as clerk of this committee, to say what attitude we will be placed in in the two branches with a bill which carries more than the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior.

The CLERK. It is not usual for the committee to report an amount in excess of the estimate submitted to Congress unless the head of the Department advises by a supplemental estimate that a larger sum is needed.

The CHAIRMAN. Could that be done?

Mr. EVANS. We discussed this thoroughly, the Secretary and myself, and we concluded that we had better just put in the amount of last year. You will have to put in the urgent deficiency bill this year, assuredly. I bridged over last year. You were in special session for a special purpose, and, if you remember, you probably saw in the papers that I withheld the certificates for the month of June; did not send the certificates out. I preferred to treat it that way than to send the certificates to the pension agency and have them call for the money and not get it, so I held everything up until the 1st of July, and then sent them to the agency. But there was a deficiency of $2,467,000, practically a deficiency, if the pensions had all been sent out last year.

Mr. ALLEN. Do you merge these in that way, go on from one bill to another?

Mr. EVANS. In other words, they were not in the hands of the pension agents, and there was no deficiency created; but I withheld them so there would not be a deficiency, and I withheld $2,467,000. Now I am doing more work, Mr. Chairman, than was done last year in the way of auditing claims, and I will say I do not want this to be considered as a criticism—

Of course of his superior, the Secretary of the Interior—

but my men tell me, and I expect that it is true, that during last year, in order to save creating a large deficiency, while there were a great many claims audited, they were small claims, current pensions. Now I am getting on these old claims, which carry considerable arrears with them, and I will say to you frankly in my estimates here I am just telling you the facts, and you gentlemen and the Secretary understand it, that there will be a deficiency this year which you will have to meet in your second session.

Mr. BELDEN. In other words, we are hiding our heads and helping to cover up this thing as much as we can, and we are not telling the truth?

Mr. EVANS. Well, I present the figures there on which I base my estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true, but what are we going to do?

Mr. EVANS. The Secretary and myself discussed that question, and he thought we had better estimate for the same amount and let it be covered in a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. If we go in with a bill greater than this, the committee will have the criticism of every fellow on the floor; and I doubt whether we could get it through the committee.

Mr. BELDEN. Or take the responsibility of hiding it.

The CHAIRMAN. It is only one of several hides.

Mr. EVANS. I estimate, aside from the $2,500,000 which was the real deficiency of last year, a deficiency of $5,500,000 or $6,000,000 this year, making, in round numbers, $8,500,000 deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose we will have to let that go at $140,000,000.

Mr. EVANS. I presume you will.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose we want to ask a question or two about that. Your estimate you say you made to the Secretary of the Interior was for $148,337,000. In your judgment that amount will be necessary to pay the pensions that are now awarded and will be awarded under the present law, and the Secretary of the Interior, I understand, reduced your estimates to $140,000,000. What reason have you to give for the estimates which you made? It was generally understood that there was to be a decrease instead of an increase.

Mr. EVANS. I have made a detailed estimate, and here it is:

Detailed estimate of amount required to pay pensions during fiscal year 1899.

	Number.	Annual value.
Pensioners June 30, 1897	976,014	$129,795,428
Additional withheld cases:		
Original	6,852	
Restoration	762	
	7,614	1,013,956
	983,628	130,809,384
To be dropped during 1898	41,122	5,684,081
	842,506	125,125,303
To be added during 1898	54,072	7,200,768
The roll June 30, 1898	996,578	132,326,071
Add additional annual value of increase and reissue cases allowed in 1898		1,784,770
		134,110,841
To be dropped during 1899 (one-half year)	41,122	2,842,040
	955,456	131,268,801
To be added during 1899 (one-half year)	54,072	3,000,384
The roll June 30, 1899	1,009,528	134,869,185
First payments in 1899		12,575,601
		147,444,786
Add additional annual value of increase and reissue cases to be allowed in 1899 (one-half year)		892,385
		148,337,171

The CHAIRMAN. Were the appropriations for the past year, $140,000,000, sufficient to pay the pensions for that year?

Mr. EVANS. They were not.

The CHAIRMAN. One of the reasons why they were not is that you carried over—how much?

Mr. EVANS. Two million four hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars is my recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there will be a deficiency in the present fiscal year?

Mr. EVANS. There will be a deficiency the present fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you estimate?

Mr. EVANS. I estimate, in round numbers, $8,500,000, including $2,500,000 of last year.

The statement as to this being "only one of several hides" comes from a gentleman who is framing these appropriation bills, and I say to the Senator from Connecticut that it justifies the statement I have made that there is a systematic attempt to make insufficient appropriations. I did not refer to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations on the other side of the Chamber, or to his committee here, but there is the statement, officially made before the committee which originated this bill, that the Secretary of the Interior, after having the facts before him and the estimate in every detail that the pensions adjusted and to be paid during the year which closes on the 1st of July, 1899, would amount to $148,000,000, deliberately inserted in the Book of Estimates only $140,000,000 for the year, and no reason whatever has been assigned by that Department or by any other official source why this change was made, except the one that was given by the chairman of the committee elsewhere, that it is "only one of several hides."

What can the object be? Senators upon the other side of the Chamber who have had charge of the great bills to produce revenue for the Government assert that the Dingley tariff law will yet produce revenue enough to meet expenditures. That is the hope of our friends who framed that law, and that is always the hope of everybody who frames such a measure. It was the hope of my distinguished friend from Missouri [Mr. VEST] and other Senators upon this side of the Chamber as to the revenue bill which we passed when we had possession of both Houses of Congress.

But staring you Senators on the other side in the face, as it did us, there is great depression in all the business industries of the country which has never been measured by the experts of the Treasury Department or by the experts employed by the Senate. It has been greater in the past three years than any of those experts ever dreamed of. That depression goes on, with temporary relief in one branch of industry or another, a spurt in one to-day, only to be followed by depression to-morrow, which makes it impossible for you to measure how much the deficiency will be. Your Secretary of the Treasury does not pretend to say that the revenues for the current year will be equal to the expenditures by twenty-odd millions.

Who can tell what they will be next year? Who can measure them when you find from New England to the Gulf that great revolution which started in 1890 going on, with depression in every branch of industry, with one thing only certain—reduction in wages to enable the manufacturer to live. That is the condition to-day. Cotton goods are piled upon the shelves, and cotton itself is worth less than 5½ cents a pound. No industry is thriving in the sense of making money. Importations come only as they are absolutely necessary. While it is wise to reduce the expenditures, so that you may meet the great reduction that is found in your revenue, I agree with the Senator from Iowa, and I have made the same statement practically when our side of the Chamber was responsible for the conduct of the Government, you can not under our present system and laws reduce the aggregate appropriations to a sum much less than $500,000,000 per annum. It is fixed and will so run some time, unless you abandon great enterprises, your river and harbor improvements and your Navy, and that in the frame of the public mind is, in my judgment, impossible.

The appropriations for pensions must be made; they can not be reduced; they can not be evaded. It is unwise and unfair to the pensioners themselves, who have a right to their pensions under the law, when they have been adjusted by the Department, to hold back 14,000 claims of poor and dependent men after they have been audited simply because you have not appropriated a sufficient amount of money to pay them. Now, the Commissioner of Pensions tells you that with his working force that number is to be increased, and that you will have a deficiency.

It is juggling with the question, it is trifling with it, in my judgment, and I do not hold my friend the chairman of the committee responsible because his answer is—and it is probably a proper one—that we have appropriated all that the Department estimated, and it is not proper to increase the estimate. But who can account for the action of the Secretary, except upon the theory, which is known probably to everybody, that there was and is, taking up these estimates, a determination to keep the estimates, if possible, within the revenues produced by the present tariff act?

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, it perhaps is proper that I, as chairman of the Committee on Pensions, having no particular relations to this bill, however, should submit an observation or two before the bill passes. What I have to say will be said on the subject of pensions, and not on the subject of the tariff or of silver.

There has been a great deal of agitation in the country during the past few months on the pension question. I have ventured

myself to say that I thought there might be some economies practiced in certain directions, and because I ventured to say that I have been somewhat severely criticised by individuals and by the press. Yesterday morning I picked up a Democratic paper published in my own State, and I read this:

Senator GALLINGER is engaged in dealing some severe blows to the old soldiers and the widows of the heroes of the rebellion. This is a new rôle for a New Hampshire Senator to take.

I have been engaged in nothing of the kind. I have insisted, as I have always done, that every honest pension ought to be paid; that it is the duty of this Government to make appropriations sufficient to meet its obligations to the heroes of that great war. I stand on that proposition, as I always have stood on it.

The Republican party is responsible for the laws that are on the statute books relating to pensions. In all the votes that were cast on all the greater pension bills which have been enacted into law there was only one single, solitary Republican vote cast in the negative. The Republican party is pledged to sustain those laws, and the Republican party, I take it, in the present Congress is prepared to take the full responsibility for the appropriations that will be necessary to carry out the obligations of the country to the soldiers.

I think there is a misapprehension in this country as to the extent of the appropriations for pensions. The newspapers frequently say that a long time ago the country was promised that the high-water mark would be reached, and the public opinion seems to be that we are now spending more money for pensions than we have ever spent during the history of our Government. I turn to the report on the pension appropriation bill and I find, what I knew before, that that is not the fact. I find that in 1892 the appropriation for pensions, including a deficiency, was $143,000,000; in 1893 it was $160,000,000; in 1894 it was $166,000,000; in 1895 it was $151,000,000, and for the past three years $141,000,000. So in 1892 we appropriated $2,000,000 more than we propose to appropriate at the present time; in 1893 we appropriated $19,000,000 more; in 1894, $25,000,000 more; in 1895, $10,000,000, and in 1896 and 1897 a sum slightly in excess of what we propose to appropriate at the present time.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] called attention to the fact that the Commissioner of Pensions has held up the certificates during the month of June for the purpose of preventing a deficiency; but it should be remembered by the Senator from Maryland that the appropriation made for the fiscal year which ended June 30 of that year was made under a Democratic President, with the Senate about equally divided politically, and it was in accordance with the Democratic estimate, as is suggested to me by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT]. I do not think the Senator from Maryland ought to lay very much stress upon that fact, or upon the statement which the present Commissioner of Pensions has made as to a probable deficiency.

I assume to say that neither the Commissioner of Pensions nor any other living man can make an estimate as to the expenditures of this Government for pensions during the next fiscal year that is worthy of the consideration of anybody. He has his opinion; I have mine; the Senator from Maryland has his; and I am willing to put my judgment against that of the Commissioner of Pensions, and say that, in my opinion, there will probably not be very much of a deficiency, if any deficiency at all. The old soldiers are dying very rapidly. They will die faster during the present fiscal year than they did during the last fiscal year. They are a year older. If any man, however closely he may have studied the subject, ventures to give an estimate as to the amount of money required to pay pensions for the current fiscal year, it is a guess at best, and it can not be anything but a guess.

A deficiency, even if it comes, is not anything unusual as to pensions. We had a deficiency in 1889, a deficiency in 1890, a deficiency in 1891, a deficiency in 1892, and a deficiency in 1893. I say if a deficiency comes during the present fiscal year it is nothing unusual. We have had very many deficiencies to make up in pension appropriations in the years that have come and gone.

This is a simple matter of business. Of course, if other Senators desire to discuss the tariff and the silver question on the pension appropriation bill, that is their privilege under the rules of this body; but I submit that it is our duty to pass the appropriation bill precisely as it stands. It is all that was estimated for, and in all human probability it will meet the obligations of the Government so far as this class of expenditures is concerned. If it does not, when we come back here next year the Congress will see to it that any deficiency that is necessary to be made up will be made up, that the honor of the country will be preserved, and that the rights of the men and women who are on the pension roll will be cared for.

That is all I care to say on this question, contenting myself with the closing observation that I feel very confident in my own mind that the $141,000,000 provided for in the pending bill will be sufficient to meet the pensions, with the little economies that will be practiced during the coming year, and that we will not be troubled very seriously by appropriations in the line of deficiencies during the next session of Congress.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, the testimony read by the Senator from Maryland, taken by the committee in the House of Representatives, was taken on the 6th of December. On the 10th instant the Committee on Appropriations received a communication from the Commissioner of Pensions. This was one month after he had the opportunity of reviewing his testimony and his recommendation and of obtaining evidence in his Department as to the probable deficiency, if any, which he believed would occur; and this is his language to the committee, under date of January 10:

The items contained in said bill are satisfactory to me, except in the single instance of the amount which it is proposed to appropriate for clerk hire at pension agencies.

The committee corrected that sum and proposed to amend the bill, in which the Senate has concurred, giving him the amount he recommended for the pay of pension clerks at the different agencies.

It therefore seems that the Commissioner of Pensions is now in full accord with the estimate made by the Secretary of the Interior in the Book of Estimates, and that $141,000,000, in round numbers, is sufficient to cover the pensions for the coming year. I hope, therefore, that the report of the committee will be accepted by the Senate, and that the bill will pass as it has been amended.

Mr. ALLEN. Have all the amendments of the committee been offered and acted upon?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair so understands.

Mr. ALLEN. I send to the desk and offer an amendment to be inserted on page 2, after line 7.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert after the amendment already adopted, at the end of line 7, page 2, the following:

And provided further, That from and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1898, all existing pensions as well as all pensions hereafter allowed shall be for not less than $8 per month, and all pensions of a less amount are hereby raised to $8 per month.

Mr. PERKINS. I am directed by the committee to raise the point of order that the amendment proposes new legislation.

Mr. ALLEN. Knowing the Senator from California is a very warm and enthusiastic friend of the soldier, and that a majority of the Pension Committee have at all times expressed their appreciation of his services and their desire to extend to him and his widow and orphans proper relief, I took the liberty of offering the amendment and having it printed and sent to the Committee on Pensions for the express purpose of avoiding the rule of the Senate. I do not know whether the Committee on Pensions acted on it or not.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator from Nebraska permit me?

Mr. ALLEN. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. If I understood the amendment correctly when it was read, it is not the same amendment which was sent to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALLEN. This cuts it down $2, or from $10 to $8. I will make it $10 again, if the Senator desires.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator from Nebraska has himself gone back on the old soldiers to the extent of $2 a month since he submitted his former amendment.

I will state to the Senator that the Committee on Pensions has not had a meeting since it received his amendment. It will meet to-morrow. The amendment has been sent to the Pension Bureau, with the request that the amount of increase shall be approximately stated to the committee, so that we will know, in the event of passing the Senator's amendment, whether we will be increasing the pension expenditures to the extent of $10,000,000 or $100,000,000. I am not quite sure myself what it will be.

Mr. ALLEN. I hope in all seriousness that there will be no attempt to get away from the responsibility connected with the amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me again, I will say that there is no attempt on my part to do so, because I am absolutely, utterly, and unalterably opposed to it.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not doubt that. I think that is as frank and open an expression as the Senator from New Hampshire ever made. It can not be expected that a civilian, who himself knows nothing of the services of these men, except as a matter of history, can have any very great sympathy for the soldier who met with misfortune in the war, and, unfortunately for his interest, does not know the Pensions Committee of this branch of Congress is in the hands largely of civilians and not of his friends.

I am not blaming my distinguished friend from New Hampshire for not being a soldier. That was a matter of his own concern. But I am blaming the other side of this Chamber for turning it over into the hands of civilians, who can not in the nature of things have much sympathy, a third of a century after the close of the war, with the misfortunes of the soldier, and who,

whenever they look at a pension bill, do so with a view of gauging the political strength it will bring their party.

The Senator from New Hampshire says I have gone back on my own amendment. I have put it simply from $10, where it was printed, to $8, hoping that increasing these pensions to not less than $8 a month would not meet with objection from the other side. It is a most unhappy circumstance that, as the Senator says, the committee have not met. They have not been called together to consider this amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. I stated to the Senator that his amendment has been sent to the Pension Bureau for an estimate as to the cost in which it will involve the Government provided it shall be adopted.

Mr. ALLEN. I know what the Senator said.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Pension Bureau has been requested by a personal letter from the chairman to hasten in making the calculation.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, you might as well send it to the Czar of Russia or to Emperor William for his estimate. The Senator has a committee which is well armed and equipped with experts. There are mathematicians galore around here. Is it impossible to find what increase or what probable increase will be made in the pension expenditures? Is it not possible to ascertain that without sending the amendment to the Commissioner of Pensions? Has the Commissioner of Pensions all knowledge upon this subject and all wisdom, and have the Senator from New Hampshire and his committee none?

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator from Nebraska permit me, for I would not interrupt him without his consent?

Mr. ALLEN. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Commissioner of Pensions alone can ascertain how many pensioners there are on the rolls who will be affected by the amendment. It simply, I take it, affects those who are receiving $6 a month at the present time, the minimum having been raised in the last Congress.

Mr. ALLEN. What does it signify how many will be affected?

Mr. GALLINGER. It signifies a great deal whether there are 10,000 or 100,000 or 500,000 of these people, and the Committee on Pensions have not that data at hand. The committee have sent this through the proper channel to the proper officer, precisely as the Committee on Finance would send an amendment or a bill to the Secretary of the Treasury; and I confess that while I have no objection to the Senator criticising the committee severely and finding fault with some of us who did not chance to be in the war, I do not see the force of his criticism, so far as the action of the chairman is concerned, in sending this communication to the Commissioner of Pensions.

Mr. ALLEN. There is simply this force in it: If these men are entitled to an increase; if justice and equity dictate they should receive $8 a month or a minimum of $8 a month, does it signify anything whether there will be 10,000 or 100,000 or 500,000? What does it amount to whether there are 10,000 or 100,000 or more who, in justice and equity, are entitled to this sum? Is the sum to be allowed if there are few and denied if there are many? Is that the logic of the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will again permit me, I will say no; it is not my logic at all. The Senator by his proposed amendment endeavors to change the pension laws of the United States. These men presumably are getting all they are entitled to under those laws. Now, the Senator proposes on the pension appropriation bill to change the general pension laws of the United States. The Senator's amendment is clearly not in order, and even if it were, it would be a very unfortunate place to put a provision of that kind.

Mr. ALLEN. Let me call the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire to the fact—I do not want him to get away from it, either—that three years ago the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY] offered an amendment to the pension appropriation bill putting the minimum at $6, and I did not hear any point of order raised then by the chairman of the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think the Senator, if he will go to the RECORD, will find that the Committee on Pensions reported favorably that proposed amendment, and hence the point of order would not lie against it.

Mr. ALLEN. Oh, yes; the Committee on Pensions reported favorably at that time, the Senator says; but the Committee on Pensions have not seen fit to meet since this proposed amendment was offered and afford it an opportunity for consideration. Unfortunately, while the committee is determining whether or not it will meet (and I suppose after the pending bill has passed it will have a meeting) the Senator from California is pressing the bill with all his might and main to speed it through before the Committee on Pensions can pass on the proposed amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator from Nebraska will allow me, I will say that the Committee on Pensions meet once a week; their meeting day is Tuesday, and when that meeting day comes, if we have the data before us, we will consider the Senator's amendment, and if the committee shall favor it, it will be reported back to the Senate; if they do not, it will be reported adversely. The Senator can send it to the Calendar in either event, and we can properly discuss this question as an independent proposition some time in the future.

Mr. ALLEN. I am always very grateful to the Senator from New Hampshire for advising me what to do.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator needs it sometimes.

Mr. ALLEN. I do need it; I need it every hour; and it is a wonder to me I have lived so long without it. The Senator has been kind, indeed, in telling me, since I have been here, what to do, and sometimes in telling me what not to do, which is fully as important, perhaps, if not more so.

But the Senator from New Hampshire, and I speak of him because he is the head and front of the Committee on Pensions in this body, and can secure, usually, such legislation as he desires, can not escape responsibility to the old soldiers and sailors of this country, who are the creditors of the nation, by raising technical points of order, or, in other words, creating a dust for the purpose of escaping in the cloud. If there is anything upon which the other side has prided itself, it has been professions of love, affection, and friendship for the old soldier.

Many gentlemen on this side of the Chamber dare not say a word about a pension bill because they served on the other side in the late war, and therefore would be accused of a disposition to reduce pensions and not to reward soldiers and sailors who ought to be remunerated for their gallant services. That fact has been taken advantage of. There is no greater enemy of the old soldier in this country to-day than the Republican party, viewed from its pension policy. Your Commissioner of Pensions issues an order which is without authority of law and absolutely void, to the effect that he will not take up and consider an application for an increase of pension until a year after the original pension has been allowed or rejected.

I say to the Senator from New Hampshire and to the other side of the Chamber that this is simply a scheme to hold down appropriations in order to make the deficit as small as possible, and that at the expense of the rights of pensioners. You are willing to have this right taken away from the soldiers. If, under the law, a man is entitled to an increase of pension, he should have it allowed from the moment his proofs are perfected, and not be compelled to wait a year. The same authority that would permit the Commissioner of Pensions to extend the period for a year would give him a right to extend it for two, five, ten years, or for life.

Yet when there is an effort, such as I am now making, in behalf of the old soldiers, who are in their declining years, and many of whom will be dead within twelve months, to increase their pensions to the minimum of $8 a month, it is met with rules, technicalities, and objections. I suppose under no circumstances could the distinguished and amiable Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] and his equally distinguished colleague and associate on the other side, the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS], be induced to open their hearts and waive a technical rule and let this minimum be increased to $8 a month.

Mr. President, I do not wonder the papers of New Hampshire are criticising the Senator from that State. I have been the recipient of hundreds of letters on this subject. Some of the old soldiers of this country are getting their eyes open. Many of them in my section had been led to believe that, if any other than the Republican party administered the affairs of this Government, the country would be absolutely ruined. The bloody shirt had been waved, and they had been brought into that party under representation that if the Confederates came into power, the Government would be gone.

But, Mr. President, that argument does not hold them any longer. Many of them have deserted the Republican party and are not following its banner to-day, and many more will desert it in the near future. In all the great Populist State conventions held in Nebraska and in other Western States, numbering from seven to eight hundred delegates, we found from 175 to 215 old soldiers among them, and they were not camp followers, either. They were not hundred-day men. They were not men who were riding in ambulances when they should have been marching. They were soldiers who saw service.

Now they are growing old. Some of them are perforce recipients of charity. By force of circumstances they are compelled to receive it. They are appealing to Congress by the hundreds and by the thousands for relief, for a slight increase of their pension; and when they come here and their cause is presented, some distinguished patriot, under the pretense of a hostile rule of the Senate or of the House, deprives them of a hearing. You can not feed or pension the old soldier on the rules of the Senate.

I have complied with the requirements of this body, but, Mr. President, our rules here, like the Constitution, seem to have been made for convenience. They are administered according to the party in power. There is no instrument on the face of the earth,

in my judgment, that has been violated more times in the history of its existence than the Constitution, unless it be the rules of the Senate.

There are no two interpretations of those rules alike. I have taken occasion to search for precedents in regard to some of them. A ruling is made to-day. To-morrow another presiding officer may be occupying the chair, and the same rule will come up for decision and a different ruling is made. That has been the history of the Senate since I have been here, and it was its history before I came.

Now, the Senator from California gravely arises at his desk and announces that he is instructed by the Committee on Pensions to raise this question against my amendment. Mr. President, there was not a member of the Committee on Pensions within 2 rods of him at the time he made that statement, and there had not been for half an hour.

Mr. GALLINGER. I beg the Senator's pardon. The pending bill does not come from the Committee on Pensions. The Senator from California must have said the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ALLEN. There was not a member of the Committee on Appropriations within 2 rods of the Senator from California. The senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] is the nearest him, and he is about a rod and a half away.

Mr. ALLISON. From where?

Mr. ALLEN. From the Senator from California. Now let us take a photographic view of this scene. Not a Senator was closer to the Senator from California at the time he made that statement than the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW], who is four seats from him—a full rod. There had not been for half an hour before, and there has not been since. Yet the Senator from California, that it might sound well and be read in the RECORD and in the newspapers of California, and by the soldiers, wants to create the impression that he is the humble servant, perhaps the unconscious instrument, in the hands of a tyrannical Committee on Appropriations, and that they instructed him to make this objection. Now, if they instructed him, they did so before they came in here and long before the amendment was offered.

Mr. President, the old soldiers might as well recognize the fact that however great their claims upon this Government—and they are greater by odds than the claims of holders of Government bonds, for there would have been no Government but for them—the Republican party has no use for them any further than to get their votes by unfulfilled professions of friendship and promises of liberal pension.

I have offered amendment after amendment to bills of this kind to which my amiable and distinguished friend from New Hampshire, always alert, has found some fault with—either with the bills or the amendments. Some rule was violated, or the committee had not met, or they would meet, or they could not do anything, or some other excuse was offered for his opposition.

No, Mr. President, the pension roll has not yet reached the maximum! I understand, though, it is dropping off from what it was, for the reason that the great and powerful metropolitan journals, the mouthpieces and advocates of the holders of Government bonds, have whipped the Committee on Appropriations into line, they have whipped the Committee on Pensions into line, in hostility to the old soldier.

But, sir, there will come a time, and it will be before many years, when the great unnamed and unknown masses will take possession of the Government in all its branches through the ballot, by peaceable and intelligent means, and then the soldier will receive justice at the hands of his Government and this pitiable, petty, paltry, and picayunish way of transacting business with him will cease.

Mr. President, I like to see the Senator from New Hampshire squirm on his seat.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am listening attentively.

Mr. ALLEN. Sir, when the smoke of battle hung over the country and the windows of this Capitol were shaken by the artillery of the enemy, when the life of the nation hung in the balance, when it was a question whether we should have a nation or not, many of the patriots (?) who are now talking about pensions being big enough were absent from the battlefield. Their plumes were not waving on the field of battle.

They were taking no chances on their precious lives. No, Mr. President, they were by their firesides in New England or somewhere else. They were conveniently absent from all danger, while the men who fought were at the front being maimed and wounded or sustaining injury to their health by exposure. And then, after they came home, many found the avenues of business closed to them. Many after an absence of three or four years returned to find their former positions occupied by some one else; they were compelled to move West and become the pioneers in a new campaign that is to end only with their lives.

They were given the right to go West and take a piece of land and build them homes, and build towns and cities and churches and schoolhouses. After they had done all this, sir, after they had fought the battles of the country and the battles of civilization, these patriots (?) who were ensconced at their homes during the war and whose hardest battles were fought upon a parlor carpet, come to the halls of Congress to say what measure of justice they shall have. And if the old soldiers ask what is supposed to be no more than enough to sustain soul and body, instead of coming out in the open and contesting the merits of their claim and right to this pittance, an excuse in the form of a rule is offered so that he who offers it may escape responsibility or just criticism at the hands of this class of voters.

Knowing what has transpired here within a few years, I can understand very well the desire of the other side to keep down appropriations. Why, there is coming along within a few months a Congressional campaign. The people will have to choose the members of the Fifty-sixth Congress. It will not do, so reason our friends on the other side, to let the country know we are a fraction below $45,000,000 behind in the revenues now. It will not do to let it be known that there will be millions of a deficit to be made good at the short session of the present Congress.

All these things must be kept from public view as far as possible, and the tom-tom of patriotism is to be sounded in every Congressional district and in every State on the supposition that "we, the great party of the Government, the great conservative and responsible party, have kept the appropriations down, and are administering the Government economically and on patriotic lines."

Mr. President, no person is more conscious of a tremendous deficit than gentlemen on the other side. The deficit is here. It is growing larger every day. There can not be in the nature of things any hope for an increase of the revenues when the people have not money enough to purchase goods. There must be some imports before there can be revenue, and there will never be imports unless there are persons to purchase the imported goods, and unless the people have money to purchase with they can not buy.

In the very city in which the distinguished author of the so-called Dingley Act lives there are thousands of men to-day on a strike. Their wages have been cut down, if the press dispatches are to be believed; their time has been reduced. The strike has spread until it has reached many of the great manufacturing institutions of New England. If it was the purpose of the act to protect the laboring man, as we were told last year it would, how does it happen that so many thousands of men are being thrown out of employment entirely, or their wages and time materially reduced?

No, Mr. President, an honest government will pay its honest debts, and it will levy enough revenue for that purpose. We have been throwing away millions of dollars, and we will throw away millions more in the next twelve months. Why not give it in pensions?

The Senator from New Hampshire said a few moments ago that a Democratic President was in the White House when the last pension appropriation was made. That is true, but the Republican party had the other branch of Congress and votes enough in this to fix the pension appropriation at whatever sum they might see fit.

You may say that they did not have a majority; that they lacked 1 of a majority; but there never was a doubt in the minds of Senators that there were enough of us on this side to help them out on a pension appropriation bill. So you must not undertake or seek to escape responsibility by saying that Mr. Cleveland was in the Executive Mansion.

Mr. GALLINGER. I do not wish to give the Senator from Nebraska a new text, but I want to call his attention to the fact that what I said was that a Democratic Commissioner of Pensions made the estimates and, as I remember it, the estimates were allowed and there was a deficit as a consequence. So if that should occur this year, it would only be a repetition of what occurred under a Democratic President and a Democratic Commissioner of Pensions.

Mr. ALLEN. But, Mr. President, a Republican Congress had it in its power then as it has now to increase the pension appropriations. Why was that not done? Why was a deficit permitted?

Mr. GALLINGER. Oh, they granted the estimate of the Democratic Commissioner of Pensions.

Mr. ALLEN. Well, that is another excellent (?) excuse for a neglect of duty—that they granted what the Democrats wanted. Is the fight that has been going on between the Democratic party and the Republican party a sham fight? Have you simply been sparring for points or playing for positions, or is there a real difference? Mr. President, there were forty-four Senators on the other side and enough on this in the last Congress—the Fifty-fourth—to give them a majority on a pension or on any other just bill.

They had a majority in the House of Representatives. But no effort was made in either branch of Congress to increase the pension appropriations, as no effort will be made now; but every

effort that is made, even by one as feeble as myself, will be choked down, and if that will not do, will be laughed down, as the Senator from New Hampshire endeavored to laugh it down a moment ago.

Mr. President, I have heard the Senator from New Hampshire make patriotic speeches. He has come very nearly deceiving me a few times. I have heard my distinguished and honorable friend who sits about 2 rods in his rear (I want to keep in the mind of the country the fact that nobody is sitting near the Senator from California, and has not been since I referred to him a while ago) make very patriotic speeches in which the old soldier was lauded for his gallantry and his bravery. But, Mr. President, I have never heard one of those Senators make a speech for the old soldier nor cast a vote for him when it would do the old soldier any good.

Why, we will frequently pass several pension bills through this branch at a rate as high as one a minute. I think we exceeded that rate a short time ago. Probably we got up to seventy in sixty minutes. The speed was very great, I know. There was not a man who participated in the passage of those bills or who presented them for consideration who did not know that they would be blocked in the other branch of Congress and never pass.

I am not prepared to say that there was an understanding they should be blocked there, but if I were going to draw a deduction from established facts, I think I would be warranted in going to a jury and claiming that the fact that none of them passed there warranted the conclusion that there was an understanding between the two ends of the Capitol that no pension bills should pass; and I think none of them have passed. Yet all this is heralded as an intention to deal justly with the old soldiers.

A bill that comes from that branch of Congress to pension a soldier is choked off here in some way, and a bill for that purpose which goes from this branch to that is choked off there. The result is they do not get through, and they do not become laws. The applicants who come to Congress for pensions grow old and die without recognition at the hands of their Government.

The Senator from New Hampshire seems to think he was furnishing me a new text, but I shall continue my remarks until my present texts are exhausted. While I am speaking of this matter I want to call attention to another statement of my friend from New Hampshire, for whom I have the highest personal regard. Shortly after we reconvened, the Senator announced that we would not enter on work pensioning the daughters or the sons of old soldiers.

He made that announcement in connection with his presentation of a report of a bill from his committee. I understood the Senator to say that that was not the policy of the Government; and yet if you will examine the special acts of Congress passed on the subject of pensions, you will find these bills amount to hundreds in the years that have gone.

Mr. Lincoln, in his second inaugural address, delivered in 1865, declared it would be the policy of this Government to care for him who bore the heat and burden of the day, "and for his widow and orphans."

Those were his words. Mr. Lincoln's word was law. Every patriotic heart in the nation swelled with pride and a sense of justice when that declaration was made. No man has ever lived and occupied the White House since that time whose word was so potent with the people. Mr. President [the Vice-President in the chair], you and I well know the words of Mr. Lincoln. He declared to the soldiers in the field and to the faithful wives at home, who were being deprived of the association and care of husbands, that if the husband fell on the field of battle or died in camp, or if he was injured and could not fulfill his duty to his family, the Government would care for him and for his widow and his orphans.

Thirty-five years after that great utterance, and when the country has become purse-proud and rich beyond the wildest dreams of any man, when it is worth billions and billions of dollars, when these men have grown old, are bowed with rheumatism and ill health and wounds, when their widows have grown old and need greater care and many of their unfortunate children are unable to care for themselves, a new light, a new patriot, arises in the Senate of the United States of the same political faith and announces that that doctrine is nonsense and that Mr. Lincoln was wrong.

Now, I should like to ask the Senator from California if the Committee on Appropriations still insists upon his urging this objection?

Mr. PERKINS. I should like to answer the question when the Senator is through.

Mr. ALLEN. That is a very indefinite time.

Mr. PERKINS. Then I will state to the Senator, and he may reply to me, that many measures were presented to the Committee on Appropriations looking to new legislation upon the bill. The distinguished Senator from Nebraska well knows that that is not the place for legislation. The point of order time and again has been made under rules as familiar to him as to anyone in the Senate—Rule XVI, clause 3—and in the committee, not in the Senate, not on the floor, or, as the Senator intimated, it was understood by my personally interviewing members of the committee here on the floor, that they had instructed me, but in the committee room no new legislation was permitted to be added to this bill.

If any Senator, patriotic as my friend from Nebraska is, desires to have passed some bill to amend our statutes relating to pensioning soldiers, everyone on this side of the Chamber will extend to him most willing and hearty aid in doing so, and I know that a majority of our friends on the other side of the Chamber, if the Senator will present any bill which is just and equitable and in the interest of the soldiers of the country, will render their assistance, and it can easily pass the Senate. The Senator from Nebraska well knows that fact.

I understand, Mr. President, it goes out to the country that the Republicans, or the one who is temporarily honored by presenting this bill to the Senate, have made the point of order, and that an amendment has been voted down providing that no pension of less than $8 a month shall be paid to any soldier. It is a good text for a political campaign. It places this side of the Chamber, so to speak, with those who do not investigate the matter, in an unenviable light, though Senators on this side have always been the friends of the soldier; they have always been patriots.

In saying that I do not wish to detract one iota from any other political party, for I believe every Democrat, aye, every Populist, has one common object in view, if he is a true citizen, and that is the welfare and prosperity of our country. The Senator from Nebraska is as patriotic, I am willing to concede, as any other man.

Now, Mr. President, as a matter of fact, the average pension paid to the 976,014 pensioners upon the pension rolls is $11.17 per month. That is a small sum, I will admit, but if the Senator from Nebraska thinks that should be increased, I am willing to join hands with him.

Mr. ALLEN. Do I understand the Senator to say that the lowest pension paid is eleven dollars and a fraction per month?

Mr. PERKINS. No; that is the average.

Mr. ALLEN. That is, some get five or six thousand dollars a year and many get five or six dollars a month.

Mr. FRYE. No; there is not anybody who gets five or six thousand dollars a year.

Mr. ALLEN. The great majority get not more than $6 a month, or, at any rate, they get less than $10 a month.

Mr. PERKINS. I find, by referring to page 21 of the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, Table 12, and on looking at the statistics, from which I have made a hasty calculation, that there are 16,893 pensioners in the State of Nebraska, and that the amount paid to pensioners in that State is $2,544,373.06, making an average paid to each pensioner in that State within a fraction of $15 per month. I can go through the calculation with more care; but I have not the time, nor would it interest anyone to do so. Nebraska, however, evidently is getting her fair average, and the soldiers of that State deserve it. They were gallant and true men out there; but the eight-dollar text that my friend from Nebraska has been speaking from places the good picture in a bad light and in a wrong light. Some people are color-blind; they do not want to see the facts as they are.

This bill simply appropriates one hundred and forty-one million and some odd thousand dollars, the amount estimated by the Secretary of the Interior, which is required to pay the pensions accorded to the soldiers or veterans of the war in accordance with the law upon our statute books—the simplest proposition imaginable. The Senator realizes well that any amendment offered to this bill intended to embarrass it—or to furnish, I was going to say, but it would not be dignified to say it, political ammunition—is not in order.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. PERKINS. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. Is it not an admitted fact that there will be a deficiency in the money for paying pensions? Is that not a well-known fact?

Mr. PERKINS. There is a conflict of opinion on that point. The Secretary of the Interior, a thorough business man, after carefully reviewing the matter and listening to the report of his Commissioner of Pensions, said he believed that the amount herein appropriated would be sufficient.

Mr. TELLER. I do not intend to find any fault with the Senate committee, but I state here that it is absolutely certain that there will be a deficiency. Where this bill originated that was just as well known as it is to me and to everybody else. In dealing with this question, however, the committee have to deal with conditions as they are, and I think I might say that it would be useless to offer any amendment to this bill of that character, or any other proper amendment, because in another place it will be met with opposition which can not be overcome. I want it distinctly understood, however, so far as I am concerned, that I know, and I think everybody else ought to know, there is bound to be a deficiency, and that it will be appropriated for in a deficiency bill.

Mr. PERKINS. I think so; I think there is no doubt about it, but we have no authentic data at this time whereby we can estimate the amount.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to say another thing while I am up. If the policy is, as here charged, to render the estimates of the amount necessary to carry on any department or branch of the Government less than the authorities know will be required, it is most pernicious and criminal.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I do not think the Senator from California is justified, from an argumentative point of view, in presenting his statement about the average pension paid to the old soldier. In making that average the Senator has taken the enormous pensions, some of them almost fabulous, that are being paid under special acts of Congress.

Then he is taking the smaller ones, and from the entire sum he strikes an average—he divides the total sum by the number of pensioners, and the Senator wants the pensioners to understand, I suppose, that a great majority of them are receiving an average of $11 and some cents a month. Mr. President, there is not a doubt that the great bulk of the soldiers are receiving less than $10 a month, and no person has it in his power to know that fact more thoroughly than a man who is dealing with a pension appropriation bill. Those of us who are not permitted to invade the sacred precincts of the Pensions Committee or have anything to do about this work are not expected to have the data and be as well informed as Senators who are engaged in pension work.

Then the Senator from California said there are something like 15,000 pensioners in my State. Probably I should make it another thousand. I will make it either way, as he says.

Mr. PERKINS. Sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Mr. ALLEN. Pretty nearly 17,000, and they are receiving an average of $15 apiece. I do not know how hasty that computation is. I think it must have been made since this debate began.

Mr. PERKINS. It was.

Mr. ALLEN. I was satisfied from the result announced it was made very hastily. It is only approximately true; and of course it is intended to help out the position of the Senator from California—that is its chief purpose—and to inform the soldiers of my State when they read the Senator's remarks, as I assure him they will, because they can all read, or practically all of them, that they are getting more than they ought to get and they ought to be content; and yet it is true the great mass of the pensioners in my State are not getting an average of $10 a month. There are a few getting large sums; but the great mass are not getting large pensions.

I want to say to the Senator from California another thing, too. There are more old soldiers in the State of Nebraska and in Kansas according to the number of inhabitants than in any other States in the Union; and it is not surprising there should be a large number of pensioners there. Mr. President, these men are part of the grand army of which I spoke a moment ago, who came home from the war, found their positions occupied by others, and were compelled to become pioneers, and to go to Kansas and Nebraska and settle those States.

Now, I want to call attention to one thing more, and I shall be perfectly willing the executioner shall strike this amendment with his ax. This amendment was offered in the Senate last Wednesday during the morning hour. In the natural order of things it would reach the Pension Committee that night—Wednesday night. There were Thursday and Friday and Saturday and this far, at twenty-five minutes to 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, for the committee to have considered it.

If I understand my distinguished friend from New Hampshire, he has not even called the committee together, nor has he done that other thing we always do when we are in earnest—taken a poll of the Committee on Pensions. He has just let the amendment die, biding his time to raise a technical objection to it, knowing his party would be friendly to the objection and try to hide responsibility for its defeat under an assumed rule of the Senate.

We have a rule that provides two things: That an amendment which undertakes to change existing law can not be received until it has gone to the committee having jurisdiction of the subject-matter and been recommended or rejected by it, as I now recall it. I do not know that I state the words exactly, but that is the purport of the rule. This amendment has been before the committee. How is the Senate to put an amendment on a bill which has to go through that process, if the members of the committee will not meet after it has been sent to them? Unfortunately, we are not a court. I believe in judicial authority; I believe the Senate ought to exercise that authority, but, unfortunately, we have no power, by proper writ, to say to this committee, "You shall get together and act upon this matter."

They will not meet or act. If the amendment had been introduced by a political friend, and some party advantage were to be gained, you would have seen these gentlemen scudding around in the corners, getting together, passing upon it, and reporting it quickly; but it is offered by a political opponent, and "We do not want to please this Populist nor the people he represents," so they say. "We do not want him to get any political advantage out of it. We want to defeat this proposed amendment, notwithstanding it defeats and brings sorrow and misery to thousands of old soldiers, their widows and their orphans. We will defeat it simply because we do not want him or his party to have any advantage."

Mr. President, what an elevating thought that must be! How elevated a man's mind and purposes must be actuated by a motive of that kind!

The amendment is not general legislation. I would not say that the Senator from California knows that it is not general legislation, because I am not informed of that; but what is general legislation? If I understand correctly, the presiding officer of this Chamber is a lawyer. What is an amendment proposing general legislation?

It is one which applies alike to all persons and all conditions defined in the amendment. A bill which would affect the interests of my friend on the left [Mr. MCENERY] would be private legislation; a bill which would affect the interests of a particular individual or a particular corporation would be private legislation, and a bill which would affect the interests of all persons or a class of persons similarly situated would be general legislation, within the definition given by the dictionaries and the lexicons of the English language.

What does this proposed amendment offer to do? It pertains to the subject of pensions alone; it pertains to the mere subject of raising the minimum of pensions from $6 a month to $8 a month in precisely the same way a change was made here three years ago.

In explanation of what my friend from California has stated, I am willing to listen to his objection again.

Mr. GALLINGER. A single observation, Mr. President. I think that when the Senator from Nebraska, toward whom I have always tried to exercise the most kindly disposition, reads to-morrow morning in cold type some things that he has said about the chairman of the Committee on Pensions, he will be sorry that he said them.

This side of the Chamber is not ignorant of the fact that whenever any Senator, a soldier or a civilian, wants the chairmanship of the Committee on Pensions it is at the disposal of my Republican colleagues. It is one of the gratifying facts that I shall carry to my home with me when I depart from this Chamber, that when I was placed at the head of this great committee it was at the most earnest solicitation of many of the leaders of the other side of the Chamber, men who came to me personally and urged me that I would forego my personal comfort and accept this great burden, which I did, and which I have borne and performed my duty to the best of my ability.

Now, Mr. President, regarding the Senator's amendment, I want to call his attention to the fact that on Saturday last we passed five general pension bills, and that his amendment would have been germane to any one of them and in order. The Senator could have offered his amendment, and it could have been debated and voted upon in the Senate. But the Senator chose to forego that privilege, which he had under the rules of this body, and he has offered his amendment out of order to a bill to which it is not germane and concerning which it can not be entertained.

I will not traverse the ground to repeat that the Committee on Pensions meets once a week, when matters which have accumulated are taken up and considered so far as we have the time and physical power to consider them. We have before that committee to-day 1,200 bills, almost one-half of the bills which have been presented to this Senate during the present Congress. When matters which involve facts are presented to us which are in the possession of any bureau of the Government, we send the bills to that bureau for the ascertainment of those facts; and we sent the Senator's amendment to the Pension Bureau for the purpose of learning how much it would increase the burden of pension appropriations if the amendment should be adopted into law.

It never once occurred to me, Mr. President, that the Senator desired to offer it as an amendment to the pending bill. I took it for granted that he was willing, as I was willing, in general pension legislation in which I was interested, to take his chances of passing it through this branch of Congress and the other branch of Congress and getting the Executive approval.

Mr. President, the Senator will not make any capital against the Republican party by anything he has said to-day. The Republican party has been a friend to the soldier always. The Republican party has voted in both Houses of Congress solidly, or almost solidly, for every pension bill which has ever been presented to Congress. In that connection I desire, without reading, to ask permission to incorporate in the RECORD as part of my remarks a table showing the votes which have been given on the several general pension bills which have been enacted into law during the past decade or thereabouts.

The table referred to is as follows:

Name of bill.	For pensions.		Against pensions.	
	Republicans.	Democrats.	Republicans.	Democrats.
Repeal of arrears limitation, act of Jan. 29, 1879	116	48	None.	61
Mexican pension, Senate amendment, act of Jan. 29, 1897	72	57	1	84
Widows' increase, act of Mar. 19, 1886	118	80	None.	58
Senate bill, 1886, act of ———	27	7	None.	14
Dependent pension bill, Jan. 17, 1887 (H. R. 10487)	114	66	None.	76
Dependent pension bill, over veto, Feb. 24, 1887 (H. R. 10487)	138	37	None.	125
Total	586	295	1	418

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Dependent parents, Senate, Mar. 31, 1890	32	10	None	12
Morrill 62-year bill, Apr. 7, 1890	136	34	1	86
Morrill-Cheadle 60-year amendment, Apr. 7, 1890	143	40	None.	71
Morrill 60-year bill, Apr. 7, 1890	141	38	None.	71
Disability, conference, House, June 11, 1890	117	28	None.	56
Disability, conference, Senate, June 23, 1890	31	3	None.	18
Prisoners of war, Apr. 21, 1890	119	24	None.	78
Total	719	177	1	392

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, those tables will show the fact—and I say it not for the purpose of raising an issue between the Republican party and the Democratic party, or between the Republican party and the Populist party, as it is led very ably by the Senator from Nebraska—I say those tables will show the fact that there were cast 719 Republican votes on all the measures enumerated in that table in the affirmative and 177 Democratic votes.

One Republican alone voted "no" on all the acts during 1890; 316 Democrats voted "no," and after consolidating all of the votes cast pro and con on all of those subjects of general pension legislation in Congress, we find a total of 1,394 Republican votes cast for pension legislation and only 2 Republican votes in the negative; and when we combine the Democratic opposition we find 472 votes for pension legislation and 810 Democratic votes against pension legislation.

Mr. President, as I said a moment ago, the Senator will not make any capital against the Republican party by anything he has said to-day. His proposed amendment, which will add one, two, or three million dollars, more or less, to the pension appropriations of this Government, is in the hands of the Commissioner of Pensions, and when the committee receives the reply it will be called together to consider whether, in its judgment, it is wise to increase this burden—because it is a burden, aggregating to-day $141,000,000, with a probable deficiency, the Senator from Colorado says a certain deficiency—and to add still further to the pension appropriations of the Government during the present fiscal year.

Mr. President, we are importuned. I have on my table to-day hundreds of letters from men who lost their arms or their legs in the late war demanding of me that I shall immediately report a bill to increase very largely the pensions to that class of soldiers, which would take several million dollars.

Mr. ALLEN. That is right. They should have it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have scores if not hundreds of letters asking me to report a bill, which has been before Congress a long time, to increase the pensions of all the soldiers who have lost their hearing as a result of their military service; and that, very likely, would take a million dollars. I have received during the past two months hundreds of letters demanding that I shall reintroduce the so-called Pickler bill and force it to immediate passage, which, according to the best computations we can get from the Pension Bureau, would involve the Government the first year in sixty or seventy million dollars of expenditure.

Mr. ALLEN. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. ALLEN. Does not the Senator think we would better take a part of the money that is being needlessly appropriated now, as I think, for rivers and harbors, and a large navy, and excessive mail contracts, and transfer it to the pension fund?

Mr. GALLINGER. The Committee on Pensions can not do that.

Mr. ALLEN. We can cover the $60,000,000 needed.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Committee on Pensions can not do that. I am in favor of very liberal internal improvements; I am in favor of very liberal expenditures for a modern navy; I am in favor of improving our coast defenses so that we will be secure among the nations of the world, and I am not sure that we can properly make any very large saving from any of the sources the Senator from Nebraska has named.

As I said a moment ago, this is the pension appropriation bill; the Committee on Appropriations have named in the bill the amount the Secretary of the Interior asked for. In a communication to that committee, the Commissioner has suggested that he is satisfied with it and will do the best he can with it. He will try to meet the obligations with $141,000,000. If he fails, he will have to come to Congress with a deficiency appropriation bill. Of course, we will pass it and enact it into law. That is all there is to this question.

The Senator from Nebraska ought not to complicate it with a question of increasing the rates provided in the general laws for pensions which are now on the statute book. Let his proposition stand by itself. It is now before the committee. I promise the Senator it will be reported to the Senate if I live. It may be reported adversely. If it is, he can have it put on the Calendar and have it considered, and then the Senator can get a yea-and-nay vote upon his proposition and put every one of us on record.

When that time comes, if I think it unwise to increase the pension roll further, or to increase the pensions paid to those who are receiving the minimum amount, I shall not be deterred by anything the Senator from Nebraska has said or anything the newspapers in my State have said from voting as my conscience shall dictate. I have tried to do my duty. If I fail in it, I shall answer to the Senate and to the people who sent me here rather than to the Senator from Nebraska or the people whom he represents.

Mr. ALLEN. Just one word, and I will be through. I have not intended to say anything respecting the Senator's administration of the office of chairman of the Committee on Pensions which would reflect upon his competency or his activity. I did say, and I repeat it, as I know it to be true, that no man who did not serve in the Army or Navy can have an appreciation of the condition or feelings of those who did.

One word more in answer to the Senator's statement that my amendment is not germane to this bill. It would not have been germane to any other appropriation bill that has been offered or that will be offered during the present session of Congress.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me, my suggestion was that we passed Saturday last five general pension bills, to any one of which it might have been offered as an amendment.

Mr. ALLEN. No; it would not have been germane, and the point of order would have been sustained if it had been offered to any of them.

Mr. GALLINGER. No; it could not have been.

Mr. ALLEN. The amendment relates to pensions and the pending bill relates to pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator does not understand me.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes; I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. Five general pension bills were passed.

Mr. ALLEN. I understand.

Mr. GALLINGER. And this could have been offered as an amendment to any one of them.

Mr. ALLEN. There is a matter to which I wish to call attention. It has been less than two years ago, I think possibly it was two years ago this winter, when the Senator reported some pension bills here, and I offered as an amendment a provision that Alice V. Cook should receive a pension for a stated amount, and the Senator raised a point of order and discussed the question for an hour or more, objecting to it.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator from New Hampshire did not discuss it for an hour, because he is not accustomed to discuss trivial matters for an hour.

Mr. ALLEN. Is a pension matter trivial?

Mr. GALLINGER. It happened to be on that occasion. What the Senator from New Hampshire did there was to object to the Senator from Nebraska offering one private bill as an amendment to another private pension bill. The Senator remembers that.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes. It was just as germane to that bill as it would be to any other appropriation bill, but here is a specific pension appropriation bill, covering the subject of pensions to soldiers, to which it is offered. I foresee its defeat, of course. I understand that. I am not unconscious of the surroundings at all. I merely desire to say to the Republican side of this Chamber that you can not and will not escape responsibility in the eyes of right-thinking and patriotic people for this little pettifogging scheme of raising an objection without merit to the proposed amendment and by that means defeating it.

Mr. ALLISON. I think the Senator from Nebraska will see the value and importance of this rule, not only as applied to the pending bill, but as to all appropriation bills. It is the rule of both Houses, because if legislation new and different from existing laws can be proposed to appropriation bills, there is no end to the disposition of those bills. Therefore this is a wholesome rule that does not apply alone to the pending bill, but applies to every other appropriation bill that will be before Congress at the present session.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] himself desired to amend the bill and, I believe, appeared before the Committee on Appropriations——

Mr. GALLINGER. Advocating it.

Mr. ALLISON. Asking a legislative amendment as respects some of the existing laws regarding pensions; but the committee, as is their uniform custom, stated that if we allowed new legislation to be interpolated here there would be no end to the appropriation bills.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to ask the Senator from Iowa whether, a few moments ago, the Senator from New Hampshire did not propose an amendment to this bill changing the general law, which was adopted?

Mr. ALLISON. That may be. Certainly, if it was done, it was upon the report of a committee.

Mr. ALLEN. I am informed that that is a fact—that such an amendment was offered and agreed to a few moments ago.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not know what the nature of it was. I was not in the Chamber.

Mr. ALLEN. Possibly the Senator from Iowa will be kind enough to explain what difference there is between that amendment and this, so far as the principle is concerned.

Mr. ALLISON. I should be very glad to explain it, if any explanation were needed. But certainly it is manifest to the Senator, at least so it appears to me, that his amendment is general legislation in that it changes existing law as to pensions.

That, of course, is an amendment which is not in order upon the pending appropriation bill, nor is any amendment in order to any appropriation bill general in its character, changing existing law, because if that is not to be the rule, then we may as well go on and legislate upon appropriation bills without reference to other committees, and the Committee on Appropriations would be the only committee really that would consider legislation for this body.

Mr. ALLEN. I hope the Senator from Iowa will not insist upon that position. He knows that all the material legislation of the country goes on appropriation bills. Every appropriation bill that has passed Congress carried with it general legislation of far-reaching consequences, and the Senator from Iowa, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, understands that very fully and very frequently consents that general legislation shall find a place on an appropriation bill.

No, Mr. President, that is not the trouble; that is not the difficulty. The decree has gone forth in Republican circles that pensions have reached their maximum; that they shall not be increased; that the cry of the old soldier shall be stifled; that they are passing away pretty rapidly and are not numerically so great as they were a few years ago. Therefore their votes are not quite so important, and political attention is being drawn away from them.

The other side do not want to take the responsibility and will not take it. I think I know, if I am not subjecting myself to a charge of undue egotism, the difference between general legislation and special legislation, and I think there are no two lawyers whose opinions are worth anything at the bar who do not understand the difference between general legislation and special legislation, and no mere ruling that this amendment is general legislation will satisfy any man that it is correct.

Of course I understand such a decision would deprive the amendment of the opportunity of going on the bill, but an amendment upon this bill, a pension appropriation bill, making general appropriations for pensions, which simply increases the minimum of pensions from $6 to $8, can not be called general legislation within any rule; and no mere assertion or asseveration, however strongly made or from what source it may emanate, will deceive anybody or convince them that it is right.

Mr. PERKINS. The point of order was made under Rule XVI. I called the attention of the Chair to the fact that the amendment proposed general legislation, because it changes the existing law upon our statute books. The Senator from Nebraska, however, will not accept my opinion as a layman that changing the present law on an appropriation bill is general legislation. He does not consider that I am competent to construe it. Therefore I will ask him to turn to clause 1 of Rule XVI, which reads as follows:

> No amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law.

I should like to have the Senator construe that section of the rule.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to occupy the attention of the Senate for one moment, and I should like to have the Senator from Nebraska give me his kind attention for one moment. I wish to say a word in rejoinder to an observation by the Senator from Nebraska—of course he had not weighed it when he made it—that there is an understanding between the two committees of Congress that bills passed here shall not be passed in the other House, and vice versa.

There is no such understanding. Bills are passed by this body in good faith, and they go to the other branch, and it is their responsibility as to what becomes of them. Every bill that the House sends here which the Committee on Pensions can reach will be given consideration.

I know the Senator from Nebraska is glad to have me make this statement, because he would not purposely misrepresent the two committees of Congress.

Mr. ALLEN. I did not say the bills were held up by agreement. I said the facts and circumstances under which they were held up would warrant the deduction that they were held up by agreement.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator is glad, then, to have his deduction removed.

Mr. ALLEN. No, that is what I said. I do not say it now for the first time. I say it for the second time. I said it a moment ago, and nothing else.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I should like to make a parliamentary inquiry, and that is whether, when a point of order is raised, debate is in order?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands it to be one of the practices of the Senate to have a point of order debated. At least the present occupant of the chair has heard it done many times. The Chair is ready to decide the point of order whenever the Senate is ready.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I understand it is always by unanimous consent that debate proceeds. I think it will be found in the rules that debate upon a point of order shall proceed only by unanimous consent. If that be true, I wish, after two or three hours' discussion, to object to any further debate on the point of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair supposes that the debate has been proceeding by unanimous consent. If objection is made to further debate, the Chair will rule upon the point of order.

Mr. GORMAN. I know from experience that when we get on a point of order the Senate can not settle it in half an hour. As it is nearly 6 o'clock, I will move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. GALLINGER and Mr. ALLISON. Let the Chair rule.

Mr. ALLEN. No; let it go over.

Mr. GORMAN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 25, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *January 24, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. KLEBERG] rises, as the Chair understands, to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I notice in the New York Journal of this morning a statement that a representative of that paper had submitted to each member of the House of Representatives this question: "Are you in favor of the pending bill?" alluding to the immigration bill pending in the other House. I notice that I am quoted as voting in the affirmative for the so-called Lodge bill. Now, I wish to state that a reporter of this paper called upon me last night at my house with this specific question as it appears in the paper to-day, and that I specifically answered "No."

Ordinarily I do not pay any attention to newspaper reports, but I do not wish the impression to go abroad that I am for the Lodge bill or any immigration bill of that sort. I am emphatically against it; and when the bill comes up for consideration I shall vote against its passage and give my reasons therefor.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KLEBERG] having called attention to the poll of the House made by the New York Journal, I have availed myself of the courtesy of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] to look at the list, and I find that I am recorded in favor of the bill. That statement is without authority from me, as I saw no reporter from that paper and gave no opinion about the matter.

Mr. CANNON. I suggest that the roll be called and that the record as published in that paper be corrected. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair suggests that the correction of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is about all we should attempt, without undertaking to correct statements which appear in the newspapers at large throughout the country.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 1055. An act appropriating money to pay the claim of the Western Paving and Supply Company;

S. 488. An act defining and regulating proof in certain pension cases;

S. 494. An act to supplement the act of June 27, 1890, as to pensions;

S. 2385. An act to amend the act entitled "An act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, and for other purposes," approved January 29, 1887;

S. 2647. An act regulating pensions to widows of a certain class;

S. 503. An act to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890;

S. 853. An act granting an increase of pension to George L. Durbin;

S. 2555. An act granting a pension to Hattie E. Gusler;

S. 1345. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah Brumm;

S. 1467. An act granting a pension to Adolphine Krez, widow of Conrad Krez, late colonel Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry and brevet brigadier-general of volunteers;

S. 1481. An act granting an increase of pension to Gen. Halbert E. Paine;

S. 3238. An act granting a pension to Clarissa Collins Moore;

S. 2553. An act to authorize the construction of a steel bridge over the Snake River between the States of Washington and Idaho;

S. 1032. An act for the relief of William H. Hugo;

S. 1640. An act for the relief of Mrs. Emma D. Larsh and Charles M. Larsh, of Denver, Colo.;

S. 1126. An act authorizing the President to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, United States Navy, to the rank of commander;

S. 1067. An act for the relief of the estates of Daniel Woodson and of Ely Moore;

S. 2768. An act to grant lands to the State of Alabama for the use of the Industrial School for Girls of Alabama and of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute;

S. 886. An act for the relief of the applicants to purchase public lands under the timber and stone act;

S. 3056. An act authorizing the Shreveport and Red River Valley Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Loggy Bayou, in Louisiana;

S. 2904. An act for the investigation of leprosy;

S. 162. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for holding terms of court in the district of Montana," approved July 20, 1892;

S. 2771. An act for the relief of certain enlisted men of the Marine Corps;

S. 924. An act to authorize the Washington and Glen Echo Railroad Company to obtain a right of way and construct tracks into the District of Columbia 600 feet;

S. 2455. An act for the relief of Levi Stoltz;

S. 1905. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Oregon and Washington Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Columbia River, between the State of Oregon and the State of Washington, and to establish it as a post road;" and

S. 663. An act for the relief of Warren Hall.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 5516) to amend and reenact section 5 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the mayor and city council of Monroe and the police jury of the parish of Ouachita, La., to construct a traffic bridge across the Ouachita River, opposite said city," approved February 8, 1897.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills and joint resolutions of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 1055. An act appropriating money to pay the claim of the Western Paving and Supply Company—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 488. An act defining and regulating proof in certain pension cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 494. An act to supplement the act of June 27, 1890, as to pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2385. An act to amend the act entitled "An act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, and for other purposes," approved January 29, 1887—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 2647. An act regulating pensions to widows of a certain class—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 503. An act to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 853. An act granting an increase of pension to George L. Durbin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1345. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah Brumm—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1467. An act granting a pension to Adolphine Krez, widow of Conrad Krez, late colonel Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry and brevet brigadier-general of volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1481. An act granting an increase of pension to Gen. Halbert E. Paine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2553. An act to authorize the construction of a steel bridge over the Snake River, between the States of Washington and Idaho—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1032. An act for the relief of William H. Hugo—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1640. An act for the relief of Mrs. Emma D. Larsh and Charles M. Larsh, of Denver, Colo.—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

S. 1126. An act authorizing the President to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, United States Navy, to the rank of commander—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1067. An act for the relief of the estates of Daniel Woodson and of Ely Moore—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2768. An act to grant lands to the State of Alabama for the use of the Industrial School for Girls of Alabama and of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute—to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 886. An act for the relief of the applicants to purchase public lands under the timber and stone act—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 3056. An act authorizing the Shreveport and Red River Valley Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Loggy Bayou, in Louisiana—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2904. An act for the investigation of leprosy—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 162. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for holding terms of court in the district of Montana," approved July 20, 1892—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2771. An act for the relief of certain enlisted men of the Marine Corps—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 924. An act to authorize the Washington and Glen Echo Railroad Company to obtain a right of way and construct tracks into the District of Columbia 600 feet—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2455. An act for the relief of Levi Stoltz—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1905. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Oregon and Washington Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Columbia River, between the State of Oregon and the State of Washington," and to establish it as a post road—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 663. An act for the relief of Warren Hall—to the Committee on War Claims.

AMERICAN REGISTER FOR STEAMER NAVAHOE.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to present, and ask for immediate consideration, the bill of the Senate No. 3053, to provide an American register for the steamer *Navahoe*.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of Navigation is hereby authorized and directed to cause the foreign-built steamer *Navahoe*, owned by B. F. Clyde, a citizen of the United States, to be registered as a vessel of the United States.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I will reserve the right to object until I have heard the reading of the report in this case.

Mr. PERKINS. Let the report be read.

The report (by Mr. PERKINS) was read, as follows:

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, having had under consideration the bill of the Senate, No. 3053, to provide an American register for the steamer *Navahoe*, have carefully considered the same, and beg leave to report that a similar bill was favorably reported by the Senate committee on January 6, and as the Senate report fully sets forth the facts in connection with the case, the committee adopt said report as its own, and recommend the passage of the bill.

The Senate report is as follows:

"The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3053) to provide an American register for the steamer *Navahoe*, have carefully considered the same, and report as follows:

"The *Navahoe* (then *Thuringia*), and at that time owned by the Hamburg-American Packet Company, while on a voyage from Havre, France, for West

Indian ports, on December 16, 1896, went ashore on the east point of the Island of Curaçao, West Indies. The wreck was salved by the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company of New York, under contract with the Hamburg Company, after about a month's work. The wreck was towed to Newport News, arriving March 29, 1897.

The vessel, in her damaged condition, was bought from the Hamburg-American Company on June 23, 1897, for the sum of $10,000, by B. F. Clyde, a citizen of the United States, being a member of the firm of William P. Clyde & Co., who repaired her at the shipyard of the John N. Robins Company, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, and paid additional bills for labor, material, and fittings, at a total cost of $42,405.88, vouchers for which expenses have been submitted to the committee, together with complete evidence of the other facts in the case.

As this vessel is owned by a citizen of the United States and has been repaired by him to an extent equal to more than three-fourths of her total cost when repaired, the only bar to this vessel's registry under the general law (section 4136, Revised Statutes) is the fact that she was wrecked outside of the waters of the United States instead of within the same.

It has been the practice of Congress in similar cases to remove this technical bar to registry where all the other and more material requirements of the law have been shown to have been complied with, and accordingly your committee report back S. 3053 with the recommendation that it pass.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DINGLEY. Before consent is given, I would like to ask a question of the gentleman in charge of this bill with reference to the circumstances attending the loss and repairs of this vessel.

The law provides that a vessel wrecked within the waters of the United States, and taken into a port of the United States and repaired there, to the extent of three-fourths of the value of the vessel after it is repaired, may be registered as an American vessel on application to the Treasury Department. In many cases where vessels have been wrecked on the open sea, beyond but near the jurisdiction of the United States, the registration, where the repairs have reached that amount, has been allowed by a special act of Congress. But is not this a case where the vessel proposed to be registered was not only not wrecked on the open seas, or in waters adjacent to the United States, but in waters under the jurisdiction of a foreign country, and then was purchased and brought here to be repaired?

Mr. PERKINS. This vessel was wrecked on a coral reef in the West Indies.

Mr. DINGLEY. And under the jurisdiction of a foreign government?

Mr. PERKINS (continuing). And was brought to Newport News, where it was sold to B. F. Clyde, a citizen of the United States, a member of the firm of William P. Clyde & Co., who had her repaired at the shipyards of the Robbins Company, in Brooklyn, and paid additional bills for labor, material, and so on, amounting to a total cost of $43,405.88.

Mr. DINGLEY. Did the committee ascertain whether this was a sale for the real value of the vessel or for a nominal sum for the purpose of obtaining an American register? Ten thousand dollars would seem to be a small amount for a steamer of this class injured so slightly as to admit of her being towed from the West Indies to Newport News.

Mr. PERKINS. According to the proof before the committee the vessel was sold for less than its full value. It was estimated, by some experts, that the vessel was worth fully $18,000, at the time, if I recollect. This did not involve, also, the expense of getting her to Newport News.

Mr. DINGLEY. I would like to have this bill go over for another day in order that I may have an opportunity to examine the papers in the case. There is a tendency to buy old hulks, wrecked outside of our jurisdiction, and make some repairs on them, and then have them admitted to registry as American vessels. The object of the law is to simply provide for cases of wreckage, either in our waters or near our waters. It is not wise to give this privilege to vessels wrecked in waters under foreign jurisdiction, for this would soon lead to the bringing in of hulks from Europe to obtain registration under our laws.

The SPEAKER. The matter will go over on the objection of the gentleman from Maine.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. BROSIUS. Mr. Speaker, I am instructed by the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service to ask the immediate consideration of the resolution I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service be authorized to have printed and bound the testimony taken, and hearings on the bills pending before it, for the use of said committee during the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. I object.

ARMOR PLATE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I am instructed by the Committee on Naval Affairs to report back House resolutions 145 and 146, making certain inquiries from the Secretary of the Navy.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be read.

The first resolution, No. 145, was read, as follows:

Whereas the Secretary of the Navy having forwarded to the House of Representatives, on December 6, 1897, the report of the Armor Factory Board concerning the establishment of a Government armor plant; and

Whereas it appears from said report that a great many places have been recommended as sites for the location of the proposed Government armor factory: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby requested to address circular letters to the boards of trade or chambers of commerce of all places that have been recommended as sites for the proposed Government armor factory, and that have not already forwarded data on said subject, soliciting statements from each place concerning its advantages in answer to the same questions propounded by the Armor Factory Board during its trip through the South.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby requested to cause to be prepared and to forward to the House all the data gathered by the Armor Factory Board during its trip through the South concerning the advantages claimed by places in that section as suitable locations for the proposed Government armor factory, together with all information concerning other places obtained in compliance with the foregoing resolution.

Resolution No. 146 was read, as follows:

Whereas the Secretary of the Navy having forwarded to the House of Representatives on December 6, 1897, the report of the Armor Factory Board concerning the establishment of a Government armor factory; and

Whereas it appears from said report that no reference is made to the board's visit South, and its investigations of the advantages of that section as a suitable location for the proposed Government armor factory: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby requested to cause to be prepared and to forward to the House the data gathered by the Armor Factory Board during its trip through the South concerning the advantages claimed by that section as a suitable location for the proposed Government armor factory.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred House resolutions Nos. 145 and 146, makes the following report:

The two resolutions call upon the Secretary of the Navy for information in regard to sites for a proposed Government armor manufacturing plant.

The committee find that in pursuance of legislation at the first session of the present Congress the Secretary of the Navy, on the 1st of December, 1897, advertised for sealed proposals in accordance with the act of Congress approved July 19, 1897: "Sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, January 29, 1898, at which time and place they will be publicly opened, for the construction by contract of a Government armor factory, including the land, buildings, and machinery as a whole plant, in accordance with the plans and specifications. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing separately the land or buildings, or the whole or any part of said machinery embraced in such a plant, in accordance with the plans and specifications."

Under date of December 6, 1897, the Secretary of the Navy addressed the following communication to the Speaker of the House:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, December 6, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith for the information and consideration of Congress the report of the Armor Factory Board, appointed under authority of the act approved July 19, 1897, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for other purposes, which provides as follows:

"In case the Secretary of the Navy shall find it impossible to make contracts for said armor within the limits as to price above fixed he shall be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to take steps to establish a Government armor factory of sufficient capacity to make such armor. In executing this authority he shall prepare a description and plans and specifications of the land, buildings, and machinery suitable for the factory, and shall advertise for proposals to furnish such land, buildings, and machinery as a whole plant, or separately for the land or buildings or the whole or any part of said machinery, and report to Congress at its next session. The Secretary shall also appoint an armor-factory board, to consist of competent naval officers of suitable rank, to advise and assist him in executing the authority hereby conferred."

This report, with its appendixes, is transmitted to Congress in order that it may be advised at the earliest moment of all the information obtained by the board and of its conclusions.

In further compliance of this act, the Department has issued advertisements "for proposals to furnish such lands, buildings, machinery," etc., and bids will be opened on the 29th of January next, the result of which will be thereupon transmitted to Congress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

In view of the foregoing statement, the committee report back the resolutions with the recommendation that they lie on the table.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to lay the first resolution on the table.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Is that motion debatable?

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. I do not know whether my friend listened to the reading of this report or not. It is very difficult to hear and follow the reading of a long report, and perhaps the House has not gathered the purport of this proposed action as clearly as it might. The two resolutions called for information from the Secretary of the Navy in regard to sites, localities where a Government armor plant might be located.

In view of the fact that under a law passed at the last session of Congress the Secretary of the Navy, on the 1st day of December, advertised for proposals from all parts of the country for furnishing the land, buildings, machinery, or any part thereof, and that the bids under those proposals will be opened on the 29th of this month, which is near at hand, at which time the Secretary, in a communication just read, states to the Speaker that he will transmit all the information by a special report to Congress, under the authority of the law passed at the last session, there does not seem

to be any necessity for the passage of these resolutions, and therefore the committee recommend that they lie on the table.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the gentleman will allow me, as I understand from the original report that was sent in here last December by the Secretary of the Navy, he contends that this House did not call on him for any information in reference to the establishment of this armor-plate plant except the cost of building the plant. Now, as I understand the resolution, and as I read it, it distinctly called on the Secretary of the Navy to have this board investigate the question of the proper place to locate a plant.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. I will state to the gentleman that there is no proposition pending anywhere calling in question the action of the Secretary in carrying out the law of Congress. These resolutions simply call specifically for certain information from the Secretary. One of them calls for a report from the Secretary of the data alleged to have been obtained by the board, of which they have made no report. Another resolution instructs the Secretary of the Navy——

Mr. RICHARDSON. Do I understand the gentleman to say——

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. If the gentleman will permit me to finish my sentence, I can state the information which I wish to give a great deal better than the gentleman can state it for me.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I do not wish to state it for him.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. The gentleman will please permit me to finish my sentence. A gentleman who has had so much to do with printing and who has compiled public documents with such skill must understand that a completed sentence is more intelligible usually than an uncompleted one. One of these resolutions calls upon the Secretary to address circular letters to boards of trade and municipal authorities, asking them to submit statements of the facilities that their regions offer for the construction of this plant. The other one, as I stated before, calls for certain data alleged to have been obtained by the armor board during its tour of observation.

Now, the Secretary of the Navy, in this letter of the 6th of December, states distinctly that he transmitted the report of the board that was organized by the Department and given certain functions to perform; that in pursuance of the other portions of the instructions given him by Congress he advertised, on the 1st day of December last, for proposals in regard to the furnishing of land, buildings, machinery, etc., either for the whole or a portion of the plant, and that these proposals will be opened on the 29th of January, which is near at hand, he having given the usual notice, and that as soon as those proposals are received and opened he will report in full to Congress.

That is in pursuance of a law that was passed at the last session, and it seemed to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and it seems to me very clear, that in view of the fact that the Secretary is proceeding to carry out the law which is now in force in regard to this matter it is unnecessary for us to pass two resolutions instructing him to do the same thing.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Now will the gentleman allow me just a moment?

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. Certainly.

The SPEAKER. The Chair supposes the House understands that this is not debatable.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. I have done all the debating I care to in regard to it.

The SPEAKER. Then probably the gentleman from Maine will concede that it is not debatable. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I call for the regular order.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Is it proposed to print this information? That is all I want to get at. Are we to have the information obtained in that investigation?

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. There is no proposition to print anything.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I understand that there is no proposition to do that now, but is the Secretary of the Navy to report to Congress the data which he has?

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. The Secretary distinctly stated in that letter that as soon as these bids are opened he will transmit a report to Congress.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Then it will be printed.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. It can be if the House wants to print it.

Several MEMBERS. Regular order!

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded. The Clerk will report the first resolution, and the question is on the motion to lay it on the table.

Resolution 145 was again read.

The question was taken on laying the resolution on the table; and the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next resolution.

The Clerk again reported resolution 146.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact the gentleman from Maine——

The SPEAKER. This is not debatable.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I rise to ask unanimous consent for five minutes.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Speaker, I have demanded the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order has been demanded, and the question its on laying the resolution on the table.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 91, noes 104.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maine, Mr. BOUTELLE, and the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. UNDERWOOD, will take their places as tellers.

The House again divided; and tellers reported—ayes 107, noes 105.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BAILEY. Now, Mr. Speaker, if I can be permitted——

The SPEAKER. But the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. BAILEY. We may save time if I can have unanimous consent for a few moments.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is desirous of facilitating business.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I wish, Mr. Speaker, the House could be in order.

The SPEAKER. The House will have the kindness to be in order.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, what we desire, and what we desire only, is that the data taken by the board of armor-plate plant commissioners shall be printed. The Secretary of the Navy says that this report with its appendixes has been transmitted to Congress. Now, what the gentleman from Alabama desired to ask of the gentleman from Maine was, if that data taken by this board is embraced in the report of the Secretary of the Navy—that we want to get it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that it is not, because the Secretary of the Navy told me he would not furnish it without a resolution passed by the House.

Mr. BAILEY. That is all I wanted to develop, and that is all we desired to be known.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. Mr. Speaker, is this debatable?

The SPEAKER. It is not debatable.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. Does the gentleman wish me to reply?

Mr. BAILEY No; I simply wanted to say that if that information was not to be obtained, we will vote against the motion to table.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. I want to say that the action of the committee upon this matter was entirely aside from any influence or bias in regard to this question of any nature whatever. So far as we know, the report of the armor board embodies all the report that was made by that board to the Secretary under his orders; but the only reason for our recommending that these two resolutions calling for certain data with respect to a certain locality, certainly a resolution is very unusual in character, and not general, and requiring the Secretary to furnish all information on the subject, the other one apparently of a kindred nature, instructing the Secretary of the Navy to issue a circular to all localities asking them if they had any suggestions to make in this matter, and asking them to set forth the facilities that they could offer.

Now, in view of the fact that the Secretary has already forwarded a report of one armor-plant board, the official board, and has informed the House, through the Speaker, that on the 1st of December, under distinct provision of law passed last year, he had issued advertisement for proposals from everybody and anywhere to furnish land, site, facilities, plants, machinery, etc., and that these bids would be opened on the 29th of January, it did seem to the committee, and it seems to me now, that we can not forward matters or obtain wider information by insisting upon calling upon the Secretary for information he has received, when he assures us—and I have no doubt that he will do what he says—that as soon as the bids are opened on the 29th of January he will submit a full report to Congress on the matter.

Mr. BAILEY. Has he not transmitted a report embracing the data which we desire?

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. There is not the slightest basis for that statement or proposition.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. He says he has that information.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. The gentleman from Alabama is stating what the Secretary of the Navy told him.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. He says he has that information and will furnish it if Congress calls for it.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. If this report that the Secretary makes, after the bids are opened on the 29th of January, fails to furnish any kind or character of information that anybody in

this House or the other branch desires, I will bring in a resolution again for the purpose of obtaining that information myself.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I accept the gentleman's proposition and I withdraw the demand for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. I think it should be printed now to aid in securing bids.

The SPEAKER. The yeas and nays having been ordered by the House, they can not be vacated except by unanimous consent.

Mr. BAILEY. Then I ask unanimous consent to vacate the order for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that the order for the yeas and nays on this resolution be vacated. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The vote on this question being ayes 107, noes 105, the ayes have it, and the resolution is laid on the table.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. I demand the regular order.

REPRINT.

Mr. BARLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a reprint be ordered of the bill (H. R. 6894) to provide rules and regulations governing the importation of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, and fruits into the United States, and rules and regulations for the inspection of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, grown within the United States, which become subjects of interstate commerce or exportation.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO JOHN H. GAUSE AND OTHERS.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this being the day set apart for District business, I desire to call up the bill (H. R. 5526) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey a certain lot in the District of Columbia to John H. Gause and others.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to grant and convey by quitclaim deed to the said John H. Gause and Charles E. Gause, of the city of Washington, as tenants in common, their heirs and assigns, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a certain lot of land in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, known upon the plat or plan of said city as lot No. 10, in square No. 1041. This act shall have the effect only of a quitclaim of all the right, title, and interest of the United States therein, but shall not affect an adverse title to said land, if any, nor create any liability on the part of the United States, nor operate to discharge any taxes or assessments levied thereon by the District of Columbia; but the deed shall not be delivered until satisfactory proof has been made that all taxes and assessments, both general and special, levied on said lot by the District of Columbia, have been paid.

The SPEAKER. This bill being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, its consideration in the House requires unanimous consent. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, the object of this bill is to transfer to the individuals named in it the rights of the United States in and to a certain lot in the District of Columbia, which for a better description I may say is located near the navy-yard. The Committee on the District of Columbia carefully considered the matter, and occupied some two weeks' time in obtaining the necessary data to enable them to act intelligently on this question, and they unanimously recommend the bill with a certain amendment for the further protection of the rights of the United States.

It seems that in 1794 the United States was the owner of this lot in question, and there seems to have been no controversy about the property until 1836. In 1794 the United States was the owner in fee of this lot, and sold it to an individual by the name of Greenleaf. We find no further reference in the records until 1836, when about that time an action was commenced in the courts of chancery for the purpose of settling title to all the property in a certain block or lot, as it was then called, and this lot in question was involved in it. At that time the decree went upon a stipulation, and it provided that certain parties should be made parties complainant and certain other parties should be dropped out as defendants. And the decree further provided that the title to the entire block, including this lot, should be awarded to the United States, but for what reason we are unable to learn, as the records do not disclose whether the United States received a consideration for it or for what reason the title in the purchaser was divested and returned to the United States Government.

But we do find that in 1837 this identical lot was assessed to individuals, and has been annually assessed to individuals from that time to the present day. The United States never asserted any claim to this property. Three or four years ago the beneficiaries in the bill bought this lot in issue, at the time believing that the title of the United States was a tax title. After they bought it they were advised that the United States by its decree was the owner of the lot in question, and from that time down to the present day they have not paid taxes, awaiting the action of Congress to settle this question. They have paid taxes on this property, except for the years mentioned, since 1837, and the committee felt that it was only just that these parties should be awarded the title to this lot upon condition that they pay the remaining taxes. The District of Columbia has received from the owners of the property a sum far in excess of the value of the lot.

I do not know that I can add anything to the statement; the report is full upon the question, and the committee and the attorney for the District have recommended it as an equitable and just measure. Inasmuch as the property has been sold twice by the District of Columbia for taxes, and the present owners claim their rights under the tax title, the committee felt that it was just that the United States should quitclaim their title upon the payment of these taxes.

Mr. DOCKERY. I should like to ask the gentleman the value of the property involved?

Mr. JENKINS. It is less than $1,000; it is a matter of small value, but a just one.

Mr. RIDGELY. Mr. Speaker, I understand the gentleman to say that the title to the property was taken back by the United States in 1836?

Mr. JENKINS. No; there was an equitable action brought in the court of chancery to settle the title to a large tract of land and this lot was included in it. The title to this lot passed under the decree to the District of Columbia, but the United States did not claim title to it, and never has. Since that time the District of Columbia has been assessing the property, not as the property of the United States, but as the property of individuals. The United States never asserted any claim to it.

Mr. RIDGELY. By what authority could the District of Columbia assess taxes upon property which they owned themselves?

Mr. JENKINS. It was assessed and sold by mistake; they seem to have proceeded upon the theory that individuals owned the property.

Mr. RIDGELY. Can you tell us the dimensions of this piece of ground?

Mr. JENKINS. I can not; perhaps the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] may be able to state.

Mr. RICHARDSON. No; I am not able to give the dimensions.

Mr. PAYNE. I understand the gentleman from Wisconsin to say that this is only a small piece of land. I would like to ask the gentleman if the United States now owns the rest of the block?

Mr. JENKINS. No; the title to that passed to other individuals long ago.

Mr. PAYNE. So that there is now only this small lot involved in this bill?

Mr. JENKINS. That is all.

Mr. RIDGELY. Can not the gentleman approximate somewhere near the amount of land included in the lot?

Mr. JENKINS. It is very small. They have paid on it since 1837 more than $1,000 in taxes—more than the value of the lot.

Mr. RIDGELY. Is there an acre in it?

Mr. JENKINS. Oh, no; less than one-eighth of an acre. Now, unless there is some other question that some gentleman wishes to ask, I will ask for a vote on the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CURTIS of Iowa, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

TAXES AND TAX SALES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up for immediate consideration the bill (H. R. 2283) in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the assessor of the District of Columbia shall prepare a list of all taxes on real property in said District subject to taxation on which said taxes are levied and in arrears on the 1st day of July of each year hereafter; and the Commissioners of said District are hereby authorized and directed to appoint a sufficient clerical force to prepare said list and perform such other duties as may be assigned to them by the assessor. And the Commissioners of said District shall fix date of sale and publish the said list, with notice of sale, in a pamphlet, of which not less than 2,000 copies shall be printed for distribution to taxpayers applying therefor. Said Commissioners shall, on the third Tuesday in March of each year hereafter, give notice, which shall contain the name of each and every person in which each piece of property is assessed, together with the amount of tax against each, by advertising twice a week for three successive weeks in the regular issue of two or more daily newspapers published in said District, that said pamphlet has been printed, and that a copy thereof will be delivered to any taxpayer applying therefor at the office of the collector of taxes of said District; and if the taxes due, together with the penalties and costs that may have accrued thereon, shall not be paid prior to the day fixed for sale, the property will be sold, under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, at public auction at the office of the said collector of taxes, commencing at least three weeks after the first publication of said notice and continuing on each following day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, until all said delinquent property is sold. A description sufficient to identify the property shall be

considered a proper description: *Provided, however*, That property which has once been advertised and sold for nonpayment of taxes shall not be again advertised for the same tax.

SEC. 2. That upon the day specified aforesaid the Commissioners shall proceed to sell or cause to be sold any and all property upon which such taxes remain unpaid, and continue to sell the same every secular day until all the real property as aforesaid shall have been brought to auction and sold. In case no other person bids the amount due on any lot the said collector of taxes shall bid the amount due on the same and purchase it for the District.

SEC. 3. That every purchaser other than the District, at any sale of property sold as aforesaid, shall pay the amount of his bid to the collector of taxes within five days after the last day of sale. If any such purchaser shall not have paid his bid, or the same shall not have been collected from him within the time above mentioned, the Commissioners may set aside the sale for which the bid was made, and all the rights of the purchaser under such bid shall thereby be extinguished. Immediately after the close of the sale, upon payment of the purchase money, the said collector of taxes shall issue to the purchaser a certificate of sale, and if the property shall not be redeemed by the owner or owners thereof within two years from the last day of sale, by payment to the collector of taxes of said District, for the use of the legal holder of the certificate, the amount for which it was sold at such sale and 15 per cent per annum thereon, a deed shall be given by the Commissioners of the District, or their successors in office, to the purchaser at such tax sale, his heirs or devisees, or to the assignee of such certificates, which deed shall be admitted and held to be prima facie evidence of a good and perfect title, in fee simple, to any property bought at said sale herein authorized: *Provided*, That no deed shall be issued until all taxes and assessments appearing upon the tax books against the property are paid, with penalties, interests, and costs, including taxes for the years for which the District purchased the property at tax sale: *Provided*, That no property advertised as aforesaid shall be sold upon any bid not sufficient to meet the amount of tax, penalty, and costs; but in case the highest bid upon any property is not sufficient to meet the taxes, penalties, and costs thereon said property shall thereupon be bid off by the said collector of taxes, in the name of the District of Columbia; but the property so bid off shall not be exempted from assessment and taxation, but shall be assessed and taxed as other property; and if within two years thereafter such property is not redeemed by the owner or owners thereof, or their legal representatives, by the payment of the taxes, penalties, and costs due at the time of the sale, and that may have accrued after that date, and 10 per cent per annum thereon, or if any property, two years after having been so bid off at any sale in the name of said District, under this or any other law, whether heretofore or hereafter made, is not or has not been so redeemed as aforesaid (unless it shall be shown that the sale for taxes was irregular and void), then the Commissioners of the District, or their successors, shall, in the name of and on behalf of the District of Columbia, sell said property at public or private sale and issue to any purchaser of such property a deed, which deed shall have the same force and effect as the deed hereinbefore provided for in this section for property sold at the regular annual sale: *Provided, however*, That no such deed shall be issued until all assessments, taxes, costs, and charges due the District, of whatsoever nature, shall have been paid in full, and that before the deed is issued, as hereinbefore mentioned, notice shall be published three times in two daily newspapers published in the District that a deed has been applied for, and that unless the owner comes forward within thirty days from date of said notice and pays all arrears of taxes, general and special, then due, the deed will be issued in accordance with the provisions of this act: *And provided also*, That minors or other persons under legal disability be allowed one year after attaining full age, or after the removal of such legal disability, to redeem the property so sold, or of which the title has, as aforesaid, become vested in the District of Columbia, from the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their assigns, or from the District of Columbia, on payment of the amount of purchase money so paid therefor, with 10 per cent per annum interest thereon, as aforesaid, together with all taxes and assessments that have been paid thereon by the purchaser or his assigns, between the day of sale and the period of redemption, with 10 per cent per annum interest on the amount of such taxes and assessments: *Provided, however*, That failure on the part of the District, from any cause whatsoever, to enforce the liens acquired aforesaid shall not release the property from any tax whatsoever that may be due the District.

SEC. 4. That the owner or authorized agent of the owner of any property sold as aforesaid, or any other person having an interest therein at the time of sale, may redeem the same from such sale at any time within two years after the last day of sale by paying to the collector of taxes, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, the sum mentioned in the certificate of sale therefor, with interest thereon at the rate of 15 per cent per annum after the date of such certificate of sale, together with any tax or assessment which the holder of said certificate shall have paid between the days of sale and redemption, with interest on the same at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

SEC. 5. That the collector of taxes shall, within twenty days after the last day of the sale hereinbefore provided for as aforesaid, file with the recorder of deeds a written report, in which he shall give a statement of the property sold, other than that sold to the District of Columbia, to whom it was assessed, the taxes due, to whom sold, the amount paid, the date of sale, the cost thereof, and the surplus, if any. Any surplus remaining after the collection of taxes, penalties, and costs on any real estate shall be collected as provided in sections 161 and 162, chapter 6, of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, and shall be deposited by the collector of taxes to the credit of the surplus fund, to be paid to the owner or owners or their legal representatives in the same manner as other payments made by the District.

SEC. 6. That the said Commissioners shall not convey any property sold for taxes if they shall discover, before the conveyance, that the sale was for any cause invalid and ineffectual to give title to the property sold; but they shall cancel the sale and cause the purchase money to be refunded to the purchaser, his representatives or assigns.

SEC. 7. That the expenses of advertising and the printing of said pamphlet shall be paid by a charge of $1.20 for each lot or piece of property advertised. A sum sufficient to pay the salaries of two clerks, at the rate of $1,200 per annum each, up to and including the year ending June 30, 1899, is hereby appropriated, payable in equal proportions out of the Treasury of the United States and the revenues of the District of Columbia, to be immediately available; and the Commissioners of said District shall hereafter, in their annual estimates, include all necessary provisions to carry out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 8. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Speaker, I understand this is a bill in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and I suggest that it be considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. SHERMAN in the chair).

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House bill No. 2283, in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia.

The amendments reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia were read, as follows:

Amend section 3, lines 22, 23, 24, and 25, by striking out all after the word "authorized," in line 22, all of line 23, and all of line 24, and the words "date of sale," in the first part of line 25.

Amend section 3 by striking out all after the word "deed," in line 51, and all of lines 52, 53, and 54, down to and including the words "hereinafter provided," in line 54, being the words "which shall have the effect to convey and vest in such purchaser all the right, title, and estate of all persons whatsoever claiming an interest in such property, except as hereinafter provided," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Which deed shall have the same force and effect as the deed hereinbefore provided for in this section for property sold at the regular annual sale."

Amend section 7 by striking out the word "eight" where it occurs after the word "ninety," and insert in lieu thereof the word "nine;" so that the same will read "ninety-nine" instead of "ninety-eight."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendments as read and reporting them to the House with a favorable recommendation. If there be no objection, the question will be put on the amendments all together.

The question being put, the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. JENKINS. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] wishes to raise some question with reference to an amendment which he thinks proper——

Mr. HEPBURN. I was seeking the attention of the Chair while the question was being put just now on agreeing to the amendments. One at least of those amendments ought, I think, to have separate consideration. In my judgment, that amendment destroys the whole value of the bill. I refer to the amendment on page 4, beginning at line 22.

Mr. DOCKERY. In view of the suggestion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], I ask that the bill be read by paragraphs, under the rule, for amendment.

Mr. CANNON. I have hastily glanced at the bill, and in connection with the suggestion of the gentleman from Iowa, I wish to call attention to section 6. That, it seems to me, is a remarkable section to be put in any bill. If I understand the scope of that section, a man can go and buy property at a tax sale, and when there has been a failure to redeem the property by the payment of the proper penalties within the proper time, he can, after the deed is made out, decline it and ask to have his money returned because of some defect which he alleges.

Mr. JENKINS. I think the statement of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] is not correct. I believe it is based on a misapprehension of the present law on this subject. The section referred to by the gentleman has relation to a case where the Commissioners are compelled to buy in property for the District of Columbia because there are no other bidders and then at some time or other are forced to sell it. Now, when they proceed to make sale of this property which they have purchased at a tax sale, if it is discovered that the Commissioners or the District of Columbia have no good title, then the sale can be canceled and the property resold. I do not think the section has relation to regular sales to some outsider.

Mr. CANNON. If the bill is to be read by sections for amendment, that amendment can be considered when we reach it.

Mr. JENKINS. Perhaps, under the circumstances, it will be best that the bill be read by paragraphs, subject to amendment. I will ask that that course be taken.

Mr. HEPBURN. That will vacate the action agreeing to these amendments in gross.

The CHAIRMAN. Not necessarily. If the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] desires it, the Chair will put the question on vacating by unanimous consent the action by which the agreements were agreed to.

Mr. HEPBURN. I ask unanimous consent for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that the action of the Committee of the Whole in agreeing to the amendments be vacated. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The first section of the bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the assessor of the District of Columbia shall prepare a list of all taxes on real property in said District subject to taxation on which said taxes are levied and in arrears on the 1st day of July of each year hereafter; and the Commissioners of said District are hereby authorized and directed to appoint a sufficient clerical force to prepare said list and perform such other duties as may be assigned to them by the assessor. And the Commissioners of said District shall fix date of sale and publish the said list, with notice of sale, in a pamphlet, of which not less than 2,000 copies shall be printed for distribution to taxpayers applying therefor. Said Commissioners shall, on the third Tuesday in March of each year hereafter, give notice, which shall contain the name of each and every person in which each

piece of property is assessed, together with the amount of tax against each, by advertising twice a week for three successive weeks in the regular issue of two or more daily newspapers published in said District that said pamphlet has been printed, and that a copy thereof will be delivered to any taxpayer applying therefor at the office of the collector of taxes of said District; and if the taxes due, together with the penalties and costs that may have accrued thereon, shall not be paid prior to the day fixed for sale, the property will be sold, under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, at public auction at the office of the said collector of taxes, commencing at least three weeks after the first publication of said notice and continuing on each following day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, until all said delinquent property is sold. A description sufficient to identify the property shall be considered a proper description: *Provided, however*, That property which has once been advertised and sold for nonpayment of taxes shall not be again advertised for the same tax.

Mr. HEPBURN. I wish to ask the gentleman in charge of this bill, What was the purpose of the committee in imposing the duty of preparing the delinquent tax list on the assessor of the District? He is not the custodian of such information, I believe. Why not impose this duty on the collector of taxes? He has the books; he knows who have paid their taxes and who have not. Why should the assessor be charged with this duty?

Mr. JENKINS. This whole section is practically the existing law to-day in this District. The only difference between the existing law and this provision is that this specially directs the Commissioners to employ sufficient clerical force to prepare the list. This provision has been recommended by the Commissioners, by the attorney of the District, and by all gentlemen interested in this question of assessment and collection of taxes. And, due publicity having been given to the matter, no one came before the committee to interpose any objection whatever. This is the only change from the present law.

Mr. KING. Allow me to add——

Mr. JENKINS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KING. Allow me to state that according to the custom in this District, as elsewhere, the duties of the collector, as I am advised, are restricted primarily to his services for the current year, so that he is not conversant with the records of the preceding year. But the assessor, when he proceeds to make an assessment for the present year, always, or usually at least, examines the records of the preceding year, and he is therefore more familiar with such records than the collector himself could possibly be.

Mr. HEPBURN. But is not the collector the custodian of the records—the tax records?

Mr. KING. As I understand it, these records are made in duplicate, and the collector has the custody of one set of the records, and on that record the collections for that year are made.

A MEMBER. Mr. Chairman, let us have order on the floor. It is impossible to understand what is going on.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen will please resume their seats.

Mr. HEPBURN. But who would make collections, or how would collections be made, of unpaid taxes for the preceding year, supposing they are delinquent?

Mr. KING. The collector would simply consult the records for the preceding year.

Mr. HEPBURN. Of which he has the custody?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. JENKINS. That is the existing law.

Mr. BELFORD. I would like to ask the gentleman in charge of this bill a question.

Mr. JENKINS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BELFORD. I find in this bill a provision to the effect that there shall be no second sale of property for the same taxes. Now, assume that there is a default in payment for the property by the first bidder, what provision has been made in the bill for a new sale under such conditions?

Mr. JENKINS. That is provided for by the existing law, and there is no attempt in this bill to change it. It is amply provided for as the law now stands, and we have not sought to make any change in that provision.

Mr. BELFORD. What is the existing law?

Mr. JENKINS. That if it is not struck off it shall be reported as delinquent.

Mr. BELFORD. But that is inconsistent with the provisions you make, is it not?

Mr. JENKINS. Not at all. The main features of the bill are now the existing law, I will state to the gentleman. This provision and others in the bill which are inserted are made for the purpose of harmonizing the law in all of its parts.

Mr. MITCHELL. Let me ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. JENKINS. Certainly.

Mr. MITCHELL. You provide in the last clause of the bill that this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and then go on to provide "that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with it shall be repealed." Would not that interfere with the provisions of existing law?

Mr. JENKINS. No; because those laws are reproduced in this bill.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer an amendment to the first paragraph of the bill.

I move to strike out all after the word "hereafter," in line 6, up to and including the word "assessor," in line 10, as follows:

And the Commissioners of said District are hereby authorized and directed to appoint a sufficient clerical force to prepare said list, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to them by the assessor.

Now, sir, I object to that provision because, in the first place, it carries an indefinite appropriation. It gives the Commissioners authority to appoint a clerical force, and the only limitation upon it is their judgment in respect to what may be considered a "sufficient force."

It also provides that they shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the assessor.

Now, I suggest to the eminent gentleman in charge of this bill that the custom has been to authorize the performance of certain duties under the law, and then it becomes the duty of the proper committees of the House having the matter in charge to provide the necessary appropriation for their compensation. I hope the gentleman will consent to allow that to go out, because it is in conflict with the usual action heretofore taken.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, in answer to the gentleman, I will state that inasmuch as we have conferred with the officials of the District at great length, and have endeavored to prepare a bill that is in the interest of economy in the public service here, and after having had a talk with the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] and the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. GROUT], on the Appropriations Committee, I appreciate that perhaps there is much force in what they say, and the Committee on the District of Columbia are perfectly willing to accord to the Committee on Appropriations full authority over the matter to which the gentleman refers. As we are anxious to get through another part of the bill, which is more important—the main object of the bill—and very much more important to the District than the mere increase in the clerical force if that should follow under the bill, I will not for my part make any objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GROUT. Mr. Chairman, before passing from this point, I wish to make a single suggestion.

In the first section of the bill, in line 10, the language is "that the Commissioners of said District shall fix the date of sale, and publish the said list with notice of sale in a pamphlet, of which not less than 2,000 copies shall be printed for distribution to taxpayers applying therefor," etc.

It then goes on to provide that there shall be a list of the property prepared, which shall be published in the newspapers.

That is done now, Mr. Chairman. Every piece of property on which the taxes are delinquent is described in the pamphlet to which reference is made, and is published at large expense in the District newspapers.

Mr. JENKINS. If the gentleman from Vermont will yield just one moment, I should like to ask him if it is not a fact that, instead of being a tax upon the District of Columbia, it is a tax upon the property, and if the law does not so provide?

Mr. GROUT. Oh, it would be a tax on the property if the taxes were paid, but so many fail to pay the taxes——

Mr. JENKINS. But the District gets it back.

Mr. GROUT. So many people fail to pay the taxes that in those cases it is a tax upon the Government and not upon the persons who own the property, as stated in the report of the assessors. Well, now, the point I make is that it does not seem to be necessary to have a pamphlet describing specifically each piece of property on which taxes are due, and at the same time advertise the same property in the newspapers.

This section provides that notice shall be given in the newspapers of the publication of these pamphlets. That is well, so that those who desire them may apply and see whether their taxes are unpaid or not, or whether there is property in which they are interested on which the taxes have not been paid by others upon whom they are depending; but it does not seem to be necessary to put the Government to the expense of preparing a pamphlet and also to the expense of advertising each piece of property in the newspapers. As I understand it, the present law does not require this pamphlet. The gentleman in charge of the bill seems to understand that it does, but is not quite certain. I do not wish to be positive myself, but my understanding is that the present law does not call for the publication of these pamphlets.

Mr. DOCKERY. I will find out.

Mr. GROUT. But if the newspaper were substituted for the pamphlet, we certainly do not need both. I am very clearly of the opinion that the pamphlet would be much less expensive, and perhaps just as effectual a way to make the advertisement, because notice would be given in the papers of the existence of the pamphlet, so everyone who was at all interested or who suspected he might

be interested could apply for the pamphlet and obtain the desired information.

Mr. Chairman, I will formulate an amendment——

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to pass over that section for a moment, and will state that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] has gone to examine the law, in order to be more certain whether these pamphlets are now required or not.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JENKINS] asks unanimous consent to pass over section 1 temporarily. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read sections 2 and 3.

The Committee on the District of Columbia proposed the following amendments to section 3:

On page 4, line 2, after the word "authorized," strike out the following: ", and all proceedings prior to said deed shall be held to have been regular, and no deed shall be set aside except on proof of fraud or that no tax was due at the date of sale."

On page 5, after the word "deed," in line 51, strike out the following: "Which shall have the effect to convey and vest in such purchaser all the right, title, and estate of all persons whomsoever claiming an interest in said property, except as hereinafter provided:" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Which deed shall have the same force and effect as the deed hereinbefore provided for in this section for property sold at the regular annual sale."

Mr. COWHERD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. There are two committee amendments to be acted upon first.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, I should like to have some reason assigned by the committee, if the gentleman in charge of the bill pleases, as to the necessity or propriety of the first committee amendment, on page 4. It occurs to me that the language sought to be stricken out is the most valuable part of this bill. It is about the only thing that will make it really effective and compel the payment of taxes in this District.

Mr. JENKINS. I want to say to the gentleman from Iowa that I differ with him entirely about the availability and value of the language that is proposed to be stricken out. It does not aid in the collection of taxes at all, and it seems to me that the amendment recommended by the committee, which was suggested by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, is the proper one.

I do not think the law should provide that the deed shall be conclusive evidence that everything that the law requires has been done and deprive a man of his day in court and of his opportunity to show that the law has not been complied with. As recommended by the committee, it means, practically, that the proceedings shall be held to be prima facie regular. This bill, without the amendment, undertakes to say that all proceedings prior to the deed shall be held to be regular, which is absolutely unfair. If the officers of the District do not see fit to comply with the law or faithfully to discharge their duty, the property owner ought to have the right to take advantage of that fact.

The provision which is sought to be stricken out certainly does not aid in the collection of taxes. I doubted whether such a law could be upheld, and I went this morning and very carefully examined all the law upon the subject, and I found that every time the matter has been brought to the attention of Congress, for over twenty-five years last past, the change suggested by the committee has been made. Formerly it was held that the deed should be conclusive evidence of the regularity of all proceedings prior to the giving of that deed, but upon recommendations made from time to time that law was changed so as to practically provide that the deed should only be prima facie evidence of the regularity of the proceedings prior to the issuance of the deed. Now, I simply say to the gentleman that those most interested in this question have suggested the amendment. The committee have no pride with reference to it, but after hearing the Commissioners by letter, and the assessor in person, and the attorney who wrote to the committee with reference to it, the committee have seen fit to recommend this amendment. That is about all I can say to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HEPBURN. The committee put in the amendment at the suggestion of the Commissioners?

Mr. JENKINS. That amendment is recommended by the Commissioners, and if the gentleman from Iowa will look at the report, he will find that it is suggested to the committee in their letter.

Mr. HEPBURN. My observation has been, Mr. Chairman, that no tax deed is of any value unless the parties taking it are concluded as to these matters preliminary to the sale. I have had some experience as a practicing attorney. The law upon the subject that I am most familiar with is the present law of the State of my residence, which is the same as that provision in the bill without the amendment. It has worked well in that State for thirty years. It has resulted in a diminution of tax sales and an increase in the collection of taxes. I think that a man cares but little for these minor penalties; but it is the fear of the loss of the title that compels prompt payment of taxes. Now, you see what an infinite variety of questions may be raised after the purchaser has got his deed if this language is stricken out of the law.

Mr. KING. Will the gentleman from Iowa permit one question?

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes, sir.

Mr. KING. Does the law in your State make it conclusive or merely prima facie?

Mr. HEPBURN. It makes it conclusive. It does not allow a contest on any other question but that the tax was due.

Mr. KING. Does the gentleman think that where an effort was made to deprive a man of title to real estate a law should be passed of the character that he describes—where he may be deprived of title without strict compliance with all the provisions of the statute? And is it not in derogation of common law? And where you seek to deprive man of his title to property under a tax law, ought there not to be a strict compliance with all the provisions of the statute?

Mr. HEPBURN. I think there should, and one of the strict compliances with the statute, and the one in which the public are most interested, is the prompt payment of taxes. That is a duty that devolves upon every citizen, and it is his duty to bear his full share. Now, there can be no injustice in this. Every man knows within two years prior to the time that he should perform his duty. Whether he has performed that duty or not, he knows it. If he has any doubt about it, he knows where to find out, and it seems to me not asking too much of him that he should take that trouble upon himself, and that when he has been derelict he shall not be permitted to say that he shall escape the consequence of his own negligence by suggesting that in some immaterial matter some other man has made a mistake, and thus avoid his own dereliction of duty. Every question that is conceivable may be contested in this class of litigation without you have a provision like that in this bill.

No tax deed is worth the paper it is written upon without you have such a provision in this bill; and I undertake to say that no attorney at law knows of an instance where there has been a successful foreclosure and holding of a tax title where there has not been a similar provision to that.

Mr. HUNTER. I agree with the gentleman. Whilst I agree with his argument very fully, I will ask him if it is not also true that a large number of people rely upon these technicalities, and expect to depend upon them instead of paying their taxes themselves?

Mr. HEPBURN. I think so.

Mr. HUNTER. That is my experience in Illinois.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, I think my learned friend from Iowa is mistaken, and I think he is contending for a very unjust rule of law. I for one see no objection to this amendment, and answering him for the committee, I can say that we have no pride of opinion concerning it, but we simply considered this question in the presence of the officers of the District of Columbia in reference to this matter, and are following their judgment about it. I might say, in addition to that, that the law requiring an individual to pay his taxes is for the protection of the Government; but the law regulating the sale of a man's property is in the interest of the individual. Now, the law points out very clearly each successive step that this District may take for the purpose of taking a man's property if he does not pay his taxes, and this is for the protection of the individual.

Now, my friend from Iowa will have us understand that it is not necessary for officers of this District to conform to the law; they may blindly omit to follow any direction of this law whatever, in order to take a man's property. In other words, they may never have any assessments, may never have made any attempt on the part of the officers to collect taxes on this property, before giving the deed; and, without giving warning to the owner that so much taxes on this particular property are due, and "if you do not pay it your property shall be sold," and then a deed shall be conclusive evidence of the regularity of all proceedings before the giving of the deed. This is very fair to the man who owns the property, and he is given information of the amount that it is to be taxed. It simply says, in the event of the nonpayment of his tax, to the party who purchases it, you comply with the law step by step and if you do you can take his property, and if you do not you can not.

The deed is prima facie evidence of the regularity of all proceedings up to the issuing of that deed, and all he has got to do is to introduce his deed and rest, and the burden rests upon the man claiming against the deed to show that the law has not been sufficiently complied with. That is all there is about it. I do not know the law of the State of Iowa. All I know is the law in my own State and that I am charged with this matter as a representative duty. I want to say to the gentleman from Iowa that if that is the law of Iowa it is not the law here, and it ought not to be the law of any land. The taxpayer ought to have some rights as well as the Government, and this is introduced in the interest of the taxpayer. All the law says is, if the owner does not pay his taxes

the Government can take it if they only proceed according to due course of law.

Mr. COWHERD. Can I make a suggestion?

Mr. JENKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COWHERD. The gentleman from Iowa seems to think, in response to a question of the gentleman from Illinois, that a man would prefer to fight the case instead of paying the tax. As a matter of fact, the tax is almost invariably on lots sold for taxes, and amounts to a very small sum. Fighting a case in court is usually a great burden, and, as a matter of fact, it is protection of the property from the land shark, as the gentleman from Wisconsin has suggested, that needs to be looked after, as well as protection to the Government. It is almost invariably true that any person who holds a title to land is willing and glad to pay the penalty in order to have the title cleared up, while the holder of the title, if it can be bought for a small sum, if he can make it absolute and get a deed to protect it in all ways, will hold on to his property and get it for a small percentage of its worth. That is the ordinary experience.

Mr. HEPBURN. Well, Mr. Chairman, let us take one of these large buildings here in the city as an illustration. Suppose, now, the owner omits to pay his tax. He knows the tax is due, he knows it is delinquent, he knows the time of the tax sale, but suppose there is an error in the description of his property; he lets it go one or two years. Can he not recover that property? Can he not avoid the penalties? Can he not avoid the delinquent interest? In the meantime another has bid on his land.

Mr. JENKINS. If the gentleman from Iowa will permit me, the laws of the District of Columbia anticipate all that and provide against any such thing.

Mr. HEPBURN. In what way?

Mr. JENKINS. By providing that the officers of the District can resell the property.

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes; but here is a man who has a deed, a man who has got his deed, who has paid his subsequent taxes, and that deed is set aside because of informality in the original description, although in fact that delinquent has known all along of the delinquency. Every fact he has actual knowledge of. But you are defeating the whole process of this effort to collect and enforce collection and to enforce prompt payment by striking out this valuable provision in the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time for debate upon this section has expired, and the question is on agreeing to the amendment recommended by the committee.

Mr. KING. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The time for debate is exhausted.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COWHERD. Mr. Chairman, I want to move a further amendment. I propose to add, after the word "extinguish," in the eighth line, section 3, the following:

And the said collector of taxes shall be held to have bid the amount due on the same and to purchase it for the District.

That is the same language used in the preceding section in case there was no bid.

Mr. JENKINS. We make no question about that amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Section 4 was read.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with. The most of it is existing law, and any gentleman can offer any amendment that he wishes.

Mr. COWHERD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask if the bill will be open to amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The bill will be subject to amendments.

Mr. HEPBURN. I was requested by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] to move to strike out all of section 7 after the word "advertised," in line 3.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all of section 7 after the word "advertised," in line 3.

Mr. DOCKERY. I want to state briefly the reason for that. If this bill should pass, proper provision will be made for the United States clerical force in the usual appropriation bills.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that since we passed over section 1 the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] has examined the law and finds it to be as I stated this morning, that it is the present existing law on the subject. The law provides that "the property shall be described in the pamphlets as well as in the newspapers."

Mr. DOCKERY. That was a controversy between the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JENKINS] and the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. GROUT].

Mr. JENKINS. Well, no point is made about it, because it is the existing law and there will be no change in the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GROUT. Mr. Chairman, I learn, on examination, that the law does provide for a pamphlet as well as advertisements in the paper. This year we have reported in the District appropriation bill $7,000 for this advertising, and it seems to me that that is an expense altogether too large for the object attained, and that the book ought to carry sufficient notice. It would undoubtedly have to be printed in a larger edition than the 3,000 copies. Perhaps, however, that might be sufficient if notice was given in the paper of the existence of such a book. I propose this amendment:

On page 2 strike out all of line 16 after the word "notice," all of line 17, all of line 18, all of line 19, and all of line 20.

Mr. JENKINS. If the words indicated in the gentleman's amendment be stricken from the bill, the existing law will not be changed.

Mr. GROUT. But this bill, as I understand, when it becomes law, will be accepted as containing the whole law on the subject without reference to the former enactment. The present law would be repealed, and if not so expressed in this act, it would at least be so by implication.

Mr. JENKINS. If the gentleman will look at the last section of this bill he will find that he is mistaken. That section simply repeals the existing law so far as inconsistent with this bill. The amendment of the gentleman from Vermont would introduce confusion where there ought to be certainty.

The provision of the bill will involve no expense whatever to the District. This expense is all charged up to the property, and it is a very small amount at any rate. The pamphlet referred to is published for the convenience of persons who wish to engage in this kind of business. While the provision may appear to be a harsh one, it is largely in the interest of the Commissioners, because it affords them a ready revenue. This publication is made in the newspapers in the interest of those who have to pay taxes; but it is not generally published in any other way. The Commissioners, however, recommend this as a business proposition, and we did not feel inclined to object to it. If, however, the provision be stricken from the bill, it will not affect the present law.

Mr. GROUT. The gentleman says that the expense is all charged up to the property. This would appear not to be the fact, for, as I have already said, we appropriate $7,000 to cover these expenses. The amendment proposed by me will leave the law to read thus:

Said Commissioners shall, on the third Tuesday of March of each year hereafter, give notice that said pamphlet has been printed, and that a copy thereof will be delivered to any taxpayer, etc.

Mr. JENKINS. Very well, for the sake of expediting the passage of the bill we will make no point against the amendment.

Mr. GREENE. As I understand, if these words be stricken out no method will be provided by which notice shall be given.

Mr. JENKINS. None at all.

Mr. GREENE. If we leave in line 20 the section would provide that the Commissioners "shall give notice in two or more daily newspapers published in said District that said pamphlet has been printed." By retaining line 20 and inserting at the beginning of it the word "in," it seems to me the object of the gentleman from Vermont would be accomplished.

Mr. GROUT. I accept the suggestion of the gentleman; it will certainly make it plainer to insert the word "in" as he suggests and to leave in line 20.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's amendment will be read as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 2, beginning in line 16, strike out the words "which shall contain the name of each and every person in which each piece of property is assessed, together with the amount of tax against each, by advertising twice a week for three successive weeks in the regular issue of."

At the beginning of line 20 insert the word "in;" so as to read:

"Give notice in two or more daily newspapers published in said District."

Mr. JENKINS. If this amendment be adopted, it will make the law absolutely confusing, so that the officers can not operate under it.

The question being taken, the amendment of Mr. GROUT was rejected.

Mr. JENKINS. I move that the committee rise and report the bill, with the amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SHERMAN reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2283) in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia, and had directed him to report the same back with amendments and with the recommendation that it be passed as amended.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed

On motion of Mr. JENKINS, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

PROTECTION OF GAME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. I now call up for immediate consideration the bill (H. R. 2524) for the preservation of game and for the prevention of its sale during certain closed seasons.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any partridge, otherwise quail, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of November; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any woodcock, between the 15th day of January and the 15th day of July; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any prairie chicken, otherwise pinnated grouse, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of September; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of November; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any snipe or plover, between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any wild duck, wild goose or brant, between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any water rail or ortolan, reed bird or rice bird, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of September, under a penalty of $5 for each bird so killed, exposed for sale, or in possession, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 2. That no person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession any deer meat or venison, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of September, under a penalty of $10 for such exposure for sale or having in possession, and the forfeiture of all such deer meat or venison to the officer making the arrest, who shall destroy the same; and, in default of fine, to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 3. That no person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession dead, at any time, any turkey buzzard, wren, bluebird, humming bird, blue jay, robin or migratory thrush, wood or song robin, martin, mocking bird, swallow, oriole, red or cardinal bird, catbird, pewit, whip-poor-will, goldfinch, sapsucker, hanging bird, woodpecker, blackbird, or other insectivorous bird, save, as hereinafter provided, for scientific purposes, and excepting the English sparrow; not rob the nest of any wild bird of eggs or young or destroy such nest, except in the clearing of lands of trees or brush; nor trap, net, or ensnare any wild bird or water fowl mentioned in this chapter, or have in his possession any trap, snare, net, or illuminating device for the purpose of killing or capturing any wild duck, wild goose, wild brant or bird, under a penalty of $5 for each wild duck, wild goose, wild brant, or bird killed or captured, or bird's nest and eggs destroyed, and, in default, to be imprisoned in the workhouse not exceeding thirty days; and a further penalty of $20 for having in possession any net, trap, snare, or device as heretofore mentioned, and forfeiture of such net, snare, trap, or illuminating device to the District of Columbia, to be treated and considered as other abandoned property coming into the hands of the police; and, in default of payment of fine, to be imprisoned in the workhouse not exceeding ninety days.

SEC. 4. That no person shall kill or shoot at any wild duck, wild goose, brant, or wild bird in the nighttime; nor kill or shoot at any wild duck, wild goose, wild brant, or wild bird with any other firearm, gun, or device than such as are habitually raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder, under a penalty of $5 for each wild duck, wild goose, wild brant, or wild bird killed, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding thirty days; and the further penalty of $20 for having any firearm, gun, or device other than the gun habitually used at arm's length in possession for the purpose of violating the provisions of this chapter, and in default to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding ninety days.

SEC. 5. That to carry out the provisions of this chapter any police officer, game warden having police authority, or health officer, in the District of Columbia is authorized and empowered to thoroughly inspect any house, boat, market box, stall, cold storage, or other place of whatever character or kind, where he may believe game, meats, or birds, as heretofore mentioned in this chapter, may be stored or kept; and any proprietor, agent, employee, or other person refusing to permit such inspection shall be deemed guilty of interference with the police, and, upon conviction therefor, be fined not more than $100 nor less than $25, and, in default of such payment, to be imprisoned in the United States jail not exceeding six months.

SEC. 6. That any person who shall knowingly trespass on the lands of another for the purpose of shooting or hunting thereon, after due notice by the owner or occupant of lands, shall be liable to such owner or occupant in exemplary damages to an amount not exceeding $100. That notice shall be given by erecting and maintaining signboards, at least 8 by 12 inches in dimensions, on the borders of the premises, and at least two such signs for every 50 acres; and any person who shall maliciously tear down or in any manner deface or injure any of such signboards shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $5 for each and every signboard so torn down, defaced, or injured; and, in default, to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding thirty days in the workhouse.

SEC. 7. That there shall be no shooting, or having in possession in the open air the implements for shooting, on the first day of the week, called Sunday, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $20 nor less than $10 for each offense.

SEC. 8. That wherever in this act possession of any birds, fowls, or meats is prohibited, the fact that the said birds, fowls, or meat were killed or captured outside the District of Columbia shall constitute no defense for such possession.

SEC. 9. That any officer or other person securing the conviction of any violator of any of the provisions of this act, in the police court or other court of the District of Columbia, shall receive one-half of any fine which may be imposed and paid for such violation.

SEC. 10. That all acts now in force in the District of Columbia inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill for the protection of birds, preservation of game, and for the prevention of its sale during certain closed seasons in the District of Columbia."

The amendments reported by the committee were read, as follows:

Section 1, line 13, after the word "alive," insert "any ruffed grouse, otherwise known as pheasant, between the 26th day of December and the 1st day of November; nor kill, expose for sale, nor have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any wild turkey between the 26th day of December and the 1st day of November; nor kill, expose for sale, nor have in his or her possession, either dead or alive;" after the word "rabbit" insert "except that species known as the English rabbit or squirrel;" line 19, strike out "April" and insert "May" in lieu thereof; line 21, strike out the second and fourth commas; also the third word "or," and insert after the words "rice bird" the words "or marsh blackbird;" lines 22 and 23, strike out words "first day of September" and insert in lieu thereof the words "twentieth day of August; nor shoot at nor kill the same except on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between the 21st day of August and the 1st day of February."

Section 3, line 6, after "woodpecker," insert word "crow;" line 7, strike out "as hereinafter provided;" line 8, after word "purposes," insert "upon permit from the executive curator of the National Museum;" also strike out "not" and insert "nor" in lieu thereof.

Section 7, line 3, after "Sunday," insert "except to transport said implements within or without the District of Columbia;" line 5, strike out "not less than $10."

Mr. TERRY. I wish to call the attention of the gentleman in charge of this bill to the fact that the committee seem to have left out one very important bird which ought to be protected, namely, the cuckoo. [Laughter.]

Mr. RICHARDSON. That species is extinct in the District now.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I had the honor to report this bill. It is of the same general character as the bill reported one week ago for the protection of fish in the District of Columbia. It is simply a modification of existing law, embracing such amendments as are deemed necessary to meet the changed conditions, the present law having been enacted twenty years or more ago. The bill is very earnestly supported by the Fish and Game Protection Association of the District of Columbia, composed of 400 or more members. It is recommended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and has received the unanimous approval of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HUNTER. I wish to ask the gentleman a question with reference to the language of the bill as I find it on page 4, where provision is made as follows:

And a further penalty of $20 for having in possession any net, trap, snare, or device as heretofore mentioned, and forfeiture of such net, snare, trap, or illuminating device to the District of Columbia, to be treated and considered as other abandoned property coming into the hands of the police; and, in default of payment of fine, to be imprisoned in the workhouse not exceeding ninety days.

It does seem to me that that language is so exceedingly broad that after the fishing season, for instance, is closed a person, whose legitimate business was that of a fisherman, found in possession of such articles would be liable to the penalty fixed in the bill. It seems to me that there ought to be some modification of that language, and not embrace persons holding, innocently and legitimately, that class of property, which they hold and use from year to year.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that if he deems it necessary to offer an amendment to that provision we will not object. Any reasonable amendment will be accepted by the committee.

I do not think, however, that the point he makes has any special force, because in the construction of the law by the courts they will consider rather the spirit than the letter. Still no reasonable amendment will be objected to, as we desire to have the most efficient measure that is practicable under the circumstances.

Mr. HUNTER. And the same difficulty applies to firearms in another section of the bill. The same penalty may apply there as for the killing of ducks and geese out of season.

Mr. RAY of New York. There is one suggestion I would like to make to the gentleman in charge of the bill, with his permission—one matter that struck me while it was being read.

As I listened to the bill it seemed to read as providing a penalty against killing or having in possession certain game or birds "within the District of Columbia," or having in possession such birds and game when killed, and yet it may not be an offense to kill such birds or game in the State of Virginia or Maryland adjoining. Why should you place a penalty upon bringing them into the District of Columbia? Is that not rather a rigorous provision of law? Suppose there is no law in Virginia against the killing or having in possession this class of game; yet a man bringing them into the District would be guilty of an offense against this law and be subject to the provisions of the law.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. I would suggest to the gentleman from New York, as I have already suggested to the gentleman from Illinois, that the only purpose is to make this provision of law as efficient as possible, and any amendment will be considered which will tend to promote the object for which the bill was drawn. We have no objection to any reasonable amendment.

Mr. RAY of New York. I wished to ascertain from the gentleman if the bill is as broad as I have suggested?

Mr. FLEMING. It is absolutely worse than the gentleman has suggested.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. With the permission of my colleague, I would state that this law conforms practically to the law of the State of Maryland. That State has a county law as well as a State law in reference to the killing of game out of season, and the gentlemen who framed the bill endeavored to conform it as nearly as possible, I think, with the Maryland law, which has, I believe, been shown to be efficient.

Mr. JENKINS. If I may be permitted a moment, it is suggested by a gentleman sitting near me that you can not protect game in the District of Columbia if no protection is afforded in the adjacent States. For that reason the bill has been drawn in this form, because in the judgment of the Commissioners it is necessary to have it as stringent as possible while at the same time as nearly as practicable in accordance with the laws of the adjacent States.

Mr. RAY of New York. But how can you protect game in the District of Columbia unless you could also provide that a man may not shoot it in Virginia or Maryland, just across the line, where there is no law? How are you to prevent him from bringing it here and cooking it?

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. The gentleman from New York understands how difficult it might be under certain circumstances to enforce a law of that sort.

Mr. RAY of New York. That may be, but this seems to be a conspiracy, practically, in favor of the dealers in food in this city to increase the cost of living. I do not know what other purpose it can possibly serve. If you prevent game which has been killed in Virginia or Maryland (and the law does not prohibit the killing) from being brought into the District and sold, I would like to ask what other purpose the bill can have than to enhance the cost of such provisions?

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. With the permission of my friend, the provisions of the bill were thoroughly advertised in the papers. Ample opportunity was given to the citizens of the District of Columbia to examine the matter and object to it if they saw fit.

Now, the fact—and it is quite enough for the committee to know—in respect to the provisions of this bill is that they are approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, by the district attorney, by the Game and Fish Protective Association, composed of some of the best citizens of the District, all of them having urged the passage of the bill.

The amendments suggested here were considered by those gentlemen, and when presented to the committee no member of the committee could see any objection to them, it seeming to be the desire of the people of the District that this proposed legislation should be enacted into law. I will say to my friend that, in my opinion, any amendment such as he suggests would be dangerous, and might destroy the efficiency of the bill.

Mr. SHATTUC. I want to say that this law is just about the same as the laws in the various States. This very issue has been tested recently in a decision by the supreme court of Illinois. Ohio and Illinois have similar provisions. I am quite sure that Texas has it. Arkansas has it. I do not know as to Virginia, but being a sportsman myself, I know that the proposed enactment is similar to the laws of almost every State in the Union. If you cut out that clause, and allow them to bring in game from States where it is legitimate to shoot it at a time when it is illegal to shoot it in other States, you can not, after the game has been brought into the District, separate that which is legitimately killed from that which is not.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. The law is just the same in the neighboring States.

Mr. FLEMING. I should like to ask the gentleman in charge of this bill a question.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. JENKINS. I do.

Mr. FLEMING. Suppose game is legally killed within the time provided by the law of a State, and a hotel keeper or a restauranter in Washington buys that game, it being legal for him to do so in the State in which he buys it, and puts it on cold storage in order to preserve it for a few weeks, to be sold later to his customers in the District. By the provision of this bill he will not even be allowed to serve in his hotel or restaurant a partridge or pheasant, or wild duck, or wild turkey, or anything of that kind that he may have bought legally, that may have been killed legally, and which he has preserved by cold storage.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that this bill goes too far. I know that these gentlemen who are fond of hunting, and who look after game, get together sometimes and frame these measures and seek to get us, who are supposed to be men of common sense, to indorse them and vote the measures through, but it does seem to me that this bill is a sort of an outrage not only on every hotel man in the District, and every keeper of a restaurant in the District, but is a sort of an outrage on every man who has to eat in the District.

If a partridge or a wild turkey is legally killed in Georgia and a restaurant keeper or hotel keeper in Washington wants to buy it and put it on cold storage, and then sell it to his customers, why should he not be allowed to do so?

You can not hit upon any dates that will fit every State in the Union. You can kill deer at some periods in Georgia when you can not kill them in some of the Northern States, and vice versa. You may kill partridges in some of the Western States when you can not kill them in other States. Now, when game is legally and properly killed under the law of a State, why should not a hotel keeper or restaurant keeper in the District of Columbia be allowed to bring the game here, put it on cold storage, and sell it out to his customers as occasion demands?

Mr. JENKINS. Will the gentleman from Georgia yield for a question?

Mr. FLEMING. Certainly.

Mr. JENKINS. I want to ask the gentleman from Georgia if any restaurant keeper or hotel keeper in this District has been to the gentleman from Georgia to make any complaint against the provisions of this bill?

Mr. FLEMING. I have no doubt that if you will go and call upon the restaurant keepers and hotel keepers in Washington and ask them if they indorse this bill not one out of a dozen will do so.

Mr. JENKINS. Then why have they not come to the committee and made some complaint?

Mr. FLEMING. They are busy about their own affairs, not supposing that the National Legislature would put such an obnoxious provision upon the statute book.

Mr. JENKINS. If anyone had come to the gentleman from Georgia and he had referred him to the committee, the committee would have given him a hearing.

A MEMBER. There are going to be some amendments to the bill.

Mr. FLEMING. They will have to be quite extensive in order to meet the difficulty.

Mr. HUNTER. I want to offer an amendment to section 3, on page 4, to strike out, after the word "days," in line 19, all of the section down to the word "days," in line 26. That strikes out all of the following:

> And a further penalty of $20 for having in possession any net, trap, snare, or device as heretofore mentioned, and forfeiture of such net, snare, trap, or illuminating device to the District of Columbia, to be treated and considered as other abandoned property coming into the hands of the police; and, in default of payment of fine, to be imprisoned in the workhouse not exceeding ninety days.

Now, what is the provision of this bill? It can have no other effect than to subject to punishment any person having in his possession at any time, whether during the hunting and fishing season or not, the necessary devices, traps, or articles by which he may take game. During the season or after the season he may be arrested, fined, and imprisoned in the workhouse not exceeding ninety days. Now, it does seem to me that entire provision ought to be stricken out, because it attempts to interfere with rights of property that can not be interfered with. It attempts to say a man, after the season has passed, may have his gun or hunting apparatus taken from him and then that they may have to be reproduced at the beginning of the next legal season. This law is so extremely broad upon that particular section that it seems to me that the entire section ought to be stricken out. It would be an injustice to any man who secures this game as a livelihood, and therefore I move to strike out section 3.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, there is no desire on the part of the committee or the distinguished gentlemen suggesting this legislation to impose hardship upon anybody. It is represented to your Committee on the District of Columbia that Washington has been made the storehouse for "pot hunters" throughout the country, and that legislation here is not sufficiently restrictive.

It is represented that very mature deliberation has been given to the subject, and that this proposed bill has been compared carefully with the laws of the adjoining States, and that the majority are fully as rigid in their provisions as this proposed measure. Now, the committee will have no objection whatever to any amendment which does not destroy the true intent of the measure. I do not presume that the committee will object to the amendment offered by my friend. Personally, I see no objection, and am inclined to believe that the committee will accept it.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOPKINS). The gentleman from Georgia will suspend for a moment. The question is on the adoption of the committee amendment, including the one offered by the gentleman from Illinois. Without objection, the vote will be taken on the committee amendments, including the one of the gentleman from Illinois.

There was no objection.

The question was taken; and the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. FLEMING. Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer an amendment which I think will best come in on section 8. The section reads as follows:

> SEC. 8. That wherever in this act possession of any birds, fowls, or meats is prohibited, the fact that the said birds, fowls, or meat were killed or captured outside the District of Columbia shall constitute no defense for such possession.

I wish to add:

> *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to any game brought into the District and which has been killed or captured not in violation of the law of the State or Territory where such killing or capturing was done.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Does the gentleman propose a new section?

Mr. FLEMING. I put that in as a proviso to make the law apply or not apply.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Will the gentleman kindly read that again?

Mr. FLEMING (reading)—

Provided, That this act shall not apply to any game brought into the District and which has been killed or captured not in violation of the law of the State or Territory where such killing or capturing was done.

Mr. JENKINS. I would say to the gentleman from Georgia that this amendment is not necessary, for I submit to him that this law is in harmony with the laws of Virginia and Maryland.

Mr. FLEMING. But there are forty-five States.

Mr. JENKINS. The prohibition applies here as well as in those States.

Mr. FLEMING. But bear in mind there are forty-five States in the Union. Venison is shipped here from all over the West and North.

Mr. JENKINS. That is true; but this law is in harmony with the laws of these two States.

Mr. FLEMING. And only, perhaps, with these two.

Mr. JENKINS. I do not think it is in harmony with all legislation of all the States.

Mr. FLEMING. Of course it can not be.

Mr. JENKINS. But it very seriously impairs the usefulness of this bill. Now, I want to say that this bill has been very carefully considered by the committee, and gentlemen largely interested in this question were heard in reference to it, and to accept an amendment like this will demoralize the entire bill.

Mr. FLEMING. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. JENKINS. Certainly.

Mr. FLEMING. Is it not true that venison often is kept three, four, five, and sometimes six months in cold storage, and even dried?

Mr. JENKINS. Oh, I do not know; but I do want to say that the people interested in the question as presented by the gentleman from Georgia have never made any complaint whatever. We submitted it to the people of the District who are interested in it, but no one has been complaining.

Mr. FLEMING. They do not know what we are going to do. I have seen bird and game laws put upon the statutes that are perfectly ridiculous, some of them. They put numerous game laws on the statute books of Georgia while I was a member of the legislature, and every time the legislature met we have had to change them, and the change had to be made simply because the members refused to subject bills to their investigation and to their common-sense judgment. They allowed some man who was a hunter and fond of game preserves to draw a bill, and they would bring it in and indorse it. They passed such bills there, and we are doing the same thing here.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. I am willing to admit that the State of Georgia makes some bad legislation, but we do not want to repeat it here.

Mr. FLEMING. You are doing worse. We only had one State to subject to bad legislation and you are trying to subject forty-five States to it and to do something worse. The man that wants to put game in cold storage, game taken in season and sold out of season after being put in cold storage, is not allowed to do it. You do not allow a man to have game in his possession in close time, even if it was legally killed in season. You put a penalty on it. He can not sell it; he can not preserve it; he can not keep it; he can not serve it in any way, notwithstanding it was legally killed and has been kept in cold storage.

Mr. GREENE. One question.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Iowa yield?

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Certainly.

Mr. GREENE. I ask for information. Suppose game was killed in some of the Western States in season; as I understand, this bill would prevent anybody from handling it in this District in close time. It was lawfully killed, brought into this District here from the State where it was killed in season, and yet under your bill it is out of season in this District, and any party having it in possession can be fined.

Mr. FLEMING. It is well known that the restaurant keepers frequently take venison and keep it in cold storage for several months. The longer you keep it the better it is; and here is game and meat preserved for the very purpose of putting it in better condition, and you refuse to allow them to serve it in the restaurants.

Mr. COWHERD. May I be allowed just one question?

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Yes, I will yield.

Mr. COWHERD. The only way to enforce the game laws is to stop the man that hunts for the market. He is the man that destroys the game, and the only way to destroy the market hunter is to close the markets. If you leave the market open, you provide for keeping the market hunter going. For that reason the game laws in nearly every State that I have had occasion to examine close the markets. The game laws not only provide that game shall not be killed in certain seasons, but they say that it shall not be shipped out of the State, it shall not be shipped in the State, and it shall not be sold in the markets, and it is a crime to have game found in the possession of anybody during the closed season.

It is true they do put game in cold storage and sell it. It is true this law would close the open market, and that is the only way to stop the market hunter. If the gentleman's amendment should prevail, it would destroy the whole efficacy of the law.

Mr. FLEMING. Well, if that kind of a provision would destroy the efficacy of the law, I think it should be destroyed to that extent.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FLEMING].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FLEMING) there were—ayes 19, noes 46.

So the amendment was rejected.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CURTIS of Iowa, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I call up for consideration the bill (H. R. 6954) to regulate plumbing and gas fitting in the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint a plumbing board to be composed of two master plumbers, one journeyman plumber competent to be licensed as master plumber, and two employees of the District of Columbia having a knowledge of plumbing and gas fitting and sanitary work, whose compensation shall be $300 per annum each, payable monthly. A majority of the board shall be deemed competent for action.

SEC. 2. That in addition to such advisory duties as said Commissioners shall assign them, it shall be the duty of said plumbing board to examine all applicants for license as master plumbers or gas fitters, and to report to said Commissioners, who, if satisfied from such report that the applicant is a fit person to engage in the business of plumbing or gas fitting, shall issue a license to such person to engage in such business.

SEC. 3. That applicants for licenses as master plumbers or gas fitters must be 21 years of age, must make application in their own handwriting, and must accompany such application with a certificate as to good character, signed by at least three reputable citizens of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. That the fee for a license as master plumber or gas fitter shall be $3.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the work of plumbing or gas fitting in the District of Columbia unless he is licensed as provided in this act, or is an employee of a licensed master plumber.

SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful for the owner or lessee of any building in the District of Columbia, or the agent or representative of such owner or lessee, to knowingly employ an unlicensed person to do plumbing or gas fitting in or about such building.

SEC. 7. That it shall be unlawful for any person to make any cut or trench in any highway, reservation, or public space in the District of Columbia, or to disturb or remove any public work or materials therein, without a permit so to do from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to public buildings of the United States, or to diminish the authority of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, or the Architect of the Capitol.

SEC. 8. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall, on conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100; and in default of payment of such fine such person shall be confined in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for a period not exceeding six months; and all prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, in the name of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 9. That this act shall go into effect thirty days from and after its approval, and all acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELDRED G. DAVIS.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I now call up House bill 6542, for the relief of Eldred G. Davis.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to Eldred G. Davis, out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $634.33, the same being the amount paid by the said Eldred G. Davis into the Treasury of the United States to make good the loss occasioned by the larceny from the office of the collector of the District of Columbia of the like sum of $634.33.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. I yield the floor to my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON], who reported this bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have no desire to discuss it; it is a unanimous report from the committee.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. I now call up for consideration Senate bill 471, relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia.

Mr. COWHERD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. I understand amendments should be moved at the end of the reading of the entire bill and not by sections?

The SPEAKER. That is the case in the House.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That no person shall, within the District of Columbia, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with the intent to sell or exchange, or expose or offer for sale or exchange, any article of food or drug which is adulterated within the meaning of this act; and the courts shall construe the provisions of this act liberally, so as to prevent the mischief intended to be guarded against.

SEC. 2. That the term "drug," as used in this act, shall include all medicines for external or internal use, antiseptics, disinfectants, and cosmetics. The term "food," as used herein, shall include confectionery, condiments, and all articles used for food or drink by man, and if there be more than one quality of any article of food or drug known by the same name the best quality thereof shall be furnished to the purchaser, unless he otherwise requests at the time of making such purchase, or unless he be notified at such time of the inferior quality of the article delivered.

SEC. 3. That an article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act:

(a) In the case of drugs: First, if, when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down in the edition thereof at the time official; second, if, when sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in the German, French, or English Pharmacopœia, it differs from the strength, quality, or purity laid down therein; third, if, when sold as a patented medicine, compounded drug, or mixture, it is not composed of all of the ingredients advertised or printed or written on the bottles, wrappers, or labels of or on or with the patented medicine, compounded drug, or mixture: *Provided*, That if the defendant in any prosecution in respect to the sale of any such patented medicine, compound drug, or mixture, shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he had purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance, and quality as that demanded of him by the purchaser, and with a written warranty to that effect; that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was otherwise, and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it, he shall be discharged from the prosecution.

(*b*) In the case of food: First, if any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength; second, if an inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; third, if any valuable constituent has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; fourth, if it is an imitation of or is sold under the name of another article; fifth, if it consists wholly or in part of a deceased, decomposed, putrid, or rotten animal or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or not; sixth, if it is colored, coated, polished, or powdered whereby damage is concealed, or if it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; seventh, if it contains any added poisonous ingredient or any ingredient which may render it injurious to the health of a person consuming it; eighth, in the case of milk, if it contains less than 3¼ per cent of fat, less than 9 per cent of solids not fat, and contains more than 87½ per cent of water; in the case of cream, if it contains less than 20 per cent of butter fat; ninth, in the case of butter or cheese, if it is not made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt; the butter, if it contains more than 12 per cent of water, more than 5 per cent of salt, and less than 83 per cent of fat; tenth, in the case of coffee, if it is not composed entirely of the seed of the Caffea arabica; eleventh, in the case of lard, if it is not made exclusively from the rendered fat of the healthy hog; twelfth, in the case of tea, if it is not composed entirely of the genuine leaf of the tea plant not exhausted; thirteenth, in the case of all kinds of vinegar, if it contains an acidity equivalent to the presence of less than 4 per cent of absolute acetic acid; and cider vinegar, if it is not made from the pure apple juice and contains less than 1⅓ per cent of total solids; fourteenth, in the case of cider, if it is not made from the legitimate product of pure apple juice; in the case of wines and fruit juices, if not made from the pure fruit as represented; and in the case of cider, wines, fruit juices, and malt liquors, if not free from salicylic acid or other preservatives; and in the case of malt liquors, if not free from piric acid, coculus indicus, colchichine, colocynth, aloes, and wormwood; fifteenth, in the case of glucose, if it contains more than five one-hundredths per cent of ash; sixteenth, in the case of flour, if it is not composed entirely of one single ground cereal; seventeenth, in the case of bread, if there is any addition of alum, sulphate of copper, borax, or sulphate of zinc, or other poisonous or harmful ingredient, and if it contains more than 31 per cent of moisture, more than 2 per cent of ash, and less than 6.25 per cent of albuminoids; eighteenth, in the case of olive oil, if it is not made exclusively from the olive berry (*Olea europœa*), and its specific gravity at 15.6 degrees centigrade (60° F.) "actual density" to be not more than .917 nor less than .914: *Provided*, That an offense shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in the following cases, that is to say, first, where the order calls for an article of food or drug inferior to such standard, or where such difference is made known by being plainly written or printed on the package; second, where the article of food or drug is mixed with any matter or ingredient not injurious to health and not intended fraudulently to increase its bulk, weight, or measure or conceal its inferior quality, if at the time such article is delivered to the purchaser it is made known to him that such article of food or drug is so mixed.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of the District of Columbia, under the direction of the Commissioners of said District, to adopt such measures as may be necessary to facilitate the enforcement hereof, and prepare rules and regulations with regard to the proper method of collecting and examining drugs and articles of food in said District.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the health officer to investigate a complaint for a violation of any of the provisions of this act on the information of any person who lays before him satisfactory evidence by which to substantiate such complaint.

SEC. 6. That every person offering for sale or delivering to any purchaser any drug or article of food included in the provisions of this act shall furnish to any analyst or other officer or agent of the health department, who shall apply to him for the purpose and shall tender him the value of the same, a sample sufficient for the purpose of analysis of any such drug or article of food which is in his possession.

SEC. 7. That in all cases where any drug or article of food shall be taken as a sample to be examined and analyzed the person making the analysis shall reserve a portion of the sample, which shall be sealed, for a period of thirty days from the time of taking such sample, and in case of a complaint the reserved portion alleged to be adulterated shall, upon application, be delivered to the defendant or his attorney.

SEC. 8. That no person shall hinder, obstruct, or in any way interfere with any inspector, analyst, or other person of the health department in the performance of his duty in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That all prosecutions under this act shall be in the police court of said District, on information brought in the name of the District of Columbia, and on its behalf; and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100.

SEC. 10. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as modifying or repealing any of the provisions of "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886, or of "An act defining cheese, and also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of 'filled cheese,'" approved June 6, 1896.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I had the honor to report this bill to the House from the Committee on the District of Columbia, as I had also the honor of doing in the last Congress. The bill passed the House in the Fifty-fourth Congress practically without opposition, but too late for consideration in the Senate. The bill was reintroduced in the Senate and there amended and passed the Senate without division or debate.

The necessities of the proposed legislation are fully explained in the mass of literature before the Committee on the District of Columbia, the bill having been recommended by the Commissioners, by the health officer, by the presidents of the several medical societies in the District of Columbia, and we are informed there was no objection whatever to the bill or any of its provisions on the part of pharmacists of the District or the dealers in food and drug products. I yield now to my friend from Missouri [Mr. COWHERD], who desires to offer an amendment.

Mr. COWHERD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment to the bill. I move to strike out lines 9, 10, and 11, in section 1.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PAYNE). The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out, after the word "act," in the eighth line, the words "and the courts shall construe the provisions of this act liberally, so as to prevent the mischief intended to be guarded against."

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. The committee will accept that amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be considered as agreed to. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. COWHERD. I move to further amend in line 5, on page 2. After the word "man" strike out the rest of the section.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. I will simply say I hope my friend the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COWHERD] will not insist on this amendment. This bill has been very carefully considered during the present session of Congress, as well as in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and I feel that it will be dangerous to accept an amendment of that character. It seems to me to destroy one of the principal objects of the bill. The bill certainly provides no hardship whatever. It simply provides that the article sold by the dealers shall be what it is represented to be, and nothing more. I hope the gentleman will not insist on the amendment. I have no disposition to further prolong the debate upon the amendment or bill.

Mr. COWHERD. I do not want to debate the question, either; but it seems to me there is in this bill a great deal that is in the nature of sumptuary legislation. This particular provision is not calculated to protect health in any way. There is another provision that covers that part of the question. But this portion of the bill provides that no matter what quality of food a man may desire to purchase, the best must be furnished him, if there is more than one quality, unless he calls for an inferior article. Now, there are in grocery stores numerous articles of commerce of which there are several qualities, and frequently there may be a great difference of opinion as to which is best. Yet unless the dealer furnishes the best where no other quality is asked for, he is to be regarded as committing a crime and is subjected to punishment. This sweeping provision, it seems to me, is a bad one.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. I move the previous question on the amendment and on the bill.

Mr. DINGLEY. The gentleman had better move the previous question on only the first section or the first two sections. He does not desire to cut off all amendments to the remaining sections?

Mr. DOCKERY. I hope it is not proposed to move the previous question at this stage on a bill of this kind.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. I ask a vote on the pending amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman withdraw the demand for the previous question?

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Yes, sir.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. COWHERD, it was rejected; there being—ayes 9, noes 37.

Mr. DINGLEY. I desire to indicate an amendment, which, however, I will not offer if it is not deemed prudent by gentlemen of the committee familiar with this subject. In section 3, beginning in line 14, I find this provision:

Provided, That if the defendant in any prosecution, in respect to the sale of any such patented medicine, etc.

I suggest the language should be "in any prosecution under this act," because, under our laws, there are various forms of prosecution.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. The committee will make no objection to the amendment indicated by the gentleman from Maine.

The Clerk read the amendment, as follows:

In line 15, section 3, after the word "prosecution," insert "under this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CONNOLLY. I desire to offer an amendment to line 65, page 4. The clause as it stands in the bill reads:

Sixteenth, in the case of flour, if it is not composed of one single ground cereal.

I move to amend by striking out that clause. There is now universally in use throughout the United States a flour called by the millers "blended flour." It is composed of nine-tenths wheat and one-tenth corn.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. Let me say to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CONNOLLY] that the bill which passed the House in the last Congress did not contain this exact provision, but was amended in the Senate on the suggestion of the then Secretary of Agriculture. I think the committee has no objection to the amendment indicated.

Mr. CONNOLLY. If the committee will accept the amendment I have nothing further to say.

Mr. GAINES. What provision is there in this bill that prevents the commission of the fraud—mixing wheat with corn meal and calling it and selling it as "flour"?

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. The committee will accept the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. GAINES. The gentleman has not answered my question. As I understand, he concurs in the provision preventing this adulteration?

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. The bill is designed to prevent adulteration.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. CONNOLLY, it was agreed to.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. I now ask for a vote on the bill.

The question being taken, the bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CURTIS of Iowa, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

Mr. CURTIS of Iowa. There is no further business to be presented to-day from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering the Indian appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. HEPBURN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6896. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and in full compensation for all offices the salaries for which are specially provided for herein, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and fulfilling treaty stipulations for the various Indian tribes, namely:

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman: I desire to occupy a few moments of the time of the committee with reference to the Methodist Church matter which has been pending before the House for two entire days.

There is no government on earth that has treated its loyal people who lived in a section of the country which was controlled by the opposing forces so badly as this Government has treated the loyal people of the Southern States. In 1863, 1864, and 1865 the United States needed money to run the Government and carry on the war, and they also needed supplies for the Army in the localities where they were operating.

Now, I want to contrast the treatment of the two classes of men who furnished these supplies. A man in Pittsburg, or New York, or anywhere North, was called upon and he gave $400 in gold and received a bond for $1,000 bearing 6 per cent interest. This money was used for the prosecution of the war. That man has received for that bond $2,000 in the shape of interest, and the interest upon the coupons from the date they were paid amounts to $2,000 more. The bond can be sold now for about $1,200. Therefore that man in Pittsburg, or New York, or elsewhere in the North, who contributed $400 to the cause, has received in return $5,200.

A man living in that locality would not have dared to be disloyal to the Government. It would have been as much as his life was worth, either in New York or Pittsburg, or, in fact, in any other part of the Northern States, to be disloyal or to hesitate to give his support to the Government, either in personal service or in upholding its credit.

Now, what has the Government done for the people who contributed supplies to the Federal Army in the Southern States? The loyal men in the State of Tennessee or Alabama took their wagons and carried corn, meat, and other supplies to the Army. The man who did so received from the quartermaster a receipt for the articles which he furnished. It must be remembered that he carried these supplies to the Federal Army at the risk of his life. He did it at the risk of the destruction of all that he had on earth. He did it at the risk a man incurs in giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the country in which he lives.

Take the man who carried 400 bushels of corn to the Federal Army. That corn was worth $400 in gold at that time. What has he received for it? That loyal man who risked his life and gave his property in the support of the Union, what treatment has he received at the hands of the Government? He has been for thirty-five or thirty-eight years asking not for the $5,200 that you give to the man in the North, at Pittsburg or some other Northern city, who furnished $400 in gold to the Government, but he is simply asking that that $400 which is due to him for this grain—the grain being fully worth that price—shall be paid for it, simply and only the price that the officer who bought the grain promised should be paid to him.

Well, these matters were brought before you for consideration. The accounts were presented. You appointed a commission. The loyal man came here before that commission and submitted his claim. No question was raised but that he furnished the corn. That was all right. But after his evidence was submitted, some man comes and testifies that the claimant some time during the war gave a Confederate soldier a crust of bread or a cup of milk, or possibly an entire breakfast. Of course he did—perhaps a neighbor's son, perhaps a relative. Any decent man would have done this. It would not have been safe for him to refuse anyone a crust of bread. The whole community, whether Union or Confederate, would have denounced such meanness. Any brave Union soldier would have denounced it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. I would like to have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman will proceed for five minutes longer.

There was no objection.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Now, Mr. Chairman, that was a pretty hard case. But there are worse cases than that. Down in my district a very good citizen furnished his supplies to the Government in the same way. He was a Union man; he voted against secession, and when the armies came he did not hesitate to furnish them with supplies. He received vouchers from the proper officers, and came here and sought payment. All the evidence was produced that was necessary; but, now, upon what grounds was the claim rejected?

The proof was positive that the supplies were furnished to the Federal Army; that the prices charged were reasonable. They could not prove that he gave a crust of bread or a cup of milk to a Confederate soldier, and therefore the commission had to hunt up some other ground upon which to reject this loyal man's claim. I hold in my hand the third general report of the Southern Claims Commission. It contains, on page 221, the decision in the case of Lindsay Allen, of Russellville, Franklin County, Ala. His claim was rejected. The grounds for objection are as I will read:

This claimant professes to have been loyal to the United States, and his witnesses testify to his loyal reputation and to his very strong expressions of condemnation of the Confederacy and its leaders; yet he was never personally threatened, molested, or injured on account of his Union sentiments. Yet one of the witnesses, who expresses the opinion that Mr. Allen was a Union man, says: "Threats against Union men were constantly in circulation during the war, and he knows that such threats were in several instances carried into effect. Five Union men were shot and thrown from a bluff within 6 or 7 miles of claimant, and another was hung in Marion County, Ala., all because of their Union sentiments. They were noncombatants, connected with no army, and two of them were between 60 and 70 years old when killed." The loyalty of the claimant and his escape from personal injury are wholly irreconcilable with the facts above recited.

[Laughter and applause.]

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Now, Mr. Chairman, that is typical of the proceedings of the Southern Claims Commission.

In the same report and on the same page the claim of Asa F. Allen, from Athens, Ala., was rejected. The commission gravely say:

Mr. Allen was never threatened nor molested.

The next case was that of Francis B. Appliny. The commission reject his claim, and say:

He was not molested, but pursued his usual avocations in peace. He swears to loyal sympathies, and a couple of witnesses support him, but no facts or acts of loyalty are detailed in support of his claim to loyalty. We are not therefore satisfied with the sufficiency of the evidence of loyalty.

There was no fraud ever put upon the Government equal to the fraud of that commission. It was organized simply for the purpose of rejecting Southern claims. I could read very many instances where they rejected claims simply because the claimant, who was proved to be loyal, gave a breakfast or a dinner to a Confederate soldier. But the Lindsay Allen case is one in which they admit that the proofs are perfect as to the loyalty of the claimant, but they say because he was not killed, because he still lives, that fact is entirely irreconcilable with the proof of his loyalty.

Mr. BRUCKER. That fact, they say, is conclusive evidence that he was not loyal.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Is conclusive evidence, in their opinion, that he was not loyal.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MAHON], in citing the action of other governments, has called attention to the fact that every claim produced by the citizens of France for furnishing war supplies was instantly paid. So with other countries.

Now, Mr. Chairman, bad as is the case about supplies, how is it about churches? No government on earth ever failed before to give compensation for churches that were used or destroyed by an army while occupying a country. The necessity for taking down or using churches often occurs. Soldiers were sick and had to be cared for. I have a bill before this Congress, on which there is a favorable report, for compensation for a church that was torn down for the purpose of building chimneys for the cantonment. When this was done the trustees of the church were assured that this great Government would compensate them for it. We have the certificate of the officer in command, Major-General Stanley, that the church was taken possession of in pursuance of his orders and that it was destroyed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HOPKINS. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have three minutes and a half more time.

There was no objection.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Now, I appeal to this House, in considering these things, to consider them in the light of Christianity and justice. These church claims do not amount to much. All that the people ask is that we help them to rebuild edifices erected for the glory and worship of God, edifices used in the cause of humanity, used as hospitals for sick and wounded soldiers while they were in a country where they had no other sufficient shelter, or torn down, as I have already instanced.

Another church in my district is the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Athens. In that case the Federal authorities took possession of the church because it was very near a depot, and they used it during the greater part of the war as a warehouse. They took out all the benches and utterly destroyed the interior. After the war was over the quartermaster offered them $2,000, but they said that was not enough. The proof was positive that $6,000 was necessary to restore it so that it could be used as a house of worship. During the discussion the quartermaster was ordered away, and although he offered them this amount, they have been knocking at the doors of Congress for twenty-five years, asking simply for the $2,000 which the reports of the Federal officers show were justly due to these people for the use of and damage to their building.

It is true that in some cases the people have borrowed money and rebuilt their churches, but the debt is still hanging over them. They borrowed the money under the implied pledge that the money should be paid, a pledge in which they placed confidence. The interest has been running on. They have been struggling under reverses and adversities, to which all the people of the South have been subjected, and now, when there are other cases on the Calendar which appeal to you in stronger language than I can give utterance to—the Florence Masonic Lodge, the La Grange College, the Huntsville Normal College, the Decatur Masonic Lodge, and a case high upon the Calendar, which you will be called to vote for soon, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Huntsville—I appeal to every man who believes in the principles of Masonry to give favorable consideration to the bills which will enable the destroyed lodges to be rebuilt. I appeal to every man who believes in the cause of education to lend his voice and vote in aiding us to restore public edifices of learning. I appeal to every man who believes in the living God to vote for the bills to repair the damage done to the buildings which were for His glory, honor, and worship. [Applause.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

At the Round Valley Agency, Cal., $1,500.

Mr. SHERMAN. I move to strike out lines 9 and 10 on page 5. It is a printer's mistake that those lines appear there. The Round Valley Agency has been put in charge of the principal of a school at that point.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 5 strike out all of lines 9 and 10, as follows:
"At the Round Valley Agency, Cal., $1,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

At the Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., $1,500.

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Chairman, I am very much surprised that this House should have stricken out, without any discussion whatever, the provision in the bill that has just passed the House which prohibits the sale of adulterated flour. There are certain manufacturers who mix flour and corn meal and sell it for pure flour. It is not only an outrageous fraud on the man who consumes the flour, but it goes further than that. It breaks down the manufacturer who undertakes to make genuine flour.

It is a deliberate fraud upon the people of the country that here in this city of intelligence and wealth, sobriety and good morals, we should stand by and let such an outrage be perpetrated upon the people without calling it to the attention of Congress and to the country. Think of it, Mr. Chairman. Suppose a mother having a sick child is directed by her physician to go out into the market and buy flour. Suppose she buys this adulterated stuff. What is the result? Why, instead of giving her the genuine flour prescribed by the physician, she gets, ignorantly, this fraud. It is not only a fraud upon her, but it is a fraud upon the man who is laboring to give us better food and to build up the flour industries of the country.

In my State, Mr. Chairman, they are complaining against it. There they have splendid mills, and they tell me and write me—and they are not selfish people—that they can no longer continue to give my city and people a genuine article of flour when such amalgamated rot and stuff as this is permitted to be palmed off on an intelligent people as flour.

Now, Mr. Chairman, is it the business of this House to perpetrate frauds upon this country? The advocates of this measure tell us that it is a big business in their city and in their neighborhood, and for that reason ask us to permit it. A fine thing to come up here and ask men who want to do the clean thing and give a clean, unadulterated thing to their people to eat, to say, "It is the business of my people to make it and you must not oppose it."

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to frauds of all sorts. I have been trying to cure the "fraud of 1873," and now I stand here trying to call the attention of this country to another fraud that has been perpetrated upon these people by a Republican Congress. It seems to me it is easier to pass a fraud through this House than to pass anything else.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if a man thinks he can not make an honest living by giving us honest flour, let him be honest enough and decent enough, at least to the sick people of this country, to brand this mixture "meal flour;" and then if a man goes and buys it, he does so with his eyes open. I think, Mr. Chairman, that an outrage such as this is should be called to the attention of this honorable body; and I trust the Senate will reject the amendment, striking out the prohibitory provision.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the Tongue River Agency, Mont., $1,500.

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I was struck by the force of the remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee, and I, like him, deprecate very much the fact that this House has set a precedent in allowing adulterated food to come into this District so far as it concerns flour and corn meal—in other words, that it permits the mixture of corn meal and flour; for in such a measure we set a precedent to the entire country and in effect to every legislature in the Union to permit a thing of this kind to go on and to have the adulteration of flour. I agree with the gentleman that this matter has been complained of all over the country; that during this last year, when flour was high, people have indulged in the adulteration of flour, and that the adulteration of flour by meal was so great that sometimes it could be detected.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SHERMAN. The gentleman is not only not speaking to this bill, but is speaking on a matter that has already been disposed of by the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. KLEBERG. I have the right to consume the remainder of my five minutes, and I will proceed in order.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. A post-mortem examination is always proper.

Mr. KLEBERG. If we can not have the reading of the bill and not have a vote, I do not think it is any crime to denounce it after it has been rushed through under whip and spur. I believe there are sufficient members on this floor opposed to such practices, if they had understood that bill, to have defeated the amendment to strike out this provision which prohibits the adulteration of flour and meal. Now, it is not only the deleterious effect that it has upon our own people, not only the injury it inflicts upon domestic commerce, but just the minute it is found out in the foreign market that we are not selling a clean article of flour complaints will come from abroad and injure every farmer who is raising wheat and every miller who is trying to make a clean article of flour. I do not want to trespass upon the time of the House, but I simply want to protest against any such adulteration in

food, whether in this District or in any State of the Union; and I say this is encouraging adulteration in every State, and therefore I protest against it.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I desire to be heard on the other side of this amendment just a moment in reply to the last two gentlemen who attacked the bill which has just passed the House.

Mr. SHERMAN. I would like to know what the amendment is.

A MEMBER. To strike out the last word.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I beg leave simply to say that the amendment which the gentleman attacks was not originally in this bill which was passed; it was not a part of the bill as reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia and which we asked the House of Representatives to pass. That bill was an attempt to protect the people of the District of Columbia in the purchase of pure food. The amendment which these gentlemen complain of was that of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CONNOLLY], and which the committee or the House of Representatives adopted, attaching it to the bill, and the Committee on the District of Columbia is not responsible for that.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Certainly.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I only want to inquire, if this bad effect of this amendment was known by the gentlemen who are now so promptly and quickly after the passage of the bill assailing it, whether it was not the duty of the two gentlemen to have sounded a brief note of warning just before the catastrophe and not wait to blow the whistle of alarm after it was all over. [Laughter.]

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think one of the gentlemen—at least I can testify to one—was doing his best to give his opposition to the measure. The bill passed before he knew it, it seems.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Before he knew it? [Laughter.]

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Is he not such a Christian gentleman, then, that he will extend the sanction of his forgiveness to gentlemen on this side who did not know anything about it? [Laughter.]

Mr. RICHARDSON. Perhaps so.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

At the Yankton Agency, S. Dak., $1,600; in all, $86,500.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to change the words "eighty-six thousand five hundred" to "eighty-five thousand." That change is made necessary by the agency being stricken out on the former page.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For contingencies of the Indian service, including traveling and incidental expenses of Indian agents and of their offices, and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; also traveling and incidental expenses of five special agents, at $3 per day when actually employed on duty in the field, exclusive of transportation and sleeping-car fare, in lieu of all other expenses now authorized by law; for pay of employees not otherwise provided for, and for pay of the five special agents, at $2,000 per annum each, $40,000: *Provided*, That each special agent, supervisor of schools, or other official charged with the investigation of Indian agencies and schools in the pursuit of his official duties shall have power to administer oaths and to examine on oath all officers and persons employed in the Indian service, and all such other persons as may be deemed necessary and proper.

Mr. DOCKERY. Reserving the point of order on the last proviso, I would like to have the gentleman explain in regard to this. It seems to be a new provision.

Mr. SHERMAN. It is a new provision; that is correct. It was put in to meet this objection: These officers are sent out to make investigations and they have no right to administer oaths, and it is often a source of inconvenience and expense to procure the presence of an officer who has that right.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, that seems to be a proper provision.

The Clerk read as follows:

To pay the expense of purchasing goods and supplies for the Indian service, and pay of necessary employees; advertising, at rates not exceeding regular commercial rates; inspection, and all other expenses connected therewith, including telegraphing, $45,000.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I would like the gentleman to explain the increase in the paragraph last read.

Mr. SHERMAN. That is an increase, Mr. Chairman, of $5,000 over the appropriation of last year. This appropriation is used for advertising bids to be presented and for operating the various warehouses, telegraph bills, inspectors, etc. The bids are opened and afterwards the goods are examined, and all that sort of thing. The Commissioner says that the increase is necessary principally for advertising. Last year there was a considerable deficiency, and it is necessary to increase it.

Mr. DOCKERY. I would like to have the chairman, the gentleman from New York, explain the $25,000 in the next paragraph.

Mr. SHERMAN. The Secretary of the Interior informs us:

The law requires that contracts for transportation of goods and supplies shall be advertised and let to the lowest bidder (act March 3, 1877, section 1, 19 Statutes, 291). So the amount to be spent depends upon the number of pounds to be transported. As has been said, the quantity of goods purchased for Indians has been increasing, and consequently transportation has been increasing. In 1890 $300,000 was appropriated for transportation; then $290,000 for two years, and since then, $275,000. For the fiscal year 1897, there was a deficiency of about $7,500. This will be greater for 1898, even if no more pounds are transported, for the reason that transportation rates are higher.

Mr. DOCKERY. Was there an actual deficiency last year?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes; and he estimates that it will be larger than that this year.

The Clerk read as follows:

For necessary expenses of transportation of such goods, provisions, and other articles for the various tribes of Indians provided for by this act, including pay and expenses of transportation agents and rent of warehouses, $300,000.

Mr. SHERMAN. I offer this amendment, to follow line 25, page 10:

For expenses of citizens serving without compensation, appointed by the President, $4,000.

That is precisely similar to the provision that was in the bill in years past.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For interest on $330,257.92, at 5 per cent per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the ninth and thirteenth articles of treaty of January 20, 1825, and treaty of June 22, 1855, $19,512.89; in all, $30,032.89.

For expenses of the commission of citizens serving without compensation, appointed by the President under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April 10, 1869, $4,000.

Mr. SHERMAN. I move to strike out the last four lines, as that is the provision inserted by an amendment on the other page. It was erroneously inserted at this point in the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the erection and completion of suitable buildings for an industrial boarding school on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, $35,000, to be immediately available and to be reimbursable.

Mr. DOCKERY. This is a new item, and I desire to ask some explanation.

Mr. SHERMAN. That and the following item are new. On motion of the gentleman from Minnesota, $75,000 was divided, and it was specially desired that a portion of it should be expended for the two schools.

Mr. DOCKERY. The amount appropriated for the two is no larger than the amount formerly appropriated?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, it is $5,000 larger than the estimate. The estimate was $125,000; so that if you should strike out, on page 13, the word "five," you would make it the same as the estimate.

Mr. DOCKERY. I suggest whether or not the two paragraphs should not come in ahead of schools, on page 43 of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. No; because it is under the head of "Treaty stipulations," and if it goes over there, it would be a gratuity.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. It seems to me this whole bill is full of sections and paragraphs increasing the expenditures of the Government, and instead of the majority in power in the House restricting expenditures, they seem to be more extravagant than ever. Now, in view of the fact that we have continually, nearly every day, been hearing of the falling revenues of the Government, that expenditures exceed the revenues—in view of the fact that Saturday's report shows that we fell off $225,000 below the receipts—it seems to me that we ought to commence and retrench expenditures. Everywhere all over the country the burdens of taxation are falling with heavy weight upon the shoulders of labor.

The President, in an interview printed in yesterday's New York Journal, laments the condition that the laborer is confronted with, and says as a remedy that restriction be placed upon further immigration to this country—"that it is impossible to protect labor against foreign competition." If there is to be unrestricted immigration, surely these are bad conditions. We were informed in the last campaign that the protective tariff the party was going to give the country would insure prosperity to the laborer. Now the President of the United States says that "nothing will bring prosperity unless we restrict immigration." A few years ago we used to hear the refrain that Uncle Sam was rich enough to give us all a farm. The President of the United States, in effect, says, "We have not got any farm; we are bankrupt; we are mortgaged, and about to go into bankruptcy."

How do these conditions come about? In the last thirty years under Republican rule we have surrendered to Great Britain more than they ever expected to get in their wildest dreams through the aid of the scalping knife and tomahawk and the aid of hired Hessians. They allowed the foreigners through subtle influences to control our legislation and frame our laws, and that is what has brought us to this condition. We pay annually as a tribute to the foreign landholders in Great Britain about $200,000,000 and another $150,000,000 goes as a tribute to them for the franchises they own and control in this country. We have sent abroad

$350,000,000 more than we have brought in, and what have we to show for it? Nothing. It has gone as a tribute to monopolists abroad.

Not alone that, but they control our circulating medium. Our system of finance is at their dictation. This has largely come about under Republican rule, and we are face to face with these conditions. As was proven the other day by the leader of the House, the laborers in New England cotton factories can not any more compete with the ex-slaves in the Southern factories.

I heard a discussion here only a short time ago about the adulteration of food. Why, sir, in a country where such conditions exist, food must be adulterated in order that the people who labor may get cheaper food. [Laughter and applause.] And, sir, the Agricultural Department has lately sent experts to the slums of New York to investigate the cost of living of those who live in tenement houses; and those experts have brought out the remarkable fact that the dwellers in those slums are extremely extravagant, and that their poverty is due to their extravagance. We have it reported to us that in many instances they actually buy beefsteak and butter, and a recommendation is made in one case that they live on bananas, because, as is stated, there is in 10 cents' worth of bananas more nutriment than in 2 pounds of beefsteak. [Laughter.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I think my friend from Kansas is making fun. I have observed that during his service in past Congresses he has dwelt upon the miseries in Kansas. During this session I have not heard a word from him as representing the miseries of Kansas. That is an indication of progress.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. DINGLEY. I have but two or three minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I will say that Kansas is now under Populist rule, and has no more miseries. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENDERSON. That is misery enough in itself. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. DINGLEY. I am glad the gentleman from Kansas has risen here to-day (he usually does so when there is no question up of appropriation or increase of appropriation) and called upon this side of the House to unite with him in maintaining economy in the administration of the Government and in our appropriations. I am glad he has made that suggestion to-day; for I have observed that every proposition that has come up thus far for an increase of the appropriations as reported by the committee has received the vote of the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I want to correct the gentleman. I say that is not true. I have in a number of cases voted against appropriations.

Mr. DINGLEY. I think I have the floor, or at least I ought to have it. As to the matter immediately at issue, gentlemen on my right, as well as those on my left, who have seen the gentleman from Kansas passing between the tellers here on propositions for increase of appropriations, must judge for themselves as to the truth of the matter.

Taking seriously the suggestion of my friend, I certainly hope that the members of this House and the gentleman from Kansas himself, on the various propositions that may come up hereafter for increasing appropriations, will remember the injunction which our friend has bestowed and will endeavor to act according to the words that he has uttered here to-day, and not follow the bad example which he has given us in the past. [Applause.]

The Clerk read as follows:

For completing the necessary surveys within the Chippewa Indian Reservation in Minnesota, including expenses of examining and appraising pine lands, under the provisions of the act approved January 14, 1889, to be reimbursed to the United States out of proceeds of the sale of their lands, $50,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall allow, and there shall be paid out of this appropriation to the chief examiner of pine lands, appointed under the provisions of the act of January 14, 1889, his actual and necessary traveling expenses and expenses for subsistence while actually engaged in the discharge of his duties, not exceeding $3 per day, in addition to the per diem allowed him by law: *And provided further*, That there shall also be allowed the chief examiner, to be paid out of this appropriation, not to exceed $6 per month for office rent: *Provided further*, That all lands acquired and sold by the United States under the "act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January 14, 1889, shall be subject to the right of the United States to construct and maintain dams for the purpose of creating reservoirs in aid of navigation, and no claim or right of compensation shall accrue from the overflowing of said lands on account of the construction and maintenance of such dams or reservoirs. And the Secretary of War shall furnish the Commissioner of the General Land Office a list of such lands, with the particular tracts appropriately described, and in the disposal of each and every one of said tracts, whether by sale, by allotment in severalty to individual Indians, or otherwise, under said act, the provisions of this paragraph shall enter into and form a part of the contract of purchase or transfer of title.

Mr. CONNOLLY. I desire to make a point of order upon the three provisos embraced in the paragraph just read. I submit that each one of those provisos embraces new legislation, undertaking to amend provisions of law now on the statute book.

Mr. SHERMAN. The gentleman is correct as to the first two provisos, but incorrect as to the last, which is not new legislation, but is old. I admit that lines 15 to 25 are subject to a point of order; but if the gentleman will reserve his point I shall be glad to make a brief explanation of the reasons for incorporating those provisos in the bill.

Mr. CONNOLLY. As to the proviso beginning at line 25, it seems to me that it, as much as the other two provisos, is entirely new legislation. It is supplementary to the act of January 14, 1889, and provides—

That all lands acquired and sold by the United States under the "Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January 14, 1889, shall be subject to the right of the United States to construct and maintain dams for the purpose of creating reservoirs in aid of navigation, and no claim or right of compensation shall accrue from the overflowing of said lands on account of the construction and maintenance of such dams or reservoirs. And the Secretary of War shall furnish the Commissioner of the General Land Office a list of such lands, with the particular tracts appropriately described, and in the disposal of each and every one of said tracts, whether by sale, by allotment in severalty to individual Indians, or otherwise, under said act, the provisions of this paragraph shall enter into and form a part of the contract of purchase or transfer of title.

If that provision is anything on earth but an amendment of the act of 1889, I can not see it.

Mr. SHERMAN. The language which the gentleman has just read is identically the language of the last appropriation act. The gentleman will find it if he will take the trouble to look up that act.

Mr. CONNOLLY. That suggestion is entirely immaterial. If the provision was inserted out of order last year, that is no reason why it should go in now.

Mr. SHERMAN. It is a matter of indifference whether the provision was originally enacted out of order or in order, if it has once been enacted.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Our rules provide in substance that no new legislation shall be incorporated in an appropriation bill. This certainly is legislation. If it is not necessary, why put it in? If the act of 1889 is sufficent as it stands to accomplish this purpose, why do you seek to amend it by a provision on a general appropriation bill?

I would, as the gentleman from New York in charge of this bill suggests, reserve the point of order; but if it is out of order, I see no reason for merely reserving it, and think it had better be made at once and determined. Our rules prohibit that kind of legislation. If the rule is a good one, why not enforce it? As they stand to-day the House, under the rules, has its hands absolutely tied. We turn the House over to the Senate. We say we are unable to do anything of this kind, but you can put the amendment on in the Senate.

Then, when the amendment is put on it is brought back here, and the whole House is pocketed in the pockets of a conference committee and can not be heard. We can not raise the question then. It is too late. We tie our hands absolutely. We leave it all to the committee of conference, composed of members of the House, together with conferees on the part of the Senate, who may act in that roundabout way and violate our rules. I insist that it is not a sensible and it is not a reasonable way for the House to act any longer, and the best time to put a stop to it is right now.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, the statement as to the parliamentary situation of this paragraph made by the chairman of the committee is correct. All of the provisions embraced in lines 15 to 25, on page 14, are new legislation. But from line 25, on page 14, down to the close of the paragraph on the next page, is simply the reenactment of existing law, and therefore not new legislation.

Mr. CONNOLLY. If that is the law already, then why reenact it?

Mr. DOCKERY. It is the existing provision of the appropriation bill for the current year.

Mr. CONNOLLY. That provision can not fail. It is general and will survive after the appropriation is expended. This proviso is as perpetual as any law that Congress can pass if the last Congress passed it; and if so, as the gentleman states, then it is entirely unnecessary to reenact it here.

Mr. DOCKERY. I do not desire to take part in the contention between the gentlemen from Illinois as to that part of the paragraph following line 25, on page 14, for I do not know anything about it.

Mr. SHERMAN. That is the same provision as in the bill for the present fiscal year.

Mr. DOCKERY. I so understood. But I intended to reserve the point of order on the other provisions myself, because it seemed to me that they at least require explanation.

Mr. SHERMAN. I would like to have an opportunity of making the explanation.

Mr. DOCKERY. I would like to proceed for a moment longer, inasmuch as the gentleman from Illinois has criticised the rules.

As I understand it, under all administrations of the House, legislation has never been held to be in order on an appropriation bill except such as, being germane to the subject, would retrench expenditures by the reduction of the amount—reduction of salaries, etc., of persons employed by the Government. I sincerely hope

that the rule which prevailed in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses will be reenacted, because we are constantly confronted with situations where we could effect real reforms but for the provisions of the rule now operating forbidding any legislation upon an appropriation bill.

The old rule permitted legislation if it reduced expenditures. It proved to be a satisfactory rule, and commended itself, I think, generally to the country, and I hope the House, when we come to consider the adoption of rules, will restore the old provision that existed prior to the Fifty-first Congress.

As to the new paragraphs, against which the gentleman from Illinois has made the point of order, I know nothing.

Mr. HOPKINS. Before the gentleman takes his seat, I would suggest the reason that the change was made. The consensus of opinion in the House had agreed that it was bad legislation to enact on an appropriation bill any kind of legislation; that if it was a matter requiring new law, a bill should be introduced into the House, sent to a committee of the House, and formally adopted as a legislative measure, and it was believed to be an evil to permit, even in the shape of a proposition to reduce appropriations, a provision of new legislation to be incorporated in an appropriation bill.

Mr. DOCKERY. The gentleman from Illinois who has just taken his seat is theoretically right, but I think practically wrong. As a matter of fact, unless a bill has a great amount of pressure behind it, when offered as an independent measure it rarely passes through both bodies.

The question of the aggregate of appropriations is, of course, not only important now, because of the existing condition of the Treasury, but always so. If we desire to keep appropriations within proper limitations, we should have power to change a law which in the judgment of the House or the committee is unwise, so as to bring down appropriations.

I will not pursue this question further now, but will submit some observations when the rules are presented to the House.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CONNOLLY] will reserve his point of order, and is willing to hear an explanation of the paragraph, and is susceptible to being reasoned into a withdrawal of his point, I shall be glad to make an explanation. I admit that his point of order, as far as the first two provisos are concerned, is well taken, and if he intends to insist upon it, I will not burden him or the committee or unnecessarily consume time with an explanation with reference to the matter.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me to be idle to spend time in debate over it. I do insist on it. I think that we ought to enforce our own rules.

Mr. SHERMAN. Very well then; I will not waste any time in making an explanation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will sustain the point of order with reference to the first and second provisos, and overrule the point as to the third proviso.

Mr. DOCKERY. You ought to change the language of the third proviso to harmonize with the action just taken.

Mr. SHERMAN. I move to strike out the word "further."

Mr. CONNOLLY. Does the Chair hold that the last proviso is not new legislation?

The CHAIRMAN. He does. It is simply a repetition of an existing statute, and while the legislation may be unnecessary, that fact will not bring it within the scope of the rule which the gentleman has invoked.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Then I move to strike out that last proviso, as the pretext for holding it in is that we have already the law upon the statute book. That being the case, it is entirely useless to reenact what is now on the statute book in full life and force.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois moves to strike out the last proviso of the section.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON] a few minutes ago, in answer to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], suggested that we had prosperity in Kansas because the Populists were in power. I want to say to the House that by reason of abundant crops we, in the last twelve months, have paid off $50,000,000 of our indebtedness. [Applause on the Republican side.] That is a record every Kansan is proud of. But since the Populist party came into power one year ago there is evidence of mismanagement in every department. Last fall, for the first time in years, as a result of that mismanagement, our State warrants were stamped "Not paid for want of funds."

Mr. MCCORMICK. Are they not paying State warrants in the State of Kansas now as fast as they are presented?

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. State warrants are being stamped "Not paid for want of funds" as fast as they are presented, except in the case of a few laborers, where, by an arrangement with the Topeka banks, they have provided for borrowing the money. [Applause on the Republican side.] The people are proud of the Republican party, for it has made the United States the grandest nation in the world; it is the richest; it leads in manufacture, in agriculture, and in everything else that goes to make a great nation, while if the Populist party was in power in this country they would enact laws which would destroy every material interest that redounds to the public good. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] says that the condition of the State treasury of Kansas is in bad shape because the Populist party is in power. Let me state to the gentleman a few facts that probably he is not in possession of. Three years ago, when the Republican party succeeded the Populist party in Kansas, they found that there was a half million dollars of surplus in the treasury.

When they went out of power and the Populists succeeded them two years later, the treasury was bankrupt and warrants were stamped "Not paid for want of money," because of Republican extravagance in the two years they were in possession. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Now, since the Populists have gone in, and economy has set in again in Kansas, the warrants are being paid when presented.

In regard to the prosperity of the State of Kansas, seven years ago, when we began the agitation, there was a mortgage indebtedness on the homes and farms of $230,000,000 in that State. When we called attention to that fact, they said we were setting up a calamity howl and destroying the credit of the State. Since that time we have carried on that agitation. The people of Kansas have reduced that mortgage indebtedness, and the Republican papers are boasting that we have paid off $140,000,000 of the mortgage indebtedness of the State during the time that the Populists have been largely in control of the State.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I can not yield. Now, they told us at that time that the mortgage indebtedness of the State of Kansas stood for our prosperity, for our investments, etc. Hence if we have got rid of one hundred and forty-odd million dollars of our prosperity, according to Republican theories, then the State ought not to be prosperous. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman allow a question?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Not just now. I have just a few minutes. The Populist party since it came into power in Kansas has passed a great number of very wholesome laws, reducing the charges in the stock yards of Kansas City, and in that way will save to the pockets of the people of Kansas annually more than $200,000. They have enacted a text-book law, for publishing the schoolbooks of the State by the State, giving a saving to the people of the State who are endeavoring to secure an education for their children by sending them to school, and freeing them from the monopoly of the book trust. That saved many, many thousands of dollars a year, and will go on for some time to come.

They have also enforced the law against railroad corporations and reduced freights in many instances, making another saving of thousands of dollars to the people of Kansas. These reforms the Republicans failed to inaugurate or carry out while in power, and so the people of Kansas to-day realize the vast advantage there is in having the Populist party in power in Kansas compared with the Republican party.

Now, in regard to something the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] said in regard to my having voted to increase the appropriations: I do not think the gentleman would have said that if he had been in possession of the whole facts. The other day when the military appropriation bill was up, appropriating money for the Army, I offered an amendment that would have reduced the expenditures on that bill some $200,000, and every member of that side of the House, including the gentleman from Maine, if I recollect correctly, voted against that amendment. I am for curtailing expenditures where it will not cripple the public service; I am for increasing expenditures when it is for the benefit of the Government. I will vote against any expenditure of money where it goes to increase the earnings of any incorporation or any private individual who is not entitled to the same.

In the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, when the gentlemen over there were in the minority, many times we were reminded that this was "a billion-dollar country, you know!" [Laughter.] And I remember they made his life a burden on every occasion to the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Holman, now dead. They offered amendments all the way through, and it was always the habit of gentlemen on that side to remind gentlemen on this side that this was "a billion-dollar country," and that they did not believe in "cheeseparing economy." Well, I do not either——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. But I will vote for no extravagant expenditure for a corporate or private interest.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, the people of Kansas

expressed their opinion of the Populist administration in the last election. In the election last fall, when county officers and district judges were elected, the Republicans had an average majority of 30,000 over the combined opposition. [Applause on the Republican side.] The gentleman says they made certain promises. That is true, but they never made a pledge or a promise to the people of Kansas which they have kept.

They shouted themselves hoarse for a maximum freight rate bill; but with the senate, the house, the governor, and every State officer they failed to keep that pledge. [Applause on the Republican side.] The gentleman himself and every Populist from Kansas declared to the people of this country that if Kansas were sold under the hammer she would not bring sufficient to pay her debts. The Republicans have always claimed that if you would give the people of Kansas a show they would pay every dollar they owed; and they have demonstrated their ability by paying off fifty millions in the last year. [Applause.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the attention of the House to the statement made by the gentleman from Kansas, in which he attempts or purports to give the language of the President of the United States with reference to the present condition of labor in this country. I do not do so because of any purpose to speak by authority of the President, but I do it because I am unwilling to sit here and by my silence lead any man to understand that I believe one word of that statement. I will call attention to the language of the gentleman, and he said his justification for it was an interview with the President published in the New York Journal of yesterday; and here is the language of the gentleman from Kansas:

> These are bad conditions. We were informed in the last campaign that the protective tariff the party was going to give the country would insure prosperity to the laborer. Now the President of the United States says that "nothing will bring prosperity unless we restrict immigration."

I stop here to say that I deny that the President of the United States ever said any such thing and that the statement is absolutely without foundation in fact.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman deny the fact of the interview in the New York Journal?

Mr. GROSVENOR. It does not appear. There is no such interview in the New York Journal. I hold it in my hand.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman please read it?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I certainly will read it if I have time.

Now, says the gentleman from Kansas:

> A few years ago we used to hear the refrain that Uncle Sam was rich enough to give us all a farm. The President of the United States says we have not got any farm, that we are bankrupt, that we are mortgaged and about to go into bankruptcy.

I deny that the President of the United States ever said anything of that sort.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. The gentleman will permit me. I did not say that the President said that.

Mr. GROSVENOR. You certainly did. I am reading your language.

That is the trouble with the gentleman; he is always on his feet, and as usual has shown he is wholly irresponsible for his utterances. [Laughter.]

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I can assure the gentleman that what I did say was——

Mr. GROSVENOR. I have got what you did say.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I did not say that the President said that.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I say you did.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I say I did not.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I say you did. I can prove it. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] Let me read it again, and that is where the trouble comes in. It is this language which accounts for the gentleman's irresponsibility:

> A few years ago we used to hear the refrain that Uncle Sam was rich enough to give us all a farm. The President of the United States says "We have not got any farm; that we are bankrupt; that we are mortgaged and about to go into bankruptcy."

Now, let us see what further he said:

> The President, in an interview printed in yesterday's New York Journal, laments the condition that the laborer is confronted with, and says, as a remedy that restriction be placed upon further immigration to this country; "that it is impossible to protect labor against foreign competition."

I say in the interview quoted by the gentleman no such thing appears. Now, a word about this interview. I do not believe the President of the United States has ever given an interview on this question, and when you come to carefully examine what has been written in this paper, you will discover that a lady was taken into the presence of the President and introduced to him by a prominent Senator. She purports to give some of the private conversation. The President responded to some of her conversation, but no word such as has been quoted by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON] appears anywhere in the paper.

Coming now to the subject of immigration, she puts this language in the President's mouth—and, of course, Mr, Chairman, I neither affirm or deny that that language was used, although I have an opinion about it. Here is what he purports to have said about the immigration matter:

> "I have for a long time been in favor of restricting immigration," he said, decidedly, "and a great industrial disturbance like this accentuates the importance of acting promptly. As you know, the immigration bill now before Congress has passed the Senate, and I hope it will pass the House. In fact, I will use what personal influence I have with the House members to have the measure considered promptly and favorably. I think there is no doubt that it will be passed."

Is there a man on this floor who believes that the President of the United States ever said that? [Cries on the Republican side of "No, never!"] That will do for sensation mongers, but for nobody else. Do you believe, Mr. Chairman, that the President of the United States ever told a newspaper correspondent that he would use his personal influence with the members of this House to force a bill through the House? As a man of some experience and some knowledge, I make bold to say that he never used any such language. Now, then, nowhere has he used this language. She does put this into the mouth of the President, but the gentleman from Kansas——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio be allowed to proceed for five minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Let me point out to the gentleman from Kansas what the correspondent has said in support of his position, which, even if uttered by the President, never had that meaning. Let me read again what the gentleman says. Now, the President says that "nothing will bring prosperity unless we restrict immigration."

But what the correspondent says the President said was that "restriction is the first thing to be done if we expect prosperity to be permanent." The gentleman from Kansas said that the President said that was the only thing that would bring it, as though the President admitted that it had not come, while the correspondent undertook to say that the restriction of immigration would aid the bringing about of the permanent retention of the prosperity that we already have.

Now, I have gone over the whole of this alleged interview. The restriction of immigration is the first important thing to be done if we expect permanent prosperity; and beyond that the President has not said one word, and instead of the President's intimating or admitting that we did not have prosperity, he uses this language, referring to the strike in New England:

> The advices from other portions of the country indicate that times are very much improved and that the improvement, while gradual, is of a permanent and healthy character.

And yet the gentleman from Kansas has stood in his place on this floor and stated that the President of the United States had admitted that there was no prosperity, and he was looking away from the great principles he had advocated; that restriction of immigration was the only thing that would bring prosperity; while in fact the remainder of the very paragraph stated, in what purported to be the language of the President, that elsewhere throughout the country there is prosperity of a very marked and important character.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I shall not at this time go further. I wanted to correct at the moment what I understood to be an error that the gentleman by his eloquence and spontaneity had been led into. At the proper time I will point out to the gentleman how far the people of Kansas were able to pay their debts. I will point out to him how it was that the prices of their commodities advanced so that the condition between the Populistic prophecies and the Republican results enabled them to get $145,000,000 off from the books of Kansas.

I will point out to him how the labor interests of my district are being improved day by day, earning through September, October, November, and December more than twice as much per diem and working more than double the amount of time than under the Wilson-Gorman bill.

I will not occupy the time now. Let it be sufficient to say that this spasmodic declaration of poverty and ruin and failure in this country falls without the slightest weight upon the ears of intelligent men. [Applause.]

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I want to say just one word. I regret that this discussion has been so prolonged [laughter on the Republican side], to the annoyance of my Republican brothers, but the very frequent reference to myself by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] compels me to make some reply, if the House will indulge me for a few minutes.

Now, this interview, Mr. Chairman, is from a reputable New York journal. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.] I happen to know personally this lady; I know that she is reliable; she to all appearance was the accredited representative of this great metropolitan daily journal; therefore I assumed, of course, that she had had this interview with the President, and I have no doubt of its truth.

Now, then, the gentleman from Ohio tries to make it appear that the President does not now say that the permanent prosperity of this country depends on the restriction of immigration.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Not at all.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Now, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. GROSVENOR. The gentleman will allow me——

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I will read exactly——

Mr. GROSVENOR. The gentleman will allow me——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kansas yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. No, I can not; because I have but five minutes.

Mr. GROSVENOR. You will have plenty of time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas declines to yield.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas (reading)—

I have for a long time——

Mr. GROSVENOR. I tried to call the attention of the gentleman——

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I decline to yield. I hope the Chair will protect me in my rights. I have not very many here, but I hope to be protected in the few I have.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will protect the gentleman.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. The gentleman from Ohio need not seek an opportunity to keep me from presenting my case. He is amply capable of presenting his own case. If he will give me my way in my own time I will present my case, and he no doubt will have the opportunity to present his. Here is what the President says:

"I have for a long time been in favor of restricting immigration," he said decidedly; "and a great industrial disturbance like this accentuates the importance of acting promptly."

"A great industrial disturbance!" "A great industrial disturbance." Not a small disturbance, but a great one in a country where the gentleman from Ohio says we have prosperity! What does "great" mean? "A great industrial disturbance" down in the New England States—in the very heart of the manufacturing region, where, if protection were going to "protect" and promote industry, it certainly ought to have done the good work before this.

The President says further:

As you know, the immigration bill now before Congress has passed the Senate, and I hope it will pass the House. In fact, I will use what personal influence I have with the House members to have the measure considered promptly and favorably.

And no doubt he will succeed, because I am informed that very little of the Republican "pie" has been distributed yet. And in view of that fact the "boys" will be ready to march when he tells them, as the gentlemen on the other side were ready to march when the Speaker said "March" before the committee assignments were made at the last session.

The President further says:

I think there is no doubt that it will be passed. I have held for some time that we can not avoid serious industrial disturbances if we leave the gates of our country wide open and allow immigrants to come here when our own people are not fully employed.

In other words, we must have "serious industrial disturbances" if we allow unrestricted immigration from foreign countries. Is not that an admission that this is the first and most necessary thing; and is it not an abandonment of the policy of protection, which it was claimed was going to cure the evils of society in the United States? The President further says:

The restriction of immigration is the first important thing to be done if we expect permanent prosperity.

And is that not an admission that Uncle Sam has not longer any room or opportunities left?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON] has expired.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I ask for unanimous consent to occupy five minutes more.

There was no objection.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. The President proceeds to say what I was about to read:

"Restriction of immigration is the first important thing to be done if we expect permanent prosperity. I hope the strike will not extend throughout the textile industries," continued the President earnestly.

That is an admission, as I claimed in my former remarks, that the President has abandoned the hope of bringing permanent prosperity to the country through the so-called Dingley bill. He falls back on this statement, that now we must pass laws restricting immigration into this country. He says that this is the first great step, "the first important thing"—not the second, but the first—so that it takes precedence of the Dingley bill as a prosperity bringer. What does this all mean? It means the breaking down of the protective-tariff system as a means of increasing the prosperity of the country, of advancing the welfare of those who work by daily labor in the manufacturing establishments of this country.

Prosperity, the President says, has come to some parts of the country. What parts? Why, out in Kansas and Nebraska, the two States that gave the largest vote for Mr. Bryan in the last election. How did prosperity come there? It came in part through the misfortune of other countries—through a failure of the wheat and other food crops in the Asiatic countries, in the Argentine Republic, in Australia, in northern Europe, because of the failure of rain. Because of deficient production abroad, we were the only country that had any surplus of wheat to sell. On the other hand, we had in our country an abundant crop because of seasonable weather during the whole growing period.

Does the gentleman from Ohio contend that Mr. HANNA, Mr. McKinley, Mr. DINGLEY, or any of the great leaders of the Republican party, brought temperate weather or seasonable weather to that portion of the country? Did they control the rainfall in this country as well as in foreign lands? Is it reasonable to suppose that Mr. HANNA would have given Kansas and the adjacent States abundance of rain in the midsummer when they needed it and left his own State of Ohio to swelter in the heat of the summer for one hundred and six days without a drop? [Laughter and applause.] And yet gentlemen on the other side claim credit for what they call a year of prosperity!

My friend from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] thinks that all of this prosperity has come to the State because the Republican party is in power in the nation. But I do not agree with him. That is not the cause at all. It came from conditions, Mr. Chairman, beyond the control or the power of the Republican party.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. Will my colleague allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Certainly.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. Did not the Dingley bill do something for Kansas? Was it not responsible for the increase in the price of wool in our State from 7 cents to 15 cents a pound? [Applause on the Republican side.] Was it not responsible for the increase in the value of cattle and sheep—the increase in the value of sheep being from 90 cents to $3.50 a head?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Oh, the gentleman from Kansas knows just as well as I do that there is no great amount of wool raised in Kansas, and hence that it was not largely beneficial to the people of the State. It did benefit some——

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. There are over 2,000,000 sheep in Kansas to-day.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas (continuing). But I can tell him, and I will tell this House, that for every man who is engaged in raising and selling sheep a hundred are using the goods produced from them; and it certainly could not be seriously contended that any marked increase in the price of wool, woolen goods, would be of any material advantage to them. But that is the logic of the gentleman, and that is a sample of the logic that is generally used by the other side of the House in connection with questions of this character.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to take up any longer the time of the House in the discussion of this matter; and, as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] has intimated, we may take this subject up some other time and consider it at much greater length. I shall be very glad to meet him at any time, especially on the question of the Dingley bill bringing prosperity to the country. I think I can furnish the gentleman and the House with some illustrations which may be of interest to them.

Has it come to this, sir, that the great Republic which our forefathers established to be a notable example to all the world as the asylum for the oppressed and downtrodden of all nations—has it come to this, that we must declare now to the nations of the world, in the face of all of our claims in the past, that monopoly of opportunity has set in here, and that the people are better off abroad than those in our own land? That the same laws which have brought about distress and suffering in other countries have produced precisely the same conditions here? I believe for my part that the gates should be thrown wide open, so that any man on the face of God's earth who desires to improve his condition and better his fortunes shall be permitted to make his home here in this land, under a Government which we have received as an inheritance from our forefathers, an inheritance to be transmitted to posterity for all time to come. [Applause.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I do not feel quite clear that it would be wise or prudent to accept the challenge of the gentleman from Kansas to discuss these matters at some other time, for the reason that he is too perfect in evasion to justify any man in trying to keep up with him. [Laughter.]

A few minutes ago he shouted out at the top of his voice that it was Populism largely in Kansas that made times prosperous and that paid off the debt of the State.

Now, when he is driven from that position, he says that it was the scarcity of food somewhere. Did the Populists make food scarce somewhere? [Laughter.] It was the Populists that killed the cattle with murrain some place, was it not? [Laughter.] I have never made such a charge as that against the Populists in my life. When was it that the Populists caused the advance in

beef cattle in the State of Kansas? How did they get at it? Tell me, my Populist friends, so I can invoke your aid still further.

When was it and how was it that the Populists came into the State of Ohio, where there are 75,000 woolgrowers who are voters, and lifted the price of their wool from 14 and 15 cents a pound to 29 and 31 cents a pound? How did they do that? Did the sheep die somewhere? [Laughter.] And if so, was it the Populists that killed them? My impression has always been that the Democrats and the dogs were a little hard on sheep, but I never knew that the Populists were. [Laughter.]

Now, I want to tell the gentleman that that which I came on the floor to deny he has not referred to. I desire that he will now allow me to say that the point wherein I tried to correct him a moment ago was this: He said I denied that the President said that immigration was necessary to the permanent prosperity of the country. Everybody who heard me knows that I said nothing of the kind, and no man knows it better than the gentleman from Kansas, who refuses to allow me to correct him.

He knows that I was arguing that the President had said, inferentially at least, that prosperity had come, and that the restriction of immigration would be an adjunct beneficial to the retention or the creation of permanent prosperity. That is what I said. But let me call the attention of the gentleman to this statement of his. I charge that when he used this language he used language that was not true:

> The President of the United States says we haven't got any farm; that we are bankrupt; that we are mortgaged and about to go into bankruptcy.

I said that the President never said that. I say that now. I will face the world in arms to vindicate the President of the United States from the charge of being a common falsifier. [Applause and laughter.] The gentleman has occupied his time, and has made no reference to that statement. There it is. It is in the RECORD now. I hope it will be in the RECORD to-morrow morning. Certainly the gentleman has said it. There it is. There is not any getting away from it, and yet he would make these platitudes take the place——

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman permit me?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Always. That is one difference between the gentleman from Kansas and the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I presume there is not a man on the floor who understood me to intend to quote the President literally. I said those words in connection with others that have come true, meaning that everyone present should understand that that was what the President's language really meant.

Mr. GROSVENOR. That is all right. I yield no further. Now, let us see. The gentleman ought to employ a lawyer and not try to defend himself until he sees the indictment. Here is what he says:

> Now the President of the United States says nothing will bring prosperity unless we restrict immigration.

That was as utterly without foundation as was the others.

> A few years ago we used to hear the refrain that Uncle Sam was rich enough to give us all a farm. The President of the United States says we have not got any farm; that we are bankrupt; that we are mortgaged and about to go into bankruptcy.
>
> Oh, what a tangled web we weave
> When first we practice to deceive.

[Laughter.]

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. SHERMAN. I rise to a point of order. Debate on this amendment was exhausted something like an hour or two ago.

Mr. GREENE. I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. SHERMAN. I think we ought to get along to another section.

Mr. GREENE. I have the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me this is a kind of field day for the different States of the American Union. We have been having a sort of general "round-up" here about Ohio and Kansas and the effect of the Populist party being in power in the latter State. The gentleman on my right [Mr. CURTIS of Kansas] has depicted in horrifying terms what the Populists have done for the State of Kansas. I am proud to say that I stand before this House as coming from a State that gave the largest Populist majority of any State in the Union; a State every officer of which is a Populist save one, and he is a Bryan Democrat; a State with the smallest percentage of illiteracy of any State in the Union; a State which is the home of Mr. Bryan. I repeat, I am proud that I come from that State. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

I am glad to say, too, that we took charge of the State when it had been in the hands of the Republican party from the time it was admitted to the Union, and I am proud in connection with that to say that we have put some of the leading Republicans of that State in the penitentiary since we took charge of its affairs. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.] When we got control of it, we found the State treasurer short in his accounts nearly $800,000, and he is now in the penitentiary, under the control of a Populist warden, doing time and studying "sound money" and how to preserve "national honor." [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

We found the auditor of the State in the hole for about $35,000. He is on the road to the penitentiary, where he, too, can join his fellows in their efforts to "preserve the credit of the State." We found every head of a State institution in the State, upon investigation by a committee appointed by a Populist legislature, to be short in his accounts. And that is not all. We found that the credit of the State had run down until State warrants were being hawked about the country for 94 and 95 cents on the dollar, and in one year under Populism Nebraska warrants are selling at 1½ cents premium. The school fund is no longer stolen, but is paid out to educate our children, and in the management of our State institutions thousands of dollars have been saved to the taxpayers, and the statehouse has ceased to be a den of thieves.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. GREENE. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Does my friend intend to tell the Republican majority here that the Republican majority in Nebraska did not maintain the public credit?

Mr. GREENE. That is what I said.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. And when the Populists came in afterwards they did maintain the public credit?

Mr. GREENE. I mean to say that they did not only fail to maintain the public credit, but they stole the State blind from Dan to Beersheba [laughter], and I am here to say, in the language of the poet, that we have not only put lots of them in the penitentiary, but "still there's more to follow." [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. MERCER. Mr. Chairman, I crave the indulgence of the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs while I make reply to the remarks of my colleague [Mr. GREENE]. In our State, as in other States of the Union, the average Populist is full of cyclone. [Laughter.] He makes a good deal of fuss, and by fooling the people part of the time he aspires and is elected to office, but after the people open their eyes and see anew they stop the imposition.

Now, what the gentleman has said in reference to two of the State officials of Nebraska is partially true. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] However, he might criticise some of the present State officials, who are Populists, without missing the truth. A few Republican officials in Nebraska—less than half a dozen—have violated our laws, and in so doing have injured the Republican party temporarily, but, thanks to Republican officials and a Republican sentiment, those same officials have been prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary.

A county treasurer in my home county was found to be a defaulter, but, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of this House, a Republican county attorney and a Republican court sent him to the penitentiary for a term of years. [Applause on the Republican side.] The State treasurer of our State did embezzle some of the funds, but a Republican county official and a Republican court sent him to the penitentiary for twenty-one years. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. GREENE. Is not the attorney-general a Democrat?

Mr. MERCER. Why, Mr. Chairman, the attorney-general of our State—and this is the first time the Populists have had an attorney-general—did bring suit against the bondsmen of the defaulting State treasurer, but he made such a miserable, blundering mess of it that he was laughed out of court and forced to begin the case de novo. He was so badly frightened that he took a day off to repair his fences. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. GREENE. I want to ask you this question.

Mr. MERCER. I do not yield.

Mr. GREENE. Did not the supreme court sustain the attorney-general?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. MERCER. Mr. Chairman, the Republican officials of the State of Nebraska have left nothing undone to convict criminals within the party, and I am pleased to add that the Republicans of the State rejoice at their success. But as much can not be said of the Populist party in our State. Why, the Populists may talk about applying remedies, but they went and searched with dark lanterns in many counties last year to find Populists with crooked records to put them in nomination for county offices, and in two counties they discovered gay deceivers, men known to have violated one of the Ten Commandments, and they said they thought such men would run ahead of the ticket. They nominated and elected them and they did lead the ticket. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, just the other day the assistant to the superintendent of the deaf and dumb asylum at Omaha, Nebr., a good Populist, was found selling railroad transportation to obtain a few dollars—transportation given him by the State; and now he is under investigation by a Populist State board which has spent $10,000 investigating trumped-up charges against Republican officials, and will most likely ask for another appropriation to defend this erring brother [laughter]; and, mind you, he was a new importation from the State of Kansas. [Renewed laughter.] I could cite you a great many cases in the State of Nebraska, if I had time, where Populist officials have either been embezzlers or have been short in their accounts, and wherever Populist county attorneys were in office they never prosecuted a case. I think they lie awake at nights hoping these men will escape liability. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, I love my State, and I respect her people, and I am free to add that, irrespective of politics, her people, for intelligence, sobriety, good morals, and good government, take rank with any State in the Union. I do not think any political party should be placed on a par with an erring member, but I also feel that no guilty man should escape. In saying this I represent the Republican party of Nebraska. I notice this difference in our State between Republican and Populist officials: When a Republican officeholder violates the laws within the jurisdiction of other Republican officials, he is prosecuted and punished as he should be; but when a Populist officeholder commits the same offense, but under the jurisdiction of Populist officials, he is permitted to go scot-free.

Mr. Chairman, in our State, unfortunately, the Populist party is in power. We have fusion there, but the affliction is only temporary. Last year we decreased the majority in our State 12,000 over the year when Mr. Bryan was running for President; and while at the time of the Presidential election the Republicans were in power, last year the Populists had full control of all the State institutions and were strongly intrenched in half the counties of the State.

But, Mr. Chairman, there are some things that I can charge against Populist officials in our State which time will not allow——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MERCER. I ask five minutes more.

Mr. GREENE. I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks that his time be extended for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MERCER. Mr. Chairman, unfortunately, in our State we have a crime that we can charge against some Populist officials for which we have no remedy in law, and that is incompetency. [Laughter.] They have so badly mismanaged the positions they occupy, from the county superintendency up to the office of governor, and from the office of governor down again, and the people are becoming so tired of the situation, that I think I can frankly promise you that when the election is held this year we will redeem the State of Nebraska and make it once more a Republican State. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word of the paragraph.

Mr. SHERMAN. I raise a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

A MEMBER. Oh, let Nebraska have the floor.

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Chairman, I think I am entitled to the floor. I moved to strike out the last word.

Mr. SHERMAN. I did not hear the gentleman's motion. I want to have this matter go along in order that we may at some time in the future get through.

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Chairman, in the reply of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MERCER] to the statements I have made, the only thing he does is to add an additional fact, and that is the embezzlement by a Republican treasurer of Douglas County of a large sum of public money. I did not mention that, for I had forgotten it. The fact is these cases of Republican stealing are so numerous that I overlooked some, and so I thank my friend from Douglas County for bringing it to the attention of the House.

The only thing that he brings up is a case in Saunders County, where a Populist was nominated and a Republican charged him with the crime of adultery. Republicans fell over one another in order to cast their votes for him as soon as they heard that. [Laughter.] They always do when they hear that there is something wrong with a candidate.

Mr. PERKINS. Will the gentleman permit one question? I want to inquire if this is an advertisement for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition? [Laughter.]

Mr. GREENE. I want to say that is the only thing that the gentleman from Nebraska brings in rebuttal to what I have said. One man out there, he says, was charged with the crime of adultery and was elected. Of course he was. You could not have kept a Republican from voting for him, because when they found there was something wrong with him that was enough for the average Nebraska Republican. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] My friend says that the people are so disgusted with Populism in Nebraska that they will never go into power again in that State. I want to tell him that instead of having four Populists from Nebraska in the next Congress there will be six. [Cries of "Please don't!" from the Republican side.]

Yes, we are going to do it. Now, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MERCER] says the attorney-general of our State was so incompetent that the case against Bartley fell down. I want to say that a Republican district judge ruled that he had no case in court, but the attorney-general took it to the Republican supreme court, and that court held that the attorney-general was right and reversed the Republican district judge. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I want to say to you gentlemen that Nebraska is Populist for all time to come. [Jeers on the Republican side.] Nebraska is for Bryan, and the country will be for Bryan in 1900. The country is tired of this shilly-shally Administration.

Mr. MERCER. Is Bryan a Populist?

Mr. GREENE. He is not a Republican, thank God. [Applause on the Democratic side.] In answer to the interrogatory of my friend from Iowa [Mr. PERKINS] as to whether this is an advertisement for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, I want to say that it is not particularly so. I also say to you that when you come out to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition you will realize all the beauties and glories of the State of Nebraska under Populism as it has been described here by myself and the gentleman from Douglas County, and we will promise, if possible, to have on exhibition some relic of a now almost extinct race in Nebraska—a Republican. [Great laughter.]

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Mr. Chairman, we have heard from the calamity side of the House, and I desire now to direct your attention to the industrial situation in the State of Michigan, which I in part have the honor to represent upon this floor. Our State has been governed by the Republican party for more than a quarter of a century. It has never withheld its electoral vote from the party of protection and equal rights. I desire to say in behalf of my State that her industries were never more prosperous in its history than they have been during the last eight months of McKinley's Administration. Our factories are all running, labor is generally and steadily employed, the farmer is getting good prices for his products, and a general air of prosperity prevails among all classes of our people. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, the good governor of our State, who our Populistic friends on the other side of the Chamber frequently mention with some hope, but, as I can confidently say, with little expectation that he may ever champion their foolish notions, caused the labor commissioner of Michigan to take the census of our towns and cities, and he has just made his report, which shows that in over 200 villages and cities of our State there is not a single unemployed man to-day who is willing and desires work. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I represent the largest furniture manufacturing city in the world, a city that has over sixty large furniture manufactories, a city that employs thousands of skilled laborers in making furniture that is sold all over the civilized world. Buyers have just made their semiannual pilgrimage from the East, and the South, and the West. They have not only come from New York and New England, but from Kansas, and Missouri, and Nebraska, and are now on their way home after having made purchases of our handiwork larger than ever before in the history of the furniture trade in the city of Grand Rapids. [Applause.]

I say, then, for the benefit of the Populist calamity howlers, that there has not been such industrial activity in our State since the last Republican Administration went out of office. The nightmare of the Wilson bill has now been thrown off, and prosperity has promptly returned with the American policy of protection rewritten in our national law. [Applause.]

It must be to your political disadvantage to admit what is so apparent to the honest observer. You thrive best where calamity prevails; therefore Populism does not take root in the State of Michigan, upon whose soil the Republican party was born and to whose principles our people have ever been true, where prosperity at this moment penetrates the humblest home of every citizen in the Commonwealth. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HEPBURN reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6896) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

And accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for the free-delivery system in the Post-Office Department—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting a report of the disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, in accordance with the provisions of the act relating agricultural colleges—to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of survey of Port Orford Harbor, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 3053) to provide an American register for the steamer *Navahoe*, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 231); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred House bill No. 30, reported in lieu thereof a bill (H. R. 7130) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," accompanied by a report (No. 232); Mr. MANN submitted the views of the minority; which, with said bill and report, were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. MIERS of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1802) granting a pension to Mary E. Wallick, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 234); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1321) granting a pension to Emily E. Atherton, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 235); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DRIGGS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5965) granting a pension to Laura A. Barry as widow of Charles W. Barry, late private Company B, One hundred and eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 236); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6744) for the relief of W. H. Langdon, Highknob, Clay County, Ky.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 6864) pensioning Elijah Patrick at the pensionable rate of a captain—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 6915) to correct the military records of W. J. Whitson and Sidney Whitson, and grant their dependent father, Isaac Whitson, a pension—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MESICK: A bill (H. R. 7124) for the improvement of Charlevoix Harbor, at Charlevoix, Mich.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 7125) to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890, to any master, pilot, engineer, sailor, or any other serving upon any vessel of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, and their widows, minor children, and dependent parents—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE: A bill (H. R. 7126) to prohibit the payment of anything for expenses in election-contest cases, and to repeal all laws allowing expenses for the same—to the Committee on Elections No. 3.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 7127) to regulate the practice in United States courts in regard to instructing juries therein—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 7128) to pension certain persons not regularly mustered, their widows, children, and dependent relatives—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCORMICK: A bill (H. R. 7129) to repeal a part of section 2 of an act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, and for other purposes, which became a law January 29, 1887—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LYBRAND: A bill (H. R. 7131) to amend the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 7132) to amend section 782 of the Revised Statutes of the United States Relating to the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa (by request): A bill (H. R. 7133) to acquire by purchase or condemnation land and water rights at the Great Falls of the Potomac—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 7134) to amend section 3449 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FERGUSSON: A bill (H. R. 7135) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish circuit courts of appeals and define and regulate, in certain cases, the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7136) to ratify an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7137) granting to the American Invalid Aid Society, of Boston, Mass., the abandoned Fort Stanton Military Reservation, in New Mexico, for the purpose of a national sanitarium for the treatment of pulmonary diseases—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CLARK of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 7138) making an appropriation to improve the national cemetery at Keokuk, Iowa—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A joint resolution (H. Res. 131) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of three officers of the Navy to proceed to Navassa Island and Swamm Island, in the West Indies, and examine and report upon the practicability and advisability of establishing a coaling station for the United States on either of said islands—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A resolution (House Res. No. 176) directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold his approval of any further leases of the Comanche-Kiowa and Apache Indian Reservation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: A memorial from the legislature of the State of Mississippi, for intervention in the war between Spain and Cuba—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN: A memorial of the legislature of the State of Mississippi, for intervention in the war between Spain and Cuba—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARLOW: A bill (H. R. 7139) for the relief of Lucy M. Cleveland—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 7140) granting an increase of pension to First-Class Pilot Capt. James M. Herrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENTON: A bill (H. R. 7141) for the relief of Eugene Wells, late captain, Twelfth Infantry, and second lieutenant, First Artillery, United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 7142) for the relief of Annie E. Ruff, widow of Charles F. Ruff, late lieutenant-colonel Third Cavalry, United States Army—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BOTKIN: A bill (H. R. 7143) granting a pension to Martha J. Banks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARDY: A bill (H. R. 7144) for the relief of Margaret J. Bailey—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 7145) granting a pension to Friedrich Schmied—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 7146) for the relief of the Presbyterian Church and the Masonic Lodge at Platte City, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7147) for the relief of Platte County, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 7148) for the relief of Northrup & Chick—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 7149) for the relief of William P. Wood, of Washington City, in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 7150) for relief of John Edwards, alias John D. Edwards, late Company A, Cole's Battalion Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers, for removal of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DORR: A bill (H. R. 7151) for the relief of W. D. Catlett—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FENTON: A bill (H. R. 7152) for the relief of James Forgey—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FERGUSSON: A bill (H. R. 7153) for the relief of W. A. Walker, of Albuquerque, N. Mex.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7154) for the relief of George Ivers, administrator of William Ivers, deceased, late Santa Fe, N. Mex.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7155) for the relief of Serapio Romero, late postmaster at Las Vegas, N. Mex.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 7156) giving military record to James W. Whitt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7157) giving military record to I. B. Whitt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7158) giving military record to James O. Bryant—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7159) giving military record to John R. Loving—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 7160) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Fallowell, of Nashville, Ind.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7161) granting an increase of pension to Henry Schroeder, of Osgood, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7162) granting an increase of pension to John Weatherford, of Aurora, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7163) granting a pension to Lillie A. Baker, of Aurora, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HITT (by request): A bill (H. R. 7164) for the relief of H. B. Matteosian, doctor of medicine, late delegate of the United States to the International Sanitary Commission at Constantinople—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LANHAM: A bill (H. R. 7165) granting an increase of pension to Alphonso Freeman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LYBRAND: A bill (H. R. 7166) granting an increase of pension to James F. Rowley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 7167) for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman Act and the Tucker Act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McRAE (by request): A bill (H. R. 7168) for the relief of Joel M. Bryan and Rebecca Bryan, deceased, by Joel M. Bryan, her administrator—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MESICK: A bill (H. R. 7169) granting a pension to Matilda Corder, Vestaburg, Mich.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7170) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Charles E. Rogers, Fishville, Mich.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7171) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of William H. Harvey, Big Rapids, Mich.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 7172) for the relief of Prentiss B. Reed and Lucretia H. Reed Regnier—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7173) granting a pension to Sarah E. Hoadley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7174) for the relief of William H. Schriver, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7175) granting a pension to Susan C. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7176) granting an honorable discharge to Thomas C. Huble, Company G, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7177) granting a pension to May Bunting—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIDGELY: A bill (H. R. 7178) for the relief of William F. Andrews and correction of his record in War Department—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 7179) for the relief of Granville J. Kelly—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7180) for the relief of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Alexandria, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7181) for the relief of Newton Woodyard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7182) for the relief of the personal representative of Powhatan Perkins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7183) for the relief of Isaac L. McInturf—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7184) for the relief of Martin Maddux—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7185) for the relief of Virginia E. Ficklin and James W. Ficklin—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 7186) for the relief of the estate of Turner Merritt, late of the parish of East Baton Rouge, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7187) for the relief of James Y. Lilley—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 7188) increasing the pension of Dewitt C. Ayers, late Company I, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SKINNER: A bill (H. R. 7189) for the relief of John Brady—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 7190) for the relief of Clement Calhoon, of Larue County, on the border of Nelson County, State of Kentucky, for supplies and stores taken from him by the military forces of the United States for their use during the war for the suppression of the rebellion—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VINCENT: A bill (H. R. 7191) granting an increase of pension to Frederick E. Vance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7192) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Canfield, of Minneapolis, Kans.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7193) granting a pension to Jacob Creager—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7194) for the relief of Alfred W. Kent, for the value of horses and services in the transportation department of the United States Army in the late war of the rebellion—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7195) granting an honorable discharge to George D. Hooker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 7196) for the relief of Benjamin Gordon, alias Stephen S. Durfee, late of Company H, One hundred and seventh New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 7197) granting a pension to William M. Fritts, Wartburg, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 7198) granting relief to Levi Melvin—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Petition of the National Marine Engineers' Association, in reference to appropriating money to equip the League Island Navy-Yard for a repairing station—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: Protest of E. A. Hartman, S. P. Tufts, C. F. Lender, W. W. Scott, S. L. Dwight, B. Hanssler, O. V. Parkinson, W. F. Bundy, S. A. Frazier, Joseph E. Hefter, and 35 other citizens of Centralia, Ill., against the passage of a general bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, protest of John A. Bedel, J. W. Freund, F. W. Heckenkamp, Henry Reis, sr., Henry Becker, and W. J. Brus, executive committee, on behalf of 8,000 members of the Illinois State Union of German Catholic Societies, against the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Resolutions of the Stonemasons' International Labor Union, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Helpers, Industrial Council of Labor Unions, all of Kansas City, Mo.; also, petitions of A. F. Caste and others, W. H. Leland and others, C. R. Sanderson and others, J. O. McBeth and others, Morris Brown and others, W. G. Pollock and others, A. Kasper and others, J. I. Landy and others, D. M. Osborne and others, A. J. Latz and others, H. J. Messing and others, C. O'Brien and others, all of the State of Missouri, protesting against the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BENTON: Petition of the Verdella Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Barton County, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOUTELL of Illinois (by request): Petition of 19 citizens of Chicago, Ill., in favor of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Chicago members of the North American Turner Bund, in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BULL: Resolutions of the National Building Trades Council of America, favoring the right of franchise in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Thomas Davis Association of Valley Falls, R. I., against the ratification of the treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CAPRON: Resolutions of the Thomas Davis Association of Valley Falls, R. I., protesting against the ratification of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New London, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect the State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, sundry protests of the Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union, the Bricklayers' Union, Steam Engineers' Union, the Industrial Union, and other labor organizations of Kansas City, Mo., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CLARKE of New Hampshire: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Unity and Portsmouth, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CONNELL: Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Scranton, Pa., protesting against a reduction of letter carriers on the ground of reducing expenses in the Post-Office Department—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CONNOLLY: Protest of G. W. Hutton and 40 citizens of Auburn, Ill., in opposition to the proposed bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COUSINS: Protest of 68 citizens and business firms of Traer, Iowa, in opposition to a general bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, protest of 19 citizens of Cedar County, Iowa, against the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions adopted at a meeting of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Blairstown, Iowa, favoring the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors in Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, resolutions of the executive committee of the Iowa commission of the Transmississippi Exposition, in favor of an appropriation for an exhibit of American Indian tribes—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DANFORD: Petitions of James Conley and 24 other citizens of Philadelphia, Pa.; J. D. Tucker and 20 others, of Lewiston, Me., favoring the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DAYTON: Papers relating to the claim of John Edwards, alias John D. Edwards, for correction of his record—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Petition of Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the enactment of a general bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the Grocers and Importers' Exchange of Philadelphia, protesting against a reduction in the number of mail deliveries in Philadelphia, Pa.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, protest of the Merchants' Association of New York City, against the failure of Congress to provide for the deficiency in the amount reported in the appropriation bill for the Post-Office Department, and asking that Congress immediately provide for the deficiency—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, protests of Birnie Paper Company, P. W. Ziegler & Co., and W. S. Bellows, all of Springfield, Mass., against the passage of the so-called Loud postage bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, memorial of Washington Camp, No. 163, Patriotic Order Sons of America, favoring the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, protests of the Immigration Protective League of New York City, St. Joseph Society of Bally, Pa., and Richard Michaelis and others, against further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the National Board of Trade, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the Torrey bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the passage of a bill to abolish railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of William Foulke, of St. Paul, Minn., setting forth a plan whereby bank depositors would have adequate security—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. EVANS: Protest of St. Ludwig's Society of Louisville, Ky., against the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Papers bearing upon the claim of James W. White for an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers bearing upon the claim of J. B. White, of White Oak, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Photographs filed in support of House bill granting an increase of pension to John Weatherford, of Aurora, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Brown County, Ind., in support of bill for the relief of Cornelius Fallowell, of Nashville, Ind.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Henry Schroeder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Lillie Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven, Conn., in behalf of the Paris Exposition and force of artillery—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HENRY of Indiana: Resolutions of the Christian Endeavor societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pendleton and the Christian Church of Salamonia, in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HILL: Petitions of the Christian Endeavor societies of Danbury and Bethel, Conn., favoring the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors in Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HITT: Protest of citizens of Pecatonica, Ill., against the passage of a general bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, protest of the executive committee of the Illinois State Union of German Catholic Societies, in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Hillsboro, Elliott, and Moselle; also petitions of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches of Sanborn, Methodist Episcopal churches and citizens of Forest River, Pembina, and Devils Lake, and the Presbyterian Church of Devils Lake, all in the State of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., asking for the change of the name of Prince of Wales Island to Seward Island—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KNOX: Petition of Leo E. Bennett, asking for the location of the United States court at Tulsa, Ind. T.—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Egremont, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, favoring the passage of a bill to forbid interstate gambling by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEWIS of Washington: Petition of Stephen Butts and 41 citizens of Chinook, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MITCHELL: Letter of Seabury & Johnson, of New York City, protesting against the passage of Senate bill No. 1913—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORTHWAY: Petition of Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 105, of Akron, Ohio, protesting against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OTJEN: Resolutions of St. Peter's Society of Milwaukee, Wis., in opposition to the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of the Wisconsin State board of health, protesting against the passage of the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia, known as the "antivivisection bill"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Wisconsin State board of health, asking for the establishment of a department of public health—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWERS: Papers to accompany House bill No. 5082, to relieve John Lovigne of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBBINS: Petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church of West Glade Run, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: Papers to accompany House bill increasing the pension of Dewitt C. Ayers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPRAGUE: Protest of the selectmen of the town of Brookline, Mass., against any reduction of postal deliveries—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STARK: Petition of W. A. Simms and 48 citizens of Fillmore County, Nebr., in relation to homestead entries, and suggesting an amendment to the provisions of Senate bill No. 364—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., in favor of the Indianapolis monetary commission bill—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the State board of health, State of Wisconsin, protesting against the passage of the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, resolutions of business men of Oconto, Wis., for the further improvement of the harbor at that point—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions of the Wisconsin State board of health, in favor of a department of public health—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts: Resolutions of the Merchants' Association of Boston, Mass., in favor of the Indianapolis monetary commission bill—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: Petition and resolutions of the boards of supervisors of the counties of Graham and Pinal, Ariz., praying for the passage of a bill providing for the election of certain officers in Arizona by the people thereof—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Paper to accompany House bill No. 3580, for the relief of Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Daniel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4895, relating to the record of David Coats—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STURTEVANT: Petition of citizens of Edinboro, Pa., in favor of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Epsom, Wolfboro, Unity, Portsmouth, Colebrook, and Hooksett, in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TERRY: Petition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VEHSLAGE: Sundry petitions of Thomas Esprey and 51 others, J. C. McCabe and 19 others, W. Danda and 19 others, E. F. Swan and 19 others, W. S. Strauss and 19 others, T. J. Hughes and 19 others, W. Entler and 19 others, J. L. Glanberg and 17 others, George W. Cane and 19 others, A. J. Yore and 19 others, in the State of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. VINCENT: Petition of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Glasco, Kans., for the passage of a bill forbidding the sale of liquor in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Glasco, Kans., for the passage of a bill to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: Resolution of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the passage of the anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, protest of the Grocers' Exchange of Philadelphia, against a reduction in the number of postal deliveries—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *January 25, 1898.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. QUAY, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HOAR. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. It will take but a moment, I suppose.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

INDEMNITY TO STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. QUAY. I ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1225) to indemnify the State of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1864 for militia called into the military service by the governor under the proclamation of the President of June 15, 1863.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill; which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to reexamine and reaudit the claim of the State of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1864 in liquidating the indebtedness incurred by the governor and Secretary of War for militia called into the military service under the proclamation of the President of June 15, 1863, and to fully indemnify the State for the money expended: *Provided*, That the amount to be paid to the State of Pennsylvania under the provisions of this act shall not exceed the sum of $46,345.26: *And provided further*, That the amount found due be paid out of the unexpended balance of the appropriation made by act of Congress approved April 12, 1863, for the payment of said militia, which is hereby reappropriated, if the same is not available.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. ALLISON. I observe by the last clause of the bill that this is the reappropriation of an indefinite sum of money.

Mr. QUAY. No; the Senator from Iowa is mistaken. It is not an indefinite sum. The amount is limited to $46,345.46.

Mr. ALLISON. In the bill itself?

Mr. QUAY. Yes.

Mr. ALLISON. I notice that the appropriating clause authorizes the payment to be made of rather an indefinite appropriation, not to exceed the sum of $46,000. Do I understand the Senator correctly?

Mr. QUAY. Yes, sir. The objection may be absolutely met by an amendment, to which I do not object, inserting, after the word "reappropriated," in the eighteenth line on the second page, the words "to the amount hereinbefore stated." That will make it read:

Which is hereby reappropriated to the amount hereinbefore stated.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well; "or so much thereof as may be necessary."

Mr. QUAY. That is embraced in the preceding proviso.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not know that any amendment is necessary. I did not know that there was a limitation in the text of the bill.

Mr. QUAY. Very well; I will withdraw the amendment and let it go through without amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment is withdrawn.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VENEZUELA AND BRITISH GUIANA BOUNDARY LINE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate of the United States:

In response to the resolution of the Senate of January 11, 1898, calling for certain information concerning the special commission appointed by the President on January 4, 1896, to examine and report upon the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State accompanied by the report of the said commission in three volumes with an atlas; also a communication from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a report of the Auditor for the State and other Departments, containing all the information the records of the Treasury Department afford in the matter.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 25, 1898.*

INTEREST DUE BY PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 18th instant, certain information relative to the accounts of the various Pacific railroad companies for bonds issued in their aid under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 14th instant, a letter from the Director of the Geological Survey regarding the hydrography of the drainage basin of the Potomac, with particular reference to the sources of pollution and the effect of such pollution upon the water supply of the city of Washington.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the communication be printed and referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, that committee having the subject under consideration.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution:

A bill (S. 3053) to provide an American register for the steamer *Navahoe;* and

A joint resolution (S. R. 82) providing for the printing of the report of the governor of Alaska, 1897.

The message also announced that the House had passed with amendments the bill (S. 471) relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 2283) in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia;

A bill (H. R. 2524) for the protection of birds, preservation of game, and for the prevention of its sale during certain closed seasons in the District of Columbia;

A bill (H. R. 5526) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey a certain lot in the District of Columbia to John H. Gause and others;

A bill (H. R. 6542) for the relief of Eldred G. Davis; and

A bill (H. R. 6954) to regulate plumbing and gas fitting in the District of Columbia.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. COCKRELL presented memorials of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, of Kansas City; of Local Union No. 18, Cigar Makers' International Union of America, of Kansas City; of Lodge No. 64, Journeymen Tailors of America, of Kansas City, and of Local Association No. 13, Retail Clerks' National Protective Association, of Kansas City, all in the State of Missouri, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. GEAR presented a petition of the Ministers' Meeting of Ottumwa, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to limit absolute divorces in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented a petition of the Old Soldiers' Republican Club of Vandenburg County, Ind., praying for the repeal of the present civil-service law; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented the memorial of S. V. Levi and 42 other citizens of Oakland City, Ind., and the memorial of E. Ansley and 7 other citizens of Westville, Ind., remonstrating against the enactment of a general bankruptcy law; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ALLEN presented the memorial of J. T. T. Funk, of Henderson, Nebr., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TURNER presented a memorial of the Western Central Labor Union of Seattle, Wash., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Sailors' Union of Port Townsend, Wash., and a petition of the Sailors' Union of Seattle, Wash., praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 95, to amend the laws relating to American seamen, for the protection of such seamen, and to promote commerce; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ALLISON presented a memorial of sundry business men of Traer, Iowa, and a memorial of sundry business men of Waukon, Iowa, remonstrating against the enactment of a general bankruptcy law; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for military instruction in the public schools; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Auburn, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Indian Association of Bangor, Me., praying for a continuance of the appropriation for the expenses of the Indian commissioners and also for the needs of the Florida Seminoles; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MCMILLAN presented a petition of the Acme White Lead and Color Works, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Epworth League of Raymonds, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented memorials of the common council of Ann Arbor; of the common council of Saginaw; of Typographical Union No. 154, of Ann Arbor; of Coopers' International Union No. 67, of Grand Rapids; of the National Longshoremen's Association No. 25, of Bay City; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 268, of Escanaba; of Longshoremen's Association No. 42, of Grand Marais, and of Muskegon Typographical Union, No. 168, of Muskegon, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. SEWELL presented petitions of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church of Westfield; of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Lynnwood, and of the Endeavor Society of the Baptist Church of Hightstown, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of the Maritime Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the establishment of a department of commerce and industries; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Quarryville, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. LODGE presented a memorial of the South Boston Citizens' Association, of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the proposed reduction in the letter-carrier force of Boston; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Harmony Division, Sons of Temperance, of Acushnet, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol and all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Poland, N. Y., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Penn Yan, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Amagansett, of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Presbyterian Church of Wolcott, and of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Auburn, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. SPOONER presented the memorial of P. I. Hale and sundry other citizens of Stoughton, Wis., and the memorial of R. Karsle and sundry other citizens of Wisconsin, remonstrating against the enactment of a general bankruptcy law; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Bristol County, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to substitute voluntary arbitration for railway strikes; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Bristol County, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol and all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Bristol County, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Bristol County, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MILLS presented a petition of the Stoddard Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Dallas, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. TURPIE presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Vanderburg County, Ind., remonstrating against the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorial of H. H. Ragon, publisher of the Lowell Tribune, of Lowell, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the memorials of R. T. Vent and 18 other citizens, of O. B. Anderson and 52 other citizens, of John W. Steel and 18 other citizens, of J. E. Poor and 18 other citizens, of S. T. Townsend and 19 other citizens, of E. T. White and 18 other citizens, of W. R. Stone and 18 other citizens, of H. W. Ruton and 18 other citizens, of A. H. Grafftey and 18 other citizens, of G. R. Spinney and 18 other citizens, of J. D. Salkeld and 19 other citizens, of J. Hanley and 15 other citizens, of M. Warner and 18 other citizens, of E. J. Rall and 18 other citizens, of John T. Bullen and 18 other citizens, of W. P. Furey and 18 other citizens, of S. C. Simmons and 19 other citizens, of I. Haughton and 19 other citizens, of F. S. Howard and 19 other citizens, of Thomas Creamer and 26 other citizens, of W. C. McCready and 19 other citizens, of A. T. Miller and 19 other citizens, of E. E. Walker and 19 other citizens, of I. F. Boaz and 19 other citizens, of W. M. Kerr and 19 other citizens, of Ed Howell and 19 other citizens, of H. M. Read and 19 other citizens, of A. R. Frantz and 19 other citizens, of W. R. Smith and 19 other citizens, of S. A. Swiggett and 19 other citizens, of V. T. Willson and 19 other citizens, of J. W. Travis and 19 other citizens, of C. L. Ayers and 19 other citizens, and of F. Otten and other citizens, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill or any similar measure; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Derry, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have a communication which was sent to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, dated January 13, 1898, by the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, relating to the pollution of water of the Potomac River, which I ask may be printed as a document, and, with the other documents, be referred to that committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

VALUE OF FINE GOLD BULLION.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask unanimous consent to have printed a letter of only a page and a half, from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to me, giving the value of an ounce of fine gold bullion in England in United States gold coin and also here, and giving the calculation, and so on. I ask to have it printed as a separate document, and I hope it will be printed as soon as possible.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Missouri? The Chair hears none, and that order will be made.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. KYLE. I am instructed by the Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3051) to disapprove an act passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, approved March 17, 1897, to submit an adverse report thereon.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I understand that that is not a unanimous report, and I ask that the bill may be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. BATE. We can not hear the Senator from Connecticut on this side.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Connecticut asks that the bill be placed upon the Calendar, inasmuch as the report is not a unanimous report from the committee. There being no objection, that will be the order.

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 736) granting a pension to James A. Southard, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1901) to place Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb on the retired list of the United States Army, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SPOONER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3307) to amend the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 668) granting a pension to Francis E. Pease, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3286) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. E. S. Kelly, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3326) granting a pension to Cincinnatus Jeans, to submit an adverse report thereon and ask its indefinite postponement. This is a bill which proposes to put on the pension roll a teamster of the late war who did not perform any unusual service, so far as the committee can discover.

The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 327) granting a pension to Lucy F. Watson, widow of Joseph W. Melton, deceased, to submit an adverse report thereon.

This is a bill that proposes to pension the widow of a soldier in the Missouri militia. That military organization not having been mustered into service, the soldiers themselves were not pension able, and the committee think it would be a bad precedent to commence pensioning the widows.

Mr. ALLEN. I hope the Senator from New Hampshire will permit the bill to go on the Calendar for consideration.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is the Senator's privilege to have it go to the Calendar. I will say to the Senator that the very distinguished and always courteous Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], who introduced the bill, was quite willing that it should be reported adversely if the committee thought such action was proper.

Mr. ALLEN. That is no reason why I should be willing.

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly not. Let the bill go to the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will take its place on the Calendar with the adverse report of the committee.

Mr. ALLEN. I wanted to say just one word.

Mr. GALLINGER. The bill having gone to the Calendar, it strikes me that it ought not to be discussed. Let it be discussed when it is taken up.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not want to discuss it. If I can not make the statement here, if the Senator from New Hampshire is getting so nervous that he does not want me to say anything——

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I raise the point of order that discussion is not in order, the bill having gone to the Calendar.

Mr. ALLEN. I will take occasion to say something further along.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have raised the point of order, and I would like to have it ruled upon.

Mr. ALLEN. I am very thankful for the courtesy of the Senator from New Hampshire.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will take its place on the Calendar.

Mr. QUAY. I am instructed by the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6546) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, to report it with amendments, and to submit a report thereon. I desire also to give notice that to-morrow at the close of the morning business I shall ask the Senate to place the bill upon its passage.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. From the Committee on Indian Affairs I report back favorably an amendment intended to be proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] to the Indian appropriation bill. With it is a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, and also one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I do not think it very important, as the matter has already been incorporated in the bill by the House of Representatives, but I report the amendment back favorably, and ask that it may go, without printing, to the Committee on Appropriations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered, in the absence of objection.

WILKINSON CALL.

Mr. LODGE. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 92) for the relief of Wilkinson Call, late United States Senator from the State of Florida, to report it without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution; which was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the public documents assigned to Wilkinson Call, late a Senator of the United States, for distribution during his terms of service be delivered to him or subject to his order, the clerk of the committee of which he was chairman having been unable, from sudden and severe illness, to complete the distribution of them before the time limited in the law expired.

Mr. VEST. It seems to me that the word "be" should be inserted before the words "subject to his order," so as to read "be delivered to him or be subject to his order."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment suggested by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. LODGE. I could not hear the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 5, before the word "subject," insert the word "be;" so as to read:

For distribution during his terms of service be delivered to him or be subject to his order.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PETTUS. I should like to inquire whether this has been the custom of the Senate?

Mr. VEST. It has been done. It might be better that the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. MALLORY] should be here, but it has been done within my recollection several times. Both Senators and Representatives have had their documents left over assigned to them. I never knew any objection to be made by the successor, but it probably would be better if the junior Senator from Florida were present.

Mr. LODGE. I consulted Senator Call's successor before reporting the joint resolution, and he told me he had no objection to it.

Mr. VEST. It is all right, then.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 3385) to increase minimum pensions, and for other purposes, which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask that the bill be read at length.

The bill was read the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on Pensions, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all pensions now allowed at a lower rate than $10 per month are hereby raised to said sum, and shall be increased to a larger amount per month whenever the evidence submitted shall warrant such increase: *Provided*, That hereafter whenever it may be shown or made to appear that an applicant for a pension was accepted by competent military authority and served as a soldier or sailor the United States shall be held estopped and concluded to deny his soundness at the date he was mustered or accepted into the Army or Navy, and no proof of the soundness of the applicant at or prior to that time shall be required.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a bill (S. 3386) to provide for the erection of a public building at Elizabeth City, N. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CAFFERY (by request) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3387) for the relief of J. Z. Cluppert, of Lafayette Parish, La.;

A bill (S. 3388) for the relief of Julien Semaire, of St. Martin Parish, La.;

A bill (S. 3389) for the relief of Louis Journey, of Lafayette Parish, La.;

A bill (S. 3390) for the relief of Charles Zroder, of Lafayette Parish, La.; and

A bill (S. 3391) for the relief of Marguerite Arnaud, of Lafayette Parish, La.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 3392) to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide registers for the steamers *Claribel* and *Athos*," approved January 16, 1895; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 3393) granting a pension to Louvina Curtis; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 3394) for the relief of the heirs of the late Col. Israel C. Woodruff; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 3395) to authorize the President to place Samuel E. St. Onge Chapleau on the retired list of the Army with the rank of captain; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 3396) to amend section 1225 of the Revised Statutes, so as to provide for the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in the public schools; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MCMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 3397) to provide for completing the system of sewage disposal and protection against floods in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 3398) for the relief of Samuel N. Young and Eliza Young; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CARTER introduced a bill (S. 3399) for the relief of Joseph Tousaint; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 3400) providing for the enlargement and improvement of the public building at Greensboro, N. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. GRAY introduced a bill (S. 3401) for the relief of the widows and children of William Ryan and John S. Taylor, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut introduced a bill (S. 3402) providing for the entry, free of customs duties, of certain bells presented by the Emperor of Russia to the Orthodox Russian Church at Bridgeport, Conn.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 3403) to pension Mary E. Trimble, widow of Montague N. Trimble, of Mexican war; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to Senate concurrent resolution No. 22, declaring that all bonds issued or authorized to be issued under certain acts of Congress are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government, in silver dollars, etc.; which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Agricultural appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FORAKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

THE RURAL FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

Mr. BUTLER. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the Post-Office appropriation bill. I ask that it be read.

The proposed amendment was read, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BUTLER to the bill (H. R. ——) entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes."

Under head "Office of Second Assistant Postmaster-General" insert:

"For experimental free rural delivery, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, at offices in rural communities and at small offices in towns and villages not having the requirements of population and revenue under existing law, $250,000: *Provided*, That these experiments shall be extended to every State and Territory, and to as many different sections of each State and Territory as possible: *And provided further*, That the Postmaster-General is authorized to expend such sum or sums of this appropriation, not exceeding $10,000, as he may deem necessary for experimenting with postal boxes or other accommodations to facilitate the delivery of mail in rural districts."

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, in asking the reference of the amendment to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads I ask the attention of the Senate for a moment to the fact that each year since I have been a member of this body I have offered an amendment to the Post-Office appropriation bill providing for experimental rural free delivery. These experiments were made under the last Administration and under the present Administration. The appropriation commenced with $30,000; the next year it was $40,000; and last year it was $50,000. The report from every place where the experiments have been made is highly satisfactory. There has not been a word of complaint, but all the patrons of offices where the experiments have been made are greatly pleased with the system on trial and ask that the service be continued and extended.

I have a report from the last Postmaster-General, Mr. Wilson, and one from the present Postmaster-General on these experiments. I ask the attention of the Senate to one paragraph of the report of the present Postmaster-General. No one has ever made any objection to this proposed system except the one of cost. This is what the Postmaster-General says:

The question as to the net cost of rural free delivery is at nearly all points complicated by considerations as to the possibility of discontinuing other service with which the rural delivery to some extent comes in conflict. So long as the system remains a tentative one, and until the intentions of Congress as to its perpetuation become known, it has been thought the part of wisdom to "make haste slowly" in the abolition of other service which it might be found necessary to resume soon after its discontinuance. Hence the results of the experiment, from a pecuniary point of view, have not in many instances been as satisfactory as they could easily be made if the service were established on a permanent basis. The uncertainties of the situation have acted like a spring frost on blossoming fruits and have checked many buds of promise.

I have read that to call the attention of the Senate and Congress to the fact that these experiments have been highly satisfactory and successful, and that we are now near the point when we must abandon the system altogether or extend it and make it permanent. No one questions the desirability of such a service, and the only element in considering the matter favorably is the element of cost.

The Postmaster-General states that with the experiments conducted so far no fair estimate can be made of the cost, because services that are now in operation must be continued, unless he knew that this system would be made permanent, when the expense would be greatly reduced.

The amendment I have offered proposes an appropriation of $250,000 for one more experiment, which experiment should and no doubt will be final. The amendment has been drawn after full consultation with the Postmaster-General; and it is his opinion that $250,000 will enable him to make an experiment in every State in the Union and in different sections of every State; that is, he would be able to make the experiment in four or five different localities, covering the different sections and divisions of each State. With such an experiment in every State and every Territory in the Union he will be in a position to make a recommendation to Congress as to making the system permanent and a nearer estimate as to cost.

The Department, however, as we see from the report both in the last Administration and in this, are very much in favor of the system if Congress is ready to appropriate the necessary money. This appropriation, it is true, is quite large for an experiment, but it is necessary if the experiment is to be thoroughly made and if Congress is to have the fullest information before embarking upon this important reform, which would be a blessing to every family in America.

I ask the attention of the Senate to a few extracts from the letters written by citizens where the experiments have been made, which are a sample of the whole lot now in the possession of the Post-Office Department recommending this system.

The following are extracts, taken at random, from letters from different States:

If those who live in the cities can appreciate free delivery, how much more can those do so who live in the country, 8 or 10 miles from a post-office? During the busy season it will certainly save a good many days' work to the farmer. I hope it may continue.

This short letter is an attempt to give utterance to our appreciation of the free mail delivery. There is no loss of time after the mail arrives at Tempe before it is delivered carefully and kindly. Not only the loss of time in going for the mail each day but also the worry and anxiety are thus saved. Our only fear is that the service will be discontinued.

We are much pleased with the free-delivery system. It is an improvement that could not be fully appreciated till tried.

I am more than ever proud of being an American citizen, and gratefully appreciate the benefit the farmers of Tempe are receiving from the rural delivery system. I live 3½ miles from the Tempe post-office, and have been sick for a week past, yet my mail is brought to my door every morning except Sunday. I hope the Government is satisfied that the experiment is a grand success, for I assure you that we "hayseeds" (as we are sometimes dubbed) are more than pleased with the system. It looks as if "Uncle Sam" had at last turned his eye in our direction and had determined to help the farmer.

The service has proved to be an absolute success in every respect. Rather than be deprived of the great benefits they have received from it, the patrons say they would willingly defray the expense themselves.

In my opinion free delivery will stop the farmer from going to town after his mail when he should be at home at work. It will help him to economize in living, to increase his business, and to advance in prosperity. I would be glad to pay an additional amount of postage for the additional transportation charges, if necessary to do so.

I have been told that you would like to hear from the people benefited by your free delivery. If you should find anybody that is dissatisfied, I wish you would send them to me. I should like to see what they look like. Wishing the experiment all the success it deserves, etc.

We have often hitherto been without mail for a week, and now that we get our mail every day, we feel that we are in the world.

A daily rural postal delivery means a wider range of reading for the people who live in the country, and that (if it be the proper kind of reading) means education. A daily delivery brings the people of the country into closer touch with the people of the cities and towns. It gives the farmer daily information concerning the markets upon which he relies to sell the products of his farm. Many advantages not now apparent would accrue to the people of the country if a permanent system were established.

I am greatly pleased with the present system. I now get my mail fresh every day. Heretofore I would either have to send or make a special trip to town (a distance of 4 miles) to get it, and the reading matter would often get so old it would not be interesting. Now I can answer my correspondents promptly, can take a daily paper if I choose, and get the paper fresh and newsy every day instead of four or five in a bunch, as would often occur under the old system. Rather than have free delivery discontinued I would suggest hiring a private carrier, and would be willing to pay my part of the expense.

I hardly know how to express myself about the free delivery without saying too much. It will, if continued, save me several hundred miles' travel in the course of a year, besides collecting my mail daily.

I call special attention to the following. It was evidently written by a very intelligent person and contains a very important suggestion. It is from a person where an experiment has been made in reply to a request from the Postmaster-General asking for the opinion of the patrons of the service. He says:

This removes one of the disadvantages of country life, as we can now have a daily paper. I believe if the system were continued, it would induce more people to live in the country. It would also increase the circulation of newspapers and tend to educate people up to the times. Education is the foundation of our Government, and the free distribution of mail is a long step in the right direction. The expense can cut but little figure. It simply will put the money in circulation among our own people. I am a farmer, living 10 miles from Loveland, and naturally very much in favor of free delivery.

The next one is from a lady, who says:

You wish to know how I like the free delivery. I think it a very nice thing. We can now be a little more like city folks, and have our mail fresh instead of stale. So all I can say is, keep the good work going.

This amendment contemplates a little more than rural free delivery. Under the present law no town can have free delivery unless it has a population of 10,000 or the post-office established there yields a certain amount of revenue. Small villages and towns which do not come up to that requirement are to-day deprived of free delivery, just as the rural population is. This amendment directs the Postmaster-General to make the experiment in towns having less than 10,000 inhabitants, as well as in country districts.

I ask that the amendment be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That order will be made, in the absence of objection.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, AND SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. BUTLER. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk and ask that it be read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the message of the President to the Senate, under date of December 18, 1897, relating to postal telegraphs, telephones, and postal savings banks, and the twenty-five replies from our diplomatic representatives referred to in said message, the original copies of which are now on file in the Committee on Printing and have not been printed, together with Senate resolution No. 150, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, passed on July 8, 1897, directing the Secretary of State to send out circular letter to our diplomatic representatives abroad, asking for information on the above subjects, and the circular letter of instructions sent by the Secretary of State, under date of July 17, 1897, be printed as a Senate document and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. And the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads is hereby authorized and directed to secure the services of a competent translator and to have translated into English such of said replies from our diplomatic representatives as are in foreign languages before said document is printed, and that the expenses incurred be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. BUTLER. I suppose that the resolution will have to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and I hope to get an early report, for this document was sent in on the 17th day of December. A number of replies are in foreign languages, Spanish, German, French, and so on. I have requested the Department to have it translated, and I have a letter from the Secretary of State, just sent to me, stating that it will be six or seven weeks before the State Department can have time to have the matter translated. The information is desired for the purpose of the Senate in considering the postal savings bank bill, now under consideration before the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and to-morrow that committee will give its entire time to the consideration of that bill. As I have stated, this document has been here since the 17th day of December and has not been printed. It is necessary to secure a translation of certain papers and have them all printed, so as to get all this matter before the committee at an early day.

I ask that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I should like to have the resolution once more read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be again read.

The Secretary read the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution has been referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER. On January 5 the Senate passed a resolution ordering the documents referred to in the resolution which has just been sent to the Committee on Contingent Expenses to be printed. At that time it was not known that there were a number of replies in foreign languages, and I had requested the Secretary's office to hold up the order until we could get the Department of State to have the replies translated. But the Secretary of State has replied that the translation can not be done by the Department for six weeks. Therefore I ask that the previous order be rescinded, and that the resolution adopted to-day stand in its stead.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, that will be the order.

MEMORIAL OF R. LACEY EVERETT.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I ask unanimous consent for the printing as a document, for the information of the Senate, of a memorial by R. Lacey Everett, which was submitted to the royal commission in England, with regard to the decline in agricultural prices.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Dakota? The Chair hears none; and that will be the order.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (H. R. 2283) in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia;

A bill (H. R. 2524) for the protection of birds, preservation of game, and for the prevention of its sale during certain closed seasons in the District of Columbia;

A bill (H. R. 5526) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey a certain lot in the District of Columbia to John H. Gause and others;

A bill (H. R. 6542) for the relief of Eldred G. Davis; and

A bill (H. R. 6954) to regulate plumbing and gas-fitting in the District of Columbia.

ADULTERATION OF FOODS AND DRUGS IN THE DISTRICT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 471) entitled "An act relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia," which were, on page 1, line 8, to strike out all after the word "act" down to and including line 11; on page 2, in section 3, line 15, after the word "prosecution," to insert "under this act;" and on page 4, in line 65, to strike out all after the word "ash" down to and including the word "cereal," in line 66.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate nonconcur in the amendments made by the House of Representatives, and ask a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Vice-President was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate; and Mr. GALLINGER, Mr. MCMILLAN, and Mr. FAULKNER were appointed.

UNDISTRIBUTED PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. TURNER. I introduce a joint resolution and ask unanimous consent for its consideration at this time.

The joint resolution (S. R. 94) relating to the undistributed quotas of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the undistributed quotas of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, which were to the credit of Senators and Members of Congress whose terms of service expired on the 4th of March, 1897, and who, not being reelected, failed to distribute their entire quotas before the first Monday in December, 1897, shall be placed to the credit of the successors of those Senators and Members; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to send such undistributed quotas to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the above-mentioned Senators and Members of Congress.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PERKINS. If the morning business is closed, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of House bill 4303, being the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4303) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The pending question is on the point of order made by the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] that the amendment is not in order. The Chair sustains the point of order, the amendment, in the opinion of the Chair, being obnoxious to both sections 3 and 4 of Rule XVI.

Mr. ALLEN. I move to insert the word "eight" after the word "forty," in line 2, on page 2 of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 2, after the word "forty," it is proposed to insert the word "eight;" so as to read "$148,000,000."

Mr. ALLEN. I move that amendment for the purpose of making the appropriation comply with the estimate of the Interior Department. I do not know that I have anything to say on this measure more than I said yesterday, but I think it due that I should now say something on another measure.

Bills have been introduced to pension those who served in the Missouri Militia during the late war, and when interrupted by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] I was about to say, from personal knowledge, that the Missouri Militia were in the field constantly, and were a very efficient branch of the Army during the late war. I think they should be pensioned and placed on an equality with all other volunteer soldiers; and I hope the Committee on Pensions, to whom many bills for that purpose have gone, will report them favorably, or at least report a general bill which will admit all such soldiers to the pension list.

The amendment I now offer is within the estimate made by the Interior Department. I think it ought not to go to the country that we are making an appropriation below the amount estimated and by that means create the impression that our pension appropriation is decreasing. We know as a matter of fact that it is practically at a standstill, and probably it will decrease in the course of a very few years owing to the age of many pensioners.

While I am on this subject, Mr. President, I will read as expressing the sentiment of the old soldiers a letter I received from one of my constituents last night after the adjournment of the Senate. The letter is from A. N. Coffey, commander of Grand Army Post No. 47, Department of Nebraska, located at Tecumseh. It is as follows:

TECUMSEH, NEBR., *January 21, 1898.*

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE: While my political faith is not in accordance with yours, I know a right and just thing when I see it, and as commander of Post No. 47, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, I take pleasure in extending to you my thanks and the thanks of the old soldiers of this part of Nebraska for the stand you have taken in your resolution recently introduced in the Senate, because we can see back of Mr. Evans's ruling the fact that last year 36,000 of the old boys died. Next year there will probably be more than that number pass over the dark river, and Mr. Evans will be saved the trouble of acting on their claims at all. So we consider the ruling an outrage on justice.

Yours, respectfully, A. N. COFFEY,
Commander Post No. 47, Nebraska Grand Army of the Republic.

Hon. W. V. ALLEN.

I have another letter, which I also received last night after adjournment, but will not read in full, expressing the opinion of a man who served in the Army, descriptive of the condition of one of the Government's pensioners. Speaking of this gentleman, in a letter dated Creighton, Nebr., January 20, 1898, addressed to me, the writer says:

I have known him for over forty years. I was raised beside him at Independence, Iowa, and was a mere boy when he went into the Army. He was in the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and served his time honorably, came home, and has since been an honorable, hard-working man.

Mr. President, this gentleman served in a regiment which was brigaded with my regiment for two years and a half during the war.

He married late in life and now has a family of six children, the oldest, a girl, is in her fifteenth year, and the wife is far from being a healthy, robust woman. During the past few years from one cause and another, doubtless in part from bad judgment, he has lost every dollar he was worth, and to-day he and his family are almost objects of charity. To me it matters not whether it was through bad judgment or not that he lost his property; the fact that he was a soldier and served his country honorably should insure him against want.

He is now 66 years of age and is a wreck, unable to perform any manual labor. He receives $6 per month pension and has applied for an increase. He has heard nothing from it since last May, and it is with the hope that I can interest you in pushing his claim that I have consented to write you. You can imagine how one feels for an old family friend in a case like this, when he knows he is entitled to so much more than he has ever received; and further, it makes one feel all the keener when he looks around and sees others who are well fixed and enjoying excellent health receiving large pensions.

The gentleman then goes on to express his view of the policy being pursued by the present Pension Commissioner.

Of course, Mr. President, I do not hope or expect to induce the Senate to increase the pension appropriation, not because it would not be right to do so, not because the millions who are entitled to recognition by the Government are not in need and their claims just, but because a party decree has gone forth that pensions must cease or must not exceed the present limit. I shall say what I think I ought in behalf of this class of our people. I shall not ask any gentleman whether it will suit his preferences for me to express my opinion or not. I shall be pleased if my remarks meet his approval, and not particularly chagrined if they do not. I now insist on my amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the amendment submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. PERKINS. I will state that the Senator from Nebraska is mistaken when he says that the Department recommended more than $140,000,000. That was the amount contained in the Book of Estimates, submitted by the Secretary of the Interior, and later concurred in by the Commissioner of Pensions. Your committee, Mr. President, carefully considered the testimony submitted at the hearings before the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives; they were also in receipt of communications from the Commissioner of Pensions; and after fully considering them, they recommended the full amount that the Secretary of the Interior had recommended, to wit, $140,000,000 for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. Therefore, in accordance with the instructions that I received from the committee, that I should raise the point of order when any question was presented here that was contrary to the rules of the Senate, I now raise the point of order against the amendment under rule 16, line 5, which reads:

And no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act, or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate of the head of some one of the Departments.

I make the point that the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska is contrary to the provisions of that rule and in violation of it.

Mr. ALLEN. Just a word, Mr. President, in reply to the Senator from California. Turning to the debate of yesterday as it appears in the RECORD, on page 986, the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] quoted from the testimony of the Commissioner of Pensions before the House Committee on Appropriations, an estimate, in this language:

The Secretary of the Interior thought we had better make the same estimate. But I have got the figures here on which I base my estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to take the position we ought to appropriate $148,000,000, or are you satisfied to let us appropriate the amount named by the Secretary?

Mr. EVANS. Well, you are going to have a deficiency this year, and you know that just as well as I do. We had a deficiency last year.

So it would appear that Mr. Evans desired an appropriation of $148,000,000. That was the claim he made before the House Committee on Appropriations. The fact that on the Book of Estimates, as it is called, a different sum has been entered does not determine the amount of the estimate. It is a mysterious thing that around here no person has ever been able to see this document called the Book of Estimates except a select few. I do not know where it is kept. It is probably under lock and key, or perhaps a high-priced special custodian has it in charge, for no Senator outside the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Pensions, or some other committee to whom has been delegated the high and delicate duty of handling the finances of the nation has ever been able to locate or to see it. The Senator from California, very much as a Turk would quote from the Koran, quotes from it from memory.

He does not give us the book or put it on exhibition, but reads from it, then, presumably, locks it up in his desk, and quotes from his recollection of its contents. I should like to see this mysterious thing called the Book of Estimates, and in the plenitude of his goodness I hope the Senator from California will give us a dissertation on how the book is made; who made it; when, where, and all about it.

Of course I am not in a position to enforce the rules. Were my position changed to that of presiding officer I would determine the question quickly. But I can not lose sight of the fact, neither shall I let the country lose sight of it, so far as my word may be read, that there is no merit whatever in the objection. There is not even a poor pretense of merit. It is simply an attempt to draw the attention of the country away from the important fact that the Republican party is insincere in its professions of friendship for and its promises to the soldier.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, I simply desire to say to my friend from Nebraska that the Commissioner of Pensions, as he well knows, is subordinate to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior makes up the Book of Estimates. Parenthetically, I will say that the Senator is as well aware as I am that he has but to send to the document room and there obtain the Book of Estimates. It is as free to him as to any other Senator upon this floor. I have sent to the document room and now take great pleasure in sending the book to the Senator for his information.

The official heads, as the Senator well knows, of the various Departments of the Government pass upon the information furnished by their respective Departments for the expenses during the ensuing year, and on those they appear before Congress asking for appropriations. It seems to me that there is no other guide upon which we can intelligently act except the information furnished by the heads of Departments.

The Senator from Nebraska, I am sure, did not serve his purpose in this case. He would not consider for a moment the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions or of the Commissioner of the General Land Office or of the Commissioner of Patents or any other officer under the control of the Secretary of the Interior who is subordinate to the head of that Department, but he would say, "There is the head of the Department, and we must be guided in the matter by his judgment and advice." I also desire to say to him that this testimony was given under date of December 6, I think. Later, under date of January 10, he wrote the Committee on Appropriations, stating that the amount proposed to be appropriated, to wit, $140,000,000, for the army and navy pensions was entirely satisfactory to him. Later he wrote again to the committee, under date of January 20, reiterating that statement

Therefore I hope the motion will not prevail. I think the point of order is well taken, but I am perfectly willing that the Senate should give expression upon this subject-matter, and if they desire to exceed the appropriations asked for by the heads of the different Departments of our Government, it will be a precedent which perhaps will guide us in the future. If you have not sufficient confidence in your respective committees to believe that they have carefully investigated all the questions bearing upon the subject-matter and have given you the best result of their consideration, we will yield, of course, most cheerfully to the wishes of the majority.

I will withdraw the point of order so that my friend the Senator from Nebraska shall not say that I am trying to protect the committee in what he claims, by implication at least, is a superficial examination of this question.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, a single observation. The Senator from Nebraska, during the debate yesterday and again this morning, seems to be trying to make it appear that in some way the present administration of the Pension Bureau is hostile to the interests of the soldiers, and he arraigns the Republican party for hypocrisy and double dealing on this question.

Facts are stubborn things; and in the discussion of a matter of this kind I have always heretofore endeavored, as I shall in the future, to speak from the book. Since the Senator's arraignment yesterday I have taken the trouble to get some figures bearing on this subject. It will take but a moment to state them, and I trust the Senator from Nebraska will listen, although, of course, he will dispose of them as he usually does, without very much circumlocution.

The facts are that of the 319,407 original claims adjudicated for the three years, 1894, 1895, and 1896, there were 169,154 rejected, or just 60 per cent, while from April 1 to December 31, 1897, nine months of administration by the present Commissioner of Pensions, of the 75,366 original claims adjudicated only 31,031, or 41 per cent, were rejected, as against 60 per cent during the former administration of that office. For the first period, the three years named, there were 148,273 claims for increase adjudicated, of which 105,255, or 71 per cent, were rejected, while during the second period, from April 1 to December 31, 1897, there were 35,461 claims for increase adjudicated, of which only 20,132 were rejected, or 57 per cent, against 71 per cent under the former administration of the Pension Bureau.

It is but just that the present Commissioner of Pensions should have the benefit of this statement, which is from the records. Pensions to a much larger percentage, wisely or unwisely, are being granted under Commissioner Evans than were granted under the former most excellent Commissioners; because I am glad to testify to the fidelity of both Commissioner Lochren and Commissioner Murphy. But it is not, I think, proper that the Senator from Nebraska should arraign the present administration of that office, burdensome and irritating and troublesome as it is, without his going to the record and ascertaining the exact facts concerning it.

Just one word further. I am quite in sympathy with the point of order made by the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS]. The rule is clear and incapable of a double construction. The Senator's motion is obnoxious to that rule. But I think the Senator from California has acted wisely in withdrawing the point of order and allowing the Senate to determine the matter. If the Senate wants to exceed by $8,000,000 the appropriation that is estimated for by the Secretary of the Interior, I think the Senate ought to have the opportunity. For myself, I shall vote against it, of course, as I have no doubt a very large majority of the Senate will vote against it, because it would be an extraordinary piece of legislation for us to come in here, in the present condition of the public Treasury, and vote $8,000,000 more to a Department of this Government than the accredited head of that Department says he thinks ought to be granted. That is all I care to say.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire ought not to put me in the attitude of being hostile to the Commissioner of Pensions. I am not. My feelings toward the Commissioner are of the most pleasant kind. I have no conflict whatever with him. He is a very clever gentleman. I have, I think, met him twice in my life, and probably not to exceed two or three minutes each time.

But I refer to the Commissioner of Pensions because he is the agent or instrumentality through which the Republican Administration is administering the Pension Office. I have no doubt that the President is heartily in sympathy with just and equitable pensions to all needy persons who are pensionable under the laws, and that he would, if within his power, enact a law that would cover all meritorious cases, and have pensions somewhat proportionate to the injury of the applicant or his degree of inability to earn a living.

I have no doubt of the sympathy of the Commissioner of Pensions for worthy soldiers and worthy applicants, and I am not saying anything personally against him, but speak of him as the administrator of the affairs of the Pension Office. What I wanted to say, and I may have been so unfortunate as not to express myself lucidly, is that the Republican party—the Republican machine, if I may be permitted to use the expression—is determined that the pension rolls shall not be increased; and it is doing everything possible to prevent an increase, to the injury, in my judgment, of those who are justly entitled to pensions, and larger pensions than they are receiving.

I would like to see the Republican party and the Republican machine have the courage of its convictions, and come out boldly and say what it really means, that "the pension list has reached its maximum and must not be increased. We will announce as one of the doctrines of the party that it shall not be increased;" and then everybody would understand exactly the attitude of the party. But, if my language does not grate upon the delicate sensibilities of some Senator, I want to add that in my judgment this Republican machine is Janus-faced. It professes to be piously committed to an increase of pensions and justice to the soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans, while every act performed in an official capacity is to reduce the pensions and deny justice to that class of our citizens.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. BACON. I ask to have the amendment reported. It has been quite a while since it was read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 2, page 2, after the word "forty," it is proposed to insert the word "eight;" so as to read "$148,000,000."

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ALLEN. I wish to offer another amendment. I am not disheartened thus far at the fate of my amendments. At the end of line 2, on page 3, I move to insert:

And the reports of such examining surgeons shall be open to inspection by the applicant for a pension, his agent, or attorney, and he may have attested copies thereof on demand.

The whole proviso then will read as follows:

Provided, That the report of such examining surgeons shall specifically state the rating which, in their judgment, the applicant is entitled to, and the reports of such examining surgeons shall be open to inspection by the applicant for a pension, his agent, or attorney, and he may have attested copies thereof on demand.

I wish to submit just a word in behalf of the amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. With the Senator's permission, I should like to have the proposed amendment stated by the Secretary.

Mr. ALLEN. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert at the end of line 2, on page 3, the following:

And the reports of such examining surgeons shall be open to inspection by the applicant for a pension, his agent or attorney, and he may have attested copies thereof on demand.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, the very first bill I introduced after coming here was in 1893 and entitled "A bill to furnish pensioners an opportunity to inspect all reports, examinations," etc. It was sent to the Committee on Pensions. It was in the Fifty-third Congress. It has never seen daylight; it has not been reported one way or another. In the Fifty-fourth Congress I reintroduced it. It has not been taken up for consideration, so far as I know; at least my attention has not been called to it, and it has not been reported. In the present Congress I introduced it again, and I have heard nothing from it.

The practice, as I understand it, is this: When a board of examining surgeons examine an applicant and make report to the Commissioner of Pensions, the report is filed, and the applicant is not permitted to inspect it. His attorney and agent are prohibited from inspecting it, and in fact it is very difficult for a member of Congress to obtain a view of it. I think the practice is wrong, or else our whole theory of administering justice is wrong, for we have always held that a man should have the right to hear the evidence against him in any kind of a trial, and where it is documentary that he shall have a right to an attested copy. Yet this star-chamber method of dealing with pensions is indulged in, as I am informed, for the purpose of forming a shield to examining surgeons who make reports adverse to worthy applicants. In other words, the examining surgeon does not want to take the consequences of his work and have it known in the community where he and the applicant live that he has made an adverse report.

Mr. President, you might as well say the decision of a judge should be entered in chambers and all persons be excluded from the record because one of the litigants might think the judge wrong in rendering the decision, or that the same kind of protection should be extended to a juror or an assessor of taxes.

An applicant may go to one of these examining boards, be examined, and a report be made without his knowing what it is. It will be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, where it is considered by him or his subordinates in determining whether or not the applicant is pensionable under the law. It may contain hidden thorns or daggers that strike the applicant, and yet he will not be permitted to see or examine the report, nor permitted to obtain competent evidence to refute the conclusions or statements of the report.

It does not seem to me that any man who has as much sense as a peewee could approve of a practice of that kind. Being unable to get this bill of mine reported—and I am not censuring the Senator from New Hampshire, for he is only one member of the committee—it would have been useless to go before the committee to

present its merits, because men who hold the views I do on the subject of pensions are not wanted before the committee——

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator from Nebraska permit me?

Mr. ALLEN. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. Did the Senator ever make a request to be heard before the committee on that or any other bill and meet with refusal?

Mr. ALLEN. I did once on this bill, but the Senator from New Hampshire, I think, was not the chairman at that time. That, I think, was during the Fifty-third Congress.

Mr. GALLINGER. I was not then chairman of the committee.

Mr. ALLEN. No; I desire to exonerate the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to say to the Senator that certainly since I have been chairman of that committee no Senator or Member of the House has ever made a request to be heard before the committee that it has not been cordially and immediately granted.

Mr. ALLEN. I do not doubt the committee as now constituted would give me an opportunity to be heard on application, and I shall go thundering at the doors of the Committee on Pensions some of these days for a full and fair hearing on the merits of the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator from Nebraska will always be welcome when he comes.

Mr. ALLEN. I was going to say that men who, like myself, hold what I suppose would be called extreme views on the pension question are not usually welcome guests around committees that have the affairs of pensioners in their hands.

I hold my views, sir, because they are the convictions of my mature manhood. They are not a mere mental spasm or guess. I hold that a government which will not protect those who have sustained injury and ill health in its defense to the extent that they can not care for themselves is not worthy of the protection of its citizens.

Mr. President, the policy of this Government fortunately has been until recently to reward this class of our citizens and those dependent upon them, their widows and orphans. What more pitiable sight can one witness than a maimed and crippled soldier, hobbling around on crutches, who has lost his limbs or health as the result of service in the defense of his country, seeking food, clothing, and shelter from the storm and going through life in that pitiable condition? We say we have sympathy for him, but men can not live on sympathy; they require bread; they require meat; they must have clothing and shelter.

What will appeal to the sympathy and arouse the sentiment of a true man more than the widow in her weeds whose husband lost his life in the service of his country or died as the result of disease or wounds contracted in the Army and over whom must be cast all her days the shadow and darkness of his death? What will arouse the feelings of an honest man and a true patriot more than that other picture which we see daily, that picture which displays to our view the little girls and boys found on the streets uncared for whose fathers died in the service of their country or who became incapacitated in the service to the extent that they are not financially able to care for them?

And still, in the light of these sad scenes and the circumstances that bereft the wife and the children of a husband and a father, his care, and his affection, the Republican party, of which I have spoken, that portion of it called the machine, has arrayed itself against the applicant for a pension, and the law officer having in charge the administration of this Bureau of the Government studiously refuses an inspection of the report made by the examining surgeon.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator from Nebraska will permit me, the Senator does not mean to say that that is a new thing inaugurated by the present Administration or the present Commissioner of Pensions?

Mr. ALLEN. Oh, no; not at all.

Mr. GALLINGER. It existed during the last Democratic Administration, did it not?

Mr. ALLEN. It existed during the last Democratic Administration and through all the Republican Administrations that preceded it.

Mr. GALLINGER. And Democratic.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, certainly. The yellow fever was not a new thing last year. It came into some of the Southern States and swept off people by the hundreds. I suppose some gentleman will arise in the Chamber and say, "The yellow fever is all right; we have no particular objection to it, because it came here under a Democratic as well as a Republican Administration." That is a peculiar kind of logic, I must confess.

Mr. President, the Star Chamber Court of England existed under the reign of many kings. It was of years' standing. It was a menace to the liberty of English subjects. I suppose when it was at the zenith of its power, when it was doing its work of destruction, there were those in the British Parliament who said, "The Star Chamber Court is not a new thing; therefore, not being a new thing, it should not be objected to at this time."

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator from Nebraska will permit me, that was not the point I desired to make at all. The Senator was denouncing the Republican party because of this thing, and I simply wanted him to broaden his denunciation.

Mr. ALLEN. The Republican party is a party of high morality, professing great things, greater than the Populists profess. We are supposed, I presume, according to the opinion of some, to represent the common people, not those who have had illustrious lives, large fortunes, and extensive education. But the logic of the Senator from New Hampshire was that yellow fever having existed under several Administrations, therefore it should exist under this; that this star-chamber proceeding as respects the inspection of examining surgeons' returns having existed under Democratic Administrations and Republican Administrations, therefore it is excusable and proper under this.

I think that is the logical conclusion from the premises he himself has announced. No, Mr. President, there never was a tyrant upon a throne who did not have his apologists in parliament. Those who have oppressed and wronged the people in all ages were men who had their apologists in public places, in offices. Here, under consideration, is a rule that is ruinous to the rights of hundreds of thousands, yea, a million, old soldiers and sailors, and it finds its willing apologist in the Senate Chamber.

The Senator from New Hampshire, skillful and alert as he is at all times in debate, can not offer one reason in defense of this rule that he would be willing to have read and examined by pensioners and applicants under existing law. I look for the Senator or some other gentleman representing this bill to in some form raise another technical objection that there is something wrong with my amendment, that it is in violation of some rule, and by that means try to defeat it.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me, I should like to inquire upon what authority he makes the statement that the Senator from New Hampshire can not give any reason for it?

Mr. ALLEN. Because I know that no reason exists.

Mr. GALLINGER. By what sort of mental telepathy has the Senator reached that conclusion? The Senator from New Hampshire has not yet had an opportunity to express his view of the Senator's amendment.

Mr. ALLEN. I know that a man can not jump 20 feet in the air. I know that that would be a physical impossibility, and I know it would be no greater impossibility than it would for the Senator from New Hampshire or for any other gentleman to give a reason for this rule; and therefore I assume he can not give it. If the Senator should tell me he could put on wings and fly to the sun or the moon, I would not believe him, notwithstanding the fact that I consider him a man of undisputed truth and veracity. There are some things which can not be done because they are impossibilities, moral impossibilities and physical impossibilities, and that would be one of the latter.

I was proceeding to say, Mr. President, when the Senator was kind enough to give me his attention, that I expect to see some one raise an objection to the proposed amendment. Why, Mr. President, the pensioners are to be fed on rules and precedents fresh from the Senatorial propagating garden. Every time anything is offered in the line of justice, some man who is determined they shall not receive justice at the hands of their Government will go into the dark caverns and recesses of the Chamber and dig out a precedent or a rule to prevent it.

And then we will hear this fall, from the hustings, a declaration by the advocates of this party, or the machine portion of the party, that they are in favor of justice and large pensions to the old soldiers; that they are the soldiers' friends and have stood by them in the past, and the soldiers must stand by the party now; that the naughty Democrats bequeathed rules and precedents to the Senate which they could not avoid or evade; the presiding officer had to apply them, and unfortunately it cut the soldiers out of a proper recognition.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the amendment submitted by the Senator from Nebraska relates to a matter that has been before the Pension Bureau for a long time, I have myself discussed it with more than one Commissioner of Pensions. I regret that the Senator from Nebraska has not made himself sufficiently well acquainted with the present Commissioner to go there and discuss with him these practical questions of administration of that great Bureau.

As I understand the matter, there are very valid and conclusive reasons why the amendment should not be adopted. It is a fact well known to those of us who have to deal with pension matters that the average old soldier labors under the misapprehension that whatever rating is given him by a local board is the amount of pension that he in right and justice should receive.

The fact is that the local boards are called upon to examine the

pensioner or the applicant for a pension as to his physical disabilities and to make ratings upon the disabilities that they find existing. The question as to the incurrence of those disabilities in the line of duty in the war or as a consequence of service in the Army are not determined by that local board. The finding of the board is returned to Washington; it is taken into consideration with the other papers in the case; it is submitted to the sworn officers of the Government, the medical referee and his assistants of the Bureau, and they determine what portion of those disabilities, whether a part or all of them or none of them, can be attributed to army service, and rate the soldier accordingly.

Mr. President, if the pension agents of this country, numerous and pestiferous as they are—I do not apply that term to all of them, but many of them—urging the old soldiers on to ask for increases and to apply for original pensions, are permitted to go into the Pension Bureau and ransack those files; if the Government is to be put to the expense of making copies of those findings of the medical boards to be transmitted to the pensioners, to impress the pensioners in that way with the idea that they are being wronged because their board found them to be deserving of $20 a month, while the Bureau would rate them at only $10 a month, it must be conclusive to the mind of any reasonable man that that is something which ought not to be asked of the Pension Bureau.

Beyond that, there is a reason why the local examiner should be protected by the Government. I understood the Senator from Nebraska to say that a judge might with equal propriety ask that his opinion should be given in private and not made in public.

Mr. ALLEN. Or a jury's verdict.

Mr. GALLINGER. The comparison that the Senator has made is an unfortunate one. A judge does not practice law; he is not dependent for a living upon public sentiment; but the average country physician, acting as a sworn officer of the Government, examining the men to whom the Senator so eloquently and pathetically alludes—and they deserve it all—finds that he differs in opinion from the soldier, and he is constrained to make a report adverse to that soldier's claim. That report comes to Washington. It is sent back to the soldier. The physician gets perhaps $50 a year from the Government for the service that he renders the Government; it may be that he gets $100 a year. He makes enemies of the soldiers in his community by having this information conveyed to them. They are very earnest in the belief that they deserve this relief. The medical officers of the Government find that they do not deserve it. Immediately that poor country physician becomes the object of denunciation and calumny and persecution on the part of the man who feels that he has been wronged by the physician. I submit, Mr. President, with all due deference to the contrary opinion of the Senator from Nebraska, that the physician deserves protection in this matter, and that the Government would do him a very great wrong if the physician should not be protected.

As I said a moment ago, this matter has been discussed over and over again. It has been before every Commissioner of Pensions certainly since I have been in public life. The only men I have found extremely anxious to have this thing done, certainly the only men who have appealed to me, have been the men who are prosecuting these claims and getting a fee out of them. I think the Government has acted wisely in keeping certain documents that come to the Pension Bureau away from the public and acting upon them in the way in which they are being acted upon.

Mr. President, I join with the Senator from Nebraska in what he says about the soldiers. The Senator, which was his right under the rules of this body, spoke, I think, not very kindly yesterday because I did not chance to have served in the Army. The Senator did not inquire as to the reasons for that, and of course they could not be known to him. But that is a subject, Mr. President, that is not worthy of very serious thought. My sympathies have been with the soldiers and the widows of soldiers. My votes have been cast always in behalf of what I thought was reasonable pension legislation. As chairman of the Committee on Pensions of the Senate I have given my days and my nights and my Sundays to the consideration of pension bills. I have no regrets or apologies to make in that regard.

But after all, Mr. President, this matter, like all other matters, can be overdone; an appeal in behalf of the widow in her weeds and the child of a soldier in its sorrow and suffering can be overdrawn; because there are widows and widows; there are soldiers and soldiers. The best we can do, and all we ought to be asked to do, would be to protect the deserving so far as we can determine that they are deserving, and shape our legislation with a view to doing equal and exact justice to all deserving claimants under our pension laws.

I agree with the Senator from Nebraska that there is not an equality in this matter. The Commissioner of Pensions, with whom I had an interview this morning, and a very interesting interview, is especially exercised over the fact that there is not an equality in our pension laws or in the administration of the Pension Bureau, and that it is impossible to reach equalization and justice. One man gets $6 a month; another soldier, urged on by pension attorneys, making application after application, gets a larger amount than the man who is equally deserving with him.

I have on my table here somewhere an illustration of what is done on the part of some soldiers. Where a man has had during the past few years 23 medical examinations; the claim rejected, another application immediately made; the claim rejected, another application made; the claim rejected, another application made; and the Government put to the expense of a medical examination in all those cases without one tittle of new evidence of an increased disability in that case. It has run the gauntlet of 23 medical examinations and about 23 rejections at the Pension Bureau. Now, that man by his persistence, because he has a claim for increase pending now, will very likely after a time get a larger amount of pension than he is receiving, and a larger amount than the modest man who says, "I do not want to press this matter upon the Pension Bureau or upon the Government," will receive, while his disabilities may be equal to or even greater than those of the persistent applicant.

I think we are doing the best we can, Mr. President. It is a very troublesome question. There are nearly a million men and women on the pension roll to-day, and I think there are about 650,000 applications pending at the present time. There are 200,000 original claims and 450,000 claims for increase confronting the Commissioner of Pensions at the present moment. It is a very serious question; and I for one having some knowledge of this matter, feel as though we ought to extend our sympathy and our help to the Commissioner of Pensions rather than undertake either by legislation or by words spoken in debate in the Senate to annoy and disturb him and complicate the very onerous and perplexing duties that are upon him.

We have appropriated in the pending bill precisely what the Secretary of the Interior asked us to appropriate. The administration of that office is going on under the rules that were found necessary by Commissioner Lochren, by Commissioner Murphy—than whom no better man ever held that office since the Government was founded, in my judgment—by Commissioner Raum, by Commissioner Dudley, and all those men who gave their time to the service of the Government for a salary that is utterly inadequate. The office is being administered under the same rules, so far as this matter is concerned, that those men found necessary for their own protection and the protection of the Government officials and the good of the soldier himself. Why the Senator from Nebraska should undertake to complicate this matter by offering this amendment, which has been acted upon over and over again, and which is, according to the testimony of the Commissioner of Pensions, something that ought not to be forced upon him, is more than I can understand.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it becomes the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Concurrent resolution No. 22, declaring that all bonds of the United States, issued or authorized to be issued under certain acts of Congress, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government, in silver dollars, etc.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be informally laid aside until the pension appropriation bill can be disposed of.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California?

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, that is——

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, I do not wish to interfere with the pending bill, but I do not want the resolution to lose its place as the unfinished business; and if any Senator wants to speak upon the resolution, I want to take it up now. If there is to be no further discussion upon the appropriation bill, and we can vote on it right off, I am perfectly willing to give way; but if there is to be a long debate, lasting all day, the next thing that will be heard will be that on Thursday, when we agreed to vote before adjournment on the resolution, it will be said that we lost a day and another day ought to be granted.

Mr. SPOONER. If the Senator will allow me, the understanding was, I think, that the resolution was not only the unfinished business, but that any Senator could call it up for the purpose of submitting remarks at any time when the Senate was not actually engaged in the transaction of some other business.

Mr. VEST. As I understand it, that was any intervening time between Saturday morning or Friday and to-day.

Mr. CULLOM. Is there any Senator who desires now to speak on the question?

Mr. VEST. I am not able to answer that question.

Mr. GALLINGER. If Senators will permit me, I will state that the Senator from Nebraska assures me he desires only about ten minutes to further debate the amendment, and that he has no further amendment to offer. I am sure no other Senator has any

amendment to propose, and we can get through with the bill in fifteen minutes if the Senator from Missouri will permit the resolution to be laid aside informally.

Mr. CULLOM. I desire to state that there are other appropriation bills behind this one awaiting consideration. Of course we do not desire to interfere with the financial resolution that is before the Senate, if it is desired to discuss it between now and Thursday, the time set for voting upon it; but I think the pension appropriation bill will be soon gotten out of the way if the discussion on this point is about ended.

Mr. BERRY. Let the resolution be laid aside for fifteen minutes.

Mr. SPOONER. Without prejudice.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I do not see any other member of that portion of the Finance Committee which I am obliged to call the minority in the Senate on the resolution. I do not think any of those members care particularly to discuss the resolution today, though I do think that they intend to be heard perhaps tomorrow. Certainly, for myself, I intend to occupy a very brief portion of the time of the Senate in some remarks upon the resolution; but I would desire that the older members of the Finance Committee should precede me. If, however, they are not ready, I think I shall be ready to say something upon the subject tomorrow.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Connecticut that it will hardly be fair for the opposition to the resolution to postpone speaking until the very last moment. We have had two speeches on the side of those who favor the resolution. We do not want to be shut out. I wish to submit something, but I am at a loss to know what defense is to be made against the resolution. I am absolutely at a loss to know what the Senator from Connecticut or any other member of his committee will say against the resolution, and I think we are entitled to hear them before it is time to vote.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I have prepared no remarks, and I shall not elaborate any. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] has come in. However, I will say now to the Senator from Colorado, who states that he does not see what defense can be made against the resolution, that I had it in mind to ask what earthly reason there was for presenting it at this time.

Mr. TELLER. We have had two speeches in that line, and if they have not convinced the Senator perhaps he may be convinced before we get through. I think we ought to go on with the debate if anyone is ready to proceed. Certainly to-morrow we shall have to do so.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I shall be ready to-morrow to make the few remarks which I propose to make.

Mr. TELLER. I do not know but that some one may be ready to go on now.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask that the pending bill may be proceeded with and disposed of.

Mr. CULLOM. I think the pending appropriation bill can be disposed of in a very little while, if the Senator from Nebraska has substantially concluded his remarks upon the particular question under consideration.

Mr. ALLEN. I think we could have disposed of the bill while Senators have been talking about the order of business.

Mr. CULLOM. I hope we may go on with it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from California and the Senator from New Hampshire ask that the unfinished business be informally laid aside for fifteen minutes.

Mr. PERKINS. I will say to the Senator from Missouri that if the bill is not disposed of in thirty minutes, I shall be willing to let it go over until to-morrow.

Mr. VEST. Let it be the understanding that the concurrent resolution remains as the unfinished business, and that it is laid aside informally.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is the understanding. It is laid aside for fifteen minutes only.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, it was my purpose when the interruption occurred, to make one or two further observations on this matter, but as it is very important that the pending appropriation bill shall be gotten out of the way so as to take up the unfinished business I will desist, contenting myself with the suggestion that I trust the Senate will pass the bill precisely as it stands, and not insert amendments in it that would produce embarrassment and accomplish no good whatever.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I desire but a word in reply. When I said a moment ago the Senator from New Hampshire would be unable to give a reason for the rule now prevailing in the Pension Office prohibiting an applicant or his attorney from inspecting the return or report of the examining surgeon, I was correct, for the Senator, notwithstanding he had the floor for some time, failed to give any reason. The Senator admits, and that was the vital thing I desired to bring out, that the rule to which I refer and which my amendment seeks to change and modify, exists in the Pension Bureau and that applicants for pensions are rigidly excluded from inspecting or having attested copies of the returns of the examining surgeons.

The Senator bases his approval of that rule upon the simple proposition (and I want to make it as plain as possible) that if the rule did not exist, the applicant who was examined by the surgeon, on discovering an adverse report, would become hostile to the surgeon's practice and injure him in the community. That is the only reason offered.

Mr. GALLINGER. No, Mr. President. I do not want to continue the debate, but I made the further proposition that the average soldier has a notion that the findings of the local board are the extent of his disabilities for which he should be pensioned, while as a matter of fact they are subject to review by the medical officers of the Bureau.

Mr. ALLEN. Well, the soldier is right if the law was construed as it is written. But, unfortunately, the higher we go in our National Government, or in our system of governments, the less those who govern observe the law.

Mr. President, there is nothing in that statement made by the Senator from New Hampshire, in my judgment. It does not furnish an excuse. He might as well say the lawyer who tries a case and who, necessarily, is a partisan, incurs the enmity of the party against whom he is employed. If he is for the plaintiff, he incurs necessarily, at least for the time being, the hostility of the defendant, and vice versa. The same reasoning employed by the Senator from New Hampshire in this case applies to the lawyer.

While it is true, as the Senator from New Hampshire says, the judge is not practicing law, it is true that the judgment of every judge and the verdict of every jury is subject to more or less adverse criticism by the community, and especially by those interested and their friends.

No, Mr. President, there is no excuse for this rule. There never was any excuse for it. We might as well ask a man to walk in the dark and take the chances of stepping off a precipice under the supposition that he was walking in safety as to ask the applicant for a pension to trust his chances to the reports of surgeons which are rigidly excluded from him and from his representative or attorney.

I share much in the sentiment expressed by the Senator from New Hampshire respecting a certain class of pension attorneys. I do not believe any self-respecting man will solicit business; certainly no self-respecting lawyer will go out and solicit business. I believe it wise to exclude certain classes of those gentlemen who are engaged in that species of business from practicing before the Department. But it must not be forgotten that there are thousands of good citizens scattered over the country engaged in an honorable way in collecting the evidence and presenting the claims of old soldiers for pensions. They should not fall under the displeasure of the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. President, if during the debate on this bill I have said a word that the Senator from New Hampshire thinks was disrespectful or that reflected upon him, I beg to assure him that I had no intention of doing so. My feeling for him is of the most kindly character. But, sir, I feel intensely upon this subject. I know what these men suffered and endured during the war. I know no man lives or will ever live who was not a soldier in camp and in the field who can understand the exposure, the suffering, and the hardship incident to soldier life; and however friendly he may be, as the Senator from New Hampshire is friendly, he has not shouldered his knapsack and gun, he has not marched in snow and slush, he has not slept on the cold ground in rain and in storm, nor has he encountered the hardships of camp life nor the exposures of the field of battle.

He has not seen his comrades shot down around him, and therefore can not, in the nature of things, have a clear conception of the services of this class of men.

Now, Mr. President, I want to vote on the amendment. I presume the decree has gone forth that it shall not carry. It is noticeable—and I want to mention the fact in my remarks, because it will not appear on record in any other way—that on the previous amendment, which has just been rejected, Democrats and Republicans joined in voting it down, and I call attention to it, that if this amendment goes the same way, I shall embrace the first opportunity to place the fact on record.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN].

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The unfinished business is now before the Senate. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution reported from the Committee on Finance by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] on the 18th instant, it having been laid aside during the consideration of the appropriation bill.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that the resolution may be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Whereas by the act entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment, in coin or its equivalent, of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; and

Whereas all the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semiannually in such coin; and

Whereas all bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January 14, 1875, are required to be of the description of bonds of the United States described in the said act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt;" and

Whereas, at the date of the passage of said act of Congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of standard value of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, declared by the act approved January 18, 1837, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States,'" to be a legal tender of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, I want to call attention to the fact that the friends of the resolution are not responsible for the present condition of affairs in the Senate, a condition which is rather anomalous. When the resolution came from the Committee on Finance and was laid before the Senate, I made a brief opening address. The resolution then went over until the next day at the conclusion of the morning hour. Certain Senators who were opposed to the resolution and members of the Finance Committee came to me and said their personal convenience would be very much consulted and advanced if the resolution could go over for two or three days; and one of them stated emphatically that he could not be here on last Monday, when the resolution was to come before the Senate, and he asked therefore that it should be postponed for a short time.

Without going into all the details, it resulted in an agreement that the resolution should be taken up to-day for regular debate, and that in the meantime any of the friends of the resolution who desired to speak could call it up and deliver such remarks as they saw proper to make, but that to-day the resolution was to be taken up for regular debate, and that the opponents of the resolution would then make, as they termed it, short speeches expressing their views in opposition to it. Two speeches have been made—not saying that my own desultory remarks constitute a speech—in favor of the resolution, and we now await what may be said upon the other side in pursuance of the distinct understanding that to-day the opponents of the resolution should be heard.

As a matter of course, we have no disposition to go on with an ex parte line of remarks—I will not say debate, because there can be no debate when one side only is heard. It is only fair and right after what has passed that those who have had several days now to prepare their remarks against the resolution should address the Senate. I can not ask for a vote now, because we have an agreement that the resolution shall be voted upon on Thursday next before the adjournment of the Senate, but I appeal to that sense of fairness and right which has always characterized both sides of the Chamber, as a rule, that the opponents of the resolution shall now state their objections to it.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I did not understand that we were expected to debate the resolution continuously from a given hour on Tuesday until the final vote should be taken on Thursday. I supposed that the matter would be discussed at least long enough and take a range wide enough so that we should fully understand the object and aim of the resolution.

It is true that some days have elapsed since the resolution was under discussion in the Senate. I do not know how it may have been with other Senators, but as for myself I have been wholly occupied during the intervening time, and have had no opportunity for preparation, if preparation be necessary, for the discussion of the resolution.

For myself, I expect to vote against the resolution when the vote is taken. I certainly shall do so unless it shall be materially amended. I can not see why the resolution is brought before the Senate and why the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] and those who act with him are so anxious to have a vote upon it. I know of no impending exigency, nothing which throws a shade over the situation, which requires us to deal at this time with a resolution like this.

What is it, Mr. President? It is a resolution relating to the interest-bearing bonds of the United States, reciting in its preamble statutes which have often been construed and are well understood, and, so far as I know, there are no two constructions to be placed upon them. It is a revival of a resolution passed twenty years ago, I think, this day.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. It was passed through both Houses on the 28th of January, 1878.

Mr. ALLISON. It passed this body twenty years ago on this day of the month. There were then impending questions to which the resolution related, which were being pressed upon the Senate for consideration. Now the pending resolution, relating to interest-bearing bonds, applies to no bond which can mature before 1904.

If this resolution were put in the form of a joint resolution, there is no Secretary of the Treasury who would be able to follow out its policy until 1904, which will be the first year that any bond matures and is to be paid to which the resolution can be applied. Therefore, instead of asking why it is that we are to oppose this resolution, I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri why it is that we are here now called upon for three days to lay aside every other question and consideration in order to express the opinion of the Senate as to what shall be done in 1904? What Senator will say upon this floor that this resolution, if it were in the form of a statute, could be put into operation by any Secretary of the Treasury or by any Administration until long after the election of 1900 and a new Administration is in power?

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President——

Mr. ALDRICH. Will it interrupt my friend if I ask him a question?

Mr. ALLISON. Not at all.

Mr. ALDRICH. I hope the Senator from Missouri will allow me to make a suggestion to my friend from Iowa at that point.

Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is not what, in the opinion of the Senate, should be done in 1904, when the first bond becomes due, but what we may have a legal right to do. Whether we should do it or not, as a matter of policy or as a matter of good faith, is not the question involved.

Mr. ALLISON. Not at all. I understand; I will admit that point.

Mr. COCKRELL. I understand the Senator says that there is nothing now, and will not be until 1904, for which silver dollars can be used?

Mr. ALLISON. I did not say that. I stated that the first bonds that matured, to which this resolution will be applicable, practically, will be in 1904. There are due now, or will be presently due and payable, currency bonds issued to the Pacific railroads, but they in their terms are payable in currency. There are 2 per cent bonds to the extent of $25,000,000, which are payable at the option of the Government.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is what I wanted to call the Senator's attention to.

Mr. ALLISON. I understand that very well; but nobody supposes that we are very likely to call in those 2 per cent bonds at this time or at any time in the near future. Therefore, practically, the questions which we are debating now are questions which will have a practical application in 1904, and not before that time.

Mr. COCKRELL. Will the Senator bear in mind the question of some twenty-odd million dollars of interest that has to be paid annually up to 1904, 1908, and 1924?

Mr. ALLISON. Of what?

Mr. COCKRELL. Of interest on bonds.

Mr. ALLISON. Do I understand this resolution to specifically require that?

Mr. COCKRELL. Will it not necessarily affect the interest just as much as the principal?

Mr. ALLISON. I do not so understand the resolution.

Mr. GRAY. It refers to principal and interest.

Mr. ALDRICH. The resolution expressly excludes that. It only applies to the bonds themselves.

Mr. GRAY and Mr. VEST. Principal and interest.

Mr. WHITE. The interest is part of the bonds.

Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly; there can be no question about that. The interest is just as much a part of the bonds as the principal.

Mr. GRAY. The Senator from Rhode Island will find it in the fourth and fifth lines of the resolution.

Mr. ALDRICH. I beg pardon. I thought it only applied to the principal.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well. Then my criticism applies only to the principal.

Mr. WHITE. If it will not interrupt my friend from Iowa, I wish to see if I understand his position exactly.

Mr. ALLISON. I shall try to make myself understood.

Mr. WHITE. Just on one proposition. I wish to know whether the contention of the Senator from Iowa is that we should wait until these bonds are paid as some Secretary of the Treasury may wish to pay them, before we resolve as to how they ought to be paid?

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I have merely called attention to the fact that we are dealing with a question which is not of present interest, and I do not so regard it. This is a recital of a resolution that passed in 1878, and it passed prior to the passage of the bill that was then pending in the Senate known as the Bland Act, and sometimes, by way of contumely or decoration, with my own name added to it.

When this resolution was offered here twenty years ago, I voted for it because it had application to the then existing situation. What was that situation? During the early part of the term of President Hayes an extra session of the two Houses of Congress was called because of the failure of appropriation bills. The House of Representatives, I think, on the 6th of November—I may not be accurate as to date—passed a bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. That bill came here to the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Finance. That committee reported the bill back in November, at the extra session, about the 20th or 25th of November—I have the dates, but can not at present put my hands upon them. The bill was reported with certain amendments striking out the free-coinage feature and inserting a limited coinage on Government account. Soon after that report was made the extra session lapsed into the regular session.

It so happened, Mr. President, that I had charge of the consideration of that bill in the Senate. I reported the bill from the Finance Committee, and after Congress reconvened on the 2d of December, 1878, on the first or second day of the session, I asked that the bill should be considered at an early day, and proposed a day one week thereafter when that bill should be taken up, made a special order, and be continued from day to day until finally disposed of. There was some discussion respecting the matter, and a day was fixed, I think a week or ten days from the first day of the session, although there was an effort made to postpone it until December 11. On the same day, after this agreement was made, according to my recollection, Mr. Stanley Matthews, then a Senator from Ohio, offered a resolution identical in terms with the one now pending.

The contention that had been made in the House of Representatives, and the contention that had been made here, was that if either the House bill, which was a free-coinage bill, or the bill with the Senate amendment should pass, it would be in violation of the existing law, because in 1873 we had made the gold dollar the unit of value, and had made gold the standard money, and between 1873 and 1878, the time when that bill was under consideration, the Secretary of the Treasury had disposed of a large amount of securities or bonds, in round numbers nearly $600,000,000 worth, and because of that disposal after 1873 those bonds were in their turn payable in gold, and not in gold and silver. The resolution of Mr. Matthews at that time was offered in anticipation of the partial restoration of silver to coinage, with the view of showing that the restoration of silver to coinage, either under the provisions of the bill as passed by the House of Representatives or as proposed by the Senate Finance Committee, was not in derogation of the rights of creditors and would not be a violation of the spirit of those laws. Therefore at the end of the resolution there was this provision:

> And that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

That was in 1878 and under the circumstances which I have related. I did not consider at that time that such a restoration as we proposed would be in violation of the rights of creditors then existing, because those bonds were all issued.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator from Iowa yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BACON in the chair). Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. TELLER. Does the Senator mean to say that the resolution was supported in 1878 because we were about to do something with the silver dollar? If the Senator means that, I wish he would point to me where there was any argument of that kind.

Mr. ALLISON. I am speaking of what was currently known at that time.

Mr. TELLER. I mean in the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator understands that at that time the Matthews resolution was a precursor to the debate on the bill then pending, in order that those who favored it might eliminate from the question the idea that limited coinage would be in violation of the public faith; and, as the Senator very well knows, the Bland-Allison Act, so called, was postponed until the vote was taken upon the Matthews resolution. Although it was a special order, it was set aside by consent of those who were friends of the two measures, and the Stanley Matthews resolution was allowed to come to a vote before the vote was taken upon the bill.

I do not know—and that is what I rose for, and not to debate this question—what special significance this resolution now has. The last clause reads:

> And that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

What is the meaning of that? What is meant now in 1898 by suggesting a restoration of silver coinage? Do not Senators know that we restored silver coinage immediately following the passage of the Matthews resolution in 1878? We are now acting here as though silver were in the bottom of the sea and not a single silver dollar was in existence in our country. Why, Mr. President, we have coined about $500,000,000 of silver and pledged ourselves to coin more since that concurrent resolution was passed in which we said to restore it was not a violation of public faith. Is it necessary for us now to speak of restoring it? Have we not restored it?

Mr. TELLER. No.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from Colorado tells me we have not restored it. In other words, then, he construes this resolution to mean that there is no restoration of silver coinage until we shall open our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Mr. TELLER. I have not made any statement of that kind.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator, then, what he means when he says we have not restored it?

Mr. TELLER. I simply say now that we have not restored and are not now coining the silver dollar. That is all I say about it. I do not want to interrupt the Senator. When he gets through, I may ask a question or two.

Mr. ALLISON. I therefore ask, because I want to know, what is meant by this? We have restored the coinage of the silver dollar. We have restored nearly 500,000,000 of these dollars, which are full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, including the bonds——

Mr. TELLER. If the Senator will allow me to answer, I will. He seems to be insisting upon an answer.

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. We have coined about 500,000,000 silver dollars or thereabouts. If the Senator does not say so, the Administration he supports say those dollars are not honest dollars to pay these debts, and they say more than that, that the law does not allow them to pay them, I understand. I do not know what the Senator from Iowa says, and I do not propose to put any words in his mouth. He will tell us. I know what the Secretary of the Treasury says, I know what the President says, I know what the gold press of the country say—that you can not use one of those 500,000,000 dollars to pay any part of the bonded indebtedness.

Mr. ALLISON. I have never heard that the President said that. I have never heard that anyone else said it. Under the existing law the Secretary of the Treasury has the discretion, the option, to pay in either coin. Does this give him anything more?

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator from Iowa allow me?

Mr. ALLISON. I mean under the law.

Mr. GRAY. I should like to ask the Senator from Iowa a single question. Does the resolution by its terms intend to limit the option that we all believe rests in the Secretary of the Treasury or the executive department of the Government to pay either in silver or gold the coin bonds? In other words, is it intended to require that the right of option shall be abandoned and that the bonds must be paid in silver?

Mr. ALLISON. I do not so understand the resolution.

Mr. TELLER. No; it does not.

Mr. ALLISON. I understand that the milk in the resolution is in the end, the thing that is proposed in the tail of it; that twenty years after we have provided, as that resolution required us to provide, and after the reason for the resolution has passed into oblivion or "innocuous desuetude," at least, now we are called upon to deal with it practically as though we had just risen up and found that there is a standard dollar in the United States.

Mr. STEWART. Let me tell the Senator from Iowa where the milk in the cocoanut is. The milk in the cocoanut is the $360,000,000 of debt contracted in order to buy gold when we had silver with which to pay. That is the recent milk.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. ALLISON. Of course I do not intend, if the Senator will allow me——

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator prefers to go on I will not interrupt him.

Mr. ALLISON. In a moment I will yield to the Senator. I do not care to be interrupted while I am making a statement.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is it not the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury at this time, as announced in the hearings before the Finance Committee of the other end of the Capitol, to redeem in gold all of the $500,000,000 that the Senator is speaking of as coin, and treat them as if they were paper?

Mr. STEWART. Certainly.

Mr. ALLISON. That is not pertinent to this inquiry.

Mr. TILLMAN. We contend that with those silver dollars he can pay the bonds. He contends that he must issue more gold bonds to redeem those dollars.

Mr. ALLISON. I will not go into that question, because I have not read the suggestions of the Secretary in detail.

Mr. President, the Senator from Colorado says that we are not coining silver dollars, and the Senator from South Carolina seems to be distressed because the present Secretary of the Treasury is going to destroy all silver dollars.

Mr. FORAKER. No, because he is going to keep them as good as the gold dollars.

Mr. ALLISON. That causes the distress of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. TILLMAN. No; he does not want to keep them as good as gold dollars at all, but simply to redeem them in gold.

Mr. STEWART. To keep them too good to use.

Mr. ALLISON. I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Colorado and the Senate to the fact that this Administration (which Senators seem to deprecate in many ways, and I do not blame them very much for feeling that way), presided over, so far as the Treasury Department is concerned, by the present Secretary of the Treasury, coined, up to the 1st of January, in round numbers, 10,000,000 of silver dollars.

Mr. TILLMAN. Where did they get the silver?

Mr. ALLISON. Does not the Senator know where they got it?

Mr. TILLMAN. I want to know under what law they coined it? Why did they coin it when the Senator says it is rotten and worth only 40 cents?

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator himself to answer it. He has said, and my good friends the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from Colorado have said, that they want to put in the words "restore the coinage," because silver is not being coined.

Mr. STEWART. I beg pardon——

Mr. ALLISON. That is the language.

Mr. STEWART. I beg pardon, I did not say anything of the kind. We put them in because we had silver with which to pay our debts. The law requires it to be done, and they would not follow the law. We want to stop the borrowing of gold when there is silver in the Treasury—an unhealthy surplus in the Treasury.

Mr. ALLISON. We will reach that.

Mr. STEWART. We want to stop the selling of bonds.

Mr. ALLISON. I repeat that we have coined during the present Administration, in round numbers, 10,000,000 silver dollars, and yet we are to be put here upon the rack for three days in order that we may simply declare, as the sense of the Senate, that to restore the coinage of silver is not in violation of the public faith.

Mr. President, if there ever was a resolution that was obsolete, or functus officio, or which should be lying in our archives, not to be used, and should be put in the ninth story of the building we are completing on the Avenue, where the archives are to be placed, it is this resolution.

Mr. STEWART. Will the Senator, right in this connection, let me ask him one question? I will not interrupt him further. The resolution provides:

> That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver.

Does the Senator contend that it is the duty of the Secretary to sell bonds and buy gold with which to pay interest on the public debt; and if it is not, after they have sold as many bonds as they have and crippled the credit of the country, as they have done, is it not pertinent to remind the Executive that the bonds could be paid with the coin on hand, particularly when there is an abundance of it, as I showed the other day?

Mr. ALLISON. But the Senator from Nevada makes a mistake. He supposes that the Secretary of the Treasury is not exercising his discretion. He is doing what he thinks is wisest and best as respects the option which he has.

Mr. STEWART. I deny that he has any discretion when there is coin on hand. That is the trouble. I say when, with silver on hand, he buys gold to pay obligations payable in silver, he violates the law.

Mr. ALLISON. That is a question of fact.

Mr. STEWART. No.

Mr. ALLISON. We can get at it later if we have a little patience.

Mr. FORAKER. If that be true, why does the Senator from Nevada say in the resolution that the Government shall have this option and exercise it?

Mr. STEWART. He has no power to buy gold when he has silver on hand. He has no power to sell bonds. There is no authority to sell bonds when there is plenty of silver. It is a bold usurpation.

Mr. ALLISON. Of course, this resolution takes nothing from the Secretary of the Treasury that he has now, and it gives him no power that he does not have. Therefore it has no significance, except that which is found in the tail of it, which is that to restore silver to coinage is not in violation of the public faith. The suggestion of the Senator from Colorado, when he stated that the Secretary was not coining, has a significance which I hope he will explain to the Senate before the debate closes, and say whether or not he means that the coinage which we now have, and which we have had since the resolution passed, is not a compliance practically with the resolution of 1878.

Mr. President, the difficulty about the whole matter (I do not intend to debate it) is that there is upon this side of the Chamber a determination to execute the statutes of our country, which provide that all the currency in circulation in our country shall be maintained at parity in value. That is an obligation which is as binding upon us as any other obligation, and it is not disturbed by this resolution at all, because the resolution does not have the force of law, although it may have the force of morals.

In 1878, when we passed the law which followed immediately the passage of the concurrent resolution, we provided that the silver dollars should be coined at the ratio of 16 to 1, but that they should be coined in a limited quantity and on Government account; and why? It was because those who favored that law, or at least many of them, I being one of the number, believed at that time, whether rightfully or wrongfully, that if we opened our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the difference between the commercial value or the market value of silver as bullion and its coined value being then 8 per cent, we would be placed upon the silver standard instead of the standard that we had then provided for in the act of 1873.

In that law we not only provided for this limited coinage, but we provided also that it should be upon Government account; and when we made that provision, we put into the Treasury of the United States an enormous sum of money, amounting under the Bland law to more than $73,000,000, if my recollection is correct, which was pledged to every man who had one of these silver dollars in his pocket or a silver certificate representing it that he would not be cheated by the Government; that it had put into his hand a dollar equal to the standard of value.

Until we shall have procured the circulation of these two metals, by means of statute law or by means of international arrangement, side by side, it is our duty, as I believe, to do whatever we ought to do to preserve the parity and value of these two metals, and if we preserve the parity and value of the two metals, then this resolution is a mere announcement of an opinion which makes no possible difference as between paying the bonds in one coin or in the other.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question? Does he acknowledge that the bonds are payable in silver?

Mr. ALLISON. The law provides that they shall be——

Mr. TILLMAN. Does the Senator acknowledge it? Does his party acknowledge it?

Mr. ALLISON. I am trying to answer the Senator. The law provides that all the bonds are payable in coin of the standard value of the statute of 1870.

Mr. TILLMAN. Silver?

Mr. ALLISON. That is what the law provides. It is either silver or gold.

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator acknowledges that they are payable in silver?

Mr. ALLISON. I have just quoted the law, and I would ask the Senator——

Mr. TILLMAN. I want the Senator to say in terms, "yes."

Mr. ALLISON. If the Senator wants to put words in my mouth, I shall have to object. I stated in answer to the suggestion that the law provides that the bonds are payable either in silver or gold. Does not the Senator remember the numerous messages we have had here, notably from President Cleveland, his own President, who insisted that we should change the law? Why change the law? Why was it?

Mr. TILLMAN. Because he was a Republican at heart. That is the reason.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not so understand it. It has been conceded, so far I know——

Mr. STEWART. We do not change the law, but the practice.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from Nevada does not change the practice. The practice is not changed by the resolution. It gives the Secretary of the Treasury in terms precisely the same discretion that he has now, and it does not say that he shall execute that discretion one way or the other. Therefore, so far as the resolution is concerned, it does not change the situation.

So far as I can see, there is nothing pressing or important in the resolution unless it is to commit this country to the idea that we will not do as we have promised in many statutes directly and impliedly by every statute since 1878, unless we intend to draw away from this obligation of parity and make a silver dollar worth just what it will be worth under the silver standard. I am not going into that question.

Mr. STEWART. How can you increase the value of a dollar by refusing to use it?

Mr. ALLISON. Whatever may be said about refusing to use it, it is perfectly certain that since 1878, not only in every mart and market of the United States, but in every civilized country adjacent to the United States, a silver dollar or a silver certificate representing a silver dollar has passed current with all the other money in our country and been kept at a parity with gold.

Mr. STEWART. Why then did you borrow $260,000,000? Because the gold men would not take the other money and dictated it. Was that good policy?

Mr. ALLISON. I will be diverted long enough to say to my friend the Senator from Nevada, when he speaks of the borrowing of money, that we had practically no silver dollars except the dollars that were specifically pledged for silver certificates or so much of the seigniorage as would have followed the coinage of the bullion in the Treasury.

Mr. STEWART. What came in in the shape of silver certificates? More than half the revenue was in silver.

Mr. ALLISON. All I desired to call attention to this afternoon was that unless there is something in the resolution which is to be used now or hereafter as respects what will affect the credit of the United States, it is of no value.

Mr. TELLER. I do not desire to interrupt the Senator until he is ready to be interrupted.

Mr. ALLISON. I will listen now.

Mr. TELLER. I understand the Senator from Iowa now to say that the Government of the United States may pay its bonded debt in silver dollars without any breach of faith. Do I understand the Senator to say that?

Mr. ALLISON. No, sir; I did not.

Mr. TELLER. Then I wish the Senator would tell us what the power of the Government is as to payment, whether the Government has a right—a legal right I am talking about—to pay in silver?

Mr. ALLISON. There is no doubt—I do not know that it is disputed—that the bonds are payable either in silver dollars or gold dollars at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury. That option, if he is an honest man, must be exercised in the light and face of other important statutes which we have placed upon the statute books to guide him.

Mr. SPOONER. With respect to maintaining the parity.

Mr. ALLISON. To maintain the silver dollar at a parity in value, and as soon as that is done there can be no fault found with him.

Mr. TELLER. I understood the Senator to say a few moments ago that the dollars are at a parity.

Mr. ALLISON. They are.

Mr. TELLER. Where is the breach of faith, then, if the Government pays the bonds in silver dollars? Will he tell us?

Mr. ALLISON. I do not say it would be a breach of faith, but I am trying to analyze, if I can, the peculiar significance of the phraseology of the resolution, which says that to restore the silver coinage is not a violation of the public faith. I say if it has no other significance than it had in 1878, there is very little in the resolution, because we have accomplished what that resolution expected in 1878 would be accomplished.

Mr. TELLER. May I ask the Senator another question?

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. I desire to ask him whether, at the time the resolution was passed, with the approval of the Senator from Iowa, there was any law for the coinage of silver dollars?

Mr. ALLISON. There was not at that time, so far as I know.

Mr. TELLER. Is there practically any law to-day for the coinage of silver dollars?

Mr. ALLISON. There certainly is.

Mr. TELLER. Yes; on account of the Government.

Mr. ALLISON. There certainly is. Now, I get a little further touch——

Mr. TELLER. The Senator will get more before he gets through.

Mr. ALLISON. I have no doubt of it. I get a little further touch of the points in this resolution. I am not attempting to make a speech. The Senator from Colorado intimates that this opinion has some significance, as it bears upon the statute of 1890, which repealed the provisions respecting the coinage of silver, substituting another method of coining silver, and that it has something to do with the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act in 1893.

Mr. President, if those statutes and those laws are to be affected by this provision in the resolution, then we should boldly and truly say that it is our purpose not to do as we are doing now with the silver dollar, but that we intend to expand it, either by means of further purchases, or further coinage, or by means of free and unlimited coinage. I have shown the Senator that we have coined more than 9,000,000 silver dollars—nearly 10,000,000—in the last nine months.

Mr. TELLER. Does the Senator mean to say that I have in any way intimated that this resolution is for the purpose of repealing any statute now on the books?

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly not.

Mr. TELLER. I thought the Senator——

Mr. ALLISON. I would not attribute that to the Senator, because this is a concurrent resolution and could not possibly repeal any law. A man need not have a great deal of sense to know that. I certainly would not impute that suggestion to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator said it certainly was for the purpose of doing it. I understood.

Mr. ALLISON. I said it was for the purpose of influencing the action and pressure of those acts, which is a pressure not upon us, but upon all the people of the United States.

I am not going to argue this question. The proposition in substance, according to the Senator from Nevada, is that we shall pay the bonds in silver. Now, suppose the effect of paying the bonds in silver shall be to reduce the value of the silver dollar in our own markets and place those dollars at a discount. Then we violate the statute.

Mr. TELLER. What statute?

Mr. ALLISON. The statute of 1893, the implied law of 1878, and the statute of 1890. If it is the purpose of Senators to contribute to the depreciation of the 500,000,000 silver dollars which we have in circulation, then let that purpose be avowed. If it is the purpose to hinder in any way or by accident to impair the power of the Treasury to maintain the parity, then let that be said; but I hold that so long as these statutes are upon our statute books it is the duty of those having responsible power with respect to the money of our country to use that power so as to maintain the parity of all our money in circulation.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator point out the statute to which he refers now? I shall be obliged to him if he will.

Mr. ALLISON. I have it not. It is the act repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act—the act of 1893.

Mr. TELLER. I hand it to the Senator. Will he take it and see if he can find it?

Mr. ALLISON. Let the clause be read by the Secretary, beginning "and it is hereby declared."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

> And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts.

Mr. ALLISON. I interpret that as signifying substantially what I have stated. I ask the Senator from Colorado—I do not wish to interfere—if he will allow that to be added as part of the resolution?

Mr. TELLER. I will not.

Mr. ALLISON. I did not suppose the Senator would allow it to be added.

Mr. TELLER. I would not allow a good many things to be added of which I might approve.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not wish to interfere at all with the Senator's line of debate, but I shall be glad to have him, when he discusses this question, say whether he approves or disapproves of that particular provision which I have had read.

Mr. TELLER. I have no objection to saying now that whether I approve or disapprove of it will be dependent entirely upon what construction is put upon it. I am trying to ascertain what construction the Senator from Iowa puts upon it, and I have some difficulty in doing it.

Mr. ALLISON. I will answer the Senator now. I construe it

to be a declaration on the part of the United States that so far as it coins silver or gold or issues money each and all of those classes of money shall be kept at a parity in value. That is what I understand by it.

Mr. STEWART. Now I wish to ask a question. Does the Senator contend that under the resumption act the President has a right to sell bonds to buy coin when he has an abundance of coin, whether it be silver or gold, in the Treasury for that purpose?

Mr. ALLISON. I thought I mentioned to the Senator from Nevada that during the period of which he speaks there was no sale.

Mr. STEWART. I am not speaking of that. I ask the Senator if he has a right—I want to know if he has a right to sell bonds to buy coin. Then we will look at the facts. Has he a right to sell bonds to buy coin? If he has silver coin there, has he a right to do it?

Mr. ALLISON. The Secretary of the Treasury, by the resumption act of 1875 as construed by Congress and by two Presidents at least, has the discretion to sell bonds whenever in his judgment it is necessary to sell them in order to maintain the redemption of greenbacks.

Mr. STEWART. The language is, "to buy coin for the purpose of redemption." My question is whether, with an abundance of coin there, he has a right to sell bonds at all.

Mr. ALLISON. That is a question in his discretion. No man can tell how much coin is needed at a particular moment, and I shall not undertake to speak for any Secretary, now or heretofore, as respects the exercise of their discretion. If they exercise it wantonly, certainly they ought to be condemned for it.

Mr. STEWART. The Senator has not answered my question, Whether if he has an abundance of silver coin he has the right and power under that act to sell bonds?

Mr. ALLISON. I have no doubt he has.

Mr. STEWART. When he has an abundance of coin?

Mr. ALLISON. If he thinks he has not enough. That is the question.

Mr. STEWART. Suppose he had a thousand million dollars of silver coin there and wanted $10,000,000 to pay the debt, would he have a right to buy gold with which to pay it?

Mr. ALLISON. I will not go into a hypothetical case. I do not think the Secretary of the Treasury is likely to have a thousand million dollars in silver or a thousand million dollars in gold very soon in the Treasury.

Mr. STEWART. When President Cleveland asked for the power to issue gold bonds he said he had plenty of silver in the Treasury.

Mr. ALLISON. The only answer I can make to my good friend the Senator from Nevada, who is intensely interested in this matter, is that, whatever that may be, this resolution does not touch it, so that, if he wants to cure any evil about the administration of our finances by the Secretary of the Treasury, or to tie his hands in any way, this resolution does not touch it.

Mr. STEWART. It touches it exactly, because it asserts the right to pay silver, if the Secretary of the Treasury has silver——

Mr. ALLISON. He has that right now.

Mr. STEWART. And that he does not have to buy gold.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, when I rose I did not intend to debate this question at any length. I only rose in partial response to the Senator from Missouri, who insisted upon calling the resolution up, I having made a promise that I would probably say something about it on Tuesday. As I understand this question, it narrows itself simply to whether we shall do something now to impair the credit of the United States or whether we shall do something to uphold it. Speaking for myself, without arguing the question by and large or in detail, this resolution, to my mind, has no present significance unless it is to minimize the credit of the United States. If it had a significance tending to strengthen that credit at this particular moment, I should be glad to give it my hearty support. Having given these reasons why I shall not support the resolution, I shall not occupy the time of the Senate further.

Mr. TILLMAN. Does the Senator think that the credit of the United States needs strengthening?

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator from Iowa answer an inquiry?

Mr. TILLMAN. Do you think our credit is in a bad way; that it is sickly and needs strengthening?

Mr. ALLISON. I think our credit is very good. I think it is so good that it is hardly worth while for us to try to impair it.

Mr. TELLER. I do not wish to keep the Senator from Iowa on the floor when he does not want to retain it, but as this is a matter of some importance, and I expect to debate it, I wish to know what is the attitude on this subject of one of the leading members of the Finance Committee. If I misstate the Senator, he will correct me. If I understood him correctly, his position is that the law authorizes us to pay any indebtedness in either gold or silver; to pay our bonds and everything else, I suppose. I will confine it for the moment to the bonds. That is the proposition which the Senator says the statute establishes, as I understand him.

Mr. ALLISON. Will the Senator allow me to answer him?

Mr. TELLER. Oh, certainly. I am trying to find out exactly what the Senator believes.

Mr. ALLISON. Does the Senator know of anyone who disputes that as a matter of fact?

Mr. TELLER. Oh, Mr. President, plenty do, as I shall show when I come to debate it.

Mr. ALLISON. I thought that that was as good as settled. I never heard it disputed before.

Mr. TELLER. I say the Senator believes that the law authorizes the payment in silver. The Senator says that the law authorizes and requires the Government to keep the money at par, which he says the Government has done, yet, in substance, if I understand him, that the Treasury Department and the executive department would not be justified in executing the law for fear something might happen. Is that the proposition? Is not that what the Senator says?

Mr. ALLISON. I will answer the Senator's question.

Mr. TELLER. I wish the Senator would answer it so that I can comprehend it.

Mr. ALLISON. I will endeavor to do so.

Mr. TELLER. It is not clear to me.

Mr. ALLISON. But the Senator comprehends a good many things very readily.

I will answer the Senator from Colorado by asking him whether he does not think that it is not only the duty under our statute, but the duty to the people of the United States that we shall not be dandling the standard back and forth, but keep our money at par in order that there shall be no fluctuations in the money in circulation? If that be not true, then of course my question does not apply; but if that be true, and the Secretary of the Treasury should find in the exercise of his discretion that his purpose to keep the money at a parity would be impaired by paying in one metal rather than another, my question is whether he should not exercise that discretion so wisely and so well as to promote the public interests and not promote a simple scheme or plan that he may have in view?

Mr. TELLER. The Senator does not answer my question.

Mr. ALLISON. I have in answer asked the Senator this question.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator from Iowa asserts now substantially that to use money as the law allows, money that he says is just as good, will have a tendency to depreciate the money so used—that is, to let the money have a function given to it by law will destroy its money function. Mr. President, that is a new principle in political economy.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well. Now, I will ask the Senator——

Mr. TELLER. But I want to know if that is the theory upon which the Senator puts his objection to this resolution?

Mr. ALLISON. I will answer the Senator.

Mr. TELLER. Then I want to ask the Senator one more question, and I will quit.

Mr. ALLISON. My objection to the resolution is that if it means anything it means by the vote of the Senate, which is a mere expression of opinion on the resolution, to condemn impliedly a Secretary of the Treasury who uses in his discretion gold and not silver. I have asked the question of the Senator, and I ask him again to state whether he believes that we should have a stable currency and a stable money in our circulation; whether he believes that it is wise for the United States, now having the sole control of its circulation, to so control the circulation aside from the statutes as to destroy the parity, and whether the United States is not under a moral obligation to keep the two metals at a parity so far as it can be done. If in the exercise of that duty a Secretary of the Treasury shall find that this particular policy or that particular policy is necessary to do it, I ask whether he should not follow that policy. Whether the Senator believes that that should be done or not, I believe it, and believing that this will interfere with it, I shall vote against the resolution.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to ask the Senator from Iowa another question. I will answer his question in full when I make some remarks to the Senate. He has declared that the first part of the resolution is correct; that the Government can pay in silver if it desires to pay in silver. The Senator says that is good law. Now, will the Senator answer as to the next proposition and state whether it is good law and good morals? Then if he answers that it is not, we will have an issue, which there has been some trouble to get so far as the Senator is concerned. I think we shall have an issue then that we can discuss. The first proposition is entirely distinct from the second. It has no relation to it whatever. The second proposition reads:

> And that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

What does the Senator say to that? Is that a truthful statement or is it not?

Mr. ALLISON. It is not a truthful statement——

Mr. TELLER. All right.

Mr. ALLISON. In two respects. In the first place, we have restored the silver dollar, and in the next place——

Mr. ALDRICH. And given it a legal-tender quality.

Mr. ALLISON. And given it a legal-tender quality. Therefore, having done that, we can not now say——

Mr. TILLMAN. A legal tender for everybody except the public creditor.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not understand it so.

Mr. STEWART. The public creditor——

Mr. TILLMAN. Why this endless chain, then, and nothing but gold going out?

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator from Colorado permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly. I am not making a speech. I am not going to make a speech now. I intend to take the floor at some other time to make some remarks.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin has the floor.

Mr. SPOONER. I am a novice on this subject, and I ask for information. This is what the Senator's resolution says. Of course I assume that he understands it and at least knows what he intends it shall mean. It says:

> And that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds.

I should like to ask the Senator what coinage he refers to. Is it the coinage act of 1873?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly; the silver coin provided for by law.

Mr. SPOONER. Then it is the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar?

Mr. TELLER. It does not say that.

Mr. SPOONER. Is that what the Senator means?

Mr. TELLER. The Government might do it with less than free and unlimited coinage or it might do it with free coinage.

Mr. SPOONER. If the Senator will permit me, the language is "to restore to its coinage such silver coins." Now, what coinage?

Mr. TELLER. The resolution means that the Government of the United States has a right to provide for the coinage of silver, either as it did under the Bland Act or under any other system, and then to use silver for its coin.

Mr. SPOONER. I know that the Government has the right and the power, as the Senator says, to open the mint to the unlimited coinage of silver, or to coin silver in unlimited quantities. There is no question about the power. What I want to get at is the meaning. I am anxious to ascertain the fact as to the resolution and learn what it means.

Mr. TELLER. I will say to the Senator from Wisconsin that the gist of the whole thing is that such a coinage and such a use of coin is not in derogation of the faith of the Government nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

Mr. SPOONER. What use?

Mr. TELLER. Its use as a payment to the bondholder.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator allow me to put a question to him, then?

Mr. TELLER. The Senator may put the question. I will answer it if I can.

Mr. SPOONER. I ask the Senator whether he means to be understood by the resolution as saying that it will be in consonance with public faith for the Government to open the mints for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 and pay in those dollars as a legal tender the principal of the bonds?

Mr. TELLER. The Government absolutely has a right under the law, and a moral right that can not be questioned, in my judgment.

Mr. SPOONER. Is not that what this resolution is intended to mean?

Mr. TELLER. That is what I intended it to mean.

Mr. SPOONER. That is what I thought. That is what I wanted to know.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, it is not my purpose to undertake to reply at length to the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON]. I prefer to leave that to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] and the members of the Finance Committee. I simply want to say in passing, however, that the Senator from Iowa has maintained the reputation this evening that he has borne for more than a quarter of a century, and that is that he has the ability to make a speech by which his friends in Iowa and the West can claim that he is the firm friend of silver, and those who are opposed to silver can rely upon him with absolute certainty to do all he can by his vote to damage silver.

The wording of the resolution is precisely the same as that of the resolution for which the Senator from Iowa voted in 1878. He said then that it was not in violation of the public faith. If it was not in violation of the public faith then, will he tell the Senate why it is in violation of the public faith now? The only reason that he has urged here why he can not vote for it now, when he did vote for it in 1878, is that, he says, it will be impracticable; that it will accomplish no purpose; that the Secretary of the Treasury will pay no regard to it; that even if it should receive a large majority in the Senate and in the House of Representatives the Secretary of the Treasury will disregard it altogether and it will have no practical effect.

I think, Mr. President, in his statement that the Secretary of the Treasury will disregard it the Senator from Iowa states the fact. The Secretary of the Treasury and those who preceded him have disregarded the statutes of the United States. That has been done not only by the present Secretary, but by every Secretary of the Treasury we have had for years. With a statute on the book declaring that they have the right and the duty and the power to discharge these obligations in silver, they have persistently refused to obey that law.

Not only that, but the act of 1890 in express words said that the Government had a right to redeem the Sherman notes in standard silver dollars. Yet the Senator from Iowa tells us that if it would do that it would be a violation of the public faith. Tell me in what way, if that was the contract, does it violate the public faith.

Another reason why I should like to see the pending resolution pass, if for no other, is in order that this discussion and the vote on the resolution may tend in some measure to counteract the many false statements and charges that were made against the Democratic party in 1896. On every stump and in every prominent newspaper it was asserted that those who were in favor of restoring the coinage of silver were in favor of repudiation; that we would be guilty of an act of bad faith and dishonor; that we would dishonor the United States if we would vote to restore silver coinage.

Mr. President, if that were true; if, as they charged, the bonds that the Government owes were payable in gold and we had undertaken to say that we would pay them in a less valuable metal, hen there might have been some foundation for the charge. I want to say here that hundreds of Republicans, in the newspapers and on the stump, made the impression, and many of them charged it directly, that the bonds specifically call for the payment of gold, and gold only. There are thousands of Republicans to-day in the West who believe that the Government has undertaken to pay the bonds in gold, and that we sought, in violation of the contract, to pay them in silver.

If that were the fact, if they were payable in gold alone, then there would be something in the charge that they have made. No self-respecting American citizen can stand before the American people and advocate the payment of a bond in a less valuable metal which was made payable specifically in one metal. But if the bonds are payable either in gold or silver at the option of the Government of the United States, it is impossible for me to see wherein there is a breach of faith, wherein there is repudiation, wherein there is dishonor, in insisting that the Government shall use that option according to the contract.

I want to read a short sentence from a speech made by Mr. Beck in 1885. He spoke in this Chamber. He laid down this proposition, and no man on the other side of the Chamber controverted it. It has remained from that day to this, and no man has ever yet stood up and said that he did not state the facts. He said:

> There is not an outstanding obligation of the United States nor of any State, municipality, corporation, or individual which can not be legally and honorably discharged by the payment of the present standard silver dollar.
>
> What right has Congress to deprive the debtor of that right by adding more silver to the coin that he agreed to pay, or by stopping its coinage so that he can not obtain it? It is as palpable a violation of a contract to increase the obligation of the debtor as it is to impair or reduce the standard value of the coin which the creditor stipulated in his contract should be paid to him.

Now I ask the Secretary to read an extract from one of the 4 per cent bonds, which bears on the face of the bond that it is due in the year 1907, so that it will appear as part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as indicated, unless there is objection.

The Secretary read as follows:

> This bond is issued in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, A. D. 1907, in coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such coin from the day of the date hereof at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the 1st day of October, January, April, and July in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, in the light of that provision appearing upon the face of the bonds and copied from the law, it is absurd for anyone to assert that this Government has not the unquestioned right to pay the bonds in silver coin, in standard silver

dollars of the United States of 412½ grains. It was the express provision of law placed on the face of the bond. The man who took the bond knew that that was the law when he took it. The Government knew that that was a part of his contract. All we have insisted upon is that the Government had the option, and if it chose to discharge that obligation in silver dollars no man could complain. Yet we have been accused, again and again the charge has been made, that we were in favor of repudiation, that we wanted to pay a debt in 50-cent dollars, when it was the express letter of the contract, and the parties knew it when they took the bonds.

Mr. President, I say the creditor who would seek, in the face of the contract, to demand more valuable money than he agreed to take is guilty of an act of dishonor, and the public official who will aid and abet him in that demand, and thereby betray the trust the people of the United States have placed in him, is guilty, in the language of the late President of the United States, of an act of perfidy. The dishonor is on the side of those who would seek to make the people pay more than they promised to pay.

Mr. ALDRICH. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. BERRY. Certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. Does the Senator think that the Secretary of the Treasury has a discretion and option to pay these bonds either in gold or in silver?

Mr. BERRY. I say beyond any shadow of question that the Government has the right to pay them in gold or in silver, as the Government chooses.

Mr. ALDRICH. Does the Senator desire to take away that discretion or option?

Mr. BERRY. I desire, if it is possible by any means in my power to make the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States do anything in favor of the people, to make him exercise that option, and not give the option to the bondholder.

Mr. ALDRICH. Does he not exercise that option now?

Mr. BERRY. The option rests with the Government, not with the man who holds the bonds; and yet the option has been turned over to the creditor, the man who holds the bonds of the nation, who demands payment in gold, and the Secretary of the Treasury has acceded to that demand.

Mr. ALDRICH. But the Senator does not quite answer my question. Does the Senator desire to take away from the Secretary of the Treasury the undoubted discretion which he now has?

Mr. BERRY. I desire to force the Secretary of the Treasury to administer that office in the interests of the people of the United States who placed him in office, to exercise it in pursuance of law, and not in the interests of the bondholder, whose servant he seems to be.

Mr. ALDRICH. Does the Senator desire to force the Secretary of the Treasury to pay silver?

Mr. BERRY. I would, if I had it in my power, make him pay both silver and gold, and thereby——

Mr. ALDRICH. Oh, no; he has that power now.

Mr. BERRY. Indifferently.

Mr. ALDRICH. But he has that power now.

Mr. CLAY. But he does not exercise it.

Mr. BERRY. Yes, he has that power, but he does not exercise it. We complain that, instead of his exercising his option, he has turned it over to the bondholder.

Mr. ALDRICH. If the Senator is not willing to answer the question I have propounded, perhaps he will answer this question.

Mr. STEWART. Let me answer.

Mr. ALDRICH. Oh, no.

Mr. BERRY. I hope the Senator from Nevada will wait until I get through. I decline to yield to the Senator from Nevada at this time. I am now dealing with the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. ALDRICH. Perhaps the Senator will answer this question: I ask him whether the adoption of this resolution on the part of the Senate, or its adoption on the part of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, would operate as an instruction to the Secretary of the Treasury to change the policy of the Government?

Mr. BERRY. I say that with a man who wants to represent the people of the United States, and not the bondholders, it would operate in the way the Senator suggests. But I have already stated that I did not believe that, even with this resolution before him, a Secretary of the Treasury who would not obey the law of the land would obey this concurrent resolution. But I want to serve notice on the Secretary of the Treasury——

Mr. HOAR. I desire to ask the Senator one question, which is a very simple one indeed, and I should like to have it clearly stated.

Mr. BERRY. Very well. I will answer the Senator if I can.

Mr. HOAR. Suppose we should adopt the policy of the free coinage of silver by this country alone, and suppose it should happen that the silver so coined was worth the same proportion to the gold coin in the market, was of the same market value relatively that silver bullion now is in regard to gold, would the Senator understand we were still entitled to pay our national debt in silver?

Mr. BERRY. Beyond any doubt by law, by equity, and by the practice of every court throughout the civilized world.

Mr. HOAR. And the Senator thinks we ought to do it?

Mr. BERRY. We ought to do it.

Mr. HOAR. Very well.

Mr. BERRY. I assert that it has been the law always; it is the common law of England, and it is the law, so far as I know, of every civilized country in the world, that where a debtor has an option to pay in one commodity or another or one kind of money or another, it is not dishonest or dishonorable or repudiation to pay in the cheaper kind, if one be cheaper than the other; or, in other words, if a party agrees to pay a debt in wheat or in corn, and if wheat is a dollar a bushel and corn is 50 cents a bushel, if corn goes down and wheat goes up, he has the unquestioned right to pay in the cheaper commodity; and no court of law or equity would say that it would be either dishonest or dishonorable for him to do so. The Senator from Massachusetts will not deny that proposition.

Mr. HOAR. Yes, I do.

Mr. BERRY. I said when they made the contract, and when it was expressly provided that the Government should have the right to pay in either gold or silver at the then standard value, that all are bound by that contract and bound in every possible way; and an official of the United States who, if there be an advantage in the paying of one kind of metal, should pay in the dearer metal rather than the cheaper, when the contract provided that he might have the preference would be untrue to those who had intrusted him with power.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator pardon me a moment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. BERRY. I yield.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator says that "the Senator from Massachusetts will not deny that proposition." I should like to recall the fact that I do deny it most absolutely.

Mr. BERRY. Does the Senator from Massachusetts deny if a contract is made between two individuals and the debtor has the right to discharge his debt in wheat at a dollar a bushel or corn at 50 cents a bushel that he can, if corn goes down and wheat goes up, discharge the debt in the cheaper commodity?

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will allow me further——

Mr. BERRY. I have answered the Senator's question. Now let him answer mine.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to answer, if the Senator will permit me.

Mr. BERRY. Very well.

Mr. HOAR. It will take something more than "yes" or "no" to answer that question, but I will not abuse the Senator's courtesy more than two minutes.

Mr. BERRY. All right.

Mr. HOAR. I deny that proposition as applied to the question before us most emphatically. If that is the difference between the honorable Senator and those who think with him and me—I will not say me, but the men who think otherwise, of whom I am one of the humblest—they put this question before the people and before the Senate as if this were a contract between two individuals, in which one said to the other, "I will pay you at my election 500 bushels of oats or 500 bushels of barley." That is not this transaction at all.

This is the transaction of a Government borrowing money on its credit entirely and endeavoring to get the most stable, absolute, perfect measure of value that can be found on the face of the earth in order to pay as nearly as possible the value that it has borrowed. It is a Government talking about its money and its credit and not speculating in barley or in oats. That is the distinction. When the United States——

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President——

Mr. HOAR. Let me make my statement. I will not abuse the Senator's courtesy. He has put a question, and I hope he will let me answer it.

Mr. BERRY. All right; but I hope the Senator will not be too long.

Mr. HOAR. When the United States of America said to the public creditor, "You lend me so many dollars, and I will pay you back so many dollars, either in gold or silver"——

Mr. BERRY. As I choose.

Mr. HOAR. We were trying to get language which would say not "I have the right to pay you 50 per cent less than its value if one of these measures diminishes," but it was trying to find language to say, "I will pay you the same thing that I got from you as near as the law of humanity will enable me at the time to find out what that is." Therefore, they mention the then standard money of the world, gold and silver, at a parity, or coin in a certain way.

Mr. BERRY. I hope the Senator has finished now.

Mr. HOAR. Let me finish this one sentence. The Senator put to me a question, and he ought to let me answer it.

Mr. BERRY. The Senator may proceed, but I am getting tired of standing.

Mr. HOAR. They say, "Here are these two metals now at a parity, and that is the thing most likely to measure when we pay the value which we have received." Now, if in consequence of its own legislative act, as you say it is in consequence of the legislative act of others, one of these moneys sinks to the value of copper, I hold that it would be an infinitely mean and base thing for any free government, or any other government, to come in and say, "I will treat you as the speculator in grain in Chicago treats the victim he fleeces." That is the difference between you and me.

Mr. BERRY. I know of no man who is better qualified to judge of what is base and mean than the Senator from Massachusetts. I am not here to bandy words with him of that character.

Mr. HOAR. I do not attribute anything to the Senator. I am speaking of a principle, of a doctrine.

Mr. BERRY. Very well, then. I, too, am speaking of a principle; and I say that where the Government made a contract with these bondholders and they agreed to take a certain kind of money, the public official who betrays the people who put him into power and forces the people to pay double what they agreed to pay commits an act of baseness and meanness that no words of mine can describe.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President——

Mr. BERRY. Wait one moment until I get through with the Senator from Massachusetts.

The Senator from Massachusetts first denied that the law with regard to contracts with individuals was as I have stated it; he has admitted now that it was the law between individuals, but has denied that it applies to the Government dealing with its bondholders. He first said that they understood that they would be paid in the kind of money that the Government had received.

Why, Mr. President, no man knows better than the Senator from Massachusetts that these bonds were originally paid for in currency, that the Government received currency when it sold them which was worth but 50 cents on the dollar, and that in 1869 the Republican party, contrary to contract and contrary to the will of the majority of the people of this country, funded those bonds and made them payable in coin. At that time silver was worth a little more than gold, and the bondholders insisted that the bonds should be placed at the then standard value.

Afterwards, when they had succeeded in securing the demonetization of silver, when silver went down and gold went up, they had the assurance to change this currency contract into a coin contract in the letter of the contract, in the face of the bond, and printed on it; and now they come back and say that this money is not as valuable as the other, and although they agreed to take it, although they contracted that the Government had the option, they now protest that they must have the option and privilege of saying which kind of money they will accept.

Mr. HALE. The Senator has stated his proposition very clearly, that the option being to pay in coin, it is law, justice, and morals to pay in the cheaper coin.

Mr. BERRY. If we so choose.

Mr. HALE. And that is what the Senator desires?

Mr. BERRY. That is what I desire.

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator think if at the time that these promises were made, when gold and silver were at a parity, with no expectation or belief that they would be to the contrary, anybody had known that silver as a metal, instead of being equal in value in the quantities fixed by law to gold, was going down 60 per cent, 50 per cent, and 40 per cent as compared with gold, that those bonds would have been bought in that way or that we could have got any money at that time if that had been anticipated?

Mr. BERRY. I will answer the Senator that any man who deals in options in Wall street, in wheat or in cotton, and is on the bull side of the market at the time he makes his contracts, if he knew that that commodity was going down in price, would never have made such contracts.

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator think that the negotiating of a loan by a great government, establishing its credit, and promising to meet its obligations stand on an equality with a speculative operation in Wall street? Is that his idea?

Mr. BERRY. My idea is that the speculator in Wall street stands exactly and precisely on the same plane as these bondholders.

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator think that when the Government negotiated this loan, when it needed the money, when it wanted the money, and invited creditors to lend it money, the Government was engaged in a speculation? Was it not declaring then and there, on the basis of the equality of the two metals, that it would comply with its obligation and pay in the best metal, and not in the poorest?

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, I have stated that when the Government got this money it sold the bonds for currency, that the men who purchased the bonds bought that currency at 50 cents on the dollar, and for it they got 100 cents' worth of bonds. Then Congress stepped in, disregarding the rights of the great body of the people, in order to accommodate these bondholders, not in order to get money, but because the bondholders came here and demanded it and lobbied for it—they secured the passage of a law that, instead of being payable in United States currency, the Government might pay in coin, but it was provided that the Government should have the option of paying in either gold or silver.

Why do men come here and plead the baby act, as the Senator from Maine would have them do, and say, "If we had known that silver would go down in that way, we would not have made that kind of a contract?" Mr. President, I have no respect for a man who is not willing to abide by the terms of a contract which he makes.

Mr. HALE. Let me ask the Senator this question: What does he suppose would have been the answer if anyone had asked why you put into the bonds that the Government may pay in gold or silver? Is it not inevitable that the answer would have been "because they are both alike on a parity?"

Mr. BERRY. On the contrary, silver was at a premium at that time.

Mr. HALE. Practically speaking, the difference between the two was slight; but the answer would have been at once, "Because it makes no difference; the two are at a parity, practically."

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. BERRY. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will ask the Senator from Maine if he ever heard that word "parity" in connection with money until within the last ten years?

Mr. BERRY. I have gone over——

Mr. TILLMAN. I wish the Senator from Maine would answer my question. "Parity" never entered into the consideration of money. That is a new coinage itself; a new phrase which has been invented.

Mr. HALE. The Senator is entirely wrong.

Mr. BERRY. I decline to yield to an outside discussion.

Mr. HALE. That was the foundation of every transaction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. BERRY. I protest against an outside debate when I am speaking. I have never refused to yield to a Senator who desired to ask me a question when I was on the floor.

Mr. HALE. The Senator has been very courteous indeed.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator from Arkansas is representing his side of the Chamber and discussing this question with great candor and thoroughness. As I understand, his position is this: That if in the course of human events the silver dollar has half the purchasing value of a gold dollar, or a quarter of its value, then it would be not only the right of the United States to pay in silver coin, but that it would be its duty.

Mr. BERRY. Provided that was the contract.

Mr. ALDRICH. Provided that was the contract. Therefore it was the right and the duty of the Government to carry out that contract?

Mr. BERRY. Precisely.

Mr. ALDRICH. Taking advantage of whatever circumstances may transpire for its benefit?

Mr. BERRY. Precisely.

Mr. ALDRICH. This is a question of very serious importance to the people of this country as affecting its credit now and hereafter. If the Senators upon the other side of the Chamber believe really—and I have no doubt that they do—with the Senator from Arkansas, is it not fairer to put that expression into clear and definite words which can be understood by the people of this country and the people of the world?

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, I repeat that I am as much in favor of preserving the honor of this nation as is the Senator from Rhode Island or anyone else. If the Government had made a contract and said "the bondholder shall have the option to demand either gold or silver," then I would be the last man to come here and insist that we would have the right to pay in the cheaper metal. Does the Senator from Rhode Island believe if that option had existed with the bondholder, if he had the right to demand either gold or silver, that if he demanded the more valuable money, it would not be within his right, that he would not have the right to do it?

Will the Senator say he would not? Will he say that it would be his duty to come in and take the cheaper metal? What I insist upon is a compliance with the terms of the contract which both parties understood. There was no question as to what it meant. There was no deception of any kind. The bondholders knew what the contract meant; they made the contract; and to my mind it is impossible, constituted as I am, to see where it would be repudiation, unjust, or dishonest for this Government to compel them to stand by the terms by which they agreed to abide.

Mr. LODGE. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. BERRY. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. LODGE. If I understand the Senator, his remarks have been applied so far entirely to the bonds issued prior to the last Administration. The bonds issued under the last Administration were considerable in number, I think nearly a third of the existing debt. Did not the Government compel the buyers of those bonds to pay for them in gold?

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, if there is a stronger obligation upon the part of the Government to pay the principal and interest of its bonds in the silver dollar, it would apply to those issued under the recent Administration. Mr. Cleveland, as the Senator from Massachusetts knows, sent a message to Congress in which he said that if the Government reserved the option to pay either in gold or silver, the Government would receive $16,000,000 less than if the Administration had the right to sell them as gold bonds. Recognizing that fact, he said to Congress: "If you will authorize the issuance of a gold bond, I can save you $16,000,000."

Congress refused to do it, and those parties purchased the bonds for $16,000,000 less because they were made coin bonds, and it was agreed that the Government should pay either in gold or silver, as it chose. They charged $16,000,000 for making the agreement in that way, and yet the Senator from Massachusetts asked me if it would be just to make these bondholders take silver under their contract.

Mr. LODGE. I asked the Senator whether those bonds were not sold and were not bought by the bondholders on the distinct understanding that they would be paid in gold.

Mr. BERRY. On the contrary, they were bought upon the distinct understanding that Congress refused to issue gold bonds—absolutely refused to do so.

Mr. LODGE. If the Senator will allow me, I will read just three lines from a remark of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] on February 16, 1895, when he said:

> Not a single one of those bonds was taken upon the theory that it would be paid in silver. If those men understood that they were to be paid in silver at the world's estimation of silver bullion to-day they would have brought 60 cents instead of $1.04. It is apparent on the face of the transaction that they expected these bonds to be paid in gold, or, if in silver, as good as gold. They have got the pledge of the Administration that they shall be paid in gold.

Mr. BERRY. It is true that President Cleveland said that those who would take the loan would charge him $16,000,000 more if the bonds were not made payable in gold, and according to his views, although the contract was made for coin bonds, he was still in favor of paying them in gold.

As to what the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] said, I presume the Senator from Colorado took it for granted that the Secretary of the Treasury and the President-elect would pursue the same policy which had been pursued by their predecessors, and would construe every possible contract against the people of the United States and in favor of the holders of these securities.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. BERRY. I yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. TELLER. When I discussed that question, I was discussing the point whether the bonds had brought what they ought to have brought, whether the bonds were properly sold at 104½ which have since been selling for 129. I said, in substance, that these people knew under the policy that they had forced upon the country that they would be paid in gold. Nobody ever expected them to be paid in silver.

We received $16,000,000 less than we would have received, because we declined in defiance of what the President said to insert an option that they should be paid in gold. I knew then the Administration in power would be in favor of paying the bonds in gold, no matter how they were bought. I knew the Senator from Massachusetts would be in favor of paying them in gold, no matter under what arrangement they were bought; and so I made the statement, not that the Government could not legally provide that they ought to be paid in silver, but I was stating that they would be paid in gold, as I well knew that the bondholders had the power to compel payment in gold.

Mr. BERRY. And they charged $16,000,000 because the Government had the option to pay in gold or silver.

Mr. ALLISON. Will the Senator allow me just a moment?

Mr. BERRY. Yes.

Mr. ALLISON. When President Cleveland sent his message to Congress, he sent it on the basis that the bonds were worth about 104, which was the price paid for $50,000,000 of bonds, based upon the hundred millions which he wanted to sell. These identical bonds were sold afterwards at an average of 111, and not at 104.

Mr. BERRY. The first sold at 104½, and when he made the special contract, the second one, with Morgan & Co., the Secretary of the Treasury sold at 104½, and the bonds were sold on the streets of New York three days afterwards at 118.

Mr. ALLISON. I am speaking of the bonds sold in response to that message. Those bonds were sold at 111, I think.

Mr. STEWART. Oh, no; the message came in reference to the Morgan contract.

Mr. BERRY. They were sold at 104½. The Senators can discuss that to-morrow. I prefer to go on with my remarks now.

Mr. ALLISON. I only wanted to call the Senator's attention to the fact that the amount was not $16,000,000, as stated.

Mr. BERRY. The then Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Vilas, introduced a bill here in the Senate the title of which was "A bill to save the Government $16,000,000 by authorizing the issue of gold bonds." The President treated them in that way. It was argued on the other side of this Chamber that if the Administration were to sell gold bonds they could secure that much more for them than for coin bonds, and yet the coin bonds were issued, and the purchasers paid $16,000,000 less because they took coin bonds. According to the ideas of the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], it is justice and equity that the bondholders should come in here and demand gold when they agreed, and were paid to agree, to accept either gold or silver.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator does not mean to misstate the point I wish here to make. It was this very simple one, that those creditors took the bonds under the last Administration with the distinct understanding that they were to be paid in gold. They paid gold for them and were required to pay gold, and could not have had the bonds if they had not paid gold. They took them with that understanding and no other.

I simply quoted the Senator from Colorado because I thought he was a good witness as to that being the understanding at the time these last bonds, at least, were issued; and that having been the understanding, I think we are in honor bound to pay the bondholders what they paid us.

Mr. BERRY. I deny that there was any such understanding. I say that every Senator on the other side of the Chamber knows that the understanding was to the contrary. The bondholders asked for a gold bond; we refused it; and a coin bond was issued at the option of the Government; and they made $16,000,000 by buying the bond in that form. When the Senator from Massachusetts says they took the bonds with the understanding that that was the contract, he states precisely what is contrary to the fact, and what is known to be the fact.

Mr. LODGE. I stated precisely what the Senator from Colorado said.

Mr. BERRY. The Senator very well knows that the Senator from Colorado was simply stating that the Secretary of the Treasury would continue to violate the law, as his predecessor had done, and as his successor is now doing and will continue to do.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. May I ask a question? It is the only one I shall ask.

Mr. BERRY. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. May I inquire how it is a violation of the law for the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise his discretion and pay in one of the coins which he has a right by law to pay in?

Mr. BERRY. Oh, Mr. President, when one is acting as trustee for another party and continually and continuously operates in the interest of the creditor of his ward, as it may be if he happens to be a guardian—if he continues in every transaction to take the side of the creditor, and thereby ignore the rights of the person whom he represents, there is not a court in all the land but what would remove him from office, and he would go out disgraced forever. Will you tell me how it is a violation of the law when the Secretary of the Treasury openly refuses to tender silver in the payment of these bonds, and then appears before a committee of the other House and says that the standard silver dollars are redeemable in gold?

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] said this evening that the passage of this resolution would tend to disturb the business of the country and retard its prosperity. The Senator from Iowa and those who act with him on the other side of the Chamber have made so many false prophecies in the past that their predictions have ceased to excite either hope or fear in the bosom of any man who listens to him or to them. If there is any one thing remarkable for its uniformity and its regularity, it is how the predictions of the Senators opposed to silver have not come to pass.

There is scarcely a man in this Chamber opposed to silver who was here in 1893 who has not changed his position on this question. In 1893 every Senator on this floor spoke upon the question of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Every man who was here on both sides of the Chamber spoke, and with one exception, and that is the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY], every man here declared he was opposed to the single-gold standard and in favor of bimetallism.

You can not find a speech made by a Senator on this floor, except the Senator from Louisiana, wherein the Senator did not declare himself in favor of bimetallism and of both gold and silver as standard money and money of final redemption. Yet to-day those same Senators we find standing and upholding the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the United States, when they

say that they propose more effectually to fasten the gold standard upon the people of this country.

Mr. President, going back to the predictions to which I referred, they told us in 1893 that if we passed the unconditional repeal bill prosperity would burst and bloom forth in this country as it never had done. The act was unconditionally repealed, and a period of distress and business depression set in which has never been equaled in the United States of America. They told us that if we passed that bill we should have legislation in favor of silver.

Yet, in the very next session of Congress, when we passed the seigniorage bill, the President of the United States vetoed it, and he was sustained by the Republican members of the Senate in that veto. They told us in addition that if we passed the unconditional repeal bill it would insure international bimetallism. They said, and the Senator from Iowa said it, too, that there was nothing that would tend to make foreign nations come into an agreement so quickly as unconditional repeal, and that they had no doubt that if the bill were passed that condition of things would be brought about.

Yet to-day, with the exception of my friend the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT], and possibly the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. CHANDLER], there is not a man on the other side of the Chamber who believes in the gold standard who has the faintest hope that international bimetallism will ever come.

Not only that, but they told us that if we passed the bill there would be no danger of a bond issue. "If you do not pass it," they said, "we will have to sell gold bonds." They did pass it. We did not do it, but they did; and immediately following the passage of it came the sales of bonds, some of them in a way that reflected no credit upon the men who engineered the transaction.

Furthermore, when some of us insisted here that if you repealed the act and made no conditions the next cry would be in favor of retiring the greenbacks of the country, they said no man and no party would dare to stand before the American people and advocate the retirement of the greenbacks. I remember distinctly that when I was speaking upon the floor and said that the time might come when they would first retire the greenbacks and sell bonds and then the bondholders and the money changers in the East would put forward the absurd proposition that a silver dollar itself was redeemable in gold, the Senator from New Jersey, not now here, said no man not an idiot would ever contend in the United States of America that standard silver dollars were redeemable in gold.

Yet to-day we have the Secretary of the Treasury taking the broad ground that every silver dollar must be redeemed in gold, and while the President seeks in a way to hold fast possibly a few Senators like some on the other side of the Chamber, yet he has not the nerve to kick out that Secretary of the Treasury, and the conclusion is that he indorses the views expressed by him. That is the condition, and when the Senator from Iowa deals in prophecies and predictions, I tell him that I do not believe him. I tell him that he has been predicting for twenty-five years and no prediction that he has ever made within my knowledge has come to pass. I prefer to take the prophecy of others.

You say, "Oh, but what is the use of bringing this resolution in here? Why do you want to pass it?" I will tell the Senator another reason why I want to pass it. I want to serve notice on the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the United States that any attempt to more firmly fasten the gold standard upon the people of this country will be resisted and fought at every step.

I want to tell them that the 6,000,000 people who voted for the Democratic candidate in 1896 are more firmly of the determination to-day to see that the wrongs that have been heaped upon the people shall be righted. I want to tell the bondholders that the issue of 1896 will be the issue of 1900, and that every man who loves his country, every man who despises injustice, whatever may be his affiliations in the past, as I hope and believe, will rally around that standard, and neither bribery nor intimidation can again beat down the will of the majority of the people of the United States.

Mr. LODGE. I offer an amendment to the pending resolution, which I ask may be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be printed.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, it seems to me there is a disposition on the part of Senators who are antagonizing this resolution to dodge the issue, if that is not an offensive expression. There are two propositions of law in the resolution, and if I can I purpose to hold the Senators who are going to vote against it to those propositions of law. I have succeeded in getting next to the oldest member of the Committee on Finance to admit the first proposition without more than the usual equivocation and dodging with which these questions are met. I do not think the Senator met it quite fairly, but still he says the law is that the Secretary may, if he chooses, pay in silver coin.

Now, that is one proposition, and it is entirely and absolutely distinct from the other. The other, which can not be made plainer, is that—

to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

I wish to call the attention of Senators to the fact that this proposition of the resolution is not a declaration in favor of reinstating silver. I say for myself that I believe it to be perfectly in accord with the law, perfectly in accord with morals, perfectly in accord with sound business, to reinstate silver; but the resolution does not say so and a vote for it does not commit any man to this course. The resolution only says it is the law that you may do it and good morals to do it. Senators are not going to dodge this point upon the theory that it is not good policy. The law is one thing and the policy is another, and they will be obliged to say that that is not the law or that it is the law. Any man can vote for that, and to-morrow can vote for or against free coinage, as he sees fit, and be absolutely consistent, because it is a question of policy when you come to pass a coinage law whether you will pass it in one shape or another.

Mr. FORAKER. If it will not interrupt the Senator from Colorado, I should like to ask him a question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. TELLER. I yield.

Mr. FORAKER. The question is whether or not the resolution as now offered is to be construed as meaning the same thing that it meant when, twenty years ago, it was passed?

Mr. TELLER. The resolution being a question of law can not mean anything now different from what it first meant. The Senator as a lawyer ought to know it, and every other Senator who stands here ought to know it, and everybody who voted for it in 1878 must vote for it now unless the law has been changed.

Mr. FORAKER. I will ask the Senator another question. Of course I supposed that, but is it not the fact that the resolution was passed in 1878 to meet a then existing condition of things which does not exist now?

Mr. TELLER. It was not. No man living at that day could say that there would be a coinage act passed at all. It had passed the House. It had to run the gantlet of the Senate and also the gantlet of a veto. Nobody could say whether it would become a law, and, Mr. President, it came very near not becoming a law.

All we said in 1878 was that "the law will justify this Government in paying the bonds in silver; morals, decent administration, proper regard for the public faith, will justify us in restoring silver to its coinage, exactly as it was in 1873, or in a partial way." It bound no man then, and it binds no man now to vote for free coinage.

Mr. ALLISON rose.

Mr. TELLER. I will hear the Senator from Iowa. I interrupted him, and I will now yield to him.

Mr. ALLISON. I should like to ask the Senator whether he understands that the act of 1878 was a substantial compliance with the Matthews resolution, which was passed before the act of 1878?

Mr. TELLER. It was in accordance with the resolution, I will admit.

Mr. ALLISON. It was a compliance with that view?

Mr. TELLER. I admit that it was not a violation of the public faith, if that is what the Senator is trying to get at.

Mr. ALLISON. No; I am trying to get at the question, Whether or not the passage of the law of 1878 was an execution of the suggestion made in the resolution of that year that to restore coinage was not a violation of public faith?

Mr. TELLER. There was no "execution" about it. It was a declaration of principle, not an execution at all. If it was good morals and good law then, it is good law and good morals now.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator does not quite comprehend my question.

Mr. TELLER. I do; but the Senator's question does not apply.

Mr. ALLISON. Oh! I desire to know whether or not the law of 1878 was in practical execution of the provision which promised to restore silver. That is to say——

Mr. TELLER. There is no promise here to restore silver. There was not a suggestion that we were bound to restore silver. It was the simple statement that within the law and within the due scope of morals and decent government we could restore it if we saw fit. That is what we propose to say now.

Now, we do not say we believe this to be the law. We do not say we will exercise that power. We only say the right is here. That is all we said then, and I say to the Senator now (he listened to all the debates and so did I), there was never a suggestion that this was an executive principle; that it was a principle to be carried out. In contradiction to those who were saying, "If you restore silver to its old coinage, you are robbers and thieves; if you pay the bonds in silver, you are a disregarder of the public trust

and public faith," we were saying, "That is not true, because the law stands here and gives the right." Then we said in addition, "Not only does the law give us that right, but it is not in derogation of the rights of the public creditor nor a breach of public faith."

It is nothing that could be executed. The declaration may be existing to-day, as the Senator says. It does exist unless it has been done away with. It is the declaration of a principle we made then and which we have a right to make now, when it is denied by the Senator in part and by some Senators in toto.

Mr. ALLISON rose.

Mr. TELLER. I will hear the Senator.

Mr. ALLISON. The phraseology of the Matthews resolution of 1878, which passed prior to the act of 1878, was—

That to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

I ask whether the Bland Act did not restore to its coinage silver coins as legal tender in payment of bonds?

Mr. FORAKER. Within the meaning of the resolution.

Mr. ALLISON. Within the meaning of the resolution.

Mr. TELLER. Suppose it did. I will admit, for the argument, if the Senators wish, that it did.

Mr. ALLISON. That is what I want to know.

Mr. TELLER. Suppose it did. Is there a coinage now? A limited coinage. We assert on our side that a limited coinage is an honest coinage. The Senator's associates in this Chamber and his political organization declare that it is a dishonest coinage. They have coined $10,000,000, the Senator says. Why did they coin $10,000,000? Because the Government said to the men who took a certain class of its securities, the Treasury notes, "We will keep at all times in the Treasury silver dollars, that you may have them if you want;" and millions and millions of those Treasury notes have gone into the Treasury and been exchanged for the despised silver dollar.

The Government is under obligations to keep the silver there; but it coins it only for that kind of currency and for nothing else. There is not a dollar being coined that can be used to pay a bond—not one—and so the situation is identical with that of 1878, when we passed this act by a vote in this Chamber of more than two-thirds, including some of the ablest lawyers who ever sat in this Chamber—42 to 20—and in the House of Representatives by a vote of 189 to 79.

The Senator from Iowa can not avoid that by saying that there is a condition existing now that did not exist then. If there is a condition, it is a condition in the country that takes hold of the Senator from Iowa and makes him fearful to announce a legal principle that he stood up here and advocated in a speech and voted for in 1878.

Mr. ALLISON. Which one?

Mr. TELLER. This very one.

Mr. President, I rose to make only this one statement. It is a question of law. What may be the obligations of the Government under the law I am not going to consider now.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] uses harsh terms for those of us who believe that no violation of the faith or obligation of the Government is incurred in issuing a silver dollar and paying it out. That is not the question. Let the Senator from Massachusetts march up to that question and say that that is not the law; and if it is not the law, let him tell the country why, if it was the law in 1878, it is not the law now. It will worry the Senator from Massachusetts——

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut rose.

Mr. TELLER. Or the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] to show that it is not the law.

I know the Senator from Massachusetts held that it was not the law in 1878. He did not vote on it, but he was paired with the Senator from Missouri, who held that it was the law. So the Senator from Massachusetts may consistently hold that it is not the law now; but let those who were then in favor it tell us why it is not the law. When the Senate of the United States by a vote of 42 to 20 and the House of Representatives by a vote of 189 to 79 declare a proposition of law, the authority is respectable enough to attract the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts. If he says it is not the law, let him give us some reason why it is not.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator will pardon me. I do not consider this a straight question of law. It is a question of the violation of public faith and the rights of the public creditor. Now, a question affecting the public faith depends very often on questions other than those of mere law. Nobody doubts your power.

Mr. TELLER. Very well. I do not mean the power, at least not the power alone, but the power has been exercised, not that we have the power, but the contract with these people made under the law which then existed justifies the Government as a legal proposition in now—I am not going beyond that—now paying in silver.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will pardon me—I do not want to interrupt him, but he has appealed to me, and I suppose he intended to call my attention to this proposition. I wish to say again that there is where I dissent from the Senator. The United States is not dealing with the public creditor as a speculator in a wheat deal.

Mr. TELLER. Nobody said it was.

Mr. HOAR. Shylock's doctrine was a question of law, as he thought for a good while, but I never heard that anybody said that Shylock had a right, without violating faith, without derogation of the rights of Antonio, to take the pound of flesh.

Mr. TELLER. I will not belittle this subject by going into any comparison of that kind.

Mr. HOAR. I think the Senator belittles the subject in talking about a question of law when the public honor is concerned.

Mr. TELLER. The question whether the public is honored or dishonored by an act must depend upon what is the law.

Mr. HOAR. Not at all.

Mr. TELLER. I will speak to that point to-morrow, if I have an opportunity. The Senator from Connecticut, I believe, wants to ask a question.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I wish to know whether the Senator claims that the last sentence, "that to restore to its coinage," etc., is simply a declaration of law and nothing more?

Mr. TELLER. It is simply a declaration of the right that grew out of the antecedent admission of the law, a declaration of law. The bonds were made payable in silver money if we had it, and if we had not, we could create it. That is what it amounted to in 1878. That is all it amounts to now. If I may have the privilege of saying something on other points involved to-morrow or later, I will be glad to do so.

Mr. ALDRICH. Will the Senator from Colorado allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. In 1878, when the resolution was adopted, there was no provision of law for the coinage of standard silver dollars?

Mr. TELLER. Of course not.

Mr. ALDRICH. And they had no legal-tender quality?

Mr. TELLER. Yes, they had.

Mr. ALDRICH. No.

Mr. TELLER. I deny that the legal-tender quality was ever taken away from the silver dollar.

Mr. ALDRICH. Five dollars——

Mr. TELLER. The legal-tender quality of the silver dollar was unlimited and was never touched by law.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Revised Statutes said that silver coins were legal tender to the amount of $5.

Mr. TELLER. That never passed.

Mr. ALDRICH. It does not make any difference whether it was done in 1873 or 1874. In 1878 no silver dollars were coined under the law, and there was no legal-tender quality attaching to the silver dollar. By the act of 1878 provision was made for the coinage of standard silver dollars, and they were given by law expressly a legal-tender quality to an indefinite amount and for all purposes, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Since that time I know of no one on this floor or elsewhere who has denied the naked legal right of the United States to pay its bonds or any further obligations in standard silver dollars.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator can not be in earnest when he makes that statement.

Mr. ALDRICH. I am perfectly in earnest. I know of no authority who denies it. I know of none. There may be some one, but I do not know who it is.

Mr. TELLER. I do not know what the Senator knows. The Senator from Massachusetts, I think, will promptly deny the legal right to reenact the law of 1873, which was repealed, and give it the same force that it had then and give the money the same character.

Mr. HOAR. Does the Senator mean the senior Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. TELLER. Yes. I think he will; I do not know.

Mr. HOAR. I have always held ever since I was old enough to understand such questions, and hold now, the doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States in what are known as the Legal-Tender Cases, a doctrine reaffirmed by every judge who has been on the bench in recent times—that as a matter of constitutional power Congress could declare what the money of the United States consisted in, whether gold, silver, or paper.

Congress may to-morrow, if a war break out, as a matter of naked constitutional power, make the copper cents of this country legal tender at the rate of a dollar for every cent, as every other country in the world can, just as we have the constitutional power to pass a great many unjust and oppressive laws on other subjects; but the fact that Congress is the depository of the public confidence in that respect does not settle questions of good faith, of right, of honesty, the constitutional obligation to do what is best

for the interest of the country. That is a very difficult question. Let me put one illustration.

Mr. TELLER. I do not desire that the Senator shall make a speech.

Mr. HOAR. I thought the Senator from Colorado was through.

Mr. TELLER. I do not want the Senator from Massachusetts to argue the question in my time.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator, I understood, was through for to-day——

Mr. TELLER. I have not concluded.

Mr. HOAR. And wanted to conclude to-morrow, and appealed to me before he sat down.

Mr. TELLER. I merely wish to say a word more. I will let the Senator from Massachusetts finish, and then I will proceed.

Mr. HOAR. Let me put a proposition. During the war Congress made the Treasury note a legal tender for all debts, public and private. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its debt being held almost wholly abroad, by persons in whom it had no interest, by persons unfriendly generally to the Government of the United States, paid its debt, all through, principal and interest, in gold; and its great railroads, the Western Railroad, the Boston and Worcester Railroad when gold was up to 250, did the same thing. They did it not from any respect for those bondholders, not because the obligation was not a hard one, but because they felt that when they made the agreement it was their duty, in honor and in good faith, to pay back to the creditors the value they had promised to pay as near as they could get at it. That is the distinction. The Senator has not put into his resolution what he says he now means——

Mr. TELLER. I have not put anything into it.

Mr. HOAR. Or whoever drew the resolution, that it is not in violation of the public faith and in derogation of the rights of the public creditor to do this thing.

Mr. TELLER. If it is not the law, it is in derogation of his rights.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. It may be if it is the law.

Mr. HOAR. Perhaps it is if it is the law.

Mr. TELLER. The position of the Senator from Massachusetts is that we have a right to change our system of finance; not having any silver money, we have a right to create it; but that we have no right in morals to make anybody take it. I should like to see a government execute its laws upon that theory.

Mr. President, in 1834 we took 6 cents and a fraction out of every gold dollar.

Mr. HOAR. Let me put the Senator a question.

Mr. TELLER. No; I am just going to conclude now; you can put your question to me to-morrow.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to——

Mr. TELLER. No; I do not care about it. We took six cents and a fraction of a cent out of every gold dollar in 1834. The question was raised then—not to any great extent, because the people had not grown so wise as they are now, but it was agitated somewhat—whether the Government could change it. The Supreme Court of the United States afterwards declared that the Government could take any amount it chose out of the dollar; that it was absolutely capable of doing what Japan did later in taking one-half of the gold out of the dollar and making the remaining portion a dollar to pay all debts. If the Government has a right to do that under the law, the Government has a right to use that money.

Mr. HOAR. I wish the Senator would let me put a question.

Mr. TELLER. I will, but I do not want to keep up this debate.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask the Senator if he does not hold that it is a matter of strict constitutional power that the Government has the right to make the present copper cent a legal tender for $100?

Mr. TELLER. The Senator is a very astute and excellent lawyer——

Mr. HOAR. That is not answering the question I asked.

Mr. TELLER. And he knows the tricks of the trade, or of the profession. That is not a fair nor is it a decent way to discuss this question. Nobody supposes that you are going to exercise power to such an extreme extent. I think that the law always means when the power is given that it must be used with some decency and discretion.

Mr. HOAR. That is what we say.

Mr. TELLER. But it is the legal power I am speaking of. Now, we may suppose that the Government of the United States might make a copper cent pay some man's debt for a hundred dollars, but the thing will never happen——

Mr. HOAR. No; I understand that——

Mr. TELLER. The Government of the United States will keep itself within bounds.

Mr. HOAR. But if it did it, would it be then an act of good faith? That is the question.

Mr. TELLER. It might be an act of good faith under some circumstances to do almost anything, but let me state the position here: I want to have it distinctly understood that the Senator from Massachusetts has no patent on maintaining the faith of this country. I want him to understand that during the time he and I have been in the Senate he has not been more careful of the public faith, according to my judgment, than I have been. We differ, perhaps, as to how the public faith can be preserved. In my judgment the resolution does not weaken the credit of the country nor threaten the stability of our money system, as the Senator from Iowa insists. On the contrary, I believe it will do the other thing; that it will help us instead of hurting us.

Now, I do not intend to go into any discussion as to the good faith or the bad faith implied in the resolution. I am getting a little tired of having certain Senators rise here who, because they live in some certain section of the country, think they have a patent on honesty. I have always been willing to admit that they had all the brains, but I am not willing to admit here or anywhere else that they are more honest than the rest of us. We differ on economic questions. I believe it is the duty of the Government of the United States to pay its debts in silver. I do not believe that anybody gave the discretion to pay in silver or in gold to the executive department of the Government for the purpose of enabling it to put extra burdens on the people.

That discretion was given to be exercised in the interests of the Government and not to its detriment. The executive department is bound by law. The executive department for twenty years now has been making law, and before we get through with this debate you will hear that the declarations of an executive officer are to be taken against a plain, positive statement of statute. I have heard it here, if the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] has not—I have heard it here again and again that, if the act of 1870 providing for the issue of bonds did mean that the Government should pay them in silver or gold at its option, that option was taken away by the declaration of the Secretary of the Treasury; that he legislated the statute out. That is the modern doctrine, and against that I am protesting. I am protesting that it is no degradation of the public honor to pay in a silver dollar that this Senator sitting in front of me says is as good and is to be maintained as good as a gold dollar.

Why do Senators say that it would be dishonest to pay a silver dollar? Mr. President, there is not a blistered hand in all these United States that does not take it for a day's work. There is not a producer anywhere in the United States who does not take it in payment for his product. What in the name of heaven gives to the bondholder who bought our bonds in the hour of our distress for 40 cents on the dollar in paper money (paper money that would not exchange for more than 40 cents in gold and less than that in silver) a right to demand a different kind of money than the farmer or the manufacturer or the day laborer receives? I want the Senators who take the position that there should be a different kind of money for the bondholder to go before the American people and say that there is a class of men who are entitled to the bounty of the Government, and that they may put up the price of gold as high as they please and they will appeal to the honor of the Government to pay it.

Mr. President, the Government should pay according to the contract. The dollar that is according to the contract is an honest dollar everywhere, and no person can show to the contrary. No fallacious reasoning, no nonsense of logic can make out, when I hand to my debtor the dollar that I contracted to pay, that I have not discharged that debt as an honest and righteous man might.

This is all we contend for. The American people are weighed down with heavy burdens. They are oppressed with great taxes, which are growing higher and higher. I tell you no executive officer has a right to add to them 15 or 20 or 30 or 40 per cent, which addition he may think is demanded by what he mistakenly calls the honor of the country.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. If it will not interrupt——

Mr. TELLER. No. I have in my career here seen the most disgraceful transactions that ever were perpetrated in a free land perpetrated by the executive department of this Government. I have seen the National Treasury robbed, and the men who stand here on this floor making the welkin ring with their denunciations of those of us who would pay in silver have never yet, not one of them, stood on this floor to condemn this robbery.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Mr. President——

Mr. TELLER. No; I will not yield.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. If it will not——

Mr. TELLER. I will not yield. Will the Senator sit down?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado declines to yield.

Mr. TELLER. I do not mean to be discourteous, but I am going to quit now; I do not propose to go on any further. To-morrow the Senator from Indiana may ask me any question he chooses.

Mr. President, I have shown, I confess, that I am deeply concerned. I do not know but that I may be so low in moral intelligence that I do not know what is right, but I have tried hard to

learn. I have given to this question years of study that few men have. Before my God and my countrymen, I believe that this is the great question of the age; that the money question threatens this people not only with danger to the existence of the Republic, but that it involves the enslavement of mankind throughout the world.

In 1893 I said to my countrymen, "You are entering upon an era of industrial slavery such as the world has never seen." Mr. President, it has come. It is here, with all your boasted prosperity. You close down the mills of New England. You take from the laboring man 10, 15, and 20 per cent of his wages. You beggar him; you destroy his opportunity; you make it impossible for him to discharge the duties of citizenship, and then you tell us that all these things may be done, that prices may be lowered, that products may be kept at a price that does not pay for production, and in the end labor must stand it all; and yet you tell us that you are doing this that the bondholder may have the bounty—not the contracted price, but the bounty—the beneficence of the Government of the United States.

Mr. President, if beneficence is to be dealt out, let it be dealt out to the men who form the great basis of society. Let it be dealt out to the men who maintain the honor and integrity of the country. Would you look to the bondholder, would you look to the money shaver, would you look to the banker in your hour of distress?

If your flag were assailed, you would go to the man with calloused hands, for whom the silver dollar is good enough and who is willing to take it. To that class you go. When the great contest came between one and another portion of our country, the bondholder now, the money lender then, said to the Government, "We will take your securities at 12 per cent discount." What did the great body of the American people do? They said, "We will carry your flag, we will fight your battles, we will do all this for $13 a month, and we will take our pay in greenbacks." No New England man rose then, no New York man rose then, and said, "It is dishonest to give these soldiers 40-cent money." When they went into the Army the greenback dollar was worth 100 cents. They have appealed here again and again, by petition and otherwise, that we make up to them the depreciation of the money that they received from us, a mere stipend for the danger that they incurred, and, Mr. President, not a man in this Chamber or in the other who holds now that the honor of the Government is being destroyed by the payment of silver would listen to that appeal.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] rose here and wanted a mere paucity of one or two million dollars for these old worn-out soldiers, and if a vote had been taken every man who is prating about the honor of the country would have voted against him. If his proposition had received any votes at all, they would have come from those who believe that men are better than bonds, that liberty is better even than the honor, if that honor is to be gauged by those who think the honor of this land is to be maintained in paying that which the contract does not call for and disregarding it in a hundred ways where it could be made to appear to the world that we were sensitive of both our honor and our dignity.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I wish to detain the Senate only two or three minutes. I wish simply to point out where the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] so full of attack and misrepresentation of other people, has landed himself. He says that the question of paying a public creditor is a question of law, of legal power, not of honor or of good faith. He says that we have the legal power to make the copper cent a legal tender for $10.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I did not say that.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator admitted that in so many words.

Mr. TELLER. I said perhaps the legal power, but that is one of those things——

Mr. HOAR. That is what I am talking about. I do not yield to the Senator unless I misstate him.

Mr. TELLER. I understand. I shall seek the floor to-morrow.

Mr. HOAR. Very well.

Mr. TELLER. I will reply to the Senator then.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator from Colorado says that we have the legal power, and he has repeated it now, to make the copper cent a legal tender for $10. Then he says that the question as to what we shall pay our public creditor in is not a question of honor or of good faith, but that it is a question solely of law. So by the inevitable logic of his position we have the right to-morrow to make the copper cent a legal tender for $10 and pay every public and private creditor with it at that rate. The Senator has either got to march straight up to the cannon's mouth on that proposition or he has got to point out a difference in logic between paying off all the public and private obligations at 1 cent on the dollar with a copper cent or at 40 cents on the dollar with a silver coin. That is a question of difference in degree and not of kind. Now, I will not say what the Senator from Colorado said to the honorable Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], that he is going to squirm out of that, I will not say what the Senator from Colorado said to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. FAIRBANKS], that he should sit down.

Mr. TELLER. I will take that back.

Mr. HOAR. I will not use either of those illustrations. It is not my fashion.

Mr. TELLER. I have taken back the word "squirm."

Mr. HOAR. I should think that the Senator would ask to have his entire speech stricken out.

Mr. TELLER. I do not, Mr. President.

Mr. HOAR. I would. Mr. President, the Senator talks a good deal about the poor man and the blistered hand.

Mr. TELLER. I do not think I used the term "poor man" in my speech.

Mr. HOAR. Well, the laboring man, and the blistered hand, and he undertakes to make a distinction between the class of citizens who fight the battles of the country and do its work and the class of citizens to whom the Government made its promises and pledged its faith. When that Senator proposes to take a money that is money in no other civilized country in the world and make it out of a bullion now worth 49 cents on the dollar——

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Forty-four cents.

Mr. HOAR. Worth 44 cents on the dollar, and to go down at that, what is going to be done? Is not every laboring man who works for a dollar a day to get that and nothing more? Is not every life policy in this country to be paid off in that? Is not every fire-insurance policy on the poor man's cottage to be paid off in that? Are not the $500,000,000 belonging to the savings banks of my State, the little accumulations of these laboring men, not of these rich men, to be paid off in that? Is not the Senator going to put on the workingmen of the States that he speaks of with so much contempt—the East and the North—the terrible burden of having the accumulated property in their savings banks, now worth $500,000,000, shrink at once, and at one stroke of his pen, to $200,000,000? Then he gets up and talks about his interest in the workingmen.

Mr. RAWLINS. Mr. President——

Mr. HOAR. Let me finish one other sentence, and then I will yield.

Mr. President, who are the holders of these Government bonds? You do not go among the speculators of Wall street or State street and find the men there with their pockets or their safes stuffed with these securities. They are the securities in which, believing that the question of paying its debt was a question of honor and of good faith and not of the law as interpreted by Shylock, the laboring men have, in their savings banks and in their life-insurance companies, trusted the faith of the Government with the little all which belongs to them and to their children.

What is to become of our pension laws? The Senator says that the bondholder did not fight, carrying the flag of the Government. I think the men who carried the flag of the Government are interested in these bonds, as I have said. You can not—I will not say squirm, but politely and courteously, with the elegant fashion in which the Senator from Colorado escapes from responsibility, you can not—get out of the fact that you are trying to pay every old pensioner's pension that is established by law now at the rate of 44 cents on the dollar.

Mr. President, this is not a question of sophistry or of special pleading or of saying one thing and meaning another. When that Senator votes for this proposition, reported by a Senator on the other side of the Chamber, he means to have the United States understand just what the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] so frankly and so honorably—and he is always frank and honorable—avowed as his purpose, that the United States shall have the right to pay off this vast amount of debt in silver, and that it is its duty to do it; and that when the United States Government does it and discharges that duty it has to do it under a policy and under a law which is to make every private creditor on this continent avail himself of the same right and discharge the same duty. That is what the Senator from Colorado thinks is moral and is good faith. I do not think I shall select him for the chair of morals in any university to which I want the youth of America to go.

Mr. TELLER. I should hope not.

Mr. HOAR. Now I will listen to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. RAWLINS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HOAR. I do. I yield the floor.

Mr. RAWLINS. Mr. President, I do not wish to make a speech. I wish to propound a question to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOAR. I will answer it, if I can.

Mr. RAWLINS. As I understand his proposition, it is that with the free coinage of silver every debtor in the United States will avail himself of the opportunity, it being a legal tender in the payment of debts, to pay off all his indebtedness in silver coin,

which under those conditions, as I understand the Senator from Massachusetts, would be worth but 49 cents on the dollar.

Mr. HOAR. Forty-four cents.

Mr. RAWLINS. That is, all the national indebtedness, all the State, municipal, and county indebtedness, all the school indebtedness, all policies of insurance, all railroad indebtedness, and all individual indebtedness, which I understand is estimated by high authority as amounting to some $60,000,000,000. We have in circulation in the United States, either in silver coin or in its representatives, about $500,000,000. If these two estimates be correct, there would be for every dollar in silver which we possess $120 of indebtedness; in other words, there would be 120 units of demand for every silver dollar in existence.

Now, I submit to the Senator from Massachusetts the question: Where are you going to get the silver with which to pay off your $60,000,000,000 of indebtedness? If all the silver in all the world—if the result of all the accumulation of all the mining since the world began were brought here and coined into silver dollars, it would amount to but $4,000,000,000.

Mr. GRAY. All the silver and all the gold that ever was mined in the United States would not liquidate one day's indebtedness that rises out of the commercial transactions of the United States.

Mr. RAWLINS. That is precisely what I am saying. With the free coinage of silver, silver would be at par, precisely as it is to-day. Bimetallism is but an automatic means of adjustment by which increasing demand falls upon diminishing values and diminishing demand falls upon increasing values. Thus we secure the equilibrium and preserve the equality. It is the demand for money which gives value to money.

Senators upon this side indicate that this Government, by some act of legislation or by some act of administration, ought to inject a value into silver which it otherwise would not possess in order to bring it up to a par in value with gold. At the same time we are informed by Senators upon the other side that it is impossible by an act of legislation to give value to money. I agree with Senators upon the other side that a mere act of legislation would not impart value to silver or any other thing, but Congress alone has the power by coinage to make silver available for use as money to meet an already existing and unsatisfied demand for money; and when so made available, it is the demand for money which gives value to silver, and not the act of legislation. There is no law upon our statute books, there is no governmental pledge by any authority of our Government, to exchange gold for silver. Such an exchange is not legally enforceable in the United States. What is it, then, that gives value to the existing silver dollar in the United States? That brings us, it seems to me, to the important question which now confronts the Senate for the passage of this resolution.

It is conceded that there is legal authority, and in accordance with the terms of the contract, that we may pay either in silver or gold, at the discretion of our Government. The question is, Would it be dishonest or dishonorable to do so when these silver dollars are issued from the mint of the United States and made a legal tender in the payment of debts? If the Treasury should pay to the bondholder a silver dollar in liquidation of so much of his indebtedness, would it cheat or wrong him? If so, how? A silver dollar in his hands would have a purchasing power equal to that of any other dollar in circulation. It would have a command over every effort and struggle for existence greater than any silver or other dollar possessed at the time of the making of the contract. That silver dollar can be transformed into anything which will administer to the necessities or to the comforts or to the convenience of mankind or the elevation of the human race. I say that the payment to the creditor of a silver dollar which is thus usable for all these purposes is not dishonest and does not despoil him of any right or any property of which he may be in possession.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I wish to say as to the Senator's question that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] distinctly admitted in the question which gave rise to my taking part in this discussion that if under the free coinage of silver a silver dollar should shrink to 30 or 40 cents as compared with the gold dollar, it would still be the right and duty of the Government to pay the debt in silver, such being the contract. I want a square answer to that proposition. That is what we are dealing with, not as to whether under some future policy silver might be raised again to its old value; that is another question. But the Senator from Utah now says that all these debts would amount, if I understood him, to sixty thousand million dollars, I think he said—I do not know but it may have been six hundred thousand millions——

Mr. RAWLINS. I was taking the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. HOAR. Very well. The Senator says that we should have, in order to pay those debts, a sum of money equal to the entire mass of the indebtedness.

Mr. RAWLINS. The Senator misunderstood me if he understood me as saying such a thing. I did not say that.

Mr. HOAR. In substance.

Mr. RAWLINS. No; not in substance.

Mr. HOAR. I do not suppose it would require any increase in the volume of coinage or reduce it any if all these debts shrunk in value, for they will not all be paid at once. The most perfect answer to the Senator is an answer which an old undertaker once made when he took part in a political discussion, I think, in the city of Portland. He said: "There are 50,000 inhabitants in Portland and each one has got to have a coffin, but I never keep more than a dozen or twenty coffins on hand, because they do not all want their coffins at the same time." [Laughter.]

Mr. BERRY. Will the Senator from Utah allow me a word?

Mr. RAWLINS. In a moment I will.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah has the floor.

Mr. RAWLINS. I have not said that the holders of all this immense amount of indebtedness would have to be paid at once in silver dollars, but I understood the Senator from Massachusetts to use precisely that expression. In alluding to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] the Senator from Massachusetts stated that if we had substantial free coinage of silver these dollars would only be worth 49 cents, and then every single debtor in the United States, and, according to the declaration of this resolution, the Government of the United States itself, would at once despoil these creditors by making tender of silver in payment of their debts. It was a declaration that all these people would avail themselves at once of this opportunity to perform their obligations by paying less than one-half.

Mr. BERRY. Will the Senator now permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. RAWLINS. With pleasure.

Mr. BERRY. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] stated correctly that I said the contract being that we have a right to pay in silver or gold as we choose, if silver went down we not only had the right, but it was the duty of those representing the Government to pay in that metal. Later on in his remarks he said we did not want to settle on this Shylock basis. I will state to the Senator that the ancient Shylock only demanded his bond, but the modern Shylock demands double the amount of his bond.

Mr. STEWART. Will the Senator from Utah yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. RAWLINS. I would prefer not to yield. I have but a few words to say in addition to what I have already said.

Mr. President, referring to the contention made by the Senator from Massachusetts, I desire to state in brief the position which I think the Senate occupies in respect to this resolution, now that I am upon the floor.

The first question is, would it be legal for the Government of the United States to pay in silver coin, even if there was free coinage of silver in our mints? It is conceded, I believe, by every Senator who has spoken upon the question, to be a matter of law and in accordance with the terms of the contract that we have such right.

The next important inquiry is, whether it would be honest and just for the Government of the United States, with free coinage of silver, so to avail itself of its legal right in accordance with the terms of the contract to pay these obligations in silver, for the Government to exercise the option which it has reserved to itself to do this thing?

The question is then propounded to some upon this side of the Chamber: "Suppose, in view of the changed conditions since 1878, silver dollars when so coined are worth in comparison with gold but 49 cents upon the dollar, would you then think it was honest and just on the part of the United States to avail itself of this advantage and thus pay in this depreciated coin?" I think there is no such question as that confronting the people of the United States.

But you might look at the question from another standpoint. Silver, 49 cents upon the dollar of its bullion value as compared with gold, to-day has as great a command over commodities, over every struggle and effort for human sustenance and livelihood, over every effort to elevate civilization and make progress as it had in times gone by, and if we are to believe the highest authorities upon the question of finance, it is not silver which has depreciated, but gold which has appreciated.

The proper way would be, in view of existing conditions, to say that gold is 50 per cent above par as compared with the great mass of commodities for which it may be exchanged.

Now, we are put the question upon the other side——

Mr. HALE. I do not rise to ask a question on this subject, but if the Senator desires to speak at length I wish to ask him if he prefers to go on to-night or to wait until to-morrow morning?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] will have the floor to-morrow morning.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the Senator from Utah proceed.

Mr. HALE. Then I shall endeavor to get the floor after the Senator concludes to move an adjournment.

Mr. RAWLINS. Mr. President, if it be correct to say that silver as measured by commodities and by labor has a purchasing power equal to gold which it possessed at the time the contract was made, and gold has appreciated, the question is whether it is just and whether it is equitable to both parties to the contract, the bondholder and the people of the United States, who are compelled to contribute the money, in the form of taxation with which to pay this indebtedness—is it fair and equitable as between these two classes that the bondholder should exact the full measure of the obligation in a currency 50 per cent higher in value than at the time the contract was made? If that be true, the justice of the case rests in the performance of the contract by paying in a currency equal in its purchasing power with that which the currency possessed which was obtained by the sale of the bonds at the time of the making of the contract.

The question of national honor has a double significance. I say that every contract ought to be equitably and justly performed. I say that the regulation of the currency, the amount of money which should be provided for the doing of the business of the country, ought to be such that long-time contracts may be equitably and justly performed; that no man ought to be compelled to suffer loss by the undue expansion or by reason of the unjust contraction of the circulating medium of society; and I stand upon the position that it is not only legal to pay these obligations in silver, but that it is equitable and just to do so.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, it is getting late, and enough has been developed to-day to set us thinking overnight. The debate has settled one thing—that it is the object and purpose of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] who brings this resolution in here of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], who is, I think, its father, and of those who are in accord with them in sentiment, first to bring the country on its financial basis to the silver dollar, to silver monometallism, to the payment of all debts, public and private, in a dollar which, compared with gold, is worth 44 cents, and may to-morrow or a month from now be worth 30 cents. The debate has not gone for nothing which has demonstrated that; and it will set the country to thinking about it.

Less than eighteen months ago, Mr. President, in a vote of more than 12,000,000 of freemen these propositions were voted down by more than 1,000,000 majority of the popular vote.

Mr. VEST. Oh, no.

Mr. TELLER. About 600,000 majority.

Mr. HALE. And I have no fear that, upon full discussion and full consideration, the American people are to take the back track on the great propositions that were settled in the Presidential election of 1896.

I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. VEST. I hope the Senator will withdraw that motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maine withdraw his motion?

Mr. HALE. I withdraw it for a moment.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, it is hardly parliamentary, I was about to say, certainly it is not fair for the Senator to make the remarks he has, and then immediately move an adjournment.

Mr. HALE. I will withdraw the motion.

Mr. VEST. I disclaim the Senator's right to put his opponents in a false position—for it is certainly one—and then to close the debate by moving to adjourn.

It is not true that we propose to put this country on a monometallic basis. We are bimetallists, and bimetallism means the use of both gold and silver upon a parity, as the Senators are fond of expressing it; and I think I can demonstrate that the free coinage of silver, so far from creating monometallism, will simply raise silver to the plane it occupied before the mints were closed unjustly and wrongfully in 1873. So much for that.

But, Mr. President, I shall enter into no elaborate argument at this hour of the afternoon. I ask to have read—for it was not read at the time—the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. ALDRICH. Before the Senator leaves that branch of the discussion, will he allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. VEST. Certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. Does the Senator think that the passage of this resolution will be tantamount to a declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1?

Mr. VEST. I have not said that, Mr. President, although one portion of the resolution declares that it is not a violation of the national faith and honor to open the mints again to silver coinage; and we have now exactly the same condition, so far as silver is concerned, that existed in 1878. The mints were closed then.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator himself believes, then, that this resolution is equivalent to a declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1?

Mr. VEST. I think, Mr. President, that this is a declaration exactly in the language of the resolution. To open the mints to silver is not a violation of the national honor or good faith of the country.

Mr. ALDRICH. I would suggest to the Senator that we have been trying all day to find out what the authors and finishers of this resolution mean by it.

Mr. VEST. No explanation or statement by us could make the Senator from Rhode Island understand this matter as we think it ought to be understood.

Mr. ALDRICH. Probably not.

Mr. VEST. Here is a very plain resolution, about which we have heard Senators on the other side declare that a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein; and upon that they base their assertion that there is no necessity for reasserting it; that the whole country understands it; and yet the Senator wants to know what we mean by it.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. VEST. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. It seems very difficult to induce Senators who want to accept this resolution and pass it to indicate their construction of it.

Mr. ALDRICH. Except the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY].

Mr. SPOONER. Except the Senator from Arkansas. It refers to the restoration of silver to its coinage. There are, as I understand, two sorts of silver coinage which have been known—one the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and the other the limited coinage of silver, which occurred under the Bland-Allison Act, the act of 1890, and, perhaps, in a way, to-day. Now, what coinage does the Senator understand this declaration to restore?

Mr. VEST. I hope it means, and I think it means, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

Mr. ALDRICH. That is what I supposed.

Mr. VEST. That standard silver dollars of 412½ grains shall be received for all debts, public and private.

Mr. HALE. That is it exactly.

Mr. FORAKER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. VEST. Certainly.

Mr. FORAKER. Did it mean that in 1878?

Mr. ALDRICH. It did not.

Mr. VEST. I supposed it did.

Mr. FORAKER. And does the Senator from Missouri agree with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] when he said, as I understood him to say a while ago, that he understood the Bland-Allison Act of 1878 to be the formulation into law of the opinion expressed by the resolution, which preceded the passage of that act only a few days?

Mr. TELLER. I did not say any such thing. I did not think any such thing, either.

Mr. VEST. I did not understand the Senator from Colorado to say that.

Mr. FORAKER. Then I very greatly misunderstood the Senator from Colorado, and other Senators misunderstood him. That question I pressed myself, but I did not get a satisfactory answer. The Senator from Iowa, however, certainly did press it until he got an answer, which was tantamount to the interpretation I have given.

Mr. TELLER. I made no such statement.

Mr. FORAKER. I do not pretend to quote the Senator's exact words.

Mr. TELLER. I said that this was a declaration of principle; that it was not a thing that could be executed, and therefore it was not executed by anything we had done.

Mr. VEST. I understood the Senator to say that, and the RECORD will show it.

Mr. FORAKER. It was a declaration of principle; but the Senator did also say, as I understood him—of course I may be mistaken about that—that the passage of the Bland-Allison Act a few days after the passage of this concurrent resolution was a formulation into law of the opinion that resolution expressed.

Mr. TELLER. I shall withhold the speech I made to-day, but I will let the Senator look it over if he desires.

Mr. FORAKER. No; I do not wish to look it over.

Mr. VEST. I should like to ask the Senator from Ohio a question.

Mr. FORAKER. Certainly; with pleasure.

Mr. VEST. Does the Senator entertain the opinion he did some four years ago, that the par value of the silver dollar is created by its being redeemed in gold, or by the possibility of its being redeemed in gold?

Mr. FORAKER. I never said, so far as I can now recall, that the silver dollar was redeemable in gold, but I did say that the

silver dollar was in effect redeemable in gold by reason of the statutory pledge of the Government to maintain the parity of the two metals, and the parity could not be maintained except only by keeping one as good as the other.

Mr. VEST. I do not understand what the Senator means when he says "in effect redeemable in gold," when you can not go to the Treasury at any time or a subtreasury at any place and get a gold dollar for a silver dollar.

Mr. FORAKER. Let me say further to the Senator that I do not know to what expression of mine he refers, but I am sure I never expressed any such opinion except only with the qualification I have now indicated. While it is true you can not go with a silver dollar to a subtreasury and demand a gold dollar for it by reason of any statutory provision, yet the legal effect of the pledge to maintain the parity is to create an exchangeability; and, if I am not mistaken, Mr. Carlisle said in an official circular issued by him in August, 1896, that if it were necessary to maintain the parity of the silver dollar with the gold dollar he would exchange the gold dollar for it; that he would feel it his duty as Secretary of the Treasury to order the exchange when demanded.

Mr. TELLER. It was not an official circular; it was a private letter, which was published.

Mr. FORAKER. I probably am mistaken as to the character of the publication, but I remember to have seen a publication to that effect.

Mr. TELLER. Yes; Mr. Carlisle said so.

Mr. VEST. I do not know what was said by the Senator from Ohio, because public men are often misquoted; but I know that in a speech delivered, I think, at Columbus, the Senator was reported to have said, "What makes the silver dollar worth 100 cents in this country? Because you can go to the Treasury and get a gold dollar for the silver dollar."

Mr. FORAKER. Now that the Senator has referred to it, I can get him the speech in print and show him exactly what I said. I said at Columbus that under this pledge to maintain the parity, as the Treasury was administered, the silver dollar had been kept equal in value to the gold dollar, and that the system of coinage which we had adopted was intended to enable us to do that, for by this pledge to maintain the parity we put the wealth and power of this country behind the silver dollar as a prop and held it up to equality with gold, and by limiting it we made it possible to keep the silver dollar at par with gold.

But it will afford me a great deal of pleasure to bring here for the benefit of the Senator from Missouri the exact language I employed. I can not now recall it. However, I think he will find it as I have stated it.

Mr. ALLISON. I trust the Senator from Missouri will yield to me for a moment.

Mr. VEST. Certainly.

Mr. ALLISON. Having been two or three times suspected of not being quite frank in all I have said, which of course I disclaim, I should like the Senator from Missouri to tell me whether he thinks the Bland-Allison Act, so called, the act of 1878, was a substantial compliance with the concurrent resolution then passed, which promised the restoration of silver to its coinage, making it a legal tender at 412½ grains of standard silver to the dollar. Was that act a substantial compliance with what was supposed to be the resolution of 1878?

Mr. VEST. What is the use of opening a kindergarten now on that question, when those who agree with me about silver have always contended that it was not a compliance?

Mr. ALLISON. I do not wish to open a kindergarten, but I asked the same question of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], and I understood him to say that it was a substantial compliance at that time. I want to disclaim for myself and for those who voted for that resolution in 1878 that it then meant free coinage. I have pressed that home upon my friend the Senator from Colorado to-day, and said that if the resolution did not then mean free coinage this amounts to nothing. I want Senators who are pretty free in their criticisms of me to march up themselves to the mark as respects their understanding of the resolution which they ask us to vote on.

If it means that silver dollars shall be restored as they were restored in 1878, then the resolution is brutum fulmen. If it means what the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Colorado have both said to-day, that it means free coinage, then I admit that it has a significance which the resolution of 1878 did not have.

Mr. TELLER. I will not allow the Senator to make that statement without contradicting him. I have not said anything of the kind.

Mr. ALLISON. He said in substance, as I understood the Senator, in response to a question which I put to him, that the partial coinage was a restoration of coinage within the meaning of that resolution.

Mr. TELLER. I said a partial coinage might be a restoration——

Mr. ALLISON. Yes.

Mr. TELLER. That free coinage was a restoration, too.

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. And that this resolution——

Mr. ALLISON. I do not speak of this resolution. I am speaking of the concurrent resolution which was passed in 1878, when the amendments which I offered in committee and which were agreed to by the Committee on Finance were pending in this body and the discussion of them was only waived in order that the resolution might be passed.

Now I am told by the Senator that that was a partial compliance with the resolution. I want to know the significance in 1898 of the last provision in the resolution as compared with its significance in 1878; and if it requires the opening of a kindergarten on the part of the Senator from Missouri, I hope it will be opened here in order that he may be able to inform us.

Mr. TELLER. I think we need one pretty badly.

Mr. VEST. The Senator from Iowa ought to be able to tell us what the act of 1878 meant. He wrote it. He voted for the Stanley Matthews resolution and two weeks later framed the Bland-Allison Act.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator is mistaken. The Bland-Allison Act, with all the amendments except one amendment about an international agreement, was reported to this body on the 21st day of November, and it was by a vote of the Senate agreed to be set down for consideration on the 11th of December, before the Stanley Matthews resolution was introduced.

Mr. VEST. I am talking about the vote.

Mr. ALLISON. That resolution was introduced in view of the Senate amendments to the free-silver bill that came from the House.

Mr. VEST. I am talking about the vote. The RECORD shows that the vote on the Stanley Matthews resolution preceded the vote on the Bland-Allison Act.

Mr. ALLISON. Everybody knows that, of course.

Mr. VEST. That is all I claim.

Mr. ALLISON. The Stanley Matthews resolution took the place of and was discussed before the Bland-Allison Act was discussed in this body, and was voted upon.

Mr. VEST. The Bland-Allison Act never entirely represented the views of the friends of silver.

Mr. ALLISON. What did not?

Mr. VEST. The Bland-Allison Act never did. It was framed by the Senator from Iowa. The Bland bill passed by the House of Representatives and sent here was a free-coinage measure, pure and simple.

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. VEST. And then my friend the Senator from Iowa, with his customary and commendable adroitness, took hold of it and changed it into a limited coinage act.

Mr. ALLISON. It was finally passed in that shape.

Mr. VEST. He said at the time, I believe, that he was acting in the interest of silver.

Mr. ALLISON. I was trying to, and am now.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I think it can be shown clearly by the RECORD that the friends of the Stanley Matthews resolution in 1878 did not contemplate the free and unlimited coinage of silver when they said restore silver to its coinage and its legal-tender quality.

Mr. ALLISON. There is no doubt about it.

Mr. ALDRICH. Because, within a week after the passage of that resolution, the Senate, by almost precisely the same vote by which they passed the Stanley Matthews resolution, voted against the free coinage of silver and in favor of the amendment submitted by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. VEST. It is very late, and I will be satisfied as to that portion of the resolution which declares it is no violation of the national faith and honor to pay the bonds in standard silver dollars of 412½ grains. I ask that the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], which I am anxious to hear, may be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

> That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, in the money that is the highest money of the world, in gold or its equivalent in gold, whether that be silver or paper.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment has already been ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. MCBRIDE. I should like to have a brief executive session.

Mr. HALE. If it will serve the personal convenience of the Senator from Oregon, I will withdraw the motion, so as to enable him to make the other motion.

Mr. McBRIDE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 26, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 25, 1898.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

H. G. McMillan, of Iowa, to be attorney of the United States for the northern district of Iowa, vice Cato Sells, whose term expired January 16, 1898.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

George E. Roberts, of Iowa, to be Director of the Mint, to succeed Robert E. Preston, resigned.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Charles H. Duell, of Syracuse, N. Y., to be Commissioner of Patents, vice Benjamin Butterworth, deceased.

POSTMASTERS.

Frederick L. Gaylord, to be postmaster at Ansonia, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, in the place of Denis T. Walsh, whose commission expires February 5, 1898.

Charles Storrs Hall, to be postmaster at Wallingford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, in the place of George T. Jones, whose commission expires February 14, 1898.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

David M. Dunne, of Oregon, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Oregon, to succeed Henry Blackman, removed.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Nathaniel J. K. Patch, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1897, vice Lieut. Commander James M. Miller, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Guy W. Brown, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1897, vice Lieut. Nathaniel J. K. Patch, promoted.

Ensign Francis Boughter, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1897, vice Lieut. (Junior Grade) Guy W. Brown, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William B. Fletcher, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 29th day of October, 1897, vice Lieut. David Peacock, retired.

Ensign Archibald H. Davis, to be a lieutenant, (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 29th day of October, 1897, vice Lieut. (Junior Grade) William B. Fletcher, promoted.

Lieut. Thomas S. Phelps, jr., to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 7th day of November, 1897, vice Lieut. Commander Frederick M. Wise, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Marbury Johnston, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 7th day of November, 1897, vice Lieut. Thomas S. Phelps, jr., promoted.

Ensign Guy H. Burrage, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 7th day of November, 1897, vice Lieut. (Junior Grade) Marbury Johnston, promoted.

Lieut. Karl Rohrer, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 5th day of December, 1897, vice Lieut. Commander John V. B. Bleecker, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William B. Whittelsey, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 5th day of December, 1897, vice Lieut. Karl Rohrer, promoted.

Ensign Victor Blue, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 5th day of December, 1897, vice Lieut. (Junior Grade) William B. Whittelsey, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Joseph L. Jayne, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 17th day of December, 1897, vice Lieut. William M. Wood, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 25, 1898.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to be Attorney-General.

CONSUL.

Griffith W. Prees, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Swansea, Wales.

PENSION AGENT.

St. Clair A. Mulholland, of Philadelphia, Pa., to be pension agent at Philadelphia, Pa.

POSTMASTER.

Robert C. Pugh, to be postmaster at Hayward, in the county of Sawyer and State of Wisconsin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January 25, 1898.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

AMERICAN REGISTER FOR STEAMER NAVAHOE.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to renew the request for unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 3053) to provide an American register for the steamer *Navahoe*.

The bill, as published in yesterday's proceedings, was read.

Mr. PERKINS. There is a report accompanying this bill, which can be read if called for.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] has withdrawn his objection. Is there further objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There being no objection, the House proceeded to consider the bill; which was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. PERKINS, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

Mr. PERKINS. I report favorably from the Committee on Printing a joint resolution, for which I ask present consideration.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

Joint resolution (S. R. 82) providing for the printing of the report of the governor of Alaska, 1897.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed 10,000 copies of the report of the governor of the District of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897: 3,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 5,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 2,000 copies for the use of the Department of the Interior.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this resolution? The Chair hears none.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution; which was read the third time, and passed.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1900.

Mr. PERKINS. I desire also to report favorably from the Committee on Printing concurrent resolution of the Senate No. 19.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 35,000 extra copies of the report of the special commissioner of the United States to the International Exposition to be held at Paris in 1900, 10,000 copies to be for the use of the Senate, 15,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, 5,000 copies for the use of the Department of State, and 5,000 for the use of the special commissioner.

Mr. BAILEY. Is this a privileged report?

The SPEAKER. It is not; it requires unanimous consent.

Mr. BAILEY. Then I object.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. GROSVENOR rose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] rises to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make plain an error that I must have fallen into yesterday in commenting upon some remarks made by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON]. I can only say that in making those remarks I had no intention of founding a denial of the truthfulness of the gentleman's statement upon a misconception of his language; therefore I procured from the reporter of the House an official statement of the exact language which I had heard, and I read it repeatedly in the course of my remarks.

But now I find that the reporter must have misdirected my mind and thus carried me into a devious pathway; for instead of the statement furnished to me in writing by the reporter of what the gentleman from Kansas had said, I find it now officially stated in the RECORD that he said something else, and that something else is absolutely vital to everything which I said upon that particular language of the gentleman from Kansas. This shows that there ought to be great deliberation in this body, and that no man ought to undertake to reply to remarks made on the other side until he has carried to the remarker a transcription of the notes and got him to "O. K." the document. [Laughter.] I was furnished yesterday with an official statement that the gentleman from Kansas had, among other things, used this language:

The President of the United States says we have not got any farm; we are bankrupt; we are mortgaged and about to go into bankruptcy.

I stated that I did not believe the President of the United States ever said any such thing, and I find now that apparently the gentleman from Kansas never said any such thing either. I repeated

it a good many times over, so that its true intent and meaning might not be lost; but I find I must have done him injustice, for it appears now that he said:

The President of the United States *in effect* says.

[Laughter.]

There is in this one of the most beautiful exhibitions of the power of the English language that I have ever discovered in all my life. Unfortunately, however, the gentleman from Kansas has placed within quotation marks the language which he puts into the President's mouth. If he had only stricken that out, he would have stood all right as a matter of accuracy. But now let me read the language as it appears here, and it will be seen how much he has made by the—I will assume—interpolation of the words "in effect:"

The President of the United States *in effect* says.

That is the language of the gentleman from Kansas as it now appears in the RECORD. Then he puts in quotation marks what purports to be the exact language of the President, and thus takes the effect entirely out of the "effect" that he has put in. [Laughter.]

If I have been misled by the reporters of the House, and have thus called attention, as I did on yesterday, to language that the gentleman did not utter, I much regret it. [Laughter.] But as the reporters of the House are silent here and can not speak, unless somebody should think the reporters may have been mistaken I desire to say that they gave me, on yesterday, the exact language the gentleman from Kansas did use. [Laughter and applause.]

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. HEPBURN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The question pending is the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CONNOLLY] to strike out the paragraph beginning with line 25, on page 18.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For interest on $275,168, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of third article of treaty of June 14, 1866, $13,758.40; in all, $40,908.40.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Under the rules of the House of Representatives a memorial or petition from one of the sovereign States of this Union can not be presented in the open House, but goes into the petition box just as the petition of a claimant for a certain sum of money due from the United States Government would be presented.

I hold in my hand a memorial from the legislature of the State of Mississippi, which I will read in my time:

Joint resolution favoring intervention by the United States Government in the war between Spain and Cuba.

Whereas the people of Cuba are engaged in the most desperate and heroic struggle of modern times to protect themselves from the cruel, inhuman, and barbarous tyranny and oppression of the Spanish Government, and to achieve and establish for themselves the divine right of self-government; and

Whereas there comes to this body reliable information, through Maj. George L. Donald, jr., an honored and reliable citizen of this State, now in Cuba, that 90,000 persons, principally women and children, have perished by starvation in the Province of Santa Clara alone since January 1, 1897; and that in thirty-two cities and towns visited by him, the appalling fact was revealed that "one can not go twenty steps without some poor, starving woman or child begging him for something to eat; that one can not sit down in a hotel to eat a meal without being asked for bread for starving children," thus disclosing the policy of the Spanish Government to exterminate the inhabitants of that beautiful isle, which wears the crown of the "Queen of the Antilles," by starvation, which is cruel, inhuman, brutal, and revolting to every sense of humanity, Christianity, and civilization: Therefore,

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the Mississippi legislature, in special session convened, That, speaking for the people of Mississippi and in behalf of humanity and the Christian civilization of the world, we believe it to be the duty of the United States Government to at once intervene, peaceably if it can, but forcibly if it must, to save the people of Cuba from the cruel fate of annihilation by the barbarous and inhuman methods of the Spanish Government.

Be it further resolved, That a certified copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives at Washington, with the request that they be laid before the Congress of the United States.

Adopted by the senate January 12, 1898.

J. H. JONES,
President of the Senate.

Adopted by the house January 14, 1898.

JAMES F. McCOOL,
Speaker of the House.

Approved by the governor January 17, 1898.

A. J. McLAURIN,
Governor.

Attest:
[SEAL.] J. L. POWER, *Secretary of State.*

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will regard the pro forma amendment as withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

INDIANS AT BLACKFEET AGENCY.

For first of nine installments, to be disposed of as provided in article 2 of the agreement with the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation, ratified by act approved June 10, 1896, $300,000.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to reserve a point of order on this provision, which carries an appropriation of $300,000 to the Indians at the Blackfeet Agency, and would like to have the gentleman in charge of the bill give some explanation of the item. I refer to the paragraph beginning at the bottom of page 18, line 23, and ending with line 3 on page 19.

Mr. SHERMAN. That is, I will state to the gentleman, the first installment provided for in the agreement ratified by Congress two years ago.

Mr. DOCKERY. What is the entire obligation?

Mr. SHERMAN. It is precisely what is provided here. If the gentleman will turn to the act of 1896 he will find the provision embodied there.

Mr. DOCKERY. I have not the act before me, but the paragraph states that this is the first of nine installments as provided in article 2 of the agreement with the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation, and amounts to the sum of $300,000,

Mr. SHERMAN. Here is the provision of law, and to it I call the gentleman's attention. I read from the second article of the treaty:

For and in consideration of the conveyance, cession, and relinquishment hereinbefore made, the United States hereby covenants and agrees to advance and expend during the period of ten years beginning from and after the expiration of the payments provided for in the agreement made between the parties hereto on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1887, and ratified by Congress on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1888, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the Indians, both full bloods and mixed bloods, now attached to and receiving rations and annuities at the Blackfeet Agency, and all who shall hereafter be declared by the tribes located upon said reservation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, entitled to membership in those tribes, the sum of $1,500,000.

This is the first payment, one-half of which is deposited in the Treasury of the United States for the benefit of these Indians, and one-half for the benefit of the Indians to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. DOCKERY. Is this an appropriation for the purchase of Indian lands?

Mr. SHERMAN. Oh, yes; lands ceded by Article I of the treaty.

Mr. DOCKERY. I would like to have the chairman of the committee state, in this connection, whether or not the total amount of the bill for the Indian service this year exceeds the amount of the current law; and if so, to what extent?

Mr. SHERMAN. The total increase in the bill is about $95,000 in round figures, but considerably more than that is added by reason of the new treaty stipulations, which increase the amount of the appropriation by $130,000 or $140,000 more than the treaty stipulations of the last year. The gratuities are less than in last year's bill.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

INDIANS AT FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

To carry out the provisions of an agreement with the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., ratified by act approved June 10, 1896, to be disposed of as provided in Article II of said agreement, $360,000.

Mr. DOCKERY. That also seems to be a new proposition required by treaty obligations.

Mr. SHERMAN. All of these provisions that the Clerk is now reading are required by treaty obligations.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

For subsistence and civilization, as per agreement with the Sioux Indians, approved February 28, 1877, including subsistence and civilization of Northern Cheyennes, removed from Pine Ridge Agency to Tongue River, Montana, $90,000.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire whether this is any increase over the appropriation for the years 1897 and 1898, and if so, how much?

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, it is an increase of $5,000. This treaty provides for the supplying of these Indians in kind, not in money, and the increase is necessary in order to furnish in kind this year. It is an increase of $5,000.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

POTTAWATOMIES.

For permanent annuity, in silver, per fourth article of treaty of August 3, 1795, $357.80;

For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article of treaty of September 30, 1809, $178.90;

For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article of treaty of October 2, 1818, $894.50.

Mr. RIDGELY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to ask a question here. On page 23, under the head of Pottawatomies, this provision requires the payment of certain things in silver. Will the gentleman in charge of the bill tell us why?

Mr. SHERMAN. I was not present when the treaty was made in 1823, but the reason it is put in the bill is because the treaty so provides. Why the treaty so provides, I can not inform the gentleman, but it does so provide, and so it is so stated in this bill.

Mr. RIDGELY. Does this silver have to be in any particular form? Is it to be coined silver or bullion?

Mr. SHERMAN. The treaty provides the exact words which are contained in the bill. I do not know why it was, because, as I stated to the gentleman, I happened not to be there at that time.

Mr. BARHAM. Where were you?

Mr. SHERMAN. I do not remember. I suppose the Indians at that time preferred coin to paper money. I understand they always do. They have doubt about paper money, but they know what coin is, and so, I assume, at the request and suggestion of the Indians when entering into this treaty, silver was provided for instead of simply providing for the payment in money.

Mr. RIDGELY. Then I understand that it was at the request of the Indians and is a treaty stipulation?

Mr. SHERMAN. It is because of that that this provision is contained in the bill. This act follows the wording of the treaty in reference to the matter.

Mr. STEELE. That was made when silver bullion was worth as much as gold bullion.

Mr. SHERMAN. I was not there and I do not know exactly why it was done. I have to guess at that. I know that in this bill we follow the treaty wording precisely.

Mr. RIDGELY. I hope they will come up to the standard of the "highest civilized nations" and require gold. [Laughter.]

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

SHOSHONES AND ARAPAHOES.

Fulfilling treaties with Shoshones and Arapahoes in Wyoming: First of five installments, to be expended as provided in article 3 of the agreement with the Shoshones and Arapahoes in Wyoming, ratified by act of June 7, 1897, $10,000.

Mr. DOCKERY. That provision also seems to be in consequence of the ratification of a treaty made in 1897. I assume that it is in pursuance of the law.

Mr. SHERMAN. It is in pursuance of the act of 1897 ratifying the treaty.

Mr. DOCKERY. As these appropriations under treaty obligations seem to appear in this bill quite frequently, I desire to ask in this connection whether there are any new treaties provided for in this bill?

Mr. SHERMAN. There are no new treaties provided for in this bill; and I should like to say to the gentleman, in that connection, that I have always been opposed to the ratification of treaties on appropriation bills, and I shall continue so to be as long as I have any connection with the Committee on Indian Affairs. I hope that the idea which prevailed in the Indian Committee this year will continue to prevail, of keeping treaties off from appropriation bills. There is a proper and an orderly manner of acting upon treaties and I desire that to be pursued.

Mr. DOCKERY. I am glad to hear the statement of the gentleman from New York in view of the fact that it would seem to be wise to postpone any further treaties with the Indians until the income of the Government shall be adequate to meet its current expenses.

The Clerk read as follows:

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article of treaty of November 11, 1794, $4,500.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

On yesterday a new argument or a new contention was presented. I have always believed that whenever a new question was presented it ought to be settled, and, like all other questions, it never will be properly settled until it is settled right. The matter I want to address my remarks to is the question as to whether or not prosperity has arrived in this country. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] contended that the President said prosperity was already here.

I do not want to misquote him. I think he read some lines which appear in the RECORD, on page 1014, in which he contended that prosperity had arrived. The gentleman from Kansas, if I remember correctly, Mr. CURTIS, also contended that there was great prosperity all over his State. I was surprised, Mr. Chairman, when on arising this morning the first article my eyes fell on in the Washington Post was a notice of the suspension of a national bank, in his district, I believe—at any rate, in the State of Kansas. It suspended yesterday, doubtless while he was proving the prosperity of that great State. The gentleman from Michigan——

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. RICHARDSON. In a few minutes.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH] also announced a fact which I did not know of before, that every man, woman, and child in the State of Michigan is now engaged in some lucrative employment, and that prosperity was smiling like a sweet benediction all over that great State.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I maintain that there ought not to be any question, it seems to me, or any doubt as to whether prosperity is here or not. We ought to know. If it be here, we ought not to have to prove it by bringing in facts to show it.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I decline to yield. I only have five minutes.

I maintain that if it be true that prosperity is here we ought not to be called upon to disprove it by showing the failure of national banks, firms, and individuals throughout the United States.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. RICHARDSON. I can not yield.

I maintain that there can be no prosperity in this country so long as we have a continued falling of prices. So long as there is a general fall of the level in prices in this country, regular, consistent, continued, there can be no genuine or universal prosperity. When we had that bill passed last year which bears the honored name of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] we were promised prosperity, and that bill was to be a great revenue and prosperity producer. Mr. Chairman, it has failed to raise either revenue or prices in this country. I maintain that since the 1st of October, for the quarter beginning the 1st of October and ending the 31st of December, there was a gradual decline in the price of commodities in this country. Now, is that true?

Mr. TAWNEY and others on the Republican side. No!

Mr. RICHARDSON. Ah! If you want evidence, I appeal to the record. I grant that if you take Bradstreet's report of the 1st of January for the last quarter you will find that he says that there has been a rise in the price of commodities. He maintains that there has been a general rise equal to about 1 per cent. I maintain, Mr. Chairman, that for that quarter, if a proper method is applied to make the average, it will be shown that there was a decline of eighty-hundredths of 1 per cent, or nearly 1 per cent decline in that quarter under the Dingley bill. Is that true? That is a matter that can be demonstrated.

I have the data, the calculations made by that able statistician and economist, Mr. Wharton Barker, and desire to have it read to the committee; and I think it will establish beyond peradventure that there has been a decline instead of a rise during the last quarter of last year. He shows beyond any kind of controversy that the decline is equal to nearly 1 per cent; that on the 1st day of October $82.88 would buy only just as much as $82.10 on the 1st of January. So that it required only $82.10 on the 1st of January to purchase what $82.88 purchased on the 1st of October. This increase shows beyond any kind of controversy that instead of a rise under the Dingley bill there has been a gradual, regular, and continued decline in the prices of these commodities.

Now while that is true, Mr. Chairman, I believe it will be admitted by all economists everywhere that there can be no general prosperity. You may take wool, artificially raised by the Dingley bill, and build an argument upon it for prosperity; but when you take one hundred of the leading commodities of this world and make a proper calculation you will find that there has been a decline of nearly 1 per cent in the price of these commodities. I ask the Clerk to read the portion of the remarks I desire to offer, beginning at the point I have indicated on the paper.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I ask to have it read in my time. I ask that my time may be extended.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman be extended five minutes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It proves beyond controversy the contention that I have made.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request that the gentleman's time be extended? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman can not have that read from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Very well; I am a very fair reader.

Mr. HOPKINS. If the gentleman has got anything to support him, I want it read.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, was my time extended?
The CHAIRMAN. Yes.
Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Five minutes.
Mr. RICHARDSON. Now, then, I will read what Mr. Barker said:

Three months since, in commenting on the movement of prices as depicted by the American's quarterly exhibit of index numbers, we wrote that, "all things considered, there is reason to suppose that the present check to the upward tendency of prices is more than temporary, that the lift to prices given by crop failures abroad has spent its force, that the movement of prices will be downward in the immediate future, not upward." And even so has it been. Prices were in general nearly 1 per cent lower on January 1 last than on October 1, 1897. This is shown by our quarterly summary of index numbers presented this week, index numbers showing that $82.10 would have bought as much of ninety-nine staple commodities on January 1 as $82.88 on October 1, 1897.

From this fact, the fact that the general level of prices has fallen during the last quarter, the fact that the purchasing power of gold has increased, there is no escape. It is true that this fall in prices will surprise many who, not engaged in business and not suffering the losses coming with fallen prices, have taken the trade reports for their guide. But the manufacturers of cotton goods and the manufacturers of iron and steel will not be surprised. Hard facts have told them, as they have told dealers in such manufactured products, as they have told many other producers and merchants, that so far as they are concerned prices have fallen, not risen. If there is any surprise to the cotton manufacturer who has felt the further fall in prices for his products very grievously it will be to learn that he is not the only sufferer from falling prices, as the trade reports might lead him to suppose; that his experience with falling prices is not at all exceptional; that with manufacturers and dealers in manufactured products losses from a further fall in prices for their goods have been quite the rule.

In short, as we have said, prices in general fell during the last quarter of the year 1897 by nearly 1 per cent. It is indeed true that Bradstreet's presents an index number showing that prices rose in general by fully 1 per cent during the same period. But the index numbers presented by Bradstreet's are crudely built and anything but reliable. This is not because the prices taken in making these comparisons are carelessly collated, nor because of carelessness in the making of the calculations. We have no reason to doubt the accuracy of either the prices taken or the calculations. The fault lies in the pursuit of an inaccurate method. The method being one of inaccuracy, the results are inaccurate of necessity.

The trouble with the Bradstreet index numbers is that they are based on quantities and reported in values. Thus ninety-eight commodities are taken for comparison, the value of 1 pound of each is taken at the market price, the ninety-eight values thus obtained added together and the sum given as the index number. The obvious result is that fluctuations in the higher-priced staples affect the index number much more than fluctuations in the lower-priced staples. Yet it happens that the staples of greatest weight as compared to their value, and hence of least value per pound, are the most important of our staple commodities, the staples having the greatest gross value. The consequence is that the staples of least relative importance are given predominate importance in the making up of the index numbers.

Mr. HOPKINS. I would like to ask the gentleman if the article from which he is reading indicates the various articles upon which the figures and the 1 per cent loss is based?
Mr. RICHARDSON. It does in gross.
Mr. HOPKINS. What are they?
Mr. RICHARDSON. I will come to that. Wait until I finish the article. (Reading continued:)

Thus a change in the value of, say, rice of half a cent a pound would represent a change in the price of rice of less than 1 per cent; a rise in the price of pig iron of half a cent a pound would represent a rise in price of approximately 100 per cent. Yet a rise in rice of half a cent a pound would have just as much effect on the Bradstreet index number as a rise in the price of pig iron by half a cent a pound, although the change in price on rice would represent a fluctuation of less than 1 per cent, the change in price on pig iron a violent fluctuation of 100 per cent.

Thus rice, though a commodity of much less importance than pig iron, would be given one hundred times the importance in making up the index numbers. Obviously index tables made after this manner are calculated to lead astray. It is of course true that the commodities of greater value as compared to their weight move in general in the same direction as the commodities of lesser value, and so such index tables may give a general approximation of the movement of prices. But to take such tables as an accurate guide would be folly. As such a guide they are not worth the paper they are printed upon. They are indeed worse than useless.

The only way to attain a fair degree of accuracy in recording the general price movement is to reduce the fluctuations in the price of each staple commodity to a percentage, a percentage showing the rise or fall in price as compared to the price taken on some common date. In this way a rise in the price of rice of half a cent a pound and representing a rise in price of less than 1 per cent would be given but a hundredth part of the importance of a rise in the price of pig iron of half a cent a pound and representing a rise of 100 per cent. Thus we can attach due weight to the changes in value of the staples of lowest value—give the staple of greatest value no preponderate importance.

It is true that an index table built after this method does not give to different commodities their relative importance. That is, it will give a movement in the price of rye, for instance, as much importance as an equal change in the price of wheat, although the change in the value of wheat would have perhaps thirty times the effect on values. This is, of course, because of the much greater bulk of our wheat crop as compared to our rye crop. So a general index number built in this way can give but an approximate indication of the movement of values. But when as many as 100 commodities are taken, the average of the changes in prices may be taken as a fair indication of the general change in values, for it is not at all likely that the commodities of greatest importance should fluctuate in one direction and the commodities of lesser in the opposite. On the contrary, it is quite certain that they will generally fluctuate in the same direction. Thus rye is very sure to fluctuate in like direction with wheat and other cereals, and so we are not likely to be led astray, even though we attach to rye the same importance as to wheat.

So by reducing the fluctuations in prices to a percentage showing the rise or fall we can attain an approximately correct indication of the movement of prices. Of course the index number for each commodity, taken separately, is an absolutely correct indication of its price movement, and the index number for a group of commodities or the general index number is not an approximate but a correct indication of changes in the purchasing power of money if required to purchase, at different periods, the same proportionate value of each of the commodities taken. That is, it shows exactly what one would gain or lose by the movement of prices if he should make equal investment in each of the staple commodities.

Thus, if one had invested $8,288 in general commodities on October 1, 1897, investing one ninety-ninth part in each commodity, he could have sold such commodities on January 1 for but $8,210. Or take another illustration: If one had $8,215 on October 1 last, divided it into four equal parts and purchased cattle with one part, sheep with the second, hogs with the third, and horses with the fourth, he could have gotten for his purchased live stock on January 1 but $8,132.

Thus the index numbers are an absolute guide to the depreciation in staple commodities, provided we take an equal value of each commodity to begin with. As the gross values of the different staple products taken vary greatly, as the sales of some commodities taken exceed the sales of some others many fold, our index numbers are of course not an absolute guide showing the depreciation in the products of labor since 1891. But an approximate guide they do make, and they indicate that the purchasing power of $82.10 on January 1 last was as great as the purchasing power of $100 seven years ago.

This much said of the nature of index numbers, let us take a hurried glance at the movement of prices during the last quarter and glean from that movement, if we can, an inkling of the price movement in the future. Bradstreets' remarks that "one point brought out by" a comparison of prices "is that other people than the farmer have profited by the rise in prices that occurred during 1897, and that slight as the rise as a whole was, it was shared in by a number of widely separated industries." Now, the truth is that the advance in prices has not been shared in to any general extent by manufacturers. Woolens have, indeed, risen considerably in sympathy with the rise in the price of wool, a rise directly attributable to the tariff. But cotton goods, and iron and steel manufactures have fallen very materially.

The net result is that the index number for raw and manufactured textiles has fallen during the year from 75.41 to 73.77; the index number for the metal group from 62.69 to 59.30. Of the other groups of commodities, mineral and vegetable oils, naval stores, and building materials closed the year at generally lower prices than those ruling when it opened. Hides and leather are up, influenced by the tariff; the same is true of the chemical group, while coal and coke—bituminous at Pittsburg and Southern coke at Chattanooga—have risen, this rise being due in part to combination, in part to the successful coal strike and the forcing up of the mining rate, and in part to an increased demand growing out of the increased activity in the iron trade. Foodstuffs have, of course, advanced, and very greatly, in response to the increased foreign demand.

It appears, then, that where prices have increased such increases have come, excepting the increased foreign demand for breadstuffs, in great part from causes not connected with an increase in demand. There did indeed come in 1897 great increased demand for many manufactured products, but such increased demand came largely from the retailers whose stocks were pulled down to low levels by several years of hand-to-mouth purchases, and who, anticipating the much predicted rise in prices for all kinds of goods, stocked up fully in the hope of sharing in the profit of such a rise But this increased demand on the part of the retailer has not been responded to on the part of his customers, the ultimate consumers of the goods. So prices have not advanced as predicted, the large purchases of the retailers have hung heavily on their hands, and the pressure to sell has been enough to keep prices from rising or even to depress them.

In some parts of the West the retailers have indeed found increased markets, but in the South it is quite the reverse. The explanation is that the farmers have more money to spend than a year ago, the planters less; the cereal crops have brought more money, the cotton crop less. And the net result is that there is little gain in the ultimate demand for manufactured goods, i. e., the demand falling on the retailer. The consequence is that the drummers find it hard to make sales, find that the retailers, not having disposed of that with which they stocked up in the late summer and the autumn, have no need of stocking up anew.

So the demand for manufactured goods slackens and manufacturers find it impossible to raise prices as they anticipated. They have got to keep prices down to make any sales at all; many of them have to work up large stocks of raw material purchased in view of the predicted rise in prices, whether there is demand or not, and so we have production increasing in many lines of manufacture while prices fall, and doubtless not a little inward cursing, by the misguided manufacturers, of the predictors of rising prices who led them astray.

And how may we expect prices to move during the next few months? Doubtless they will go down. Unless the unexpected is realized they will surely go down. A general European war would make an abnormal demand for our products such as would raise prices. It is hard to realize anything else happening to stand in the way of falling prices. It is, indeed, supposable that the winter may blight the European winter grain crops, and so keep up an abnormal demand for our grain. But this is not anticipated. It is known, besides, that the Argentinian wheat harvest now being garnered is fair, and that Argentina will have a considerable surplus to export. There is every assurance of a bountiful wheat harvest in India to be gathered in March. This winter's Australian crop was not blighted with drought, as the two preceding, and Australia will not continue as an importer of wheat.

So our competitors in the Southern Hemisphere and in India have been favored as they have not been during the past two years. If, then, the European fields turn out an average crop, the demand for our grain next year is likely to fall down and prices fall down as they did in 1891 and 1895. In short, there is every indication that wheat will fall in price in the immediate future and the prices of other cereals in sympathy. That such fall in price is anticipated in the Chicago wheat pit is shown by the dealings in futures. While cash wheat sells at 90 cents a bushel, the July option brings but 80 cents, which indicates that the speculators expect to see wheat selling for about 75 cents a bushel by the 1st of July.

So we may expect food stuffs to go down in price in the immediate future. And what of manufactured goods? They are in general, and excepting woolens, quite as low, in many cases lower than ever before. We have seen the causes for this depression. The question is, Will such causes remain, will they be accentuated, or will they shrink away? That they will shrink away in the immediate future is hardly likely; that they will remain is highly probable; that they will be accentuated is not impossible. The facts that confront us are manufacturers extending production, many because they can not help themselves, because they must work up raw material and convert it into money, come what may, and the true consumers not increasing demands. And this presages supply outrunning demand—lays the foundation for falling prices.

Unless there comes an increase of demand, a general rise in prices is out of the question. If there comes no increase of demand and manufacturers now carrying large stocks of goods are forced to put them on the market, prices must further fall.

And this increased demand can not come from the South this year. There has come some increased demand from the West, but there is no prospect of a further increase. The crops of last year did not bring our agriculturists enough more money than those of the year before to enable them to greatly

expand their purchases. And you can not sell to a man who has not the means to purchase. When, oh, when, will the agriculturist have the means to increase his purchases to old-time proportions? the manufacturer may well lament. And the answer comes back: When ye join him in overthrowing a monetary system that robs him for the profit of the money lender, not before.

We append our usual quarterly summary of index numbers indicating the fluctuations in prices as compared to prices ruling January 1, 1891, and based on prices collated by Bradstreet's Commercial Agency:

The American's summary of index numbers, indicating the movement of prices.

	Silver.	Breadstuffs (6 articles).	Live stock (4).	Provisions (24 articles).	Hides and leather (4 articles).	Raw and manufactured textiles (11 articles).	Metals (12 articles).
1891.							
January 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
April 1	94.25	118.31	116.98	105.34	100.52	98.57	92.84
July 1	98.21	103.90	110.38	100.40	98.26	95.60	95.22
October 1	93.42	97.94	112.49	98.09	90.62	96.25	90.10
1892.							
January 1	91.02	97.17	104.35	95.08	94.13	96.15	89.01
April 1	83.83	89.45	110.13	97.96	91.60	96.20	84.02
July 1	84.51	92.58	113.53	97.56	95.28	97.50	81.99
October 1	79.76	82.77	104.88	104.24	94.32	95.89	81.93
1893.							
January 1	79.52	80.59	119.68	113.45	93.47	105.41	80.24
April 1	80	79.99	125.28	115.84	95.28	102.92	81.26
July 1	69.94	73.62	110.01	109.32	92.76	90.62	77.09
October 1	71.62	74.82	108.34	107.34	90.44	84.41	74.16
1894.							
January 1	65.87	68.46	101.33	97.45	89.28	86.89	67.93
April 1	58.21	70.38	97.78	92.97	89.90	79.49	66.11
July 1	60.59	74.32	92.42	93.70	85.57	78.31	66.13
October 1	60.84	69.08	101.57	97.68	86.38	74.32	64.25
1895.							
January 1	57.51	70.58	84.88	91.79	90.19	69.18	59.99
April 1	64.67	72.45	104.41	97.31	96.48	69.68	60.26
July 1	63.95	75.83	100.54	93.59	131.99	74.53	69.10
October 1	64.31	62.53	79.54	86.56	132.36	81.48	75.82
1896.							
January 1	63.95	59.59	73.83	85.93	107.07	79.96	67.42
April 1	65.39	63.73	68.47	83.60	97.74	73.08	67.25
July 1	66.23	55.70	73.29	78.64	101.28	72.34	67.11
October 1	63.50	59.94	69.23	79.16	95.12	77.88	64.83
1897.							
January 1	62.16	68.46	77.32	82.63	108.93	75.41	62.69
April 1	59.52	64.25	83.94	84.15	111.49	73.58	60.66
July 1	57.60	61.60	75.86	78.62	106.07	74.09	59.10
October 1	52.69	71.88	82.45	90.21	116.09	74.99	61.16
1898.							
January 1	55.09	74.37	81.32	86.82	116.56	73.77	59.30

	Coal and coke (4 articles).	Mineral and vegetable oils (7 articles).	Naval stores (3 articles).	Building materials (7 articles).	Chemicals (11 articles).	Miscellaneous (7 articles).	General index number (100 articles).
1891.							
January 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
April 1	98.05	99.34	110.60	97.37	98.70	100.38	101.96
July 1	99.89	94.76	111.61	95.24	90.69	100.56	98.28
October 1	102.10	87.18	104.41	87.88	89.35	89.03	94.71
1892.							
January 1	98.19	83.82	94.19	90.86	88.31	93.93	93.12
April 1	99.77	83.17	104.42	92.81	85.64	91.31	92.87
July 1	100.02	81.42	88.57	89.53	87.03	99.53	92.85
October 1	103.46	84.38	84.17	90.02	88.04	95.82	93.60
1893.							
January 1	103.94	92.10	81.24	90.57	90.05	104.70	98.42
April 1	97.72	98.23	81.99	87.91	92.74	109.29	99.75
July 1	94.43	90.81	79.63	85.34	89.69	100.69	93.39
October 1	92.41	90.19	77.11	83.71	89.52	100.42	91.43
1894.							
January 1	89.77	90.89	75.87	86.33	88.18	97.03	87.50
April 1	85.98	92.09	77.34	80.05	89.25	90.76	84.70
July 1	83.11	92.86	89.39	78.71	85.96	91.45	84.40
October 1	79.82	90.46	81.64	75.12	79.89	82.89	82.81
1895.							
January 1	78.33	91.23	76.32	81.84	77.76	79.62	79.74
April 1	79.34	100.26	85.65	79.05	76.77	74.51	82.59
July 1	81.53	108.18	87.85	80.66	76.38	81.87	86.55
October 1	89.36	102.85	88.10	82.40	77.95	86.68	84.86
1896.							
January 1	96.97	108.22	81.19	87.40	90.27	91.14	85.29
April 1	90.85	99.01	82.66	88.22	82.86	90.15	81.29
July 1	93.73	*91.67	94.28	85.67	81.70	82.11	†78.81
October 1	90.95	*89.66	91.42	82.38	79.21	82.92	†78.34
1897.							
January 1	89.59	*85.07	90.99	86.76	77.64	84.43	†79.95
April 1	84.85	*86.63	91.27	78.21	80.69	80.84	†79.38
July 1	85.12	*83.51	86.06	78.25	76.67	79.79	†76.33
October 1	105.79	*81.83	92.81	79.18	82.49	85.91	†82.88
1898.							
January 1	102.86	*81.08	88.21	82.85	84.90	86.61	†82.10

* Six articles. † Ninety-nine articles.

During the reading the following occurred:

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I desire to ask the gentleman a question, and I would ask unanimous consent to have his time extended.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question, and I ask that his time be extended.

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended until he finishes the reading of the article.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Will the gentleman from Tennessee answer me a question?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Certainly, if I can.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. If it is true, as the gentleman says, that there is no prosperity, and that prosperity has not returned, how does it happen that in all the industrial regions of this country the workingmen are employed and none are being supported by charity, while in the winter of 1893 thousands of men were out of employment and had to be helped?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The difficulty with the gentleman's question is that his premises are all wrong. Workingmen are not at work all over the country in the industrial regions. One hundred and twenty-five thousand are now involved in a strike in New England and other portions of the country——

Mr. KNOX. The gentleman is entirely mistaken; there is nothing like that number.

Mr. GROSVENOR. There are not 15,000 involved in the strike, much less 125,000.

Mr. RICHARDSON (continuing). And there are strikes all over the United States. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. When you restrict immigration, there will be no further strikes in the industrial regions.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I do not want to reflect on the intelligence of my friend from Pennsylvania, for I understand that he is to be the next governor of that great State.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I am glad to have the indorsement of that side of the House.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The gentleman's inquiry reminds me of a conundrum I heard propounded by a minstrel the other night. It was this: The interlocutor propounded the inquiry, "Can you tell me any two things on this earth exactly alike"——

Mr. BUTLER. A Democrat and a Populist. [Laughter.]

Mr. RICHARDSON (continuing). The minstrel said: "It has been said that no two things on earth are exactly alike; can you tell me two things that are exactly alike?" One end man gave it up, and the other said: "I can tell you two things that are exactly alike—the Cleveland panic and the McKinley boom." [Laughter.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. The difference will be found in an answer to my question. In the Cleveland panic the people were idle, and to-day they are at work.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I can not yield to the gentleman for a speech. He will find the answer at the election next November.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Oh, now you are speaking of the future. Confine yourself to the present.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Now, Mr. Chairman, I will ask leave to print the remainder of this article. I say that there has been a general decline equal to 1 per cent in the 100 commodities named in this article and that it is clearly demonstrated by Mr. Wharton Barker.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to print the remainder of the article in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. LACEY. I object. I want the gentleman to finish reading, for I want it said that there was one article by Wharton Barker that was once read clear through.

Mr. DALZELL. I would like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee whether he takes Wharton Barker seriously or if he knows any person who ever did?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Well, the members on that side seem to have taken him pretty seriously this morning.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I hope there will be no objection to putting the remainder of the article in the RECORD.

Mr. LACEY. I withdraw my objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. TODD. I am a regular subscriber to the American; and I think it is one of the ablest and most conscientious political journals published in this country.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think the writer of this article is a little wiser than the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE], although I concede the wisdom of the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I would a great deal rather hear the views of the gentleman from Tennessee than those of the writer of that article.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the gentleman from Tennessee on the two authorities which he has quoted on this floor. One was an interminable article from Mr. Wharton

Barker, the distinguished and most successful financier of Philadelphia; the other was a negro-minstrel performance in Kernan's show down here on the Avenue. [Laughter.]

Mr. RICHARDSON. I did not get it at Kernan's; but I suppose the gentleman from Ohio has gone there, as he attributes it to Kernan's. [Laughter.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to pursue any further the subject of yesterday's debate. There has, however, come to me by accident a little volume, not so long as the editorials in the Philadelphia American, but containing a few facts, if they are facts. I will leave it to some gentleman representing the State of Georgia to deny the truthfulness of this statement; and if it is a true statement, it speaks louder than all the "index numbers" on God Almighty's earth.

The gentleman has seen fit to take a period beginning October, 1897, and to institute a comparison for the three months, October, November, and December; and he does this for the purpose of showing that the best interests of the great industrial classes of the country have not grown and advanced during that period of time. I read from that very able paper, the Atlanta Constitution, an editorial statement. I do not subscribe to all the doctrines of that paper; but its truthfulness and its great research I think nobody will dispute. Strangely enough, this writer in the Constitution covers the exact period upon which my friend from Tennessee has undertaken to predicate his position. He gives a history of the industrial institutions which have sprung into life in the Southern States between October, 1897, and January, 1898. I quote the language of the Atlanta Constitution:

> All together the number of industries which have sprung into existence—

That means new industries—

> All together, the number of industries which have sprung into existence in the South since October 1, 1897, aggregate 469, divided among the various States of this section in the following manner: Alabama, 35; Arkansas, 30; Florida, 30; Georgia, 54; Kentucky, 39; Louisiana, 16; Mississippi, 17; North Carolina, 39; South Carolina, 24; Tennessee, 49 [applause]; Texas, 60; West Virginia, 41, and Virginia, 35. Total, 469.

More industrial institutions have sprung into existence in those three months than in all the history of those States prior to the war of 1861, and more have sprung into existence, 10 to 1, than all that came into existence during the period of four years from 1893 to 1897.

Mr. GAINES. Now, will the gentleman let me ask him a question?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. GAINES. I want to state to you——

Mr. GROSVENOR. Ask your question.

Mr. GAINES. I will. Why is it that the cotton factories of Rhode Island are moving to Nashville, Tenn., as they are doing?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Are you opposed to that?

Mr. GAINES. I am glad of it; because down there we have a free country and some of the best people in the world.

Mr. GROSVENOR. What are you complaining about, then? [Laughter.]

Mr. GAINES. I am trying to tell you something you do not know and do not want to know.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. He is howling because prosperity has returned, and that does not help the Democratic party politically.

Mr. GAINES rose.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Will not the gentleman dispute on this floor in a proper manner and at a proper time?

Mr. GAINES. Certainly; but you permitted an interruption.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Why, sir, if this wave of prosperity has gone South, who is complaining of it? Is it the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON], who has given an "initial number" and "index numbers" by which he undertakes to show a 1 per cent fall on a great number of commodities? Is he mad about that?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No, I am not at all angry. I am glad to see evidences of prosperity in the South; but while evidences are appearing of prosperity in the Southern States, or some of them, I want to tell the gentleman that I hold in my hand an extract from a Boston paper showing that they have to establish soup houses there to help the poor people who are out of employment. I commend to my friends on the other side that statement of a paper which supports their party.

Mr. DALZELL. I should like to know whether these 469 new industries——

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I move that the time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] be extended until he concludes his remarks.

There was no objection.

Mr. DALZELL. I want to ask the gentleman from Ohio whether these 469 new industries in the Southern States are removals from Rhode Island?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I undertake to say that there are practically no removals from the New England States, nor has any one of the old institutions of the South that was a growing institution prior to the election of McKinley ceased its operations.

But a tidal wave of prosperity has swept over the entire South; and yet we find, here and there, some of her Representatives coming here and advertising to the people of the whole world that they, in common with everybody else, as they say, are suffering because of the "hard times."

The fact is, Mr. Chairman, that the people of the South are enjoying to-day, notwithstanding the low price of cotton, but taking the aggregate products, beginning away out in the Panhandle of Texas, where the wool and sheep and other products have been advancing in price, all along down into Florida, with its fruits, every class of their products, embracing the whole country, going through the entire Gulf States—are enjoying a degree of prosperity which shows that the people of the South are in a better condition to-day than they have ever been before in all the history of that part of the country, and everybody knows it. [Applause.]

Mr. RIDGELY. Do you remember that the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] the other day admitted that the extension of the cotton industry in the South was the reason that New England had reduced the price of labor and that the tariff was unable to hold up such prices?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I have no doubt of the fact; but what does it amount to? It only shows that some 15,000 people have been affected——

Mr. GROW. Not so many as that.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I have been informed that it is not even so large as that. And yet the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] puts into the RECORD a statement that there are 125,000 on strike in the New England States in the cotton industry alone!

Mr. Chairman, there are always fluctuations of trade in all countries and in various sections of any country.

The magnificent growth of the iron industry in the State of Alabama, which owes its prosperity to the protective tariff, is an illustration. They have, by reason of their enormous product and cheaper labor, affected the manufacture of iron in the North. Do you hear any of the Northern men complain of that fact? Do they complain of the prosperity of Alabama in that regard? But you come, representing the friends of the law you passed and which brought you into comparative bankruptcy, and complain that in this great tide of prosperity some sections have not fared as well as others!

The gentleman says that labor is not employed. I ought to know something of that. The labor in my district, a great laboring district, where we have 9,000 men digging coal—in that district the wages of the coal miner, from October to January 1, were more than 40 per cent greater than for a like term in the preceding year, and there are no idle men there. [Applause on the Republican side.] And likewise in all of the great industries in the industrial centers of the country. But because in a portion of New England, with reference to a few operatives, in the readjustment of conditions of labor, prices have been more or less affected, the gentleman finds fault with the whole system which has produced and is producing such magnificent results.

Those conditions in New England can be better explained by the men who live among those people than by me; but gentlemen will turn aside here on this floor, from the fact that in their own State this enormous development of industries has taken place, and point to an isolated instance, seemingly glorying in the fact that there is here and there throughout the country a readjustment of labor conditions.

Mr. RIDGELY. In my district there are 25,000 coal miners dependent on the scale of wages, and there has been no advance of their pay.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Does not the gentleman know that the cause of the difficulties in New England is because of the numerous immigrants admitted under our present laws? The people there attribute the trouble largely to that cause.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Well, I will discuss that some other time. What did the gentleman from Kansas say?

Mr. RIDGELY. I made a counter statement to yours as to the question of advance of wages paid to labor.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Oh, well, you can take your own time to make such a statement.

Mr. RIDGELY. I simply said that there were 25,000 coal miners in my district, and no advance in their wages.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. In the State of Kansas?

Mr. GROSVENOR. How many are mining coal in Kansas?

Mr. RIDGELY. I say 25,000 are engaged in mining coal in the Third district of Kansas, and there has not been a cent of advance in their wages.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Why, there are not 10,500 men digging coal in the whole State of Kansas. [Applause on the Republican side.] In the State of Ohio there are not 25,000 men mining coal.

Mr. RIDGELY. I wish to correct the statement in this—— [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.] Hold on, do not laugh too soon, my friends. There are 25,000 people depending upon the mining of coal for support. [Cries of "Oh!" on the Republican side.] And those people have got no advance.

Mr. GROSVENOR. In my own district there are 45,000 people dependent upon the mining of coal, and in October, 1896, they were mining coal at 45 cents a ton. They are mining coal to-day at 56 and 60 cents a ton, and they are working six days in the week instead of three days, as they were then. [Applause on the Republican side.] They won a great battle and they are winning another. They secured an advance at the beginning of September, and they are winning another advance which they will have within a very few days.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Did they get it after they went on that strike, or before?

Mr. GROSVENOR. On what strike? There are no strikes in Ohio.

Mr. RICHARDSON. But there was.

Mr. GROSVENOR. There has not been a strike in Ohio since the advance was made last September. [Manifestations of derision on the Democratic side.] The gentleman can not teach me anything about coal strikes. Let me tell the gentleman what happened. The coal strike began on the 1st day of May. What was the condition on the 1st day of May? We had the Wilson-Gorman free-tariff law, that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] boasts he assisted in making.

What happened on the 24th day of July? We passed the Dingley bill. On the 1st day of September the price demanded by the miners was, in large part at least, accepted by the operators. How did it happen? Simply and solely because of the passage of the bill that the gentleman fought. That is the reason. And but for that law the miners of Ohio would be starving to-day. With that law the miners of Ohio are earning good wages, with the prospect of better wages in the immediate future. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. RIDGELY. Will the gentleman tell us how much coal has advanced in price? How much has the advance per ton on coal in your district been?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Possibly 15 or 20 cents.

A MEMBER. Twenty-five.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Possibly a little more. This advance in wages has been quite in keeping with the advance on coal. It has been more than double the percentage. Why, take a ton of coal. The gentleman talks about mining coal. I am surprised at him.

Take a ton of coal for which the miner was getting 45 cents, and for which he is now getting 56 cents. What per cent is that on a ton of coal—a ton of coal that costs, free on board, a little over a dollar? The gentleman can not answer that question. He could do it with a pencil. Wages have gone up side by side with the advance in coal. But it has not been so much the advance in coal that has made it possible. It has been the advance of the business interests, such as the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH] described yesterday, which turned the wheels of industry in the great manufacturing cities of the middle West and the Northwest and made a market for our coal, which brought our commodities into market.

Then, again, we shut off the incursion of foreign coal upon the Atlantic Seaboard, so that the trains in West Virginia and Maryland ran eastward with their loads instead of westward, as they did under free trade. So the gentleman will find that in every other branch of industry, in all the great markets for these commodities, prices have advanced. The gentleman talked about wheat yesterday, as though wheat was the significant and only advance. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] talks about a fictitious, artificial advance in wool. Why, my friend, never utter that word again. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

How can you make an artificial advance in wool when the market for wool in this country was supplied by an overimportation of from one to two years of actual supply for the necessities of our machinery, and yet when the Dingley tariff came, wool doubled in value and the sheep advanced four times above the price under Democratic Administration? [Applause on the Republican side.] How was it with cattle? Cattle upon the farm in Ohio that sold in a dull market at 3 cents advanced rapidly to 4½ cents. What was it that brought life into every commodity which we had? Why, it was the reviving of industry under the Dingley bill.

Mr. GREENE. May I ask the gentleman a question for information?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. Did you mean to say that sheep had gone up five or six times in value?

Mr. GROSVENOR. No; I did not say so.

Mr. GREENE. Yes; you did.

Mr. GROSVENOR. No; I said four times.

Mr. GREENE. Do you mean that a sheep that sold for $2——

Mr. GROSVENOR. There was no common sheep on the earth that would sell for $2 at that time. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. GREENE. Do you mean to say that a sheep was worth only a dollar under the Wilson bill?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I can not hear the gentleman.

Mr. GREENE. Do you mean to say to this House and to the country that sheep were worth only a dollar a head before passing the Dingley bill?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Well, my friend, where have you been living? [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. GREENE. Do you mean to say that?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I will bring you the reports of sales made in the best sheep and the best wool counties of Ohio, showing that they were sold at 50 cents a head. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. GREENE. Do you mean to say that sheep were only worth a dollar a head in the market before the passage of that law?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I say it; certainly I say it, and everybody who knows anything about it knows I am telling the truth.

Mr. GREENE. You say that they were worth one and two dollars, and now they are worth four and eight dollars. I want the country to get his statement.

Mr. DALZELL. The country will get it.

Mr. GREENE. The gentleman knows that that statement is not true.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I can not hear the gentleman. I object, Mr. Chairman, to the gentleman from Nebraska getting up here and making a speech in my time.

Out in the State of Ohio, which is one of the great woolgrowing States of the United States, Senator FORAKER gave an illustration in the campaign of 1896 of the condition that existed in the county of Highland, where the owner of a flock of sheep amounting to about 120, in a dry season, short of feed for his sheep, determined to sell them at auction. He drove the sheep up to the neighboring village, and the sheep buyers of the country came there. He showed them the sheep.

Some of them were very good, some not so good, and some rather poor. The auctioneer tried to get a bid on them; he could not get a bid; and finally, after a good many efforts, the owner of them said: "I have nothing to feed these sheep on; there is no prospect of them doing better, and I will give these sheep to anybody who will take them." Finally a very skillful sheep man looked at them and said: "If you will allow me to throw out about fifteen, I will take the balance of them." [Laughter.] I will tell the gentleman where he can verify some of my statements. In the county of Harrison, the best sheep-growing county, the greatest sheep-growing county in the State of Ohio, at an administrator's or a sheriff's sale a large flock of fair sheep in the fall of 1895 sold for 50 cents each; and these very sheep, or their progeny, of equal value, can not be bought for less than $4.50 or $5 a head. [Applause on the Republican side.] Why, Mr. Chairman, let me give the gentlemen who are talking about prosperity some illustrations.

In Paterson, N. J., prior to the passage of the Dingley bill, there were 250 idle silk mills. The manufacture of silk was a great suggestion to the people of our country, for we had under Democratic Administration been importing our silk practically from abroad; and the owners of those mills were on the verge of bankruptcy. At present there is not a single idle mill, the old-time wages of the silk workers have been restored, and there are no idle hands. [Applause on the Republican side.] The same is true of the great pottery industry. Immediately upon the passage of the Dingley law the owners of the great works in Ohio, in the district represented by my colleague [Mr. TAYLER], assembled their workmen together and said to them that they had aided in procuring the passage of the Dingley law, and that they would reinstate the McKinley rate—they were working at a reduction; I can not give you the exact amount, but certainly as much as 33 per cent.

Now, said these owners, "Will you be satisfied if on the 1st day of December—or perhaps it was Christmas day—we contract with you to restore the McKinley rate?" And they said further, "In doing this we simply put our faith to the test. We believe in the Dingley law, and we venture to make a written contract to stand by you at the old rates." And the operatives said "Yes." On that date they restored the old rates under the McKinley law, and there is not an idle or unemployed man in the industry to-day.

Mr. RIDGELY. Will the gentleman yield to me.

Mr. GROSVENOR. If the gentleman will speak so that I can hear him, I will.

Mr. RIDGELY. Do you take the position that Congress can legislate value into property? [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. I ought to have said that on this matter of potteries the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. STEWART] will certify that the same effect, possibly not the same details, occurred there.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If the gentleman will permit me to interrupt him, in the city of Evansville, in the large potteries there, they have increased the number of men and increased their wages and are running twelve hours a day right now.

Mr. GROSVENOR. If the gentleman would only learn what is going on, he would see this himself.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If the gentleman will allow me further, I will state as to the city of Evansville, I read in a Democratic paper the other day of that city, which is stated to be the largest hard-wood lumber market in the world, the sawmills were all idle prior to the passage of the Dingley bill, and now every sawmill in that city is running eleven hours. A Democratic paper testifies to the truth of my statement.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I want to answer the gentleman from Kansas. He asks me if I think we can legislate values into property. Well, I can tell the gentleman that I have had some observation. I know the prices of the commodities that the people of this country produced in 1892, and I saw what happened to them in 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896; and while I do not care to answer the gentleman's question affirmatively, because it is somewhat technical, I will make my affidavit that Congress can legislate one-half out of the value of the property of the United States, and I have known them to do it. [Applause on the Republican side.] Now we are restoring values.

Why, does not the gentleman know that on the 1st of November, 1896, all the property of the United States was not worth, by any measure or calculation that did not have a prophetic view ahead of it, 50 cents on the dollar of what it was when Mr. Harrison went out of office? [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. RIDGELY. And yet you say you have legislated four times the value into sheep.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I have made a statement about sheep that I defy any man acquainted with the facts to dispute. [Laughter.] I was present in the little town of Cadiz on a memorable day in October and I saw a long train of wagons moving along, which I supposed were a part of the political demonstration of the day, but when I came to inspect them more fully they bore this legend: "We have sold this wool to (such a man) at 30 cents a pound. One year ago it was worth but 15 cents a pound."

Does not the gentleman know that a sheep that was worth 50 cents when wool is but 15 cents will readily be worth five times that sum when wool is worth 30 cents, for the simple reason that a sheep that produces 15-cent wool is not worth anything, while a sheep that produces 30-cent wool is worth a good deal of money? So the gentleman must not think that doubling the price of wool limits the increase in the value of the sheep, because one is worth practically nothing and the other is worth a great deal.

Mr. RIDGELY. The gentleman has given two replies, in answer to my question, exactly the reverse. He has stated that Congress has legislated value into property and he has also said that they could not legislate value. Now, will he not answer the question, Can Congress legislate value into property?

Mr. GROSVENOR. The gentleman is somewhat of a beginner here. He gets the floor and then seeks to make me answer his question as he pleases. I am making a speech, my friend. [Laughter.]

Mr. RIDGELY. I insist that the question be answered; but it may be answered in any way to please the gentleman. I want an answer to my question—if he believes that Congress can legislate value into property?

Mr. GROSVENOR. The value of property is affected by conditions.

Mr. RIDGELY. Well, is this value affected by legislation?

Mr. GROSVENOR. If the gentleman will just hold on, he will get an answer, although it may not prove entirely satisfactory to him, and yet I think he will agree to it. Property is affected by conditions, and the conditions are briefly these: The amount of production, the market of the country, and the wages of men who work for a living, which is the greatest condition that surrounds the price of production. Congress may not legislate that a bushel of wheat shall advance from 45 or 50 cents to 90 cents, but Congress may produce a condition, by the exclusion of foreign production, by setting in motion the wheels of industry, by giving the laboring people of this country something to do, by producing a restoration of values that your conditions took from the values. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. RIDGELY. You claim that Congress did so legislate to advance the prices of production?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Congress by legislation produced a change of conditions. Is it not mighty plain that something has happened to you? [Laughter.]

Mr. RIDGELY. I wish the gentlemen on the other side to understand that later on you will be found arguing that Congress can not legislate so as to advance the value of property produced by labor.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Oh, I know what my friend wants. He was originally a Greenbacker, and he wants to know whether Congress can not take a piece of paper that is not worth a cuss and make it worth a dollar. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. RIDGELY. I deny the gentleman's right to put questions into my mouth.

Mr. SHANNON. Perhaps it would be largely to the gentleman's advantage if he had the right.

Mr. GROSVENOR. But gentlemen proceed to say to the people of the United States that prosperity has not come. Let them take up the conditions that surround the people of this country to-day and tell us how these things happen. Is there a man on this floor who will say that—measured by every standard of prosperity, by the price of labor, by the demand for labor, by the price of agricultural products, by the demand for agricultural products, by everything that goes to make up prosperity—we are not better off than we were in 1893? There is no such man. What did this? You say that somebody's cattle died somewhere or somebody's wheat crop fell off. We say that it is a broad, sweeping condition that entered the country through the ports of the United States, which has swept clear over the country. And we defy contradiction.

Why, sir, there was a time when our friends on the other side were talking about the ruinous depression that must ultimately come to a country that bought more than it sold abroad. Since I have had the honor to be a member of this House "the markets of the world" have been a fruitful theme of many very able discussions here. And one gentleman, most learned and most distinguished, declared in his battle on this floor for free trade that the proposition to pass the McKinley bill was a proposition to put "a Chinese wall" around the United States; and he said, "You can not trade with people abroad unless you will invite them to trade with you here at home." So said our Democratic friends in the campaign of 1896. So you said on this floor one year ago.

What has happened? Why, each recurring month piles up upon you the fact that never in all the history of this country was the balance of trade as advantageous to the people of this country as to-day. In the month of December we sent abroad $76,000,000 more than we brought from abroad. We are sending our commodities into the markets of the Old World at a ratio never dreamed of by Henry Clay or any of the men who have followed him as advocates of this great institution of protective tariff.

And while we have done that we have enhanced the value of labor; we have enhanced the scope of the market for labor. And prosperity is here. I defy any man to take up the condition of the country and deny this. Do not select one place or one section where, as I have said twice over, the shifting tide of labor and production has had an unfavorable effect. Do not do that; but take up the condition of this whole country and you will find that prosperity has come with rapidity and with a steady, ever-increasing progress that has astonished you, and has even astonished the most ardent friends of the policy which has brought this condition about.

So the Republican party stands here to say, without any hesitation, that that which is beneficial to this country to-day, that which was absent a year ago—the conditions, which are those of prosperity to-day in place of those of adversity a year ago—every one of these conditions is due to the passage of the Dingley bill, which was due to the patriotism and statesmanship of the Republican party of my country. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, before taking my seat I ask leave to publish in my remarks a very brief statement from Bradstreet's report, which I omitted to put in at the proper place.

There was no objection.

WILL HELP PROSPERITY.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

The advance sheets of the Bureau of Statistics show that the foreign commerce of the United States for 1897 breaks all records by its magnitude. During the last year we sold more American products to foreigners than we have ever sold before in a twelvemonth. Our exports of all sorts reached the enormous total of $1,099,129,000. Our imports were $742,630,000.

This gives a balance of trade in our favor of $356,498,000. Making full allowance for the surrender of American securities abroad, and for the interest and freight charges which this country has to pay to Europe, it is still evident that a great sum is due us for the food and manufactured goods we have exported. Payment in some fashion will have to be made in the coming year, and it will prove a potent help to prosperity.

GREAT VOLUME OF BUSINESS—38 PER CENT LARGER THAN IN 1897 AND 10 PER CENT OVER 1892.

NEW YORK, *January 21, 1898.*

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"With a volume of business remarkable for the time of year, 38 per cent larger than a year ago and 10.4 per cent larger than in 1892 in payments through clearing-houses, it is not discouraging that one or two industries are lagging.

The demand for most goods is more heavy for the season, manufacturing works are better employed, and orders booked and prospects for the future are more encouraging than at this season in any other year of which equally definite records exist.

Exports of products continue surprisingly heavy, in spite of some rise in prices. Treasury receipts from customs were larger in twenty days of January than in the entire month of October or of November, and apprehension regarding the monetary future is no longer felt outside of speculative

circles. Failures are considerably smaller than were ever known at this season, both manufacturing and trading being less than half last year's. Railroad earnings in January, thus far reported, have been 17.6 per cent larger than last year, and 10.3 per cent larger than in 1892.

RISE IN PRICE OF WHEAT.

The rise of wheat above a dollar in regular sales was not accompanied by signs of speculative excitement. In fact, the continuance of extraordinary exports, 2,945,705 bushels, flour included, for the week, from Atlantic ports, against 1,573,215 last year, and for three weeks, 9,002,493 bushels against 5,559,532 last year, besides 4,036,940 from Pacific ports for three weeks, would give excuse for high prices, even if the corn exports were not enough to suggest great foreign need, amounting to 9,270,189 bushels against 10,774,293 for three weeks.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I am utterly at a loss to understand the logic of the position of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], who insists at one moment that the McKinley law has operated to increase the price of wool and yet denies that the existing strike in New England is in anywise the result of the operation of the same law.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I should like to have read at the Clerk's desk an announcement which I think is not out of place under the circumstances.

Mr. RICHARDSON. There was objection when I asked to have a statement read at the desk, but I do not object to this request of the gentleman from Ohio.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio that an announcement be read from the Clerk's desk? The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

McComas, 62; GORMAN, 47; Shaw, 5.

[Laughter and applause.]

Mr. RICHARDSON. I suppose the gentleman from Ohio can congratulate himself that Judge McComas is coming out a little better in Maryland than Mr. HANNA did in Ohio.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, the strike existing to-day in the cotton industries of New England occurs under a schedule dictated by the cotton manufacturers themselves.

Mr. DINGLEY. Virtually the same schedule that was in the Wilson law.

Mr. DOCKERY. Undoubtedly. That schedule of the Wilson Act was written by the cotton manufacturers, and appears in the existing law which bears the honored name of my friend from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY]. Under that schedule a widespread strike in New England is now in full blast. Under the Dingley law wool has advanced in price. The gentleman from Ohio insists that the increase in the price of wool is due to the Dingley Act, but denies that the detrimental effects which are now manifest in New England are due to the same law. Now, then, the query suggests itself to us as practical men, Why is it that wool has advanced in price in the one instance and the wages of labor have declined in the other?

It is an open secret, Mr. Chairman, why the wages of labor have declined, and resulted in this strike which is now on in New England. I apprehend it can be demonstrated that the strike was forced by the cotton manufacturers themselves to enable them to sell their surplus goods before their mills resume operations. That result is due to the operation of the laws of trade, hampered as it is by existing conditions. The capacity of the home market being limited under protection, the cotton manufacturers have overproduced. The supply of their wares exceeds the demand. Wool is enhanced in price because the demand exceeds the supply.

I desire in this connection to advert briefly to a grave issue which this country must sooner or later consider. It will clamor for settlement as soon as we dispose of the money question in 1900. We are overproducing in the United States in every line of industry, whether it be in agriculture, in commerce, or in manufactures. This overproduction is the result of labor-saving machinery and a restricted market, which is inevitable under the protective policy. Under the Republican policy of commercial exclusion, as exemplified by the Dingley Act, our markets are becoming narrower and narrower every year. The result is that, with increased production by labor-saving machinery and diminished markets by reason of the protective system, we are confronted with "trusts" as the logical and inevitable result of that system.

The condition of affairs in New England was so fully stated by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], the author of the Dingley bill, that I wish to read——

Mr. HOPKINS. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. DOCKERY. Certainly.

Mr. HOPKINS. Does the gentleman contend that the cotton market is narrowed by reason of the protective-tariff law which was passed by Congress?

Mr. DOCKERY. I was about to state the peculiar condition of affairs affecting the cotton industry in New England, and will answer your question in a moment.

Mr. HOPKINS. But does the gentleman claim that the whole loss to the cotton trade has been induced by reason of that tariff bill?

Mr. DOCKERY. If the gentleman will hear me a moment, I will answer that question as I proceed.

Mr. HOPKINS. But what are the gentleman's views on that question?

Mr. DOCKERY. I will give them in due time, if the gentleman will allow me to proceed.

Mr. HOPKINS. But, if the gentleman will permit me, I understood him to say that the fall of wages in the New England factories had been caused by competition induced by the erection of cotton factories in the South, and was not affected by foreign competition. The gentleman stated that we were "narrowing the markets" because of the protective laws. Now, are we narrowing the markets on that basis?

Mr. DOCKERY. I will come to the suggestion of the gentleman in a moment.

Mr. HOPKINS. I would like the gentleman to explain that point, so that we may understand exactly the position he has assumed. I would like him to state——

Mr. DOCKERY (interrupting). If the gentleman will allow me, I will explain the situation so that he will fully understand.

The New England operatives of cotton mills are now striking for higher wages. Why? Because New England, as has been stated by the gentleman from Maine in recent debate, is unable to meet competition in that line of industry growing up in the Southern States. I will quote from the gentleman's own language to sustain this statement.

Mr. DINGLEY said:

When there is one portion of our country that is producing cotton goods, running its machinery eleven or twelve hours per day, and especially when it is doing this for less wages than another part of the country, which can run its machinery only ten hours a day, the effect of such competition is either to destroy the industry in the communities having the ten-hour day or to compel a reduction of wages; and we do not want anything of that kind. We want to avoid it.

Again, Mr. Chairman, in the same discussion the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] addressed the following inquiry to the gentleman from Maine, which answers the interrogatory of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS]:

Mr. KITCHIN. I understood the gentleman to say that the fall of wages in New England factories had been caused by competition from the South; that it was not affected by foreign competition.

Mr. DINGLEY. That is so.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DOCKERY. I should like to have a few moments additional.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I ask that the gentleman be allowed to conclude his remarks.

There was no objection.

Mr. DOCKERY. It appears, then, that New England is unable, as the gentleman from Maine has said, to meet the growing competition of the South. The statistics submitted by the gentleman from Ohio show an increase in this particular industry in the Southern States. Why? Because capital is enterprising; and capital, under existing conditions, is compelled to be economical. Capitalists who have money to invest in the cotton industry now go to the South and locate their factories by the side of the raw material, and thus save the cost of double transportation.

The reason New England is suffering grows out of the fact that she has no raw material. I look forward, Mr. Chairman, to the coming time when the protective sentiment will be more strongly entrenched in the South and New England will be following the banner of free trade. [Applause.]

Now, what is the condition that should challenge our attention in this discussion? The inventive genius of this age, by the aid of labor-saving machinery, has increased the products of labor in every line of effort.

One of the most recent illustrations of inventive genius that I recall is the Linotype machine. It is estimated that this machine, with its perfected mechanism, displaces nine compositors. This is only one illustration of the effect of inventive genius upon the opportunities for labor. I will not stop to enumerate others, but it is estimated that on the average ten to twenty men are deprived of employment by each labor-saving machine in every branch of our industries. These machines are the result of inventive genius, stimulated not by a protective tariff but by the patent laws of the United States.

Now, then, with this situation confronting us, what should be the policy of the United States? There is an enormous increase of productive capacity in every branch of industry. Labor-saving machines operated to their full capacity can produce enough in six months to answer the demands of the Republic for twelve to eighteen months. And yet with this productive increase the United States, under protective policy, is narrowing its markets, when it is obvious that they should be enlarged. We need not fear the competition of England. Half of the output of their manufactories is hand made. Nearly half of the output of France is hand made. The same statement is true of Germany, while almost our entire output is the product of unrivaled machinery, operated by the most intelligent labor of the world.

Sir, the time is coming when this policy will be reversed. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] can not stay the rising tide of adverse public sentiment by a constitutional amendment limiting the number of hours that each employee shall work in manufactories. That will be at best but a makeshift. Why? Because the effect of the law he so well stated forbids. The Republican party can not abrogate that law. He said, on page 861 of the RECORD:

> Where there are two jobs seeking one man, wages rise. Where there are two men seeking one job, wages fall.

This, Mr. Chairman, is the whole "law and gospel" in so far as it relates to tariff economic conditions. This country is overproducing, in view of our limited market, and yet there are people in the world who are starving, and the Republican party would remedy this condition by a further limitation upon production. That party asks for a limitation of production, although there are millions in Europe who are denied meat save once a week, and sometimes the interval is longer still. The Republican party ask for a restriction of the manufacture of cotton and other goods when half the people of the world are not properly clad. Such a restriction upon production as is suggested by the gentleman from Maine will not accomplish the result he seeks.

There is but one sure way of escape in so far as the tariff is involved. The Republican party is trying a makeshift now. They are slowing down the machines and running upon half time or else closing down the mills when the home market is glutted. Trusts are also organized to stifle competition. The time is rapidly approaching, however, when machines running at their full capacity will not only supply the home market but the markets of the world as well. That is the policy we should encourage. Sir, it is true that our commerce is growing, but the growth is utterly inadequate in view of our splendid possibilities and opportunities.

Why do we hesitate and further pursue a restrictive policy? The Republican party insists that we can not compete with Europe because our labor is better paid than it is abroad. Measured by the output of labor, we have the cheapest labor in the world—cheaper than England, cheaper than France, cheaper than Germany, or any other European country. So I say, Mr. Chairman, that, face to face as we are with an industrial condition which should be looked at from a little loftier standpoint than mere partisanship, the time is speedily coming when the United States will tear down high tariff walls and go out to the seas with the products of our farms and our mines and our manufactories. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

That is the only sure way to escape the evils incident to protection. Sir, if we can not regain our lost markets under this policy, if we can not send the products of our farms and our manufactories to every market of the world and compete, then, in so far as the tariff is concerned, we are driven to the humiliating confession that we are fast settling down to European conditions. I appeal to the other side, as we shall appeal to the country, to reverse this policy. With narrow markets, our machines are overproducing, labor is out of employment, while the industrial vampires known as "trusts" rob and plunder the people. Sir, the United States should move out along the lines of a more liberal policy, out on a broader arena of effort, and keep not only the home market as we have it to-day, but also possess the markets of the world. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask the gentleman a question, to see if I understand him right.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mr. DOCKERY. Certainly.

Mr. CANNON. I understood the gentleman to say that labor in the United States produced manufactured articles for a less cost than labor elsewhere.

Mr. DOCKERY. Measured by the output of labor, I said our labor was cheaper.

Mr. CANNON. I understand. That is, when the article is completed, it is produced for less cost than elsewhere.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. No; but the labor factor in it is less.

Mr. DOCKERY. I said that, measured by the products of labor, we had the cheapest labor in the world.

Mr. CANNON. Very well. That means that a man getting the wages which we pay in this country will produce articles at a less cost than they can be produced somewhere else—at a less cost than similar articles will be produced by the labor of other countries.

Mr. DOCKERY. At a less labor cost, when you take into account the output of labor. In other words—let me illustrate to my friend from Illinois, because I know he wants light.

A MEMBER (on the Democratic side). He needs it.

Mr. DOCKERY. Perhaps he "needs it," as suggested by my friend.

Mr. CANNON. I understand; and I have no doubt that I will get it now.

Mr. DOCKERY. You will "get it." Now, then, the average annual value of the output of each laborer engaged in manufactories in England, according to Mulhall, is $513, if I remember correctly. The average annual output of each laborer in like employment in Germany is about $687.50, and the average annual output of each laborer engaged in similar American industries is about $2,204.

Mr. CANNON. Now, which produced the most manufactured product of labor, the labor here or the labor there?

Mr. DOCKERY. The labor here.

Mr. CANNON. The labor here. Well, then, why do not we take the markets of the world? Why not repeal revenue legislation?

Mr. DOCKERY. Because my friend, backed by his party, will not permit it.

Mr. CANNON. Why?

Mr. DOCKERY. Because you stand in the way of reciprocal trade.

Mr. DINGLEY. How?

Mr. CANNON. How?

Mr. DOCKERY. By refusing to permit other nations to sell as well as to buy. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.] "Trade for trade" is the rule of action as applied to individual transactions, and it must also apply to the commerce of nations.

Mr. CANNON. England, so far as manufactured products are concerned, substantially gives us free trade. Now, our labor from day to day produces articles for less cost than English labor. Now, what is to prevent us from taking the English market?

Mr. DOCKERY. Let me call your attention to another matter.

Mr. CANNON. Let us have this one answered first.

Mr. DOCKERY. We are now underselling England in certain lines of goods. We are sending our wares to foreign countries and underselling them. Why? Because the larger percentage of the American output is sold to our own people at an enhanced price by reason of the tariff, and the surplus is sold abroad at a smaller profit than when sold to our own people.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. That is disproved by every manufacturer in this country. It has been proven that it is not true.

Mr. DOCKERY. It has been proven time over and over again. I remember a noticeable instance—the Oliver chilled plow. It was demonstrated in a former debate that it was so sold in Canada.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. An old out-of-date plow.

Mr. DOCKERY. The manufacturers sell here about 96 per cent of all they produce. They sell the 4 per cent abroad which can not be sold in this market.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. It was refuse that would not sell here.

Mr. DOCKERY. I did not understand the gentleman.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. It was refuse that would not sell here, as it was out of date.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I am not willing that the product of the manufactories of Massachusetts should be characterized as "refuse." They have the best machinery in the world, the most intelligent labor, cheap capital, and are skilled in production, but they often sell abroad at a less price than they sell the same article at home.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. What the gentleman says there is no ground for.

Mr. DOCKERY. They sell some of their wares abroad, as I have stated. But, sir, I must conclude. Let me repeat that with an enormous increase of production we must either find a larger market or else organize trusts, close down our manufactories, and thus deprive labor of employment.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say, in the first place, that the transportation as between the North and the South on cotton or anything else cuts no figure, it is so cheap. In the establishment of a tannery they tell us it is a question of hides and barks only——

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Does the gentleman say that that applies to iron as well as cotton?

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. I would like to be able at least to make a start before being interrupted.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I understood the gentleman to say that it applies to everything besides cotton.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. I built a tannery in Chicago because I could make leather cheaper in Chicago and transport my bark there than I could make the leather in the country. I will not go into the figures. Leather manufacturers in this country told me I was a big fool for doing that, as they claimed I could make it cheaper in the country. The figures show that I was right.

Now let me speak about exports abroad. Having a market equal to 700,000,000 of the average people of the world here, we can manufacture goods in such an immense number of units with our large factories that we can send them abroad; but the condition precedent is that we must have our own markets safe as a basis to act upon, and having that sure we can compete still and

have competed with them under a protective tariff. Citing the conditions under the protective tariff that has enabled us to produce them and sell our goods as we do is simply because of these conditions. The fixed charges destroy profit on a small number of units and almost disappear in an immense number of units. If what you say of the labor cost is true, that it is lowest here, it is only with reference to certain cases and on certain things, and it is lowest here because of the potentially 700,000,000 of protected market. That is the way, and the only way, we can compete with lower European wages.

Now in reference to New England and the South. It has been my fortune to speak to my fellow wage-earning citizens in Massachusetts, and I have never failed to say to the workingmen before me, "You can not get your wages any higher until your brothers at the South have gotten their hours of labor down to the humane point—from the point of destruction of human life and practical murder of young persons and children and also the women by the long hours of labor. Until their hours of labor are reduced to yours your wages can not be raised." Now you say to us we ought to take, in addition to the cheaper labor of the South, all the cheap European labor.

Mr. KELLEY. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts yield to the gentleman from South Dakota?

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. KELLEY. Is it not true that in the manufacture of textile fabrics payment is nearly always made by the piece and not by the day?

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. No, it is not true as a rule. Certain amounts are expected per day whether it is piece or day work.

Mr. KELLEY. Well, there seems to be considerable contradiction about it.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. The wage earners of the South are going through to-day the same experience that they did in England, that New England went through, and that all manufacturing countries have gone through, viz, to put their infants—children 10 or 12 years old—into their factories, and to grind the life out of them and have them find an early grave. So with their young people and women. Shorten your hours of labor at the South to the humane point and your wages will gradually advance to the New England level. The factories at the South—cotton and woolen—are mostly owned by New England men. The manufacturers of New England have now made a mistake, a serious mistake.

They ought to have suffered a few years without profits and united with the working people of New England to educate the working people of the South into shorter hours, and let the wage question alone; that will take care of itself. If you will educate the people of the South into the adoption of work days that will give them a fair chance for their health—their life—we will ask no odds in New England. We may not get wages any higher; we may have to have them a little lower. You people of the South are our kin; you are blood of our blood, flesh of our flesh; you are brothers, sisters, relatives, and friends, and we will submit to any privation that you may have all the advantages that we have.

But we ask that you do not beggar our people and your own by bringing into competition with our labor and your labor the normally cheap labor of Europe. The only thing we claim for our tariff is that it has given us this market, and that it will protect wages here until the wages in Europe come up to the New England standard.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman be extended five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the time of the gentleman from Massachusetts be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts. Let me say that wages in Germany have increased proportionately more rapidly than in any other place on the face of the earth in the last ten years. They have increased in England, but not so rapidly. We want to hold our wages where they are until the wages of Germany, France, and England reach our wages, and even then we will ask still for protection for our own markets, because, having our own market, we can sell to better advantage at lower prices all over the world.

Why, the same story that has been told about selling our goods cheaper in foreign countries than at home has been exploded on this floor time and time again. Every investigation that has been made has proved that the thing sold was a cheaper grade or some out-of-date things. Invention is so rapid here, machinery goes out of date so rapidly in factories, that the manufacturers of New England to-day have to charge off to insurance and repairs one-fifth of the cost of the machinery, as they have to put in new machinery.

That is to say, the life of the investment in cotton or woolen fabrics to-day anywhere in this country is but five years, and we sell our old machinery or out-of-date machinery for what we can get for it, or for old junk. Where they work on coarser goods, with cheap labor, they can use our old machinery to a profit, not so large a profit, but to some profit; but their people can work upon it and so work up to the use of higher skill and better machinery.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, while all this talk about "prosperity" has been going on in the goldbug and Republican press and on the floor of this House the plain people of this country throughout the land, and even those that gather in the galleries to listen to these debates, are wondering where their share of it comes in. [Laughter.] The idea seems to be that if you people will keep on talking "prosperity" it will make "prosperity." [Laughter.] The McKinley-Dingley prosperity we hear so much about on the floor of this House and in the metropolitan press reminds me very much of that Mulberry Sellers kind that rests mainly in the imagination of those who claim to enjoy it. [Laughter.]

That distinguished political economist contended, in substance, that if you would take a lighted candle and shut it up in a stove with isinglass doors and have all the company gather around and talk about what a delightful warmth was given out, everybody would keep warm and you would save the expense of coal. [Laughter.] He also contended that if you would take a peck of raw turnips and put them on the table and each of the company would take a turnip and begin to peel and eat, and everybody talk about what a delightful bill of fare it was, everybody would be well and sufficiently fed and you would save the cost of any other food. [Laughter.]

Now, the goldbug press has said continually that if you would just cease your "calamity howling" and everybody become a "prosperity shouter" and say, "Prosperity is here; it is there; lo, it is everywhere," then prosperity would be here. [Laughter.] Now, Mr. Chairman, you gentlemen may deceive yourselves with that kind of candle-warmth "prosperity," you may feed your stomachs on that kind of raw-turnip banquet, but it is not going to satisfy the plain people of this country. [Laughter.] And when you hear the result of the next election you will find out whether by this Mulberry Sellers "prosperity" you have succeeded in deceiving the American people. You will hear from them, and don't you forget it. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. SHERMAN. I move that all further debate on this paragraph be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk, resuming the reading of the bill, read as follows:

SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX OF NEBRASKA.

For twenty-ninth of thirty installments, to purchase clothing for males over 14 years of age; for flannel, hose, and calico, and domestics required for females over 12 years of age, and for such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls, per tenth article of treaty of April 29, 1868, $135,000.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I have heard a good deal here with reference to prosperity, what brings it, and what prevents it. The last gentleman who occupied the floor talked about hours of labor and said that he wanted them shortened in the South. I rise to say that I, too, want them shortened in the South. The people who are working on farms commence now as soon as they can see to work, and they continue as long as they can see to work. I hear no eloquent appeals on that side of the House in favor of doing something to shorten the hours of agricultural laborers. These people do not belong to labor organizations; their hours of labor can not be controlled in that way.

The distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] says that he and his party are in favor of conditions that improve the whole country. So am I. We do not want, and do not expect, a character of prosperity that will reach only particular sections or particular classes. Now, a little new evidence on this subject from my part of the country will be, I suppose, exceedingly acceptable. I want to read you a letter that came to me while my colleague from Tennessee was occupying the floor—a letter from a Republican in my county who, if not now, has been for years a member of the Republican executive committee—who never voted a Democratic ticket in his life; but I am afraid if this "prosperity" which the Republicans have inaugurated continues he is in danger of doing so. His language comes from the heart; I ask you to listen to it:

POPE, TENN., *January 21, 1898.*

DEAR SIR: How is everything moving, and when will we have free coinage? In 1900, I guess. Times are very dull here and I have nothing to do.

You ought to send him to the wheat fields in those sections of the country where "prosperity" is booming—the prosperity that is due to starvation in some other countries. What else does he say?

If you know of or can find a clerkship for me—

[Laughter on the Republican side.]

Wait till I get through. He is a Republican—

If you know of or can find a clerkship for me at any price, I would accept it. It seems that there ought to be a vacancy in some of the Departments there. Do not spend any time looking that you need otherwise; but any favors you can show me will be appreciated. Do your very best for yourself and constituency.

Very truly, your friend,

J. W. WHITSON.

Hon. T. W. SIMS, *Washington, D. C.*

A MEMBER. He is a Republican?

Mr. SIMS. Yes, a Republican. He never voted a Democratic ticket in his life. But he can not live on Dingley-bill "prosperity" without a clerkship to go with it. Now, I appeal to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], who has charge of Tennessee patronage, to please help me find a place for this starving Republican, who can not live on this "wave of prosperity" which you say is striking the whole country. I can not help him for political reasons; but when I see a Republican with nothing to do, and in want amidst this ocean of "prosperity," I will pull off my coat and go to work for him, if General GROSVENOR will only help me. He has under his control the President's mind "in effect," so far as Tennessee patronage is concerned. No Republican can get an office there unless the General says so. Here is a Republican who is in need, an honorable and competent gentleman, in every way qualified—a man who can not live on the "prosperity" that makes "dollar wheat" in one section and 4½ or 5 cent cotton in another section.

Gentlemen, we want a prosperity that will be general, that will reach the entire country and every part of it—a prosperity that will reach the great agriculturists of the South who raise cotton for New England. Let us do something that will benefit them. The gentleman from Ohio says that conditions can be changed by legislation.

Then I ask you to propose, and we will favor, some measure of legislation to enable the cotton grower of the South to get enough for his cotton to afford him the means of living. We have our own opinion as to what it is or what it should be. But we will take it from you if it be effective to shorten the hours of labor of hundreds of thousands of farmers, who, in order to make a living, must work from early dawn until late at night, and who must, in many instances, drive home after dark after hauling their cotton to the gin. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I have listened with unflagging interest to this eloquent and undoubtedly sincere discussion of labor's interests and labor questions as related to the industries of this country. When so many able, distinguished, and thoughtful economists are lying awake at night and talking all day in the interest of labor, certainly the lot of the workingman ought to be a happy one.

If it be true that the great industrial trusts of the country were formed under the shadow and shield of a protective tariff, for the sole purpose of guaranteeing to American labor higher remuneration and shorter working days than prevail in other countries, then no matter what burdens are imposed, no matter how serious the injury be inflicted upon other and more opulent classes, certainly nobody should complain.

But let us examine the subject for a moment and see whether the great trusts exist solely for the purpose of benefiting labor. Let us analyze the condition of what is called protected labor in this country.

Is it true that our coal mines are in the hands of four or five syndicates; that the coal trusts are connected with and controlled by four or five of the great railway trusts?

Is it true that once or twice in the year the coal trusts meet and agree just how many tons of coal shall be produced in a particular year and how long the mines shall be kept in operation?

Is it true, when the amount of coal agreed upon by the trusts has been taken out of the mines, they are closed, throwing out of employment thousands of men who have families dependent upon them for support?

How often has it occurred that during such suspensions of mining thousands have flocked to the mine owners, begging permission to work for bread for their families, only to be told by the trust managers, "We do not know when we will reopen the mines."

If these things are true, then precarious indeed is the fortune of the family dependent upon the coal trust for that Utopia pictured as labor's share in the blessings of protection by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], eloquently described repeatedly and repeatedly by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], and also by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALKER].

Is it true that the barbed-wire trust, the pig-iron trust, and half a dozen other trusts that produce the great staple commodities and employ large numbers of laborers follow the same course?

Is it true that in every department of manufactures in which large numbers of laborers are employed it is considered just and humane, because it is lawful, that the directory of corporations shall meet and say, "For the purpose of forcing up prices, we will turn out these thousands to starve?"

Do you not read in the newspapers the pitiful accounts of these lockouts, not once a year, not twice a year, but almost every day? Are they not going on almost perpetually, now in one part of the country, now in another, and frequently throughout its entire length and breadth?

But that is not all. Is it true that in Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and all the great cities, and in some of the small ones, a very large part of the commodities the manufacturers of which are protected by the tariff are produced in sweat shops by sick women and starving children, at wages so low the story of the penury of the wretched toilers makes us wonder whether we live in the midst of an industrial jungle or amid the splendors of the nineteenth century, the most glorious in human history? You talk about what you are doing for the laborer——

Mr. DALZELL. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. DALZELL. I presume your question was rhetorical, but I will state that there is no such state of affairs in Pittsburg. I will answer your question to that extent.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Near Pittsburg stands a great iron and steel plant, presided over by Mr. Carnegie, an institution which has piled up fortunes, as I understand it, aggregating a hundred and odd millions of dollars. The Pittsburg papers told me not very many years ago that the Carnegie mills had been converted into a fortress and that its owners had imported an army of thugs and bruisers to defend it against laborers who were in revolt. They told me that when the great strike was inaugurated——

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Will the gentleman allow me?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. DOCKERY. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have five minutes.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. If you Pennsylvanians will come one at a time, I will attend to you in detail.

Mr. DOCKERY. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri may conclude his remarks.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I will not detain you long.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the gentleman from Missouri be permitted to conclude his remarks.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. If I may be permitted to ask a question.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Oh, certainly.

Mr. SHERMAN. I wish to say that I shall object to all requests that gentlemen have unlimited time.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Regular order!

Mr. DOCKERY. I ask that my colleague may have five minutes, then.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] be extended for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I mention the Carnegie mills for the purpose of saying that Pittsburg happens to be the iron center. If it were a center for the manufacture of clothing or anything in which the labor of women and children could be employed, you would have the sweat shop, for the sweat shop is the most luxuriant growth known to the protective system in this country, and the most profitable one.

Mr. DALZELL. I think the gentleman from Missouri wants to be fair. He made a statement, I think perhaps in the heat of debate and without deliberation, that these sweat shops prevail in Pittsburg. Now, I simply make a denial of that.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I am glad to know that there is one city upon which protection has conferred its blessings without entailment of its most conspicuous curse.

Mr. DALZELL. There is one city, at least, that I can testify to.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Permit me to say that the sweat shop curses almost every industrial center in America, and particularly those industrial centers whose products consist chiefly of things that may be produced by woman and child labor.

Now, it is said that labor suffers on account of the introduction of machinery, and that therefore a great many men are thrown out of employment. My colleague [Mr. DOCKERY] mentioned the improvement in type-setting machinery as one of the occasions of a disturbance in labor circles. This reminds me that the printing offices of this country are not protected by the tariff. They are among its victims. Protection makes the types used in every printing office in the country cost twice their value, by barring out foreign type. No Republican publisher on the floor of this House—and there are some here—will deny that this trust has practiced a spoliation and robbery on publishers worse than that inflicted on any other industry in this country.

Mr. LANDIS. Then why did you not when in charge of this Government—I am a newspaper man myself—break up this trust. We looked to the Democratic party to break up that trust; and why did you not do it?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. When did Democrats have charge of this Government?

Mr. LANDIS. Who was it that passed the Wilson bill?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I will answer that presently. The gentleman asked me a question, and I want to answer it. He said that Democrats had charge of this Government. Examine the history of Grover Cleveland and you will know all about it.

Mr. LANDIS. Missouri went for him, did it not?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Do you want me to answer ten questions at once, or one at one time? I will answer your questions one at a time, if you will allow me.

Mr. Cleveland came to this city in 1885 and was inaugurated President. It required two years for him to discover that there was such a thing as a tariff issue.

Why, there is not a night editor at work on a Democratic paper who, had he been elected President in 1884, would not have written a message demanding tariff reform and sent it to Congress on the 4th day of March, 1885, instead of waiting until in December, 1887. Until Henry Watterson and some other distinguished gentlemen had informed him of its existence, Mr. Cleveland seems not to have known that one of the issues between political parties was the tariff. And yet from the day he made the discovery until his renomination he was heralded as the original apostle of tariff reform.

When he was reelected in 1892, Mr. Cleveland fell into the arms of the Republicans of this body, received their united support, and it was Republicans, aided by a few cuckoos and pie eaters, who furnished a majority in favor of Cleveland's Republican policies in both Houses of Congress. There has never been a day or an instant since 1860 when a Democratic President had anything to do with the affairs of this nation. Grover Cleveland is not, never was, and in the very nature of things could not be a Democrat. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] His every act and utterance while President savored of Federalism. Even his diregard of the rights of those who necessarily came in contact with him, and total disregard of the amenities of social as well as of political life, branded him as one incapable of being a Democrat. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MAHANY. Did you not know it before his last election?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. MAHANY. And did not Missouri support him?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Certainly.

Mr. MAHANY. Was not he the Democratic candidate, and did not you give him your vote?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. And we have been sorry for it ever since. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. MAHANY. You are not the only ones that have been sorry.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. The most pusillanimous thing a Republican can do is to appeal to the record of Grover Cleveland as an argument against Democracy. Why, every one of you knows and your followers know that the victory you won in 1896 was won by treachery of Cleveland. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] Cleveland's treason and the treason of those who followed him gave you control of the country when you could not have otherwise gotten it. And now he is spurned alike by Republicans and Democrats—lashed and lashed and lashed by Republican tongues, and cursed and cursed and cursed by every Democrat in the country. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MAHANY. Did you not have a trial of him for four years? Did you not then deliberately renominate him——

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. We spewed Cleveland out and you took him up.

Mr. MAHANY (continuing). And after a lapse of four intervening years did you not take him up for the third time and with your eyes open invest him with the power of a second Presidential term? Who, then, but the Democracy is responsible for the disasters wrought by Grover Cleveland?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. We spewed him out, and you were glad to take him.

Mr. MAHANY. No; we repudiate him now, as we fought him in every campaign. We tried to prevent him from ruining the country. You repudiate him only after he has wrecked your party.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. He is considered only for the purpose of being despised by Democrats.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read the next paragraph.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. MAHANY. Now will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. I understood that the gentleman had obtained unanimous consent to conclude his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. No; the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. MAHANY. Will the gentleman permit me one question?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAHANY. Now, you will admit that we are really trying to bring back prosperity, are we not?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Why, I suppose you are.

Mr. MAHANY. Well, then, let me say——

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I suppose you are. I notice that in Massachusetts, where the dividends of manufactories had ranged from 3 to 16 per cent, when a fall in the price of commodities in some lines of trade threatened these dividends, in order to promote the prosperity of owners of watered stock an effort was straightway made to take bread out of the mouth of labor in order to protect the stockholders. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MAHANY. Is it not, candidly, a better record to be endeavoring to bring back prosperity than to have imposed upon this country four years of Democratic adversity?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I will answer the gentleman by asking him if what he calls prosperity is to meet lower prices for commodities by lowering the price of labor?

Mr. MAHANY. Then you prefer the adversity of the last four years to the present conditions?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Now, I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. MAHANY] to tell me if every economic change which has recently taken place in this country, every rise as well as every fall in commodities, has not been followed by a reduction in the price of labor?

We have been told wool has gone up under the Dingley bill. Why has it gone up 40 per cent in every other country, including free-trade England? [Applause on the Democratic side.] I do not care to be disturbed any further at this time.

Mr. MAHANY. Oh, then, you are disturbed?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I alleged that there never has been and never will be a time in the history of industrial life when the wages of labor will not depend upon supply and demand——

Mr. KNOX. Will the gentleman allow me one question?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. KNOX. You asserted, as I understood you, that certain corporations in Massachusetts had reduced wages for the purpose of paying dividends on watered stock. What corporations did you have in mind?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. All the corporations——

Mr. KNOX. I ask you what corporations you had in mind?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I will answer the gentleman in my own way, and if he does not want that kind of an answer, he will get it anyhow. I said there was not a single corporation in the United States that in the first instance was not capitalized for a sum exceeding the value of its property. That is watering stock, I take it. I assert, furthermore, that if the gentleman knows of any one corporation, if he can cite a case where it is different. I would like to have him do it.

Mr. MAHANY. Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I decline to be interrupted.

Mr. MAHANY. You mean you decline to answer?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I decline to yield any further. [Cries of "The Clerk will read!"]

Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas. Oh, wait, and take your medicine, gentlemen.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. That brings me to the consideration of the real question in controversy, which, after all, is between the laborer and inflated capital. It is a contest between labor and watered stock over the division of the net proceeds of production. [Applause on the Democratic side.] You can not pay dividends on seven or eight times the value of a plant, and then pay labor its fair proportion. If you take so large a part for dividends, you can not pay labor what it has honestly, justly, and fairly earned.

Mr. MAHANY. The gentleman assumes everything and proves nothing.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Well, there are very few things that can be proved to the satisfaction of a Republican Congressman.

Another feature of the labor problem should not be ignored. The largest and most sudden influx into labor circles that ever occurred in this country was in 1865 and 1866, when a million men who had been in the armies laid down their arms and returned to engage in peaceful pursuits, in the workshops, foundries, and factories, thus entering into competition with those who had remained at home.

During those years a vast tide of foreign immigration poured into the country, increasing the pressure of competition in the labor market. Wages suffered slight depression, but all found

employment. Why was there no outcry then against foreign immigration? It was because the plain people of this country, as was said by Mr. Sherman a few years later, were doing business on a cash basis. A large volume of money was in circulation. The causes of the sufferings of labor to-day are the gold standard and the uneven contest between labor and watered stocks over the division of the net profits of production.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I should not think of saying a word in this somewhat irregular debate except from the statement that the gentleman has made, as I understood it, that the manufacturers in Massachusetts had reduced and were seeking to reduce wages of laborers employed in order to pay dividends on watered stock. Now, I think it is fair to say that no gentleman ought to state upon this floor that any corporation is seeking to pay dividends upon watered stock unless he knows some corporation whose stock is watered and who is seeking to receive unfair profits.

I say to the gentleman from Missouri that the manufacturing corporations of Massachusetts are organized under the law of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that no corporation organized under those laws can issue watered stock; that when you want a miserable, cheating corporation, when you want something fraudulent, calculated to deceive and defraud the people, you have got to go to some State out West, down South, or somewhere else and get your certificate of incorporation.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. KNOX. Yes. You would not let me ask you one, but you may proceed.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Is there a single railroad in Massachusetts not capitalized for twice its value?

Mr. KNOX. There is no such railroad organized under the laws of Massachusetts.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. What is the average capitalization of the railroads?

Mr. KNOX. Which one?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Oh, any one.

Mr. KNOX. I have not the figures here.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. And probably never saw them.

Mr. KNOX. But I want to tell you that every corporation organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts must pay in cash the value of the property, or an equivalent to cash, and the property must be examined by the deputy tax commissioner of the Commonwealth. When the gentleman states that corporations in Massachusetts manufacturing cloths have watered their stock, he misstates the facts for the purpose of his argument.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. When was that law passed that you speak of?

Mr. KNOX. I do not know. I have been at the bar myself for thirty years and it was the law when I came to the bar.

Mr. Chairman, one word in regard to the reduction of wages in New England. Very much has been said about that subject to-day. It would seem from this talk that there was a general strike in New England, that operatives are out of work and engaged in a warfare with manufacturers. That is not so. There are more laborers employed in New England to-day in the textile industry than there was a year ago. The great textile cotton cities in New England are New Bedford, Lawrence, Lowell, and Fall River and others. Lowell and Lawrence are in my district. In my district not a mill is idle. All of the operatives are employed and are better off to-day than they were under the Wilson bill.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. LOW. I move that the time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. KNOX] be extended five minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. KNOX. Not a mill is idle in the city of Lawrence; not a mill is idle in the city of Fall River save one. Out of those four great cities where are carried on chiefly the textile manufactures of New England there is a strike in but one, and that is in New Bedford. The reason for that more particularly is that the mills of New Bedford have had an advantage over those of the other cities. They were built more recently; they were built upon cheap land—land bought by the acre; they stand near the seashore; they receive their freight by water; they send out their product by water.

It was thought by the operatives in New Bedford that the mills there had made more than those in other cities; that they were better able to meet Southern competition, and hence the strike of the cotton laborers was concentrated in New Bedford.

Somebody has said here—I think it was the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee—that 125,000 persons are on a strike in New England. Ah, sir, there are not 25,000 taking part in the strike—perhaps ten, twelve, or fifteen thousand in the city of New Bedford. There may be a strike perhaps in a mill in Biddeford and in a mill somewhere else, but 20,000 would cover every person—man, woman, or child—now taking part in the strike in New England. But what have we to offset that?

Mr. COX. I should like to ask the gentleman one question—not that I desire to interrupt him.

Mr. KNOX. Very well.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman state to the House what are the wages paid to one of those employees for, say, twelve hours of labor a day?

Mr. KNOX. They do not work twelve hours a day.

Mr. COX. What do you pay them per day?

Mr. KNOX. The wages run ordinarily at $9, $10, and $12 a week. An ordinary woman weaving in the mills there will make a dollar a day at the lowest, and $9 and $10 a week are frequently paid.

Mr. KELLEY. The gentleman has stated, as I understand, that a woman operative there makes on the average a dollar a day. Now, on what computation as to hours of labor does the gentleman base those figures?

Mr. KNOX. Ten hours of labor a day, or fifty-eight hours a week.

Mr. KELLEY. The gentleman said that on an average they make a dollar a day.

Mr. KNOX. Oh, no; I said that an ordinary woman weaving in the factories would make that. I can not undertake to give the gentleman a schedule as to the prices of labor.

Mr. KELLEY. Is not the schedule by the piece, and not by daily hours of labor?

Mr. KNOX. No; generally by the day, if you include all kinds of labor in mills.

Mr. KELLEY. Does the gentleman understand that it is uniformly by the day?

Mr. KNOX. Generally by the day, if you include all.

Now, whatever the wages may be, they are 25 to 30 per cent in excess of the wages paid in the South for eleven and twelve hours a day.

But that is not the point I was making. Since the passage of the Dingley bill, which has been spoken of to-day as the cause of the strike in New England, more men, I venture to say, have gone back into the woolen industry in the State of Rhode Island alone than the entire number of men on strike in the whole New England States. [Applause on the Republican side.]

What was the result of the Dingley bill upon the textile industry of New England? What part of that industry was affected? The part that the Dingley tariff affected was the great woolen industry of New England. In 1892 that industry was prosperous; every mill was running; laborers were well employed; wages were high. But when it was announced that the elections of this country had been carried by the Democratic party and that the manufacture of our woolens and our worsteds was to be surrendered to England and France and Germany, then almost in a moment those industries closed; and in the month of January men who had been at work in the Washington mills in Lawrence, a corporation consuming more raw wool than any other corporation in the United States, were marching the streets past my office carrying banners asking for bread or for work.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. NORTON of Ohio obtained the floor.

Mr. SHERMAN. I make the point of order that debate on the pending amendment is exhausted.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. I move to amend by striking out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I can not remain entirely silent when my honored colleague from Ohio takes the position that he has taken here to-day with so much eloquence and with such apparent sincerity. I say "apparent sincerity," for I have known him for many years, and I have never in all my life known an occasion when he appeared to be more sincere and was less sincere than he has been to-day.

In listening to the prophecies of my honorable colleague I remembered that it has been his business to figure and to prophesy. In the past year he has made 500 prophecies or calculations, 499 of which were wrong and only 1 right, and that was by accident when he got his figures mixed.

You say that prosperity reigns in my State, and you bring "the sage of Athens" to stand before this House and say that this prosperity is due to the Dingley law and to the doctrine of high protective tariff. My colleague tells you on this floor that peace and contentment reign; yet he can not sleep at night in the city of Athens, his home, because of the wail of the miners for food for their starving families that comes to his own doors and to his own ears even now at this hour, in spite of all the prosperity which he claims.

I ask my colleague by what means and manipulations under the Dingley law did the miners of Ohio receive their just deserts? They never received them except by and through the determination of their own organization, having even to bare their breasts

to the danger of being shot on Ohio soil in the peaceful valley of Athens.

The gentlemen over there talk of the "prosperity" of the country. I ask them to look at the condition of the coal miners everywhere. I remember that the first gun in the Republican campaign was fired at Hazleton, Pa., and it was the coal miners at whose breasts the rifles were aimed while they were standing upon the streets begging for their just dues, pleading for the right of free speech and denied it by "government by injunction," and the so-called Dingley prosperity was baptized in their blood.

Wool! We are told that there is prosperity in that branch of business in Ohio. I will say that it can never be found out when my distinguished colleague, Mr. GROSVENOR, is really sincere. [Laughter.] He tells us how the woolen schedule has brought prosperity and high prices for wool to the farmers of Ohio. But, Mr. Chairman, I put against his statement the statement of the chairman of the Wool Growers' Association (Judge Lawrence), who has denounced the woolen schedule of the Dingley bill as adverse to the interests of the woolgrowers and an outrage upon the sheep growers in the State of Ohio.

So I say that I never know exactly when my colleague is sincere. To-day he is standing upon this floor and denouncing the gentleman from Kansas as a "backwoods statesman" and an antiquated Greenbacker. But I think I remember when I heard the hills of Athens ring when a certain distinguished gentleman from the State of Ohio, in a form as majestic then, but not so white as now, holding aloft a greenback in his hand, saying that this was the money that saved the country and carried on the war, that saved the flag and brought "Old Glory" to victory on the fields of the rebellion.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes longer.

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, the gentleman will be permitted to proceed for five minutes longer.

There was no objection.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. I remember, Mr. Chairman, on another occasion when he sat side by side and stood shoulder to shoulder with me in the Ohio house of representatives, and later when he held the gavel with almost as much dignity as the present Speaker of this House, and with almost equal tyranny, too [laughter and applause on the Democratic side]—I remember when he sat as the presiding officer of the house, not only voting but sending word to me on the floor "to muster the forces." To muster the forces to do what?

To carry the Ransom resolutions through the House of Representatives. What were they? They were resolutions declaring that common honesty, common decency, and fair play, that the letter and spirit of the contract under which the great body of our national obligations had been assumed demanded the immediate restoration of silver to its place as the lawful money of the United States [applause on the Democratic side], and his vote as Speaker of that House was "aye."

Now, when did you come out of the asylum? [Laughter.] Since when have you become free? How long since you walked and spoke as a promoter of "honest" money?

But we are told there is "prosperity in the land." If we cite facts, you deny them; and on that side of the House you have been singing "All coons look alike to me" [laughter] from Dingley bill to Indian appropriation bill.

You talk of the "prosperous times" in Ohio; you talk of the prosperity among the miners of that State; you tell of the prosperity among the potteries in Ohio. Go and ask the people in that State what the condition is. Ask them how they are progressing under your tariff laws.

In my own town the great Brewer pottery has been closed since the passage of the Dingley bill and lies silent in the hands of a receiver, and more than 600 men from that institution alone are out of employment, with their families on the streets of Tiffin, begging for work and accepting relief from these "terrible" Democrats. Go into almost any city in my State and you will find reduction of wages, closed factories, and manufacturing establishments in the hands of receivers.

Take the glass works throughout the State of Ohio. They are silent as the grave. And why? Because of the glorious fruits of that "glorious machine" of which we have heard so much—the tariff bill.

Mr. Chairman, there ought to be some sincerity in these matters. Why, you have another evidence this morning of great prosperity. I saw the head lines in the newspaper: "Mr. HANNA has gone to live with Mr. McKinley." [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] Impoverished under your tariff laws and under your doctrines of protection, he has no place to go to except he becomes a mendicant, and sleeps in the garret of the White House. [Laughter.] And they say he has gone there for a purpose. What is it? To get rid of the importunities he has from men who are begging for positions under the Government that they may not starve—begging through MARK HANNA and CHARLES GROSVENOR, honored names in Ohio! Honored for what? For the greatest hypocrisy and sham ideas of patriotism that ever crossed over the border of any State on earth. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Let him go. Let him hide his head there. The people will know and the world will know why. I am not given to prophecies, but if common decency and common sense will be permitted, and you will take off the throttle of government by injunction, cease coercion and intimidation, and let the honest voters of this country have a fair chance, you will see a changed condition to that extent that it will not be necessary for you to come upon this floor longer to play the demagogue and act the hypocrite, and pretend to sing pæans of praise in honor of the prosperity that has come out of what? Out of your own distorted imaginations. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, I think it should be stated in fairness to the situation in all the industrial regions of my State, and, I believe, in all the States of the Union, where there are difficulties over labor, where men can not get employment, that the real cause of that difficulty is the fact that while we have stopped certain imports coming into this country, and thereby prevented the competition between foreign products and home products, we still have not prevented the unnatural competition between the cheap pauper labor of the old country and labor in this country. And until we shall have passed laws that properly restrict immigration and cut it down to a normal number, when our immigration shall be no greater than it should be, we will have this difficulty, this abnormal competition in the labor market of this country. The man whose only capital is his muscle, his ability to do a day's work, is entitled to the same protection that capital is entitled to.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield for a question?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. You admit, then, do you, that the scale of wages depends upon the degree of competition in the labor market, and that the only way to stop low wages is to reduce competition?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I admit no such thing.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Then what do you mean when you say we must cut down the number and stop this unlimited competition?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. If the gentleman will allow me to answer his question, I will try to do so. I mean simply this, that there is work enough in this country for all the men and women in it who want to work, but there is not work enough in this country for all the men and women in the whole world who want to work.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Let me answer the question in my own way and in my own time.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Well, answer it then.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I will do it. The labor market in this country is greater than that of any other country in the world, and the laborers in the world have discovered that, and they are crowding over here to enjoy it. We have industrial troubles and we have strikes. Unrestricted, unreasonable immigration is the father of strikes. Reduce our immigration to a normal number, to a number that this country can assimilate, and you will have no more strikes. There is labor enough in this country for the people in this country, but not for all the people in the world.

Mr. MAHANY. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Yes.

Mr. MAHANY. Have we not had, as the gentleman understands it, unrestricted immigration for one hundred and twenty years, and have we not shown unexampled prosperity and progress as a nation under those conditions? Why, then, does the gentleman attach to immigration the sole blame for all our financial and industrial ills?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I am not attaching to it the sole blame. It is true we have had unrestricted immigration, and that fact, in my judgment, has largely produced many of the difficulties of our laboring men.

Mr. MAHANY. The gentleman is saddling on immigration the faults of Democratic mismanagement in our national affairs.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I should like to ask the gentleman a further question.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I should like to answer the question which the other gentleman has asked me first. I entirely agree with the gentleman from New York [Mr. MAHANY] that the evils of Democratic mismanagement are great. The Lord knows that. I am not here either to defend them or to specify them. We have had that all the morning.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. MAHANY. I ask that his time be extended for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I would like to propound another question to the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Well.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I would like to ask the gentleman if he does not know that the highest wage rates in employment are not protected, and, further, that as the distance increases away from industrial centers that the wage is increased?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I do not know that that is the condition, and do not believe that it is true.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Then you ought to learn.

Mr. MAHANY. Will the gentleman permit another question?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I will.

Mr. MAHANY. Are you not aware that in 1888, when Mr. Harrison was a Presidential candidate, he made this declaration in the city of Indianapolis, "That it is the glory of the United States that the doors of Castle Garden swing inward?" Did we ever hear of the ills of immigration until we had experienced the disasters of Democratic supremacy in the nation?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. If the ills of immigration are to be placed at the doors of the Democratic party and the Democratic Administration, I am satisfied. If the Republican party is not blamable for neglecting to close the doors of Castle Garden, I would be glad of it. If all the fault is to lay on the Democratic Administration, I will be contented to leave it there. I will prophesy that the Republican party in this House will pass a measure to correct the evil and close up the gates of Castle Garden, at least part way.

Mr. MAHANY. Why not counteract Democratic adversity instead of closing the gates to immigration.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Why, that is the very first step that we are taking.

Mr. MAHANY. We have already taken that in the enactment of the Dingley bill.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. One of the first steps to be taken to get rid of Democratic adversity and Democratic mismanagement is to give to the laboring men and women of this country the same protection that we give home producers against imported goods in this country. Under the protective theory our laboring men and women are as much entitled to the home labor market of this country as capital is entitled to the home market.

Mr. MAHANY. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him another question?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I decline to answer further.

Mr. MAHANY. You can not answer me.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Oh, well.

Mr. MAHANY. I asked you a question.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I do not wish my limited time consumed in answering questions.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania declines to yield.

Mr. MAHANY. I again ask the gentleman if he will permit one further question—a brief one?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Well, what is it?

Mr. MAHANY. Do you believe that the Republican party has come to that condition where it regards raw humanity as no higher than raw material?

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I judge not.

Mr. MAHANY. That, in effect, is your statement.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Oh, no; that is not my statement. I have not made any such statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I have simply said, Mr. Chairman, that there is such a thing in this country as a market for products—products of wool, products of the mines, and products of the factory—and there is such a thing as a labor market in this country—the right to work; the right to earn a livelihood by manual labor.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE (continuing). That is the market that the laboring people are entitled to participate in. Will the gentleman please wait until I finish this sentence? The right to participate in the labor of this country—the right to get it shall first be to the laborers of this country before we distribute it among the laborers of any other country—is that great right. He has as good a right to that as the right of the manufacturer to a home market.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I would like, Mr. Chairman, to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I will not have time to answer a question and finish my statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania refuses to yield.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I do not blame him.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Mr. Chairman, I find that during the last fiscal year the statistics show that from one country alone 10,000 men came into this country and worked during the season, piled up their wages and carried them out of this country to their own country—men who have been in this country before and men who had crowded the laborers of this country out, men who competed unduly with the laboring men and women of this country. Now, I believe in protection, and for that reason I believe in protecting our own people in their product, which is labor. Our laborers have a right to the home labor market just as much as our producers of iron, steel, and other products have the right to the home market. It is the greatest market in the world, and we can not give it to one class of our citizens and deny it to the other without doing them a great wrong.

We put a tariff upon certain foreign products to restrict their importation and give the home market to like products produced here. For the same just reason we should put a restriction upon cheap pauper laborers and restrict their importation and give the labor of the country to the working men and women here. If protection of capital is right, protection of labor is right. One can not be right and the other be wrong. Our laborers need it much more than our capitalists. Capital can not starve for want of employment, but laborers starve for want of work. Everyone knows that there are more workmen in the country than there is work. That is what keeps wages down. Reduce the number of laborers to the quantity of work in the country and there will be plenty of work for all at good wages. The law of supply and demand regulates the price of labor as it regulates the price of everything. There are too many laborers here, and their number is daily increasing by immigration. I know of only one way to relieve the situation, and that is to restrict immigration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Several members addressed the Chair.

Mr. SHERMAN. I rise to a point of order. Debate upon this amendment is exhausted, and amendments to this paragraph are exhausted under Rule XIX.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. SHERMAN. I raise the point of order that it is not in order under Rule XIX. You must read another paragraph before that can be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The point raised by the gentleman from New York is sustained by the Chair, and the Clerk will read.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. BLAND. I rise to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLAND. I say that the Clerk can not proceed to read before we have a vote upon the two amendments.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN. That can only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. LACEY. I renew the amendment.

Mr. HANDY. I renew the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. It requires unanimous consent for the withdrawal of an amendment.

Mr. BLAND. I raise the point of order that the amendment has not been voted on.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Then we have to vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I move to amend the amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN. The gentleman can have plenty time on subsequent paragraphs.

The question was taken on the amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. HANDY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. How can the gentleman further discuss this section? How can he discuss anything until we have read another paragraph? We have exhausted the amendments, and unless the amendments are withdrawn by unanimous consent another paragraph of the bill must be read.

Mr. RICHARDSON. There has been no action taken to close debate.

Mr. SHERMAN. No; but the amendments are exhausted. The gentleman knows that there is a limit to the number of amendments.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I do not know any such thing.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules that there is no limit to consecutive amendments, and the gentleman from Delaware has the floor.

Mr. HANDY. I regret that the gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN] wishes to hurry to a close the interesting debate that has been going on this afternoon. We have been debating the greatest question of practical politics now before the people. We have not been discussing the Indian bill, but we have been discussing the question whether or not prosperity has returned to the American people. That is the greatest question of practical politics that

we could discuss at this time, because upon it depends the issue of the approaching elections.

The American people have settled down to the determination that if under the present Administration true and genuine prosperity comes to this country, then unhesitatingly they will continue the Republican party in power. But if under its administration there is a failure of that prosperity so fully promised and so ardently longed for, then the American people are determined to turn the Republican party out of power. I have heard a score of Republicans say in my State something like this: "I voted for McKinley at the last election, and if we have prosperity, I shall continue to vote the Republican ticket; but if we do not have prosperity, I am ready to vote for Bryan and free trade and free silver in the future."

That is the prevailing attitude of thousands of men in the country. The prosperity which they demand in this country must not be fake prosperity; it can not be mere newspaper prosperity. It must be found somewhere outside of articles by journalists and speeches by Congressmen.

Mr. MAHANY. Did you not try free trade from 1892?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Have you got gall enough to say that the Wilson bill was a free-trade bill? On the contrary, it represented a protection of 40 per cent.

Mr. MAHANY. Comparatively speaking, it was free trade.

The CHAIRMAN. The House will be in order. There is too much confusion.

Mr. HANDY. Genuine prosperity when it comes will be instantly recognized. There will not have to be any discussion about it. Every man will see it for himself and know it at first hand. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], with an imagination truly poetic, described the prosperity as it came into our ports rolling like a great wave over our country. I admire the genius of such an imagination.

Mr. ADAMS. Will the gentleman from Delaware yield for a question?

Mr. HANDY. Certainly. I did not answer at first because my eyes failed to find the gentleman.

Mr. ADAMS. Well, he is here. Has the gentleman read the official report of the factory inspector of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HANDY. I have not had the pleasure.

Mr. ADAMS. Well, I will give you a chance, then. He states that there are 150,000 more men employed to-day in the State of Pennsylvania than there was this time twelve months ago. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. HANDY. I believe there has been, Mr. Chairman, a measure of improvement in business. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. MAHANY. Well, is not that progress toward prosperity?

Mr. HANDY. I wish to be entirely frank in what I have to say. It would be strange if there had not been a slight improvement in the business of this country. The Republican party entered into power with such opportunities as no other party ever had. The country had gone through a long and deep depression, liquidation had been accomplished, and the time for reaction had come. Immediately after the Republican party entered into power we had favorable crops in this country and they had short crops abroad. Here you have a period of liquidation, you have favorable crops and a shortage abroad. In addition to those advantages, the Republican party came into power with a great many things in their favor and on their side. Every capitalist in the country felt that he had triumphed in the election and was determined to make good times. The Republicans came into power with the whole press of this country on their side saying that the good times had at last dawned. We read the thing in the newspapers all over the country. One of the widest circulated papers in my country is the Philadelphia Record, formerly a Democratic paper. That paper broke into pæans of praise immediately after the election, saying there was now no cloud to darken the prospect of American prosperity. Day by day, week by week, and month by month every issue contained articles that read very much like sections of the speech delivered this afternoon by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. I move that the time of the gentleman be extended five minutes.

Mr. SHERMAN. I object to any further extension of time on either side. I want to make progress on this bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I do not think the gentleman will make anything by that.

Mr. HANDY. I am sorry that the gentleman from New York has picked me out to be silenced; he should not have taken a small-sized man like me.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired and objection is made.

Mr. NORTHWAY. I should not have felt like saying anything except for some statements made by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON]. He asks where is the wave of prosperity that was prophesied, and where is there any evidence of prosperity in the State of Ohio. It is a great question to ask, and a great question to answer; but such a question as, in my opinion, does not indicate any great amount of intelligence. "Where is the great wave of prosperity in the State of Ohio?"

If the gentleman can find any one place in the State of Ohio where business is transacted in which there has not been a gradual and substantial revival of industry, then he has found a place that no one else has found in that great State. Go where you please—wherever there is any business carried on—and you will find more men employed to-day than were ever employed before. In my district are many large iron mills, and more men are employed there to-day than ever before in the history of the mills.

I had the honor to preside at a great Republican meeting in my district—a meeting which was the opening of the campaign in Ohio last fall, when the three great political leaders were the speakers. We had sent a telegram to Girard and Niles and one or two other places where the great iron industry was being carried on, asking the laborers to come out to our meeting. I had the honor to read to the great audience a dispatch received from those men, which read something like this:

> A year ago, when you asked us to attend your meeting, we had no money to pay our fare; to-day, when you ask us to attend your meeting, we answer we are too busy laboring to attend any but a night meeting.

That was the response of the laborers in that region.

The gentleman from Ohio has questioned General GROSVENOR'S statement about the increase in the price of wool and about the tariff affecting the price of wool; a great many have questioned it. Now, I do not address myself to all the Democrats on this question, but to every Democrat from the State of Ohio I have a right to address myself. I want to tell you—and Dr. NORTON was a party to it—that in 1884 a high tariff on wool was Democratic doctrine in the State of Ohio; and Senator Sherman was condemned by that party for having voted to cut down the tariff of 1883 to the extent of 2 cents a pound. All the Democracy in the State of Ohio rallied to the support of that doctrine.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. The gentleman says that a tariff on wool was Democratic doctrine in Ohio in 1884? Is it not true that the Democracy denounced John Sherman for having joined in cutting down the tariff on wool?

Mr. NORTHWAY. And they demanded that the previous high tariff on wool should be restored. That is what I am talking about.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Nobody on the Democratic side ever denied that, but we are showing up your inconsistency.

Mr. NORTHWAY. You are denying to-day that the tariff on wool has had anything to do in affecting the price of wool. I am contending that every Democrat in Ohio voted in favor of a high tariff on wool; the gentleman himself, I doubt not, voted and made speeches advocating such a tariff. You sent circulars all over the State advocating a high tariff on wool; you defeated the Republicans at the polls because we had cut down the tariff 2 cents a pound, and you elected Governor Hoadley to the position of governor upon that direct issue. And as soon as your legislature was organized, the very first resolution read from the clerk's desk was a resolution demanding a return to the high tariff on wool; when it was put to a vote, every Democrat in the house of representatives voted for it; when it went to the senate, every Democrat in the senate voted for it, and you gave instructions to the members of Congress from Ohio to vote for a high tariff on wool.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I want to ask the gentleman this question: If it be true, as he states (and I have no doubt of it), that Democrats in Ohio were at that time clamoring for a higher tariff on wool, is it not also true that shortly before that time General GROSVENOR was arguing in the legislature for free silver?

Mr. NORTHWAY. I will answer your question by saying I do not know. I can say this, however, that General GROSVENOR is able to take care of himself in replying to your question or that of anybody else on this floor.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTHWAY] has expired.

Mr. NORTHWAY. I should like to have five minutes more. I want to tell a story.

Several MEMBERS. All right.

Mr. SHERMAN. I object.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, those who contend that——

Mr. SHERMAN. I make the point of order that debate is exhausted.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I make the point of order that my colleague [Mr. JONES] has the floor under the recognition of the Chair, and can not be taken off his feet in this way.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks the gentleman from Washington has the right to proceed.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, those who insist that there shall be no change in the policy of this country with respect to the only question that is material to the prosperity of the people or the nation are most prolific and most ingenious in

the invention of constantly new excuses for the deplorable condition that exists in this country to-day and has existed for many years past with very rare and very short exceptions. To-day, if the telegraphic dispatches are correct, the President of the United States informs the American people that the only thing necessary to restore prosperity here is an immigration law, and that, too, in view of the fact, as pointed out by the gentleman from New York, that for many years past it has been the deliberate policy of the Republican party to encourage immigration to our shores.

A little while ago, Mr. Chairman, the Republican party in this House and the Republican party in this country told us that the only thing necessary to restore prosperity was a new tariff law; that the Dingley bill would do it all. We got the Dingley bill, and we found that that did not bring prosperity. I know it was claimed that the rise in wheat was caused by the enactment of this very sapient legislation, but I believe nobody pretends to-day that the rise in the price of wheat was caused by anything but almost world-wide famine.

A little while before that we were told that the only thing necessary to restore prosperity was to restore confidence by the election of Mr. McKinley; that immediately upon his election prosperity would come. But for months after the election of Mr. McKinley prices continued to decline, and adversity continued throughout the length and breadth of this land.

A little while before that, Mr. Chairman, we were told that the only thing necessary to bring prosperity was the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. That law was repealed; and for every soup house that there was in the United States in October, 1893, when that law was repealed, there were one hundred six months later.

To-day, gentlemen, I have heard it averred on this floor that the trouble with prices is overproduction. Whether that statement comes from the Republican side or from the Democratic side or from any other side of this House, I denounce it as an economic error.

I point to you and quote from the Republican national campaign text-book of 1896. I use that authority because I know my friends on the other side of the House will not dispute the accuracy of that authority. By that campaign text-book it appears that in 1885 the people in the United States consumed, per capita, the enormous amount of 6.77 bushels of wheat.

Mr. COX. What year?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Following that same authority, I find that in 1894 the people of the United States consumed only 3.41 bushels, just one-half as much. Was that overproduction or underconsumption of wheat? I would like some gentleman to tell me which.

Now, I will say I saw wheat in 1894 selling at the railroad track—No. 1 wheat—at 17 cents a bushel. When it was so cheap as that there ought to have been a great deal of it consumed under ordinary conditions. Yet, with wheat at 17 cents a bushel, we find that the people of the United States consumed only one-half as much as they did in 1885, when it was bringing a fairly good price.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I ask unanimous consent of the committee that my colleague be allowed to proceed for five minutes longer.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I must object.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Chairman, I am surprised at the lack of discipline exhibited on the other side of this Chamber to-day. The members there have failed to follow the leadership of my friend from Kansas [Mr. SIMPSON], who started out with a statement that the times were good and prosperous in the State of Kansas.

The gentleman who has just sat down [Mr. JONES of Washington] said, or seemed to admit, that times were good also in Washington. Now, he was elected on the proposition that if he and Mr. Bryan were successful on the free-silver platform, and that that principle should prevail in American politics, the price of wheat would double. Well, the price of wheat has doubled, and therefore the gentleman must admit that it was on his own election, and that the failure of the election of Mr. Bryan did not enter into the matter at all. [Laughter.]

On the other hand, we have the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON], who invited the House to Nashville a short time ago to witness a great exposition to be held there, showing to us in an animated manner the material growth and progress of that splendid State. But who is here to-day to say a word for Tennessee which will be calculated to invite an immigrant within its borders, except my friend from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR]? He is the only one who has given credit to that State for its material progress, while on the other hand my friend the gentleman from Tennessee would seem to imply that most any other part of the country would be better as a location.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Not at all; the gentleman is entirely mistaken. We are glad to welcome all immigrants, and can offer them most desirable homes and locations. We are a little better off than most other sections of the country.

Mr. LACEY (continuing). The gentleman is in the throes of despair over the condition of things there, and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] says there is no prosperity in his State. And when my friend from Delaware [Mr. HANDY] rises and says that there is a sort of prosperity that has come to his State, the silence on the other side of the House is so dense that you could even feel it in the dark, and the only cheer which went up was from the Republican side of this Chamber. [Applause.]

Why, Mr. Chairman? Because this side believed that prosperity would follow the election of Mr. McKinley, as well as the enactment of the Dingley bill, and that thereby and for that reason Republicans would be successful in the campaign of 1900. [Applause on the Republican side.]

A Democratic paper in my district the other day, following the example of the gentleman from Delaware, said it is true that prosperity has come, but it came because the people knew that Bryan was going to be elected in 1900, although defeated in the last election, and prosperity could not wait. [Laughter.]

You immediately recognize that prosperity now—North, South, East, and West—and we are all delighted to see it. We are especially delighted to see it farther South, and you ought to admit it, as the gentleman from Kansas did, because it is here. It was not because Bryan was turned down that prosperity has come, but, gentlemen, possibly because you were elected. That would be the modest way to put it, and it is the only way you can justify yourselves before the people.

In fact, we have had a sudden change. There were conditions that could not have been foreseen. We had, for instance, a famine in India in 1896. Did that affect prices here? No; not at all. The Dingley bill was passed, and immediately followed a change in our conditions, and not until that bill became a law in 1897 did the famine of 1896 get in its work—the most convenient famine on record for your theories. It waited a year for the Dingley bill before it put up prices. We have had our attention called to the situation as to wool. We have been thrashing over this question of free wool, and we are told that wool was not low; that sheep were not much lower under the Wilson bill than they are now.

Why, I remember in the campaign of 1894 I was making a speech to an open-air audience of three or four thousand people, and one of my friends got up in the back part of the audience and said, "I want you to announce that we are going to have a barbecue over at Monterey next week." Some one said, "Oh, they can not feed the crowd at Monterey." "Yes," said he, "tell them we will kill a dollar and a half's worth of sheep and feed all of them." [Laughter.]

That was the situation in 1894, and yet gentlemen forget all that, and now they talk to us as though there had been no advance in the price of sheep or in the price of wool. We have had an advance all along the line. Alabama has been sharing in it, and I am glad to see my genial friend from Alabama [Mr. WHEELER] silent on this question. He is not depreciating the condition of his State. I hope he will rise and tell us that Alabama is prosperous and invite us all to come down there. That would be a cheerful change from what we have been getting from the other side of the House.

Mr. KELLEY. I ask the gentleman from Iowa to permit a question.

Mr. LACEY. Yes; I will yield.

Mr. KELLEY. Is it not a fact that the McKinley law was in full force and effect until the 28th day of August, 1894, the very time when you say sheep were so low in price?

Mr. LACEY. Certainly it was in force at that time, but the whole country stopped almost the instant that Mr. Cleveland was elected. You will remember the industrial panic that promptly came on. You gave notice to the world that we were going to have free wool, and the country did not wait for the change in the law. The incident I relate occurred in the fall campaign that year, but wool and sheep declined while the Wilson bill was pending.

The country anticipates the effect of tariffs when their enactment becomes certain. The gentlemen of the Democratic and Populist parties had better join with us in praising the improvement of our condition. Whether you deserve it or not, you share it with us. Do not run down the interest of your own States, but admit the improved conditions, and if you can not admit that legislation has removed bad conditions by repealing the Wilson Act, you should at least rejoice that your conditions have been greatly changed for the better. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, I move that debate upon this paragraph and the amendments thereto be closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair supposes that the pro forma amendments will be considered as withdrawn.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

For subsistence of the Sioux and for purposes of their civilization, as per agreement ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877, $900,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall include transportation of supplies from the termination of railroad or steamboat transportation; and in this service Indians shall be employed when practicable: *And provided further*, That the

number of rations issued shall not exceed the number of Indians on each reservation, and any excess in the number of rations issued shall be disallowed in the settlement of the agent's account.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that there is no question about one thing, and that is that conditions change by reason of legislation. Now, it seems to me unwise to say that all our Republican friends claim is true, and that it is as unwise to say that all that is claimed upon this side is true. It strikes me that at this time we undoubtedly have prosperity in certain vocations, and in certain other vocations we undoubtedly have depression.

Calling our friend's attention again to the old State of Maine, I want to say that the people in that State at this time are in favor of an immigration-restriction law. A few days ago I received from some friend or some citizen a clipping from a newspaper published in Maine, the Old Town Enterprise. It states that the wages of lumbermen are at least $2 a thousand less this year than they were last year. They say by reason of the tariff on lumber that the lumber industry has shut down in Canada and the lumbermen from that country have come over into Maine, and that the labor market for lumberers is oversupplied.

Now, that is reasonable. I do not doubt but there is some truth in that, and that is used as an argument in favor of a bill restricting immigration. But it seems to me that no reasonable man can deny that if Grover Cleveland, in whose defense I have not a word to say, had been President up to this moment we should have had some of this prosperity. In other words, Democrats, Republicans, and Populists have always contended that when we make the farmer prosperous we make the manufacturer prosperous, the laborer prosperous, and every other man in the country prosperous. It was by reason largely of the famine abroad and the hundreds of millions of bushels of additional wheat that they required that raised the price of wheat.

On the other hand, if you had not had a tariff on wool, the price of wool would have certainly risen to some extent. Mr. Bradstreet, on the 16th of last July, gave as the reason for the rise in the price of wool the fact that sheep in Australia and other countries had died by the hundreds of thousands, and said that this and the McKinley bill were bringing a better price for wool. On the other hand, if you had not cut off the import of cattle, there would have been a rise in the price of cattle, because the report of the Secretary of Agriculture showed a year ago that the supply of cattle was reduced to 8,000,000 less than were required for this country. Not only that, but cattle, sheep, and stock of every kind died by the hundreds of thousands in Australia, in India, and in all the famine-stricken countries.

Then our friends ought to recognize the economic truth that there would have been a rise of some kind in wheat, in cattle, in sheep, and in wool if you had never heard of the Dingley bill, by reason of the inflexible law of supply and demand.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, until a moment ago I had no intention of speaking on the issues now before the House; but a number of gentlemen on the Republican side have referred to the prosperous condition of the manufacturing interests in Alabama as an argument to support their contention that the Dingley tariff bill has brought universal prosperity to the country. I want to say to you candidly and fairly that, although we are not receiving the prices for our products and labor that we should and would receive under more favorable conditions, yet in comparison to other sections of the country it is true we are enjoying a degree of prosperity [applause on the Republican side]; but you did not bring it. It is there, but it was there before you enacted your tariff bill last summer as much as it is to-day.

Mr. MAHANY. It may have originated it.

Mr. LACEY. Was it there in 1894, or was it in abeyance?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes, sir; it started in 1894, after the financial panic of 1893——

Mr. MAHANY. A Democratic panic?

A MEMBER. A banker's panic.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (continuing). That panic shut down a great many of our manufacturing plants, because the money of the country was congested in the great commercial centers, business was stagnated, and there was no demand for the products we manufactured. But as soon as there was any revival in business we were the first to recover, and our furnaces, factories, and foundries resumed operations, and were soon producing more than had formerly been manufactured under the McKinley tariff law, and this condition has continued.

There were just as many furnaces, factories, mines, and quarries in operation before the November election, 1896, and before you passed the Dingley bill, as there are to-day, and they will continue in operation as long as a furnace fire burns or the smoke rises above a colliery in the country, not because of the laws you have enacted or failed to enact, but because our natural resources and advantages are superior to those possessed in any other section of this country, which enables us to compete with all the great nations for the trade and commerce of the world.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] has referred to the fact that a number of new industries have started up in Alabama in the last six months. Yes; that is true. But the gentleman must know that these companies were organized, the capital subscribed, and the foundations laid long before the Dingley tariff bill was enacted, and most of them before the last Presidential election. How can you in fairness and candor claim that your tariff bill brought about conditions that had their inception before you were elected or your party returned to power?

You know this is true. You know it is a fact, and yet the cool audacity that is displayed by the gentlemen on that side of the House, who lay claim to everything that in any way shows business enterprise or industry in this country as belonging to you, as created by you, regardless of the real facts and conditions, is something that surpasseth all understanding.

Mr. LACEY. Will you explain why it is that Tennessee is in such desperate straits, while Alabama is so prosperous?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not know that our sister State is in any such straits. I am not discussing the agricultural conditions in either Tennessee or in Alabama, but am merely comparing the condition of our manufactures in Alabama with those in other States, and in doing so I am forced to admit that our industrial conditions are much better than those of a great many of our less fortunate sister States.

I ask you in all fairness to admit the conditions that exist in Alabama. You know that these new enterprises could not have been organized, built, and started since you passed this tariff bill. Why, then, should you claim that you have produced that result?

Mr. MAHANY. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Certainly.

Mr. MAHANY. Is it not true that these industries have been established by means of Northern capital accumulated under a protective tariff?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. A protective tariff has been in existence ever since the war, and any capital accumulated during that time, of course, was accumulated under a protective tariff and in spite of it. You know that a protective tariff did not and could not build up industries that were started before it came into existence.

Now I will explain the real reason why the Alabama manufacturing enterprises can live and prosper when others die and perish.

"The basis of our mineral wealth lies in the cheapness of our minerals and their extent and proximity to the furnace plants. It is conceded that in Jefferson County, Ala., there exists, in this respect, the most remarkable geological condition, perhaps, in the world, and certainly in the United States. Here we have an inexhaustible supply of red fossiliferous ore of good quality, within 6 to 8 miles from the outcrop of the Pratt seam, in the Warrior coal field, by far the best and most extensive deposit of coking and steam coal in the South. The valley between this outcrop and Red Mountain, which contains the ore, is known as Jones Valley, and in it the cities of Birmingham and Bessemer are located. The underlying formation is limestone and dolomite (magnesian limestone) of remarkable purity."

The coal deposits of Alabama, all of which may be said to be in the Birmingham district, are divided into three fields, viz, the Warrior, the Cahaba, and the Coosa. The Warrior coal field covers an area of 7,810 square miles. The estimated workable area of this coal would make a block of coal 75 miles long by 50 miles wide and 10 feet thick—enough to last ten thousand years by working at the rate of 10,000 tons a day. The Cahaba field covers an area of 400 square miles, and is estimated to contain 4,000,000,000 tons, which would last eleven hundred years at the rate of 10,000 tons per day. The Coosa field covers an area of 345 square miles and is estimated to contain 600,000,000 tons, which would last sixty-five years at the rate of 10,000 tons per day. All three of these fields are tributary to Birmingham. The Warrior field is within a few miles of the city, and furnishes the coal for the coke ovens all over the district. For steam and domestic purposes and for the manufacture of coke our coals are equal to the best on the market, as shown by the following analysis:

Average analyses of coals.

Composition.	Warrior field.	Cahaba field.	Coosa field.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Moisture	1.02	1.68	1.43
Volatile matter	31.85	34.13	32.21
Fixed carbon	63.82	60.16	60.85
Ash	3.31	4.03	4.41
Sulphur	.70	.56	1.10

Thus it may be said that our coal is inexhaustible and of a very superior quality. The number of mines in operation in the

district in the year 1896, as shown by the State mine inspector's report, is given in the following table:

Where located.	No. of mines.	Production.
		Short tons.
Jefferson County	32	3,729,719
Walker County	24	952,642
Bibb County	5	710,842
Tuscaloosa County	6	25,223
Shelby County	5	52,923
Other portions of the State	6	97,348
Total for the State		5,748,697

The production of coal in the Birmingham district increased from 380,000 tons in 1880 to 5,747,698 tons in 1896.

Tests made by the United States Navy show that our coals are of a very superior quality and equal to any bituminous coal in the United States.

The best qualities of steam and coking coals are sold at the mines and in the city of Birmingham for from 65 to 90 cents a ton.

The total number of coke ovens in the district in 1896 was 5,658, and these ovens produced 1,689,307 tons. The average cost of coke at the furnaces will not exceed $1.75 a ton. The following table gives the chemical composition of the various cokes made at the different ovens in the district:

Chemical composition of cokes made at different ovens in Alabama.

	Proximate analysis.					Ultimate analysis.			Color of ash.	Crushing strain (in pounds) per square inch.
	Moisture.	Volatile and combustible matter.	Fixed carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Oxygen.		
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*		
Black Creek	0.90	0.90	94.90	3.90	0.79	84.87	5.52	4.62	Reddish brown	Cracked at 400, broke at 1,000.
Blocton	.10	.66	90.20	6.10	1.05	83.18	6.43	3.14	....do	Broke suddenly at 445.
Blue Creek, 48 hours	.40	.70	86	12.90	1.23	76.23	6.18	3.06	....do	Cracked at 486, broke at 750.
Blue Creek, 72 hours	.05	.90	87.25	11.80	.99	78.27	7.38	1.51	....do	Cracked at 720, broke at 1,100.
Coalburg	.70	2.55	81.15	15.60	2.21	75.25	4.25	1.99	....do	Broke suddenly at 550.
Mary Lee	.90	3.10	86.45	9.55	.93	80.32	5.65	2.65	Buff	Broke at 486.
Pratt	.90	1.40	89.80	7.90	.82	77.86	7.10	5.42	Reddish brown	Cracked at 350, broke at 540.
Pratt, black ends	.25	.85	85.45	13.40	1.65	74.61	6.07	3.97	....do	Broke at 800.
Standard (Brookwood)	.20	1.10	82.15	16.55	1.43	69.18	5.57	7.07	Buff	Broke suddenly at 320.
Standard (Milldale)	3.05	2.50	86.80	7.65	1.47	76.63	3.56	7.64	....do	Broke gradually at 545.
Standard (Mixture)	.30	1	82.10	16.60	1.49	71.25	4.70	5.66	....do	Broke gradually at 800.
Gas carbon (Birmingham)	.20	.70	93.20	5.90	1.23	84.27	4.61	3.79	Reddish brown	Broke at 600.
Gas carbon (Mobile)	2.90	3.25	83.05	10.80	1.45	71.74	7.40	5.71	Dark gray	Broke at 700.
Gas (Thomas ovens)										

The ore supply of the Birmingham district is principally derived from the red fossiliferous ores of Red Mountain. The vein carrying this ore is about 22 feet thick at the outcrop and extends down the side of the mountain to an unknown depth. It is only necessary in mining this ore to strip the loose dirt from the top and blast it out as you would a lime-rock quarry. Nature has supplied us here with a practically inexhaustible supply of ore for ages to come. It has been estimated that this one vein of ore in Red Mountain would supply all the furnaces in Alabama, if mined to a depth of 4,000 feet, for three hundred and fifty years. There are also a large number of extensive deposits of brown hematite ore.

The fact that we have the ore in Red Mountain within 2 or 3 miles at the most of the coal in the Warrior field and the lime rock in the valley between the coal and ore is a geological formation that is found no where else in the world.

The ores of the Birmingham district are classified as red and brown, the chemical composition of which may be seen in the following analyses:

Composition.	Per cent.	Composition.	Per cent.
Water	0.50	Alumina	3.18
Metallic iron	37	Phosphorus	.37
Silica	13.44	Sulphur	.07
Lime	16.20	Carbonic acid	12.24

In Volume XV, Tenth United States Census, Mr. A. A. Blair gives some very detailed analyses of the soft red ore used in the Birmingham district. An average of those quoted is herewith given:

Composition.	Dry basis.	Composition.	Dry basis.
	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Silica	13.66	Iron peroxide	75.05
Sulphur	.11	Carbonic acid	.08
Phosphorus	.43	Carbon in carbonaceous matter	.03
Alumina	6.13	Water of composition	1.62
Lime	1.26		
Magnesia	.37	Total	99.36
Manganese protoxide	.30		
Iron protoxide	.32		

Metallic iron, 52.87 per cent.
Specific gravity, 4.

The average composition of the brown ore of the State, stock-house delivery, is as follows:

Composition.	Dry basis.	Composition.	Dry basis.
	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Metallic iron	51	Lime	0.75
Silica	9	Phosphorus	.40
Alumina	8.75	Sulphur	.10

There were mined in the district 1,588,280 tons, and ores of the grade and quality shown in the above table are delivered in the stock houses at the furnaces at the following prices per long ton: Hard red, 75 cents; soft red, 65 cents; brown, $1.

The deposits of limestone and dolomite are found in inexhaustible quantities, and the foundations of most of our furnaces rest on the limestone or dolomite that can be used in the furnaces. It costs delivered at the furnaces from 40 to 65 cents per long ton, depending upon the location of the plant.

The following are average analyses of the dolomite and limestone of the district:

Limestone.		Dolomite.	
Composition.	Per cent.	Composition.	Per cent.
Silica	2.50	Silica	1.50
Oxide of iron and alumina	1	Oxide of iron and alumina	1
Carbonate of lime	95	Carbonate of lime	54
		Carbonate of magnesia	43

The total production of pig iron for 1896 in this district was 922,170 tons. Alabama is producing from 35 to 40 per cent of all the iron used in the foundries, pipe works, and rolling mills in the country, and 90 per cent of the iron manufactured in the State is manufactured in the Birmingham district. An average analysis of the foundry pig iron made in Birmingham shows the following:

	Silicon.	Sulphur.	Phosphorus.	Manganese.	Graphite-carbon.	Combined carbon.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
No. 1 foundry	3.50	0.02	0.80	0.45	2.85	0.20
No. 2 foundry	2.35	.028	.88	.38	2.97	.58
No. 3 foundry	2.20	.035	.86	.42	2.90	.64
No. 4 foundry	1.96	.051	.86	.42	2.59	.76
No. 1 soft	3.22	.018	.83	.36	2.81	.36
No. 2 soft	2.89	.023	.86	.35	2.77	.34
Gray forge	1.77	.072	.84	.40	2.18	1.09

The Birmingham furnaces also manufacture a basic iron for open-hearth steel works. The specifications for such iron as required by the steel manufacturers are as follows: Silicon, not to exceed 1 per cent; phosphorus, not to exceed 1 per cent; sulphur, not to exceed 5 per cent.

The average analyses of 475 casts of the basic iron made by the Alice Furnace of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company are the following:

Silicon.	Sulphur.	Phosphorus.	Number of casts.
Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	
0.64	0.034	0.73	123
.73	.036	.73	109
.49	.026	.69	126
.42	.033	.71	114

It is next to impossible to secure a better iron than this for the manufacture of steel. The following is a list of the customers who have used the basic iron made at the Alice furnace in Birmingham: Kellogg Weldless Tube Company, Findlay, Ohio; Receivers Otis Steel Company (Limited), Cleveland, Ohio; Apollo Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; Spang Steel and Iron Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; Carnegie Steel Company (Limited), Pittsburg, Pa.; Jones & Laughlins (Limited), Pittsburg, Pa.; Kirkpatrick & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Illinois Steel Company, Chicago, Ill.; Granite City Steel Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Cleveland Rolling Mill, Cleveland, Ohio; Shickle, Harrison & Howard Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Midland Steel Company, Muncie, Ind.; Aliquippa Steel Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; Park Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.; Birmingham (Ala.) Rolling Mill; De Kalb Company, Fort Payne, Ala.; Passaic Rolling Mill, Paterson, N. J.; Elmira (N. Y.) Iron and Steel Rolling Mill Company; American Steel Foundry Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Nashua (N. H.) Iron and Steel Company; Mount Vernon (Ill.) Car Manufacturing Company; Jefferson Steel and Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala.; De Four & Bruzzo, Italy; Société H. F. F. de Ferne, Italy; St. Charles Car Company, St. Charles, Mo.; Pacific Rolling Mill Company, San Francisco, Cal.; A. & P. Roberts Company, Pencoyd, Pa.; Builders' Iron Foundry, Boston, Mass.; Naylor & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Burgess Steel and Iron Works, Portsmouth, Ohio; Jas. Watson & Co., agents.

The well-known reputation of these firms is a sufficient guaranty of the merchantable quality of this iron for the manufacture of steel, but in addition to this I may say that the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, of Pittsburg, has purchased large quantities of this iron to be used in the manufacture of armor plate.

The cost of materials, the coke, ore, and limestone for the production of pig iron in the Birmingham district is about $4.25 per ton, and the labor cost does not exceed a dollar a ton.

The Birmingham Rolling Mill Company has now in operation two open-hearth furnaces with a capacity of 100 tons per day. The average analyses of 100 heats of basic open-hearth steel made by the Birmingham Rolling Mill in 1897 are shown by the following table:

Phosphorus.	Sulphur.
0.000 to 0.005 in 54 heats.	0.020 to 0.025 in 22 heats.
.005 to .010 in 20 heats.	.025 to .030 in 32 heats.
.010 to .015 in 2 heats.	.030 to .035 in 20 heats.
.015 to .020 in 4 heats.	.035 to .040 in 12 heats.
.020 to .025 in 6 heats.	.040 to .045 in 8 heats.
.025 to .030 in 4 heats.	.045 to .050 in 2 heats.
.030 to .035 in 5 heats.	.050 to .055 in 1 heat.
.035 to .040 in 1 heat.	.055 to .060 in 1 heat.
.040 to .045 in 2 heats.	.060 to .065 in 2 heats.
.045 to .050 in 2 heats.	

	Per cent.
Average manganese	0.43
Average silicon	.009
Average carbon	.15

It is estimated that the maximum cost of converting pig iron into steel billets is $5 per ton, and steel billets can be made from eleven to twelve dollars a ton.

The following is a list of railroads that now enter the city of Birmingham: The Louisville and Nashville, the Southern Railway, the Birmingham Belt System, the Birmingham Mineral Railroad, the Central of Georgia Railway, the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, and the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad. From which it is seen that this district has ample railroad facilities for the shipment of its products.

The average haul of the various raw materials from the mines to the furnaces is from 2 to 15 miles for iron ore and from nothing to 12 miles for coke, and from 6 to 20 miles for limestone.

The climatic conditions are another great advantage to the manufacturer in this district. There are no cold winters to be provided against, and therefore we are not required to build as costly buildings as those erected in more northern climates, and less fuel for the operation of the plants and protection of the employees is required. Food supplies are much cheaper than in the manufacturing districts of the North, and the employees are not required to purchase as heavy and expensive clothes as are those who are working in more northern climates.

This district is to-day manufacturing boilers of standard quality, heavy sugar-mill machinery and castings, locomotives, blowing engines, and has in operation a large number of foundries, rolling mills, pipe works, and machine shops.

The Howard Harrison Pipe Works, located at Bessemer, is one of the largest cast-iron pipe works in the world, and the manufactured products of the district are being shipped in large quantities to Europe, Asia, and South America. Over 200,000 tons of pig iron were exported to England and Europe in the six months ending with July 1, 1897, and the export trade is continually increasing.

With these facts before us, it is absurd for the gentlemen on the Republican side of the House to think that the industrial development in Alabama is due to any legislation passed by them. They did not tell the country in their speeches that they have practically left the iron schedule unchanged and that the tariff rates on a large majority of iron and steel manufactured products are identically the same as they were under the Wilson-Gorman bill. This is absolutely true of that class of iron and steel that is being manufactured in the Birmingham district.

Under the Wilson-Gorman bill the tariff on pig iron was $4 a ton. Under the Dingley bill the tariff on pig iron still remains at $4 a ton.

For the fiscal year ending with June, 1897, there were 22,000 tons of pig iron imported into the country from abroad, and this pig iron was almost entirely a special grade of Scottish iron that is not produced in this country and does not come in competition with any grade of iron we make. On the other hand, the production of pig iron for that year in the United States amounted to more than 9,500,000 tons, and the exports into England and Europe amounted to more than ten times the amount of pig iron that was imported, our iron going in direct competition with the iron manufactured in the furnaces of those countries.

My only excuse, if an excuse is needed, for what I have said in reference to my own district is that the gentlemen on the other side of the House have persisted in their claims that their party has produced the industrial conditions now existing in Alabama, when as a matter of fact those conditions existed before they came into power. Those conditions arise from natural resources of the country and the bountiful generosity of nature. Although the gentlemen themselves may believe that they have accomplished this for the iron and steel producers of this country, the pretension they make that a four-dollar protective tariff on pig iron is more advantageous to the manufacturers under the Dingley bill than a four-dollar protective tariff under the Wilson-Gorman bill is a proposition, I must confess, my mind is not able to grasp.

And yet, if their claims were true that they have produced these conditions in Alabama, why have they not in some way legislated to help the Alabama farmers? They say that they have legislated the price of wheat to a dollar a bushel. Since they have regained power the price of cotton has fallen a cent a pound, and the farmers throughout the South are in a worse financial condition than they have ever been heretofore.

On the iron and many other schedules the Dingley bill carries protection to the point of prohibition, which is the destruction of all commercial intercourse between nations. The true policy for us to pursue is that which will most usefully employ American labor and American capital, on the farms as well as in the factories. It is a fundamental principle that the great interests of the country are interwoven and inseparable; that agriculture, commerce, and manufactures will prosper together or languish together, and all legislation is dangerous which proposes to benefit one of these without looking to consequences which may befall others.

The enlightened opinion of the closing days of the nineteenth century sets with a strong current in favor of commercial freedom and unrestrained individual action. Those who have enjoyed the benefits in the past will yield up their prejudices in favor of monopoly with great reluctance, but they will not be able to withstand the great tide of public opinion that is crying for a free commerce and a free man as well as a free nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired, and debate on the pending amendment is exhausted.

The Clerk read as follows:

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools, including purchase, erection, and repairs of school buildings, in accordance with article 7 of the treaty of April 29, 1868, which article is continued in force for twenty years by section 17 of the act of March 2, 1889, $225,000; in all, $1,487,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall cause patents to issue to the Santee Sioux Indians who were assigned lands in the State of Nebraska under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act for the removal of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux or Dakota Indians, and for the disposition of their lands in Minnesota and Dakota," which assignments were approved by the President May 11, 1885. Said patents shall be of the form and legal effect prescribed by the fifth section of the act approved February 8, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes."

Mr. GROSVENOR. I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. DOCKERY. I desire to reserve a point of order here.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Let me make a few remarks, and then I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to refer for a moment to the suggestion of my distinguished colleague from Ohio touching a very ancient matter, and one which has been very fully ventilated in this House a great many times. It relates to the attitude of both political parties west of the Allegheny Mountains in the winter of 1877.

It will be remembered that the Republican party in Congress, with the aid of some Democratic votes, passed what was then and

is now known as the resumption act, whereby it was provided that the paper promises of the Government should be redeemed in coin on the 1st day of June, 1879.

In 1887, especially in the winter of that year, there was a great fear throughout the country that there would not be coin enough available, and that the promises of the Government presented at the Treasury would go to protest and a panic would ensue.

The act of 1873, known as the crime of that famous year, had made it, it was supposed, impossible to redeem the paper promises of the Government with silver, and the alarm or fear which was voiced by General Ewing in the campaign in Ohio—that immediately upon the opening of the subtreasury on the morning of the 1st of January, 1879, there would be a rush that would carry away the specie—was sympathized with by a vast number of people. I was a member of the Ohio legislature at that time and the speaker of the house of representatives. A Republican senator by the name of Ransom introduced a resolution into the senate in the following language:

Resolved by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That common honesty to the taxpayers, the letter and spirit of the contract under which the great body of its indebtedness was assumed by the United States, and true financial wisdom each and all demand the restoration of the silver dollar to its former rank as lawful money.

Let us see about this. There were two conditions surrounding us at that time: First, a fear of scarcity of coin for redemption of our paper money; second, the fact that silver and gold were practically at a parity. I think that had not been thought of by my distinguished colleague from Ohio [Mr. NORTON]. I have not the exact and absolute data; but the silver in a silver dollar was worth at that time within 3 cents or 4 of the gold in a gold dollar. It stood at 17.22 to 1.

Mr. BLAND. Of what date is the gentleman speaking?

Mr. GROSVENOR. The 10th of December, 1877.

Mr. BLAND. You will find that there was about 10 cents difference.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Will the gentleman give me the exact figures, if he has them?

Mr. BLAND. I can not give you them exactly, but my recollection is it was somewhere about 10 cents.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Oh, that was in 1878.

Mr. BLAND. No; it was in 1877.

Mr. GROSVENOR. It was not further apart than 3 cents, I think, at the most.

Mr. BLAND. The gentleman is mistaken altogether.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Well, I will stand upon the record.

Mr. BLAND. You have not any record to stand upon. There is not any record of that kind.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Well, we will have the record.

Mr. BLAND. You can not get any record that will show it.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I will say, then, that they were at a parity.

Mr. BLAND. Oh, yes; you might say anything.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Well, that was the first condition. There was a fear of a scarcity of coin, and in the next place the two metals were practically at a parity. Thereupon this Republican senator introduced in the senate this measure which I have read.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Will the gentleman yield for a moment? I have here the price of silver in 1877. It was at the ratio of 17.22 to 1.

Mr. GROSVENOR. What date is that?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I have not the exact date, but it is in 1877.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I withdraw the amendment I offered, and I now move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. RICHARDSON. That will not do, but I hope there will be no objection to the gentleman continuing. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed to proceed.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the gentleman from Ohio be allowed to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GROSVENOR. This resolution was referred to a Republican committee in a Republican senate, reported unanimously, and passed, as my record shows, with hardly a single dissenting vote, and whether that was a Republican or a Democrat I can not say. It came to the house of representatives and went to the committee, which reported it unanimously, and, if my record has it, was passed by a vote of 103, or about that, to possibly 3 on the other side.

How I voted as speaker I do not know, for I very seldom voted at all; but if I did not vote on that resolution at that time, I certainly would do it under like circumstances even now. No, Mr. Chairman, there is no inconsistency in my record. So long as it was possible to make the parity of a silver dollar with a gold dollar, I should have been one of those who in this House, as did McKinley, as did CANNON, as did STEELE, as did the leading Republicans, voted for a similar resolution. The vote in the Republican House of Representatives stood 189 to 79 on the other side; so before inconsistency can be alleged against the record of any gentleman it must be shown that similar conditions exist. Whenever the time comes that the silver dollar can be coined in this country approximately, within a reasonable construction of that word, with the value of a gold dollar, I shall be found in favor of free coinage of the one as I will be in favor of the free coinage of the other.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Will the gentleman permit me? When gold and silver were nearly at a parity and the act of demonetization was passed, did you indorse the demonetization?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I am not called upon to forgive the crime, as you call it, of 1873.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. You were one of the gentlemen.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I was not. I was a humble and private citizen of the State of Ohio.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. You were not a humble and private citizen. You have always been a public and noisy one. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] assures us that he will vote for unlimited coinage of silver when the conditions are similar to those which existed in 1877. Now, the only conditions which have been urged as a reason for adopting the gold standard has been the condition produced by the relative excess of the product of silver as compared with gold.

That is the condition which was drummed in our ears during the debates on the Sherman bill in 1890 and when we discussed the repeal act in 1893. Let me inform the gentleman that the time has come now. The relative production of gold has been fully restored, and all other existing conditions are such as to make the demand for silver coinage much more imperative than it was in 1877.

The business of the country is much more extensive now than then, and the necessity for redemption money is double or possibly treble the necessity in 1877; and all we need now to create the parity to which the gentleman refers is to enact laws so as to give silver the same rights in the mints that are accorded to gold.

I rose, however, Mr. Chairman, to thank the gentleman from Iowa for his kindly words regarding Alabama. It is quite true that that fortunate State is blessed with marvelous wealth, but the greater part of that wealth is now undeveloped, and we sorely need honest, industrious labor to prepare our hidden resources so that they may add to the comfort and happiness of mankind. And what is true of Alabama is also true of many other sections of our land.

We have virgin forests and beautiful streams; we have fields untouched; we have mines of gold, of silver, of coal, of iron, of copper, and many other valuable minerals. In my own State, Mr. Chairman, we can employ 10,000,000 honest workmen in cotton factories, upon our farms, and in our mines of iron and coal. In that State we can manufacture all the steel and iron and cotton goods needed to supply the world. And I say now that I hope every honest weaver and spinner in the English factories, in the German factories, in the French factories, will come to our country and develop this limitless hidden wealth that rests in the bowels of our mountains and our plains.

Now, with that necessity pressing upon us, I have been astonished to hear the new and strange doctrine which has been announced by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania and acquiesced in by four prominent Republican leaders, who have spoken since he took his seat, and including such men as Mr. GROSVENOR, Mr. NORTHWAY, and Mr. LACEY. I refer, of course, to the assertion that the Republican policy is to be an absolute prohibition against Europeans or foreigners coming to our shores.

Mr. Chairman, there was no qualification; there was no advocacy of the principle always adhered to by Democrats to insist that immigration in this country be restricted to good, honest, industrious citizens; not a word of qualification. The gentleman demanded that no immigration to this country be allowed. I insist that we want good, honest, industrious people to come to us.

Our objection, Mr. Chairman, to prohibitory or restrictive tariff is that it invites retaliation. Only to-day we see that the French Government, in retaliation for our high tariff on wines, has determined to make absolute prohibition against the cotton-seed oil of the South. Since the passage of the bill of 1883 every principal nation in Europe, except France, Germany, and England, has imposed almost prohibitory duties on raw cotton. This has had a detrimental effect upon the cotton growers of this country.

Mr. STEELE. When the gentleman speaks of his State being able to employ 10,000,000 workmen, does he not think his language is a little strong? Had he not better drop about 9,000,000?

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. We can employ 10,000,000 to-day in the mines and factories and farms of Alabama. There is no limit to the field for the employment of good, honest labor in this country. [Applause.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. HANDY. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend by striking out the last word. If there has been, as I admitted when I was last on the floor, a slight, though noticeable, improvement in business, it is equally true that there has not been anything like a return of general prosperity to the people of the United States. There is every reason (except the mistaken and evil policies of the party now in power) why this country should go leaping and bounding along the pathway of prosperity. We have a great country. We have the greatest home of any people in the world. Our land is fertile; our forests and our mines are practically inexhaustible; our climate is good; there has been no pestilence; there has been no war; there has been no great disaster or calamity. We have in this country an industrious people, a skillful people. The American people have willing hands to work.

With such a country and with such a people why should there not be abounding prosperity? Why should any political party plume itself and pride itself in this House on the meager signs of returning prosperity? For in all candor, gentlemen on the other side know that the signs of returning prosperity are not yet satisfactory. They are meager, they are uncertain, and, worst of all, they are doubtful and hesitating; for, Mr. Chairman, the return of prosperity—the steady onward march that was promised in the fall—has slackened its pace. It is not so manifest or positive to-day as it was three months ago. It seems that the prosperity which we so gladly hailed in the early fall was but a flash in the pan; it was but "a swallow that does not make a summer." And the whole flock of birds is now threatening to fly away.

Mr. Chairman, the greatest fact in practical politics is that the American people are weary of hard times. They are disposed to lay the blame for hard times on the Government; and to a large extent they are just and right in doing this. I am perfectly aware that the Government can not support the people; I am perfectly aware that the Government can not make prosperity for the people. Mr. Chairman, the people must support themselves; and in addition to supporting themselves they must support the Government. The Government can support neither itself nor the people; and the Government therefore can not make prosperity for the people. But the Government can interfere with the prosperity of the people. The Government can make laws which burden and harass the people. The Government can overtax them. The Government can diminish their needed supplies of money, of circulating medium. It can only help to restore prosperity by repealing the evil laws which block prosperity's pathway.

The difficulty in the United States to-day is not a natural difficulty; it is not a difficulty of air or soil or water. It is not a difficulty in the industry or disposition of the people. It is a Government-made difficulty. And the people of the United States are quite wise politically in assuming the position that if, under the party at present in power, good times come to this country, then they will sustain and maintain that party in power; but if good times do not come to this country, then they will drive that party out of power.

They are wise, Mr. Chairman, in that position, because these questions, involving economic conditions and finances, are abstruse and elusive. They are abstract questions, and the people as a whole, perhaps, can not thoroughly understand them. But they can, at least, and do understand results. They can understand when life is made harder in their homes to them by legislative enactments. There is nothing left for the people to do except to apply to political parties the good old test, "By their fruits ye shall know them." [Applause.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I understand that a moment ago, during my momentary absence from the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] reserved the point of order on the proviso to the bill relating to the issuance of patents, in line 16 of page 32, for the purpose of hearing some explanation as to the necessity for this provision.

The matter, I will say to him and to the committee, is inserted here on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior to meet this condition of affairs. Under the act by which these Indians were to have their allotments of land in severalty no provision was made for the issuance of patents to them.

They have received their allotments and are in possession of the land; but they have no patents by which their right of possession is insured. This is simply a provision authorizing the issuance of the patents to them, and neither carries nor involves an appropriation.

Mr. DOCKERY. Is this unanimously recommended by the committee?

Mr. SHERMAN. Oh, yes; it was recommended first by the Secretary of the Interior, and received the unanimous approval of the committee.

Mr. DOCKERY. In this connection I desire to call the attention of the gentleman to two paragraphs which have been passed, one increasing the amount for the transportation of Indian goods and supplies $25,000 and the other an item of $5,000 for the purchase of goods and supplies.

Mr. SHERMAN. To what items does the gentleman refer?

Mr. DOCKERY. On page 10 of the bill. I am informed that there will probably be a deficiency of $50,000 in addition to the $25,000 of increase recommended by the committee and carried in the bill for the transportation of these supplies. In other words, the railroad companies have, for some reason or other, increased the cost of transportation over that of the current fiscal year about 33⅓ per cent.

I did not have all of the information in my possession at the time that these paragraphs were considered and passed upon by the committee, but I have that information now. It seems to me that the committee should in some way protect the Government against the enormous increase of transportation proposed here; that is to say, $25,000 is put into the bill and $50,000 is estimated as a deficiency, or $75,000 in all, being an increase in this item amounting to $75,000. I hope the able gentleman in charge of the bill will suggest some way by which the Government can secure reasonable rates of transportation.

I do not know what laws are in effect governing this matter or under what policy the increase of 33⅓ per cent has been made or authorized; but there ought to be some provision to restrict the railroads and to preserve the rights of the Government with reference to this matter.

Mr. SHERMAN. I fail to see, Mr. Chairman, how, in an Indian appropriation bill, we can legislate in relation to the rates of transportation of freights charged by the railroads throughout this country. Of course if the discussion which we have had during the day is any criterion, we ought to be able to regulate all the affairs of the entire world in an Indian appropriation bill; but I do not see my way clear to do so.

Mr. DOCKERY. I know that it may seem to be out of order to discuss the bill under consideration [laughter]; but I would like to suggest to the gentleman in charge of it that perhaps no point of order would be made against some proposition to effect a reduction in this matter and save the money of the Government.

I understand that this is an increase of about $75,000. There is an increased appropriation, as I have said, of $25,000 carried by the bill. The bill itself carries $300,000, with a contemplated deficiency of some $50,000 more.

Mr. SHERMAN. The gentleman from Missouri, I think, is entirely correct. It seems possible that the item of $25,000 of increase in the bill will not be sufficient to meet the expenses during the next fiscal year. And in the communications addressed to the committee we have been informed that if these rates were sustained throughout the entire country, and there seems no reason why they should not be, with the increase of commodities to be transported throughout the country, it was quite probable that there would be a deficiency at the end of the fiscal year of $50,000.

Mr. DOCKERY. Is not the Department able to suggest some remedy by which they can obtain old-time rates?

Mr. SHERMAN. The Department has not suggested any remedy, and I myself fail to see any remedy that we can apply in this appropriation bill to regulate transportation rates throughout the country. We do, in another place in this bill, provide that the Secretary is not bound to transport goods over those roads only which offer the lowest bid in competition, because it has been found heretofore, as the Secretary reports to us, that were he not so limited he has frequently discovered he could, by making a private arrangement with some other road than the lowest bidder, save to the Government considerable expense.

At a later point in this bill we have inserted a proviso that where the Secretary sees that it is possible to save expense to the Government by throwing aside these competitive bids and by letting the contract for the carrying of goods to a common carrier who will carry them for less than any of the competing bidders, he can do so. We believe that under that provision it will be possible for the Secretary to save something during the next fiscal year. That is the only suggestion I have to make upon the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate upon this paragraph is exhausted.

Mr. STEELE. I should like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. COX. I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COX] moves to strike out the last two words.

Mr. CONNOLLY. I desire to make a point of order against the proviso to this section.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the gentleman's point of order?

Mr. CONNOLLY. That it contains new legislation, the same point that was reserved by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, my only suggestion about that is that it is too late for the gentleman now to raise the point of order. The point of order was once raised by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] and was withdrawn, as I understood the gentleman from Missouri, and we have had some little

debate upon the subject and upon other subjects since that time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. I beg pardon. That debate was on a totally different subject.

Mr. SHERMAN (continuing). So it is too late for the gentleman to raise his point of order.

Mr. CONNOLLY. The gentleman from Missouri reserved a point of order. He can not, by withdrawing that, cut off every member from making the point of order. The subject-matter of that proviso was not concerned in the colloquy between the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN]. It was a totally different proposition that they were discussing.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I did reserve the point of order for the purpose of inquiry, and have no desire myself to press it; but I do not recall that I withdrew the point of order.

Mr. CONNOLLY. It was not withdrawn openly before the House.

Mr. DOCKERY. I do not recall that I withdrew the point of order, although I will state frankly that it was not my purpose to press it.

Mr. CONNOLLY. I insist upon my point of order.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have no hesitation in saying that if the point of order was taken at the right time it is sustainable.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chairman, this is the first opportunity I had——

Mr. SHERMAN (continuing). But the gentleman from Illinois is too late in pressing his point. We have passed on to other matters.

Mr. CONNOLLY. You have not passed on to anything beyond this.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COX] had been recognized for the purpose of an amendment, and had offered an amendment.

Mr. CONNOLLY. I have tried two or three times to get the attention of the Chair, but the Chair has seemed to be looking the other way all the time. This is the first opportunity I had.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair regrets, then, that the point of order was taken too late.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, in this discussion on an appropriation bill, I desire to direct what I have to say to the chairman of the committee. It is admitted upon the floor in this running debate that this appropriation bill will probably carry an increase beyond the amount that was asked for in the last one. Now, I want to understand how this is. In a report from the Secretary of the Treasury there appears to be, in round numbers, $240,000,000 in the Treasury of the United States. The gold reserve amounts to $100,000,000, and there is, therefore, in addition to the gold reserve, locked up in the Treasury of the United States $140,000,000. The record shows that the revenues are not sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government.

I am not going into the question as to how it will be. I want to ask the chairman of the committee if he has any information why it is that $140,000,000 of money that ought to be in circulation in the United States is locked up in the Treasury of the United States and not paid out, instead of borrowing money and paying interest upon it, for that is the effect of it. I repeat it again, so there may be no question about it. The sum of $140,000,000 is locked up in the Treasury. It has been locked up, and continues to be locked up, and the revenues are running behind the expenditures, which results in paying interest on the expenses of the Government. I want some man who can to tell me why it is that that $140,000,000 is locked up there and kept away from meeting the expenses of this Government. That is the sole purpose of my inquiry. I wish to understand why this Government, as a business transaction, permits its expenses to go ahead of its resources and at the same time keeps $140,000,000 locked up in the Treasury.

Mr. KING. The gentleman ought not to ask questions which can not be answered.

Mr. COX. Well, I want to be fair with everybody and I want to be square with everybody. If the chairman of the committee can not answer it, I should be glad if some Republican on that side would tell the House why that money is locked up there and excluded from circulation amongst the people. If you can not answer it, all right.

The Clerk read as follows:

SIOUX, YANKTON TRIBE.

For tenth of twenty installments (last series), to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, per fourth article of treaty of April 19, 1858, $15,000.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to add a few words to the remarks I was submitting a few moments ago in reference to the excuse for the fall of prices, namely, overproduction. I deny, Mr. Chairman, that there is or can be an overproduction of the products of industry in the necessaries of life so long as there is a man, woman, or child in the world who needs food and can not get it, who needs a home and is homeless, who needs shelter or warmth, who is left shelterless and fireless.

I want to call the attention of my Republican friends to the fact that there are upward of 400,000,000 Caucasians in Europe alone; and I want to call your attention to the further fact that these Caucasians in Europe have appetites like our own. They have appetites like our own to be fed and bodies to be clothed. They have the same wants that we have; and if they were supplied or could be supplied as liberally as human beings ought to be supplied with food they would consume as much food per capita in the course of a year as the people of the United States, who, it is only fair to say, are the best fed people on the face of the earth.

But, Mr. Chairman, if these 400,000,000 Caucasians in Europe would supply themselves to-day with wheat at the rate the people of the United States did in 1885, it would take more wheat to feed Europe alone than the world has ever produced in any year. It would take more wheat than it is possible for the world to produce with the degree of cultivation to which the soil is now subjected to feed Europe alone, and leave not one single bushel of wheat remaining for America, for Asia, for Africa, or for Oceanica; and yet, Mr. Chairman, when we point to the fact that there are millions of people in the United States who have not the wherewithal to make provision for their appetites, that they are going to bed supperless and hungry, and we ask why it is so, they tell us it is because there is "too much bread."

We point to the fact, Mr. Chairman, that there are in the United States to-day millions of people who are in need of clothing; and when we ask the reason why that is so, we are told that there is too much cotton, too much wool. We point to the fact, Mr. Chairman, that there are millions of people in the United States that are practically homeless and shelterless, and we ask why this is so, and they tell us there is too much lumber and too much brick. I tell you, Mr. Chairman, give the laboring men of this country an opportunity to trade off an honest day's work for an honest day's pay and you can not produce too much of woolen or cotton goods, brick or lumber, or coal to supply the demand that they will create. Give them an opportunity to supply their wants by fair and honest labor and there will be no more talk about overproduction.

Why, think of it; between 1885 and 1894—and I rely upon good Republican authority (the Republican campaign text-book) to prove that—there was a shrinkage in the home market of the United States in the home products of the farmer of 50 per cent, and consumption fell from 6.77 bushels per capita to 3.41 bushels. In 1893 we only produced 395,000,000 bushels of wheat. At the rate we consumed it in 1885 it would have taken 450,000,000 bushels of wheat to feed this country, and yet, Mr. Chairman, although our home production was 62,000,000 less than enough for our people at a fair rate of consumption, the people of the United States were too poor to supply themselves with bread, and we were compelled to send a large amount of our wheat to Europe for a market while we were leaving our own people at home hungry.

The Clerk read as follows:

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

For support of Indian day and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes not hereinafter provided for, including pay of an architect and draftsmen, to be employed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, $1,100,000, of which amount the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, use $5,000 for the education of Indians in Alaska: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with contract schools, apportioning as near as may be the amount so contracted for among schools of various denominations, for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1899, but shall only make such contracts at places where nonsectarian schools can not be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding 20 per cent of the amount so used for the fiscal year 1895: *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to public schools of any State, Territory, county, or city, or to schools herein or hereafter specifically provided for.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the attention of the chairman of the committee to the first portion of this paragraph, relating to the support of the schools. I see that this provides for an architect and a draftsman, which seem to be new officers.

Mr. SHERMAN. Oh, no; they have been in for several years. They were in when the gentleman was a member of the committee.

Mr. HUNTER. If that be true, I also desire to call his attention to the fact that there is no amount fixed in this bill as to what their salaries shall be. It is given in gross in the amount appropriated for the conduct of the schools; and it seems to me there ought to be a statement here as to what each one of these parties shall receive. The report does not show it.

Mr. SHERMAN. I think I can turn in a minute to the statistics giving the amount that they have received. I will give it to the gentleman. It is in the testimony of the Secretary of the Interior, and it is not exorbitant in amount.

Mr. HUNTER. It simply includes the pay of an architect, and that is in the general appropriation.

Mr. SHERMAN. That is what the committee does.

Mr. HUNTER. It occurred to me that the salaries of these two new officers should be specified.

Mr. SHERMAN. The draftsman has $1,000 and the architect $1,600.

Mr. HUNTER. Now, it seems that they heretofore were employed in the field, but now it seems that they have been brought into the Office of Indian Affairs, and there conduct their business.

Mr. SHERMAN. The provision, I beg to state to the gentleman, is precisely the same as it has been heretofore. The employment is precisely the same. They are to be employed at the Indian Office. It does not mean that they can not go out of the building. They are to go anywhere the Commissioner sends them.

Mr. HUNTER. I was not aware that their salaries were fixed.

Mr. EVANS. I move to strike out the last word, for the purpose of inquiring of the gentleman in charge of the bill the effect of this provision in regard to the appropriation for sectarian schools. I do not know whether this is the last one of these appropriations that is to be made under some agreement reached some years ago, in which event it may be too small a matter to direct much attention to, or whether this policy, to which I am always opposed, is to be continued.

Mr. SHERMAN. If the policy which has been declared to be the policy of the Government is followed in the next session of this Congress, there will be no provision for making contracts. Originally the drop was to 80 per cent, and then the theory was to drop to 60, but in fact we dropped to 50, then to 40, and this year to 20, and unless this House at some future day changes its mind as to what shall be the policy of the Government, next year there will be no appropriation in the bill for sectarian schools.

Mr. EVANS. As I understand, that agreement was reached some years ago, and if carried out there will be no appropriation for next year.

Mr. SHERMAN. Well, you could hardly call it an agreement. It was the declared policy of the Government, which is on the statute books to-day. I should say it was decidedly more than an agreement.

Mr. EVANS. If it was a statutory law it was even better than any agreement; and I should like to ask the gentleman if a point of order could be successfully maintained at the next session if there should be an appropriation put in the next appropriation bill? I am, as I said, utterly opposed to all appropriations of public money for any sectarian purpose or for the benefit of any religious sect or church, but if the small sum to be appropriated under this bill, which I believe is only about $80,000, is to wind it up entirely, I shall be extremely gratified—too much so, indeed, to make any complaint about it—if the existing law requires the appropriation in order to end the practice.

Mr. SHERMAN. I should rather the gentleman would not ask me that question. I should not want to be bound by the answer.

The Clerk read as follows:

For support of Indian industrial school at Carlisle, Pa., at not exceeding $167 per annum for each pupil; and for transportation of pupils to and from said school, and for general repairs and improvements, $110,600; for additional to the salary of any military officer of Carlisle Indian School while acting as superintendent of said school, $1,000; in all, $111,600.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the chairman of the committee [Mr. SHERMAN] how many people there are at the Carlisle school to-day?

Mr. SHERMAN. Eight hundred and some odd, in round numbers. I will give it to the gentleman—802.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. How much per capita?

Mr. SHERMAN. That brings the per capita considerably under $167.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. What is the expense of the school?

Mr. SHERMAN. One hundred and eleven thousand dollars covers everything, other than what Colonel Pratt begs from outside and what is contributed or has heretofore been received by the school as legacies from people of means. The school has obtained considerable funds outside of the appropriation from the Government.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I only wish to say in connection with this that I have always, for some ten years or more, objected to the Eastern education of the Western Indians. I do not care to do anything more now than to assure the House, knowing from a practical experience something of what I am talking about, that both the Carlisle school and the Hampton school are mistakes. Indian education and the whole policy of the Indian school system is based on a wrong foundation. You can no more civilize an Indian by teaching him a psalm or a verse from the Scripture than you can a Hottentot or a hog. That is the real truth about the business. As long as you make reading and writing an important part of their education—and I am not complaining of the committee—but as long as you make them the basis of elevating the Indian, you are making a mistake. The Indian has got to work up through the process that all humanity has worked through. He has got to come up through much tribulation and much trial, and whenever you make an Indian school the basis of the Indian's education, you make a mistake. Take, for instance, the many thousands of Indians in Arizona, and it is true, as far as I know, through all the West, and what are you going to do with them when they read and write?

Mr. SHERMAN. Make a citizen of him.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Yes, make a citizen out of him as soon as he can sing a psalm.

Mr. SHERMAN. Make a Christian citizen of him.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. And all he is able to do is to recite a verse and sing a psalm. There are thieves in the penitentiary that can do both.

Mr. SHERMAN. I do not know about that. I never associated with them.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Well, you ought to know them; but I say, until you teach the Indian to trade, until you teach him business, until he knows something about his environments, it will be utterly useless to teach him simply to read and write. We all know that the Indian is not going to come out into mechanics; he is not going to be a scientist or a philosopher. The trouble is that Congress has made a mistake, and it has persisted in making it and persisted in continuing it, in this method of education. You are going to work by a wrong process to attain an end that we in the West are more anxious to attain than you are, and that is to ultimately make something out of the Indian. How are you going to do it? You can not do it by spending money on these schools, and can not do it by the charities so liberally contributed to them. You have got to teach the Indian to plant and reap and cultivate the ground and know how to dispose of the product. You must teach him to plant vineyards and to make wine.

A MEMBER. The Indian knows how to drink it.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. He knows how to drink it without the least trouble.

Mr. HOPKINS. Why does the gentleman look at Governor DINGLEY when he talks about making wine? [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Because he looks as if he had used the least of it of anyone in the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I ask for five minutes more.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I am on the Indian Committee. I know that its chairman and its members are striving to attain the end we are all working for—the adoption and the maintenance of a correct policy with reference to the Indians. But it is by practical people that this question must be handled ultimately.

Mr. DINGLEY. Your idea is to give to Indian youth an industrial education?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Absolutely. And if you send them away to these Indian schools, you ruin them. The Carlisle school ought to be abolished; the Hampton school ought to be abolished; every school which undertakes to educate Indian children away from their reservations ought to be abolished. I undertake to say—and I would be willing to give a good bond for the performance of what I now speak of—that for one-half the sum carried in this appropriation bill I could in five years do more for the education, the elevation, the sensible management of these crude-minded Indian youth in the lines of industry upon which ultimately they and their descendants must depend than can ever be accomplished under the present policy with unlimited appropriations.

I know how earnestly and sincerely the chairman and the members of the committee have worked to keep down the expenses in the administration of our Indian affairs; I give them due credit for their efforts in this direction. But the trouble is that the Eastern sentimentalists who have undertaken to manage this question know nothing about the character and condition of the Indian. They are thinking all the time about "poor Lo." They are thinking about the Indian as Fenimore Cooper painted him. Gentlemen, do you not know that in the ordinary vernacular of the Indian such a word as fidelity or hope or love has never occurred.

Mr. DINGLEY. The gentleman's idea is that the good Indians are all dead?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Not that the good Indians are all dead, but that good people, operating under the appropriations of Congress, are raising up Indians to trespass on the rights of everybody else in the world; while Americans are starving to death we are feeding these Indians.

Mr. HOPKINS. You think the control of the Indians should be taken from the New England people?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. No; but I think it was false policy for us ever to make a single treaty with the Indians. With whom do we treat? For what do we treat? Whoever heard of a trustee in a court of equity treating with a ward? One moment you regard the Indian as the ward of the Government and the next you treat with him! And you must regard this treaty as inviolate.